

health plans and providers to delay compliance with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) until October 2003.

HIPAA was designed to improve administrative efficiency in the health care industry by facilitating electronic transactions between health plans and health care providers. The Department of Health and Human Services estimates these administrative simplifications will result in net savings (i.e., savings after accounting for implementation costs) of \$29.9 billion over ten years. The first phase of these simplifications is scheduled to go into effect in October 2002.

Some sectors of the health industry and state government's argue, however, that they need extra time to make the technical and procedural changes necessary to achieve compliance.

H.R. 3323 allows these health plans and providers that will be unable to comply by the original deadline, to delay HIPAA compliance until October 2003, provided that they submit a compliance plan to the Secretary of Health and Human Services. This document must summarize the entity's budget, schedule, work plan, and implementation strategy for becoming compliant by October 2003.

Mr. Speaker, I support the effort to allow delay for those plans and providers that will not be compliant by October 2002, provided that they do, in fact, have a plan to be compliant by October of the following year. Because H.R. 3323 requires plans and providers who wish to delay to submit a plan for compliance to the Secretary, I support this legislation.

I would like to take this opportunity, however, to voice my concerns over the fact that some plans, providers, and other types of companies affected by the HIPAA rules have gone to great lengths to be compliant by the original deadline, and now stand to face financial losses as a result of the delay.

One example of this is a company run by a Dr. Jacob Kuriyan, a constituent who resides in the district I represent. Dr. Kuriyan's company has developed software that helps facilitate the submission and receipt of HIPAA required electronic transactions for health plans and providers. Some health plans and providers have already purchased and installed this software in anticipation of the rapidly approaching HIPAA deadline.

Should H.R. 3323 pass, and allow some organizations to delay compliance, Dr. Kuriyan's company will have to foot the bill for removing this software from those providers who have installed it so that organizations can still accept paper transactions from the organizations who are not ready for HIPAA compliance.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, while I do support the effort to allow responsible delay for compliance, I believe that Congress should do our best to reward, not penalize the organizations and companies, like Dr. Kuriyan's, that have invested the resources and made an effort to be HIPAA compliant by the original deadline of October 2002.

FISHERIES CONSERVATION ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 11, 2001

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation which includes reauthorization of the Striped Bass Conservation Act.

When my predecessor, Gerry Studds, first introduced the Striped Bass Conservation Act in 1984, the species had been battered by pollution and over-fishing. Harvests had plummeted so far, so fast—by over 10 million pounds over the preceding 10 years—that there was legitimate fear for the literal future of the species.

If the problem was clear, the solution was not. Striped bass are highly migratory, and move primarily along the three-mile coastal zone which is under the combined jurisdictions of 12 states and the District of Columbia. Balancing the needs of the fish, the fishermen, and the regulators, Congressman Studds and his colleagues crafted a unique and, as it turned out, highly effective scheme to bolster state management efforts to restore the stocks.

By all measures, the results of this cooperation among the states, and between the state and federal governments, have been astonishingly successful. Today, the fish are found in impressive numbers, up and down the coast. The federal-state partnership embodied in the Striped Bass Act has restored the species to its former, considerable glory as one of the most important sport and commercial fisheries on the east coast.

These strides for conservation also have direct economic consequences. In my area, healthy striped bass stocks mean business for campgrounds in Truro or tackle shops in Edgartown—and striped bass fishing has even returned to Boston Harbor. It's a classic case of doing well by doing good.

GLOBAL ACCESS TO HIV/AIDS PREVENTION, AWARENESS, EDUCATION, AND TREATMENT ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-McDONALD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 11, 2001

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2069, a bill that I co-sponsored in order to help raise awareness of the need to promote prevention of HIV/AIDS. There can be no more pressing issue than tackling this pandemic that is so ruthlessly killing millions of people across the globe.

It has already reduced the population of the African continent by almost 20 million lives alone. It has created a generation of orphans that will never know the warmth and meaning of family. It is a relentless plague that destroys our universal productivity, labor and health. It affects each and every one of us.

Mr. Speaker, we must do all that is in our power to resolve this multi-dimensional global

crisis. In particular, I would like to highlight a portion of this bill's important provision that employs language from a free standing bill that I introduced which addresses the prevention of the transmission of HIV/AIDS from mother to child. This transmission is the largest source of HIV infection in children under age 15 and the only source for transmission to infants.

