

adapted to a rapidly growing community; secured financial resources to meet the community's health demands; as well as, kept pace with scientific advances and technological changes.

On behalf of the citizens of the 43rd congressional district of California, as well as the countless number of patients they have served, I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks and congratulations to the Riverside Community Hospital for their 100 years of outstanding service to the community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for rollcall vote No. 459, H.R. 1259, the Computer Security Enhancement Act. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

I was unavoidably detained for rollcall vote No. 450, S. Con. Res. 44, expressing the sense of the Congress regarding National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PORTER J. GOSS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained on my return from my overseas travel, as a result, I was not able to be present for rollcall votes 449 and 450. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" for rollcall vote 449 and "yes" for rollcall vote 450.

A TRIBUTE TO THE VICTIMS OF
SEPTEMBER 11TH

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, the tragedy of September 11th touched all Americans in some way. Many of us in Congress lost people from the districts we represent. Some we knew personally. Others we wish we'd had a chance to meet.

I rise today to honor three heroes whom we lost on September 11th. Dorothy DeAraujo, Christopher Newton, and Marie Pappalardo.

Dorothy DeAraujo, was an aspiring artist whom I knew while serving as the president of California State University, Long Beach. She worked as the business manager's assistant, on campus she earned her Bachelors Degree in the Arts at age 69. I remember Dorothy as a delightful person who was always painting.

Dorothy was aboard United Airlines flight 175 that hit the south tower of the World Trade Center. She was returning from a visit with her son at Bedford, Massachusetts.

At the age of 80, Dorothy was still an avid painter. She lived in the Naples water-based community within Long Beach. She spent her time tending to her garden and painting vibrant watercolor scenes.

Dorothy often painted famous Long Beach landmarks such as the Queen Mary. She enjoyed traveling to places such as France, Australia, and Italy for their scenery and museums. She will always be remembered by her friends and neighbors as "our artist."

Christopher Newton, a Long Beach native, was a passenger aboard American Airlines flight 77 that crashed into the Pentagon. The morning of September 11th Chris boarded his flight for L-A-X with two objectives. Officially he was on business, but he also was returning to southern California to retrieve the family dog.

Chris and his wife Amy had recently moved their young family from southern California to his northern Virginia headquarters.

Friends remember Chris as a devoted family man. He also had a quick sense of humor. Chris gratefully valued his family.

An Eagle Scout at 13, Chris was both a Scoutmaster and Little League manager for his children, 8-year-old Sarah, and 11-year-old Michael. Parents reported that Chris was the kind of scoutmaster who treated all the boys as if they were his own.

Marie Pappalardo was a passenger aboard the Los Angeles bound United Airlines flight 175—the same flight that carried Dorothy DeAraujo. Marie was returning from her annual visit to Methuen, Massachusetts for her daughter's 33rd birthday.

Marie lived in the city of Paramount with her husband Steven Santoyo. The couple worked together at A-L-A Foods and shared a love for horse racing. Marie's family and friends remember her as a wonderful woman who was dedicated to her family and her three teenage stepdaughters.

THE FEDERAL ADVISORY
COMMITTEE TRANSPARENCY ACT

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Federal Advisory Committee Transparency Act. I am joined by my colleague Representative ROBERT MATSUI who serves as the Ranking Democrat on the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Social Security. Also cosponsoring this bill are Representatives SCHAKOWSKY, OWENS, KANJORSKI, MALONEY, DOGGETT, POMEROY, and BECERRA.

Concern over the number of advisory committees and the lack of balanced advice and public participation began during the Kennedy administration. President Kennedy issued Executive Order 11007 requiring agencies to be accountable for an orderly process of seeking outside advice. That executive order became the foundation for the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972. The goal was to assure that in meetings special interests would not unduly influence the operations of government. The Act was passed to prevent the gov-

ernment from consulting only with energy company executives when developing energy policy. The Act was passed to prevent mining companies from being the sole source of advice on mining in wilderness areas. Unfortunately, the intent of that legislation has been reversed by regulations issued last summer.

Twice now, the President's Commission on Social Security has met behind closed doors. There was no announcement that these meetings were taking place, and no record of who came before the commission members in these secret meetings. There are no minutes that record the subcommittee deliberation of the members as they chart the future of the Social Security system. That is a clear violation of the intent of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, but permissible under the new regulations issued by the Bush Administration.

The Bush regulations allow advisory committees to establish subcommittees, which are not subject to the sunshine provisions that the full committee must follow. An advisory committee doesn't have to tell the public when it creates subcommittees. Those subcommittees can meet in private with whomever they choose without public notice. The Social Security Commission split into two groups—half of the members in one and half in the other—allowing them to meet as subcommittees without public scrutiny.

Secret meetings breed suspicion. The issues before the Social Security Commission are serious and difficult ones. If reform of the Social Security system is necessary, and the Commission so recommends, the public must be certain that the proposed changes have been developed after careful deliberation of all points of view. We don't know who is attending these secret meetings, and consequently, don't know who or what arguments are shaping the commissioners' opinions.

To maintain confidence in the fairness of these deliberations, the Social Security Commission should immediately stop its secret meetings. To assure the public that no special interest group is shaping the conclusions, the Commission should immediately disband these artificial groups. Sound public policy is best made with full public involvement. This bill will both strengthen the advisory committee process, as well as restore integrity to the efforts to strengthen the Social Security system.

MEDICARE PATIENT ACCESS TO
PHYSICAL THERAPISTS ACT OF
2001

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today with my friend and colleague, Mr. POMEROY, to introduce the Patient Access to Physical Therapists Act. This bill allows Medicare beneficiaries direct access to qualified physical therapists without a physician referral.

Currently, Medicare beneficiaries must visit a physician before being allowed to then visit a physical therapist. This burdensome requirement in Medicare is a regulation whose time has passed. The referral mandate is unnecessary and limits access to timely and medically