

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CORRINE BROWN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 2000

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 95, on March 30, I was detained and unable to make this vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

HONORING JACK BRADY

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 2000

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the House has lost a good friend. Jack Brady, who passed away last week, worked for the House Foreign Affairs Committee for 26 years, including 17 as chief of staff.

Jack's personality suffused every activity of the Foreign Affairs Committee, from markups and hearings to study missions abroad. A Committee Member could not walk into the hearing room without running into Jack, usually with a cigar in hand, running down the day's agenda. He earned great respect from Members and staff for his vision and indefatigable tenacity.

Mr. Speaker, it is no exaggeration to say that Jack Brady was essential to the operations of our Foreign Affairs Committee—now known as the International Relations Committee—from the drafting of legislation to the filling of the water pitchers. From 1976 to 1993, he was the personification of our Committee.

Jack was extraordinarily highly qualified for his job. He had a doctorate in international relations from the London School of Economics and a master's degree from Notre Dame. He was a combat veteran of World War II, having served as an enlisted soldier in Europe. He retired after 21 years of active duty in the U.S. Army as a Lt. Colonel. His awards and decorations included the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart.

Mr. Speaker, Jack Brady was a man who took great pride in serving his country, which he did with distinction in a number of arenas. His service to this body was extraordinary, and I invite my colleagues to join me in honoring him and expressing our condolences to his family.

DEDICATION OF THE LATE JEREMIAH F. REGAN LIBRARY,
OCEANPORT, NJ**HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 2000

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow evening, Tuesday, April 4, 2000, a most fitting tribute will be made in honor of a man whose passing, a little more than one year ago, is still acutely felt in our community. The Jeremiah F. Regan Library/Media Center will be dedicated in honor of the late Jeremiah F. Regan at the Maple Place School Library in Oceanport, NJ.

Given his decades-long devotion to educational excellence, and providing better opportunities for our young people to get access to an education, naming this facility in Mr. Regan's honor is indeed very appropriate, a well-deserved recognition.

Jerry Regan, a resident of Oceanport who passed away on March 9, 1999, was one of those rare people who could always be relied upon to be involved in a wide array of professional, community, political and religious activities. And yet, more importantly, Jerry always maintained as his top priority his devotion to his family and friends.

His involvement in education issues was both wide and deep. He served as New Jersey delegate to the National School Boards Association and represented school boards in New Jersey's Sixth Congressional District on the Federal Relations Network, a public school advocacy effort. He was a member of the Oceanport Board of Education, an adjunct professor at Monmouth College, and an active leader in the Monmouth County and New Jersey school boards associations. He was President of the Executive Board of the New Jersey School Boards Association from 1988 to 1990, and held other senior posts with the Association.

Jerry was also deeply involved in the political, religious and civic life of our community. He served as campaign director and comptroller for my predecessor, the late Representative James J. Howard, a Member of Congress for nearly a quarter of a century. He also served on the Diocesan Educational Advisory Council of the Diocese of Trenton. He was a communicant of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church in Long Branch, NJ, and was active in the St. Vincent DePaul Society. He was a Scoutmaster for Boy Scout Troop 58 in Oceanport for 12 years. Jerry was also a member of the Oceanport Senior Citizens, and he served on the Public Employees Relations Commission.

Jerry Regan was a proud patriot who served our country in time of war, and contributed to our national defense throughout his life. An Army veteran of World War II, Jerry had a long and highly decorated career at Fort Monmouth. He was promoted to the highest civilian level in the Department of Defense. He also served with me and several of my Congressional colleagues, past and present, on the Save Our Fort Committee. He was a member of the Oceanport Division of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

A great American, Jerry Regan was also a proud son of Ireland. Born in Skibbereen in County Cork, Ireland, Jerry came to the U.S. in 1932. He became an American citizen while serving in Germany with the Army. Throughout his life, Jerry maintained a strong devotion to both his native and his adopted homelands.

On this occasion, I also would like to pay tribute to Jerry's wife Marilyn (Pinky) Regan, who has for many years done an absolutely superb job in my campaign office, and to their two sons and three daughters, all the grandchildren, and to Jerry's other relatives on both sides of the Atlantic. They have much to be proud of.

Mr. Speaker, as Members of Congress, we are often called upon to pay tribute to outstanding citizens who are honored for their many achievements, and it is one of the most rewarding parts of our jobs as elected officials. It is even more rewarding when the person

being honored was a respected colleague and a valued friend, like Jerry Regan.

