

and Florence, her husband Martin Biddle, and her son Michael Biddle. She is survived by sisters Anita Nelson, of California, Stella Montoya and husband Eloy, Monica Sosaya Halford and husband Richard, of Santa Fe, and her brother Augustin Sosaya and wife Priscilla, of California. Numerous nieces and nephews also survive her.

Mr. Speaker, Angie will be missed not only by her family and many friends, but by her community as well.

OUTSTANDING HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO

HON. HEATHER WILSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, the following high school students from the First Congressional District of New Mexico have been awarded the Congressional Certificate of Merit. These students have excelled during their academic careers and proven themselves to be exceptional students and leaders with their scholastic achievements, community service, and participation in school and civic activities. It is my pleasure to be able to recognize these outstanding students for their accomplishments. Their parents, their teachers, their classmates, the people of New Mexico and I are proud of them.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT AWARD WINNERS 2002

Stacey Atma, New Futures High School
Emily Arzate, West Mesa High School
Jonathan Berg, Temple Baptist
Sean Blackshear, Mountainair High School
Nathan Bogue, Menaul School
David Cooper II, Cibola High School
Patrick Furlong, St. Pius High School
Leroy Garley Jr., Moriarity High School
Sean Gill, Freedom High School
Eva Gonzales, Rio Grande High School
Anthony Herrera, Bernalillo High School
Kelsey Jackson, Del Norte High School
Heather Kaiser, La Cueva High School
Russell A. Ligon, Manzano High School
Julia Maccini, Sandia Prep High School
Katie Marconett, Albuquerque High School
Sonia Marinelarcena, Career Enrichment
Eric Miller, Evangel Christian Academy
Jordan Miller, School on Wheels
Mitchell Eric Nelson, Hope High School
Chelsea Perino, Sandia High School
Joni Pinckard, Mountainair High School
John Reidy, Albuquerque Academy High School
Daena Richter, Eldorado High School
Solomon Romney, Valley High School
Brenda Solano, Evening High School

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 2002 U.S. PHYSICS OLYMPIAD TEAM

HON. VERNON J. EHLERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to applaud the achievements of the members of the 2002 United States Physics Olympiad Team. The 24 young men and women who make up this team are remarkable and dedicated students with extraordinary talents.

Landing a spot on this prestigious team is extremely difficult. Initially, about 1,100 highly qualified students across the country are nominated by their high school teachers to take a national exam. The top 200 scorers on this test then advance to the next round of competition. Results from the second round of testing are used to select the 24 members of the team who then go on to attend an eight day intense training camp that features studying, testing and problem solving.

Members of the 2002 team include: Jared A. Bass, Peter S. Behroozi, Immanuel D. Buder, Steven J. Byrnes, Bryan G. Chen, Craig J. Fratrik, Daniel R. Gulotta, Chintan Hossain, Jennifer H. Hou, Joanna N. Huey, Patrick A. Hummel, Daniel M. Kane, Chen Li, Andrew M. Lutomirski, Sean P. Markan, Pavel G. Matrachenko, Paul J. Miller, Cristina Moldovan, Lydia W. Ng, Gregory N. Price, Emily R. Russell, Benjamin M. Schwartz, David W. Simmons-Duffin, and Albert Z. Wang.

Mr. Speaker, as a nuclear physicist, a former physics professor, and a strong proponent for math-science education, I have worked extremely hard to draw national attention to the need for and the importance of math-science education. After reading the accomplishments of the members of this team, I am proud to see students embrace the world of physics and the many challenges it presents. I am hopeful that the enthusiasm these students have shown toward learning more about physics will spread to other students. I personally want to thank all of the students who made an effort to become a part of this team for showing others that science is and can be fun. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting these future leaders of our country.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MAMMOGRAPHY QUALITY STANDARDS (MQSA) REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2002

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Mammography Quality Standards Reauthorization Act of 2002. This is a companion measure with my esteemed colleague, Senator MIKULSKI, who introduced an identical bill in the Senate yesterday. In 1992, Senator MIKULSKI and I introduced the original Mammography Quality Standards Act (MQSA). The primary objective of this law is to ensure that mammography is safe and reliable and that breast cancer is detected in its earliest, most treatable stages. The act was reauthorized in 1998 and now it is time for us to reauthorize it again.

We have a breast cancer epidemic in this country. An estimated 203,500 new invasive cases of breast cancer are expected to occur among women in the United States this year alone. Every 3 minutes a woman is diagnosed with breast cancer, and every 13 minutes a woman dies from this disease. This year in my home State of Michigan, about 6,500 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer, and the disease will kill 1,600.

