

compliance plan should inform as many of its trading partners as possible of the anticipated timelines for its compliance activities, including its schedule for beginning testing, in order to avoid confusion.

SCOPE AND APPLICATION OF CONFIDENTIALITY RULE

In this legislation, the Committee has sought to ensure that entities become compliant with the April 14, 2003 HIPAA confidentiality requirements despite the fact that the final transaction standards will not be effective until six months later. With regard to clearinghouses, the Committee appreciates that there are healthcare information technology vendors, such as applications service providers (ASPs) that create, adjudicate and process claims in other ways than converting data into standard transactions formats other than HIPAA standardized formats. The Committee does not intend to create any new covered entities under any of the HIPAA rules during this time.

The Committee does not intend to modify the April 14, 2003 effective date of the confidentiality regulation in this legislation.

FILING OF PAPER CLAIMS

This legislation requires the electronic filing of claims with Medicare, with exceptions. It is not the intent of the Committee to preclude a Medicare beneficiary from submitting a paper claim for covered services. Although virtually all Medicare claims are filed on behalf of a beneficiary by the provider rendering services, there are situations where a beneficiary receives a covered service by a non-Medicare enrolled provider and would, therefore, be eligible for reimbursement. Such claims are likely to be filed on paper, and nothing in this legislation should be construed as preventing the filing of a paper claim Medicare claim directly by a beneficiary.

COMPLETION OF ADDITIONAL RULES

The Committee strongly encourages the Department of Health of Human Services to complete, in final form, the outstanding rules provided for in the original statute, namely the provider identifier, plan identifier, and employer identifier. Congress also strongly encourages the Department to issue the final security and electronic signatures regulation.

USE OF AUTHORIZATION

The Committee intends the authorization of funds included in Section 5 would be used to speed the issuance and final promulgation of all HIPAA administrative simplification rules. In addition, the authorization is not intended to be used for direct individual compliance activities of covered entities, but to broadly provide technical and educational assistance. Because the Committee expects timely compliance by the private sector with these standards, the Committee wants the Secretary to issue the model form in a timely manner. Failure to meet the deadline outlined in the legislation jeopardizes authorized funds.

TRIBUTE TO MR. LOUIS BALLOFF

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 2002

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, since September 11th there have been many acts of kindness that have gone a long way to bridge the gaps between all faiths, not just here in the United States, but around the world.

Many of these acts are done one at a time, noticed by few, but each having a significant impact on many individuals and communities.

Mr. Louis Balloff, immigrating to this country from the Ukraine during the late 1800s, was one who touched many lives. He came to this country with nothing, fleeing religious persecution, seeking a new start to a better life and participating in the American dream.

He eventually settled in LaFollette, Tennessee, and became a successful merchant. This community was good to him and he always felt a need to give back many of his financial successes to this town in rural Appalachia.

The following article is a typical way in which Louis felt obligated to help less fortunate members of his community, not knowing the impact it would have on so many others.

I have included an article from the Knoxville News Sentinel, which highlights one such act, that I would like to call to the attention of my fellow Members and other readers of the RECORD.

[From the Knoxville News-Sentinel]

MERCHANT GIVES LOVE

BOY TOOK GIANT STRIDES IN GIFT OF SHOES

(By Jacquelyn B. Dean)

A single act of kindness can sometimes have a tremendous impact on a person's life, with repercussions felt halfway around the world.

Such was the case of Louis Balloff and Roy Asbury of Campbell County.

"They were good friends," said Asbury's son, Campbell County Circuit Judge Lee Asbury, "but it was a strange partnership. Mr. Balloff was an older, real conservative merchant, and dad was a country lawyer and rabble-rouser who dabbled in politics. They were not alike, but they were still close friends."

Both men are deceased.

Balloff, a Russian Jewish immigrant who moved from New York City to Campbell County and began his retail business as a peddler selling goods in the mining camps, died of a heart attack in 1964.