The dedication of the Jeremiah F. Regan Library/Media Center will stand for years to come as a tribute to the public service of an outstanding citizen and community leader. For those of us who were privileged to know him, the memories of Jerry Regan's warmth, humor and genuine decency will be equally enduring.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HELEN CHENOWETH-HAGE

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 2000

Mrs. CHENOWETH-HAGE. Mr. Speaker, on March 30, 2000, I missed several rollcall votes on the account that I had unavoidable obligations elsewhere. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote 89 (Mr. KASICH's amendment to H.R. 3908), "nay" on rollcall vote 90 (Mr. WELDON's amendment to H.R. 3908), "yea" on rollcall vote 91 (Mr. STEARNS' amendment to H.R. 3908), "yea" on rollcall vote 92 (Mr. PAUL's amendment to H.R. 3908), "yea" on rollcall vote 93 (Mr. TANCREDO's amendment to H.R. 3908), "nay" on rollcall vote 94 (on motion to recommit with instructions), and "nay" on rollcall vote 95 (on passage of H.R. 3908).

ORGAN PROCUREMENT ORGANIZATION
CERTIFICATION ACT**HON. DAVE CAMP**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 2000

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of myself and my colleagues, Representatives JOHNSON of Connecticut, PORTMAN, MATSUI, and PALLONE to introduce the Organ Procurement Organization Certification Act. This important legislation will improve the process that the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) uses to certify organ procurement organizations (OPOs).

Each day about 57 people receive an organ transplant, but another 13 people on the waiting list die because not enough organs are available. According to the United Network for Organ Sharing, there are now 68,220 patients in the United States on the waiting list for a transplant. April 16 through 22 is National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week. Communities nationwide will be celebrating the critical importance of organ and tissue donation. First designated by Congress in 1983, this week is used to raise awareness of the critical need for organ and tissue donation and to encourage all Americans to share their decision to donate with their families so their wishes can be honored. This is especially important as the gap between the supply of organs and the growing number of transplant candidates continues to widen.

Next week, it is expected that the House will consider legislation dealing with organ allocation—this issue has been very controversial and certainly deserves our attention. But one of the most critical aspects of the organ transplant system gets very little attention. Organ Procurement Organizations—or OPOs—play a

critical role in procuring and placing organs and are therefore key to our efforts to increase the number and quality organs available for transplant. The OPOs' job is to provide all of the services, within a geographic region, for coordinating the identification of potential donors, requests for donation, and recovery and transplant of organs. The professionals in the OPOs evaluate potential donors, discuss donation with family members, and arrange for the surgical removal of donated organs. They are the people that are responsible for preserving the organs and making arrangements for distribution within the national organ sharing policies. Finally, the OPOs provide information and education to medical professionals and the general public to encourage organ and tissue donation to increase the availability for organs for transplantation.

I don't think that most people are aware of how significant these organizations are, or the impact they have on these recipients' lives. There are currently 60 organ procurement organizations in the United States. Unfortunately, OPOs are suffering from what many other health care providers deal with on a regular basis—excessive regulations from HCFA.

Under current regulations, OPOs are subject to a recertification process every two years. Within that process, HCFA's current measures for certification are based on invalid assumptions. First, they assume that potential donors are equivalent per capita in each OPO service area. Harvard University and industry studies have demonstrated otherwise. Demographic and epidemiologic data have shown wide variations across the country in suicides, homicides, and gunshot wounds; in motor vehicle fatalities; and in HIV incidence and frequency. HCFA also assumes that potential donors die where they live. Recent data examining donors recovered with a home address outside of the OPO service area, however, show wide variations. None of these variations are adjusted by HCFA. HCFA also assumes that populations are accurately determined and assigned. We know, however, that there exist differential growth rates across the country with lags in reporting, and we know that census undercounts vary across the nation. HCFA frequently splits populations arbitrarily across counties as part of OPO service area assignments. None of these variations are adjusted for in the current measures. These are just a few of the problems. I'm not a statistician, but even I can see the inefficiencies in these measures.

For example, while Michigan ranks below the national average in its rate of recovery of vital organs, it is the single largest supplier in the country of human bone for transplantation. The processes for identifying potential donors and obtaining consent is virtually identical for human organs and for bone. Therefore, it cannot be an organization performance issue that causes Michigan to appear to be a poor performer in recovering vital organs.