Breast cancer is a progressive and systemic disease, in which our ability to treat and cure

a small tumor is much greater than our ability to treat and cure a large tumor. For this reason, it is vital that we ensure the safety, accuracy, and accessibility of mammograms for all women. Our top health institutions, including the Department of Health and Human Services, the National Cancer Institute, and the Agency for Health Care Research and Quality, recommend screening mammography every one to two years for women ages 40 and over.

MQSA is a federal law that establishes a number of requirements aimed at strengthening and ensuring high quality standards for all mammography facilities. The MQSA program requires all mammography facilities in the United States to meet stringent quality standards, be accredited by a Food and Drug Administration-approved accreditation body, and be inspected annually. The 2002 reauthorization legislation continues all existing requirements.

It is simply not enough to have mammography screening facilities; we must demand and ensure that these facilities are responsible, reliable, and precise. MQSA requires that the FDA establish quality standards for mammography equipment, personnel, and practices. These standards apply to the following people at the facility: the technologist who takes the mammogram, the radiologist who studies the mammogram, and the medical physicist who tests the mammography equipment. All of these people must have special training and education, and must meet continuing education and experience requirements.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this important and beneficial bill which will help to ensure that women receive improved, accurate, and complete information with regard to their mammography screening. High quality mammography, while not a perfect tool, is currently the best available tool for the early detection of breast cancer and MQSA provides our best assurance of that quality.

IN HONOR OF ROBERT "BOB" SASSAMAN, WHO RETIRES AFTER 40 YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE WITH CALTRANS

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Robert W. "Bob" Sassaman, District Director for Caltrans District 7, who will celebrate his retirement from public service after an exemplary 40-year career at Caltrans.

Sassaman, an outstanding engineer and able administrator, was appointed as District Director on October 19, 1999, responsible for overseeing a vast and immensely complex transportation system in District 7, including 27 freeways and state highways spanning Los Angeles and Ventura counties. Sassaman, who had served as Chief Deputy for four years prior, had served as interim District Director since March of 1999 after Governor Gray Davis tapped then-District Director Tony Harris to serve as Caltrans Chief Deputy Director in Sacramento.

Prior to his tenure as Chief Deputy, Sassaman was Deputy District Director for

Project Management at Caltrans District 8 in San Bernardino, a post he held since 1988. In that capacity, he was responsible for directing a professional engineering staff in the development, design and delivery of highway projects totaling in excess of \$100 million a year. Sassaman was a member of a team that helped develop the project management concept at Caltrans, and later helped implement the system in District 8. The district was the first one in the state to use "single hat" project managers to streamline the process of delivering transportation improvements. He also was a facilitator at the project management academies that taught the system to Caltrans supervisors.

Among Sassaman's other career highlights are supervising the design of the complex Simi Valley/San Diego Freeway interchange—now named the Ronald Reagan Freeway 118/405—in the San Fernando Valley area of Los Angeles.

Sassaman was born in Neptune, NJ, but grew up in Phillipsburg, on the Pennsylvania border. He earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Civil Engineering from Lafayette College in Easton, PA, and a Master of Science degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Southern California. He also completed course work at California State University, Long Beach, and Mount San Antonio College in Walnut, CA, in business management. He holds a certificate in real estate from Mount San Antonio College.

Sassaman was hired at Caltrans District 7 as a junior civil engineer in July 1962; and held a variety of positions within the district over the next 26 years. They included Design Project Engineer of the 118/405 Freeway interchange; Resource Management Section Chief, Project Management Section Chief, Hydraulics Section Chief, Management Services Branch Chief; and Deputy District Director for Administration.

Sassaman is registered as a Professional Engineer in California (Civil), and is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Project Management Institute.

There are few tasks as monumental in southern California as overseeing our regional freeway system with a commitment to responding to local needs and concerns, and for his dedication to better serving the commuting public of southern California as well as Caltrans employees, I ask all Members of Congress to join me in congratulating Bob Sassaman upon his retirement.

MENTAL HEALTH PARITY NOW!

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, The National Mental Health Association's, NMHA, powerful vision for our country is to be a just, humane and healthy society in which all people are accorded respect, dignity and the opportunity to achieve their full potential free from stigma and prejudice.

Today, June 6, 2002, Americans are rallying on Capitol Hill to send Members of Congress a clear and unified message: Mental Health Parity Now! We must do more than simply hear what they are saying; we must persevere until we make it a legal reality.