According to recent findings, the total number of births to HIV-infected pregnant women each year in developing countries is approximately 700,000. Funding under this bill will greatly contribute to decreasing this number by providing counseling and voluntary testing to infected women. With this information, mothers-to-be, who are aware of their status, can make informed decisions about treatment, replacement feeding to reduce risks to their unborn babies and future child-bearing.

This act of prevention is only one first step, Mr. Speaker, but an essential one in our battle being waged against this devastating enemy. I therefore join my colleagues in supporting urgent passage of H.R. 2069.

TRIBUTE TO THE PEOPLE OF LEON COUNTY, FL

HON. ALLEN BOYD

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 12, 2001

Mr. BOYD. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to the people of Leon County, Florida. In a sincere motion of recognition, the citizens of Leon made a declaration of gratitude to all of those soldiers who are fighting overseas due to the horrible events of September 11th. I believe this decree shows that not only were all parts of this great country affected by the terrorist acts, but that the American people's support for the campaign to eliminate terrorism has not wavered.

Leon County's Declaration is as follows:

Whereas, the American experiment of government of the people, by the people and for the people stands as a beacon of freedom throughout the world; and

Whereas, the government and people of the United States of America are dedicated to the principles of freedom and individual liberty for all of the world's citizens; and

Whereas, on September 11, 2001, citizens of the United States and of the world were murdered in a dastardly campaign of inhuman atrocities, simply because they dared to live free; and

Whereas, the United States now finds itself at war both at home and abroad for the first time in its history; and

Whereas, the men and women of the United States Armed Services are tasked with the responsibility to defend the people and constitution of the United States of America; and

Whereas, many men and women of Leon County, Florida have answered the call to duty during this crisis.

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved By The Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida, that the men and women of Leon County who serve in the United States armed services are recognized as our ambassadors of freedom, and that they are further designated, along with their colleagues from every community in the United States, by the citizens of Leon County, Florida, as our emissaries of peace, and the best hope for

peace and security for all the free peoples of the Earth. Let it be known that, as the elected representatives of the people of this community, the Leon County Board of County Commissioners declares no compromise possible on the principles of freedom, the requirements of security, and the natural right of every person to live free from the fear of terrorist assault. As such, we once again look to the men and women of our armed services, the finest in the world, to defend our lives, our freedom, and the sacred right of every person to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Dated this 20th day of November, 2001.

It gives me great pleasure to share with my colleagues the generosity of the exceptional people in my district. I hope that we can all stand behind declaration such as this one, and pray for the speedy return of the many soldiers that are putting their lives on the line in the name of freedom. They truly represent the very essence of the red, white and blue.

**PATIENT CARE INNOVATION ACT
OF 2001**

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 12, 2001

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, The United States is facing a serious, long-term, shortage of health care professionals. For example, the demand for nurses will exceed the supply by 2010, when the first of the 78 million Baby Boomers begin to retire and enroll in the Medicare program. Across the board, working in patient care has become more stressful and care givers are leaving their profession as more sicker and elderly patients are entering our hospitals and nursing facilities. The future therefore, will require new models of patient care and the efficient use of the skills of our increasingly scarce nurses and other health care professionals.

Care giving has always been a demanding profession. Those men and women who go into it—like those who go into teaching—do so out of commitment. Unfortunately, conditions in the work environment are making it virtually impossible for them to fulfill that commitment.

The nursing shortage has set off the alarm and the concern is appropriate. But before effective responses and solutions can be devised, policy makers need to realize that nursing and the health system have been at this crossroads before. Over the past several decades, nursing has found itself caught in a perpetual cycle of workforce shortages and shortsighted solutions that, over the long term, have failed. The result has been more demanding workloads for care-givers with sicker and more older patients and a weakened infrastructure to support patient care.

Nurses are increasingly spending more of their time away from direct medical care. From lifting and moving patients and providing hygienic care to increasing administrative support, over 40 percent of a nurse's hours are spent meeting non health related support activities. This inefficient use of nursing care has directly reduced the level and quality of patient care. Unfortunately, with operating margins the tightest they have ever been, hospitals have scaled back the number of skilled care givers and reduced the mix of qualified nursing per-

sonnel to a level where staffing ratios are inconsistent and mandatory overtime has become the necessity.