To compound matters, every two years, these OPOs face decertification, and unlike other HCFA certification programs, there is no provision for corrective action plans to remedy a deficient performance and there is no appeals process for resolving conflicts. The current system forces OPOs to compete on the basis of an imperfect grading system, with no guarantee of an opportunity for a fair hearing based on their actual performance. This situation pressures many OPOs to focus on the

certification process itself rather than on activities and methods to increase donation, undermining what should be the ultimate goal of the program. In addition, the two year cycle—which is shorter than any other certification program administered by HCFA—provides little opportunity to examine trends and even less incentive for OPOs to mount long term interventions.

The General Accounting Office, the Institute of Medicine, the Harvard School of Public Health and a host of others have criticized HCFA's use of the population based standard. HCFA has updated certification processes and increased the cycle of accreditation for Medicare Hospitals, Home Health Services, Ambulatory Surgery Centers, Long Term Care Organizations and Methadone Clinics—but they have done nothing to change the certification process for OPOs, despite Congressional urging these changes.

We are introducing legislation that will accomplish three major objectives. First of all, it will impose a moratorium on the current recertification process for OPOs and the use of the population-based performance measurements. Under this bill, the certification of qualified OPOs will remain in place through January 1, 2000, for those OPOs that are certified as of January 1, 2000. Second, the bill requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services to promulgate new rules governing OPO recertification by January 1, 2002. These new rules are to rely on outcome and process performance measures based on evidence of organ donor potential. Finally, the bill provides for the filing and approval of a corrective action plan by an OPO that fails to meet the standards, a grace period to permit corrective action, an opportunity to appeal a decertification to the Secretary on substantive and procedural grounds and a four-year certification cycle.

It is my hope that through enacting this legislation, we can improve a system that touches hundreds of thousands of lives every year. I urge all of my colleagues to join us as co-sponsors.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MARK GREEN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 2000

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, my vote on final passage of H.R. 3908, the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, was mistakenly recorded Thursday, March 30. I intended to vote "nay", as I had indicated throughout debate on the bill. An "aye" vote was recorded.

MOURNING THE PASSING OF
ROBERTO L.G. LIZAMA

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 2000

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute and mourn the passing of Roberto L.G. Lizama. Tun Bob or Uncle Bob as he was affectionately known in the Chamorro

community of the Washington, DC area had a distinguished military career and was a leader of the local Guam community. Eager to assist with any function, reliable for anyone in need of help, a winning smile and a kind word were all part of Uncle Bob's character. He was beloved by his family, the local Guam community and the thousands of Chamorros who have passed through Washington, DC over the past several decades.

Uncle Bob was born on April 21, 1927 in the prewar Guam village of Sumady. He had a typical upbringing on the ranch and he was willing to share many stories of his young life as a helper to his family on the ranch. His adolescence was marked by a cruel enemy occupation of his homeland, but the experience only strengthened his character and did not alter his positive outlook on life. Almost immediately after the liberation of Guam by American forces and when he still was not a citizen of the United States, he joined the Navy.

As was the practice by the Navy in those days, he and other young men from Guam were not allowed access to all of the military rates. They were limited to service as mess attendants and stewards as were many African-Americans and Filipinos. This discriminatory practice was offensive and limited the upward mobility of many young men from Guam. But this did not diminish Uncle Bob's optimistic outlook on life and his own life chances. Last year, he and several other Chamorro men who served as stewards visited a memorial dedicated to the stewards who served during World War II. I accompanied them and I listened intently to their discussions and they recounted for me the nature of their experiences. Typical of Chamorro men, they endured the insulting treatment they sometimes received, but they continued to work loyally and proved themselves to be better men than many others through their hard work and labor.

Uncle Bob recounted some of his experiences, but not in a bitter manner. He simply told me about the times he had to defend his honor as a Chief, as a sailor and as a native of Guam. And he did so successfully as many others did. His 30 years naval career spanned three wars. He was a veteran of World War II, the Korean War and the Vietnam War. He served aboard ship and ashore in a number of capacities. The crowning glory of his carrier was his service to three Presidents as a cook at the White House. He served Presidents John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon. It is hard to imagine that he prepared kelaguen and lumpia in the White House for the President, but he did. And all of Guam is proud of him for doing so.

He raised his family in Maryland. He and his wife for 51 years, Brigida Guzman Lizama, raised six sons: George, Robert, Stan, Jeff, Wayne, Eric. Together, they have five grandsons. The Lizama name will certainly survive. In his capacity as a community elder, Uncle Bob attended all of the social events and helped members of the community by lending a helping hand when needed and by cooking when necessary. We will all miss him. We extend our sincerest condolences to Auntie Bea and the Lizama men.