Passage of a Mental Health Parity Bill would be a major step toward realizing the vision of the NMHA. Specifically, it is my hope that this Congress will pass the Mental Health Equitable Treatment Act of 2002, which will address the critical need of assuring that insurance coverage for physical ailments and mental ailments are comparable. Mental illness is real and widespread, but fortunately it is often very treatable and manageable.

Unfortunately, a parity amendment to the fiscal year 2002 spending bill for the Department of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education, which was passed by the Senate, failed in conference on a party-line vote. The amendment would have closed the loopholes of 1996 Mental Health Parity Act and given true parity to the American people. Instead, Congress extended the existing flawed mental health parity provision up until December 31, 2003. This leaves this important issue in pressing need of a resolution.

Over 54 million people in the United States experience some form of mental illness in their lifetime, but many go without the much-needed treatment a mental health professional could provide. In fact, almost half of the people of our nation with severe mental illness never seek or receive treatment. This in large part is due to stigma.

Throughout our nation's history, we have viewed mental illness with ignorance, fear and misunderstanding. We would not stand by while insurance companies put up barriers to cancer treatments, nor should we turn our backs on those suffering from mental health problems.

Many health insurers opposed to parity laws are concerned that overall health care costs will be significantly increased, due in part to the fact that treatment is sometimes more expensive and longer lasting than many physical ailments. However, access to mental health care often reduces medical claims for physical illness.

Recent studies show that full parity can be implemented without causing significant cost increases for managed care. In states that have enacted parity laws, many consumers use mental health care more efficiently. In the great state of Maryland, after a small rise of less than one percentage point in the first year of parity, mental health costs held steady in year two and declined in year three.

As millions of suffering Americans go without medical assistance, it costs the nation upwards of \$150 billion each year. Vital human capital is lost and medical bills skyrocket as ailments worsen until even more expensive management is inevitable. The most damaging effect, however, is the pain and suffering that untreated individuals and their loved ones must endure.

The events and the aftermath of September 11 have exemplified the need to provide mental healthcare to all sectors of the population, including our youngest generation. Children, who are exposed to violent and threatening experiences, such as the September 11th attacks, may need special attention in order to heal emotionally.

If a child with a mental health problem is left untreated, the results can be devastating. Victims may repeatedly relive a traumatic event, which can cause anxiety and depression, impair concentration and learning and ultimately perpetuate a cycle of aggressive or violent behavior.

This vicious cycle can be lessened by strengthening families through programs and understanding, breaking down misconceptions of mental illness and providing people access to mental health professionals and vital treatment. All of these factors will help give millions of Americans the opportunity to recover and live healthy and productive lives.

I am proud that Congresswoman ROSA DELAUNO and I were successful in securing \$20 million in funding for fiscal year 2002 for the National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative, administered through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration. Presently, we are working to secure an additional \$50 million for fiscal year 2003 to continue this highly-regarded program.

I would like to commend the National Mental Health Association and the other organizations and individuals here today, who are pushing for mental health parity. This call for parity in the coverage of costs for mental and physical ailments through insurance programs merits our serious attention. Let us make their vision a reality in the 107th Congress.

HONORING PATRICIA BARELA
RIVERA

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the District Director of the Small Business Administration, SBA, in Colorado, Patricia Barela Rivera.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., once said that the true measure of a person's character is how they handle themselves in times of adversity. By this gauge, Patricia Barela Rivera's character is worthy of our admiration.

Ms. Barela Rivera certainly knows a great deal about overcoming adversity, shrugging off disappointment and competing against unfavorable odds. She built a successful business in Colorado when Latina entrepreneurs were few and far between. She volunteered countless hours on behalf of minority non-profits, and eventually became the Director of the Governor's Advocate Corps in Colorado, where she swiftly built a reputation for inspirational management and was recognized as a leading voice on behalf of diversity in the Romer administration.

Tragically, just weeks ago, Ms. Rivera's condominium burned down just days before the SBA's biggest event of the year. Ms. Rivera lost her home and all of her possessions. This kind of blow would level many, but not Patricia Barela Rivera. She picked herself up, bought something to wear, attended the event and served gracefully as the Master of Ceremonies. That kind of dedication is worth our attention. At a time when many question the determination and quality of public servants, I find Ms. Barela Rivera's example inspiring.

Reflecting on the fire, she reasserted her belief that "everything happens for a reason and eventually shows itself to be something good". On her choice of attending the event in the midst of her personal chaos she said simply, "I had to be here. It's about strength. It's about surviving when we have devastation in our lives."

Patricia Barela Rivera, or "PBR" as she is affectionately known to her friends, is clearly a