The "Patient Care Innovation Act of 2001" will lead to the establishment of new, more efficient, postures of patient care.

The legislation establishes a federally funded program of planning grants for the design, and demonstration grants for the implementation and evaluation of new innovative models of patient care delivery that provides quality patient care, recognizes and utilizes the professional competencies of nurses, and creates workplace environments conducive to nurse retention and recruitment, including care giver to patient ratios.

This is an important step. Health care providers need to fundamentally rethink the way in which they organize and deliver patient care to determine if there is a better way to deliver care for both the patient and the care giver. Nurses, health care providers and other direct care givers need to be involved in designing, testing and evaluating new and innovative models of patient care.

The development and testing of new and innovative models of patient care delivery must involve changes in organizational structures and processes; new management practices; greater nurse autonomy and involvement in patient care decision-making; more effective use of support staff; greater interdisciplinary collaboration and the expanded use of technology to reduce manual documentation and repetitive administrative tasks.

Obviously, one solution will not fit all environments. All the more reason for passage of the "Patient Care Innovation Act of 2001". A broad band of responses must be developed if we are to maintain quality patient care and stop the exodus of care givers from the health care profession.

Planning grants will be used to bring together multi disciplinary clinical and administrative teams to assess current patient care delivery systems, collect data, define work and care environment problems, evaluate new approaches and develop innovative models for delivering efficient safe and quality patient care.

Demonstration grants will be used to implement and evaluate innovative models of care to demonstrate and determine their effectiveness in providing quality patient care and increasing the professional satisfaction of nurses within various health care settings.

Health care providers are already struggling to maintain day-to-day operations under restrained payments by Medicare, Medicaid and insurance companies. Grant funding will enable providers to move forward more expeditiously to implement new methods of care while addressing the shortage of health care professionals before it reaches the crisis stage.

Patient care must remain the primary focus of our health care system. The nursing shortage will affect the health care of all Americans unless we act now to create and implement the means to ensure the highest quality of care for all patients. Ultimately, success will mean generating changes in attitudes and practices that have been entrenched in the health care system for decades.

Can the emerging shortage of health care professionals be turned around? To do so, policy makers and planners must go beyond discussing recruitment and increasing the size

of educational programs. It will mean generating changes in attitudes and practices that have been entrenched in the health care system for decades. It requires that we engage in a reevaluation of how health care professionals are educated, credentialed and employed. In particular, employers need to create professional work environments that promotes and ensures high-quality, cost effective patient care and that recognizes and rewards the contributions that nurses and other health care professionals make to the very well-being of hospitals and our health care system.

Therefore, I strongly urge all Members of Congress to join with me and sponsor passage of this critical piece of patient health care legislation.

HONORING TWO ESTEEMED RAILROAD INDUSTRY LEADERS, WILLIAM J. DRUNSIC AND ANTHONY M. LINN, FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 12, 2001

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, as the State of Tennessee embarks upon an initiative to create a commuter railroad system, it is most appropriate that members of the U.S. House of Representatives recognize two esteemed leaders in the railroad industry. I am speaking of William J. Drunsic and Anthony M. Linn, whose personal involvement in the concept and planning of this project have had a tremendous impact and have caused this great effort to stay on course and move forward at a constant and deliberate pace.

Mr. Drunsic and Mr. Linn began their involvement in the railroad industry in Tennessee nearly twenty years ago in March 1983. They have been recognized as leaders in the short line railroad industry for a long while. Today there are some 400 members of the American Short Line and Regional Railroad Association. In Tennessee alone there are 17 short line railroads in operation. Mr. Drunsic and Mr. Linn are either principals or share affiliations with five of the 17 short line operations in the Volunteer State.

Mr. Drunsic, a resident of Manchester Center, Vermont, and Mr. Linn, a resident of Closter, New Jersey, have indeed registered a mark on the railroad industry in Tennessee and in the United States, worthy of this recognition. As Middle Tennessee, and specifically the 5th & 6th Congressional Districts, begin to explore the opportunities of a commuter rail system, these two men will certainly be hailed for their vision and their service toward making this long standing proposition a matter of reality.

Today we congratulate and thank Mr. Drunsic and Mr. Linn for their many contributions to the railroad industry, to the nation, and to the entire State of Tennessee.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.