

The Behrend Beacon

Friday, March 1, 2002

**THE  
CORNER  
STONE  
BAR & GRILL**

38th & Pine Avenue

Serving Lunch & Dinner  
Hours: 11 AM - 2 AM  
825-3700

Serving Extensive Menu  
7 Days A Week  
You'll be Surprised At How  
Good The Food Is!!!

Kitchen Open Late / Take Out Available

**Now Open**

Remember  
St. Paddy's Day!  
If You're Irish,  
You'll Be At



**IRISH OWNED!  
IRISH OPERATED!**

*Grand Opening Week*  
Mon., March 4th thru  
Sun., March 10th

Mon: Molson Monday  
All Molson Products \$1.50 All Day

Tues: KARAOKE

Wed: DJ European Club Music/Techno  
No Cover with College I.D.

Thurs: Grand Opening  
PARTY NIGHT  
Specials & Giveaways

Fri: DJ Don't Forget Happy Hour  
5-7 PM Mon. - Fri.

Sat: DJ 9:30 - 2 AM

Sun: Sunday Specials 2PM - MIDNIGHT  
PIZZA & PITCHERS!!!

Wed. Night College Night -  
"College Challenge Quiz"  
Come Check This Out!  
"Cash Prizes!" Followed by DJ

*Soft Ry*



March 19th

Junker Center,  
Penn State Behrend  
College

Tickets on sale at RUB  
DESK for students -  
\$20.

Tickets on sale at RUB  
DESK and Dig Digs for  
the public - \$24.

## Colleges' audits pioneer an EPA effort to clean up facilities

by Jennifer Moroz  
Knight Ridder Newspapers

Michael Quinlan has done something few people would: volunteer to come clean with his mistakes.

The director of health and environmental safety for Rutgers University is leading a team of inspectors as the school reviews practices in its laboratories, scrutinizes underground storage tanks and pores over records for air emissions and pesticide use.

The goal is to uncover any overlooked violations of federal environmental law.

Rutgers in November became one of the first universities in the country to commit to a comprehensive self-check under a federal program aimed at making large educational institutions

more environment-friendly. Temple University in Philadelphia also is auditing its facilities.

"This is a big place, and no one's perfect," Quinlan said of the Rutgers system, which has more than 900 buildings on its three main campuses in Camden, New Brunswick and Newark, N.J., and at its off-campus facilities. "If there are things we're doing wrong, we want to find them and fix them."

Becoming a model of environmental stewardship was only part of the school's incentive to agree to the intense self-examination. Under an Environmental Protection Agency policy, fines for any violations that Rutgers discloses and corrects will be significantly reduced.

The alternative is risking a visit by EPA inspectors, which, Quinlan pointed out, could mean "paying lots of money and getting bad publicity."

The EPA has been offering industry the oppor-

Some EPA watchdogs, however, wonder whether such an honor system is the best way to protect the environment.

Under the policy, the EPA can waive or reduce penalties for violations disclosed and corrected according to a timetable. A facility does not, however, escape paying fines associated with any profit it may have made from breaking the law.

Since 1995, more than 1,150 companies have disclosed potential violations at more than 5,400 facilities nationwide, according to EPA records.

Last year, more than 215 companies received relief for violations at 435 facilities.

Petroleum giant Sunoco Inc. of Philadelphia, for example, did not have to pay \$262,600 in fines for reporting and correcting breaches of several laws, including the Clean Air and Clean Water Acts.

Realizing that companies were not the only ones

posing a threat to the environment, the EPA in 1999 launched a program to remind colleges and universities of their responsibilities under federal environmental law. The agency warned that inspections were imminent and encouraged the schools to take advantage of the self-audit policy.

"These are very large institutions, many of which are the size of small towns," Habib Spencer said. "We had general information that much of the time they either didn't think they were subject to certain environmental regulations, had forgotten about them, or had complied with them but not all the way."

Problems included the improper handling and disposal of hazardous waste, particularly in laboratories; boilers and furnaces that did not meet clean-air regulations; and sewage plants and underground storage plants that were improperly

monitored and maintained.

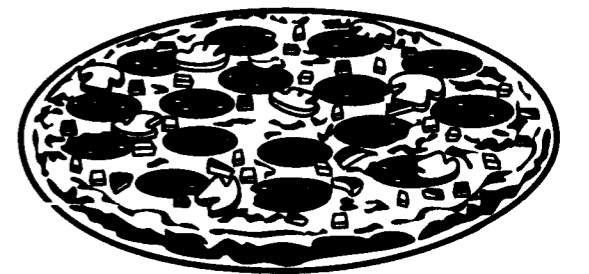
While other universities, including Temple, have taken advantage of the self-audit policy, Rutgers is the first to sign a formal agreement with the EPA, locking itself into a timetable for reporting and correcting violations at all of its facilities. Quinlan put the school's costs for the audit, including labor, in the "hundreds of thousands."

EPA officials "get a lot of regulatory bang for their buck," he said. "We'll inspect more than they ever could."

That the EPA does not have the resources to do comprehensive checks of all the facilities it regulates is not lost on the agency - or its watchdogs. In EPA Region 2, which covers New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, the number of full-time inspectors has dropped from 160 in 1991 to 110 this year.

## Behrend College Special!

Large 14-inch cheese  
pizza & two 20 oz.  
bottles of pop



**PIZZA  
OUTLET**  
Delivering Great Taste

**\$6.99** plus tax

*Free Delivery!*

**897-1818**