Roy Asbury was a well-known Campbell County lawyer who served one term as a state representative (in the 85th General Assembly in the mid-1960s). He died of a heart attack in 1970.

The story of their friendship, and how it began, is told over and over again by members of their families.

Asbury was a poor, teenaged boy who walked barefoot from Caryville to Jacksboro High School one September day in 1922.

Balloff was a merchant who called him into his store that "cold, frosty morning and encased his feet in a good pair of shoes with socks."

Their families later became friends, but at that time Asbury was so resentful and prejudiced against Jews that he left the store without saying thank you.

Forty years later, in a letter dated April 28, 1962, Asbury finally told Balloff "thank you" and recounted how that single incident caused him to reconsider and shed his prejudiced attitudes "against all 'furringers,' and especially Jews."

Asbury wrote:

"The years began to slip by, you and that boy was always and at all times friendly, but the shoes were never mentioned.

"The boy learned as he grew older to love and respect the Jews, and he developed a strong feeling of sympathy for all minority groups, oppressed groups, or individuals, and he never forgot that pair of shoes being put on his cold feet, by a Jew, and continually

promised himself that one day, he would do something for a Jew to repay for the shoes, and most of all for forever erasing from his mind prejudice against a race or member of a race by prejudgment without due examination."

Asbury found his opportunity in Paris in 1944, when he served in the U.S. Army during World War II.

He wrote that in September 1944 he found an orphanage housing about 300 children, mostly girls and virtually all of them Jewish. Their parents and relatives "had been taken to Germany and killed by that despot, Hitler."

Asbury wrote that the children were in the care of an old Catholic priest and four nuns, but they were suffering from extreme malnutrition. "The old priest could not speak much English, but he convinced that boy (Asbury) they needed sugar and sugar products."

That night, he couldn't sleep. He woke a fellow soldier who spoke French, and together they obtained a truck, went to a U.S. Army supply depot, and "appropriated 1,500 pounds of sugar and 500 pounds of candy bars, and drove to the orphanage, arriving just before daylight."

They unloaded the truck, awakened the priest and felt they could foresee better days for all the children, he wrote.

Before long, "the U.S. Army personnel was furnishing food, clothing, and medical supplies in abundance, and by the next spring, the children looked almost normal," Asbury wrote.

He said the old priest and nuns followed the truck and tearfully tried to thank them.

"The boy heard their expressions of thanks," Asbury wrote of his experience, "but he knew they were not talking to him but to a man who, on a cold frosty morning, put a pair of shoes on the cold feet of a boy who was barefoot; and that boy knew he was trying to do something for the Jewish race to repay him for that pair of shoes, worn out more than 20 years before."

Asbury concluded the letter by saying, "Lou, I don't know how to say it, but for erasing from my mind and heart all prejudice for any race, member of a race, or an individual because of his race, creed or color, MANY, MANY, MANY THANKS." He signed it, "Yours truly, Roy Asbury."

Judge Lee Asbury said, "I've heard dad tell that story as long as I can remember. It's part of the *family lore*."

He said he's also known about the letter a long time, and has a copy of it in his files. "Dad was inspired at least in part by Mr. Balloff's helping him out," he said.

Says Lee Asbury of the Balloffs, "I can't ever remember not having a deep affection for the whole family."

Ed Balloff, who, with his brother, Sam Balloff of Knoxville, operated a chain of Balloffs stores in LaFollette, Oak Ridge and Knoxville, said, "The letter meant a great deal to me, and I've kept it in my files."

When Ed Balloff sought Lee Asbury's advice about what to do following his retirement from the retail business, the judge suggested he volunteer with the public defender's office in Campbell County. He did.

A mutual friend, Jim Agee, a distant cousin to famed writer James Agee, suggested the letter might be especially significant in this 50th anniversary year of D-Day.

Asbury said there is a greater significance: "People are not any different. We all have the same desires. The quicker everybody comes to that conclusion, the better off we will all be."