

law, the 1999 annual report; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-8282. A communication from the Acting Administrator, Rural Utilities Services, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "7 CFR Part 1710, Subpart E: Load Forecasts" (RIN0572-AB05), received March 28, 2000; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-8283. A communication from the Acting Administrator, Rural Utilities Services, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "7 CFR Part 1721: Post-Loan Policies and Procedures for Insured Electric Loans, Advance of Funds", received March 28, 2000; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-8284. A communication from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Financial Assistance for Chesapeake Bay Stock Assessments to Encourage Research Projects for Improvement in the Stock Conditions of the Chesapeake Bay Fisheries" (RIN0648-ZA81), received March 28, 2000; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-8285. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in the Statistical Area 620 of the Gulf of Alaska", received March 28, 2000; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-8286. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; The New Piper Aircraft, Inc. PA-31 Series Airplanes; Docket No. 99-CE-49 (3-23/3-27)" (RIN2120-AA64) (2000-0178), received March 27, 2000; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-8287. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Cessna Aircraft Company 150, 152, 172, 177, 180, 182, 185, 188, 206, 207, 210 and 337 Series Airplanes; Docket No. 97-CE-114 (3-22/3-23)" (RIN2120-AA64) (2000-0167), received March 23, 2000; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-8288. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Fairchild Aircraft Corporation SA226 and SA227; Docket No. 99-CE-52 (3-20/3-23)" (RIN2120-AA64) (2000-0171), received March 23, 2000; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-8289. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier Inc. Models DHC-6-1, DHC-6-100, DHC-6-200, and DHC-6-300 Airplanes; Docket No. 99-CE-44 (3-20/3-23)" (RIN2120-AA64) (2000-0170), received March 23, 2000; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-8290. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives;

Aerospatiale Model ATR42-200, ATR42-300, and ATR42-320 Series Airplanes; Docket No. 99-NM-94 (3-22/3-23)" (RIN2120-AA64) (2000-0169), received March 23, 2000; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-8291. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; British Aerospace Model BAe 146 and Avro 146-RJ Series; Docket No. 99-NM-347 (3-22/3-23)" (RIN2120-AA64) (2000-0168), received March 23, 2000; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-8292. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A319, A320, A321, A330, and A340 Series Airplanes; Docket No. 99-NM-349 (3-23/3-27)" (RIN2120-AA64) (2000-0178), received March 27, 2000; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-8293. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; AlliedSignal ALF502 and LF507 Series Turbofan Engines; Docket No. 96-ANE-36 (3-23/3-27)" (RIN2120-AA64) (2000-0175), received March 27, 2000; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-8294. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter Deutschland GMBH Model MBB-BK 117 Helicopters; Docket No. 98-SW-77 (3-24/3-27)" (RIN2120-AA64) (2000-0178), received March 27, 2000; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-8295. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Company CF34 Series Turbofan Engines; Correction; Docket No. 99-NE-49 (3-23/3-27)" (RIN2120-AA64) (2000-0177), received March 27, 2000; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-8296. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Model SA330f, SA330G, SA330J, AS332C, AS332L, AS332L1, and AS332L2; Request for Comments; Docket No. 2000-SW-06 (3-24/3-27)" (RIN2120-AA64) (2000-0174), received March 27, 2000; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-450. A resolution adopted by the Council of the Borough of South River, Middlesex County, New Jersey relative to Medicare; to the Committee on Finance.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. KYL, and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 2328. A bill to prevent identity fraud in consumer credit transactions and credit reports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mrs. LINCOLN (for herself and Mr. HUTCHINSON):

S. 2329. A bill to improve the administration of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. ROTH (for himself, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. ROBB, Mr. NICKLES, and Mr. MACK):

S. 2330. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on telephone and other communication services; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HOLLINGS:

S. 2331. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to recalculate the franchise fee owed by Forth Sumter Tours, Inc., a concessioner providing services to Fort Sumter National Monument, South Carolina; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. GRAMS:

S. 2332. A bill to amend the Agricultural Market Transition Act to permit a producer to lock in a loan deficiency payment rate for a portion of a crop; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN):

S. 2333. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to grant the food and drug administration the authority to regulate the manufacture, sale, and distribution of tobacco and other products containing nicotine, tar, additives, and other potentially harmful constituents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. L. CHAFEE (for himself and Mr. JEFFORDS):

S. 2334. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend expensing of environmental remediation costs for an additional 6 years and to include sites in metropolitan statistical areas; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. L. CHAFEE:

S. 2335. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to carry out a program to provide assistance in the remediation and restoration of brownfields, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 2336. A bill to authorize funding for networking and information technology research and development at the Department of Energy for fiscal years 2001 through 2005, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. SANTORUM (for himself and Mr. KYL):

S. 2337. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow individuals a refundable credit against income tax for the purchase of private health insurance, and to establish State health insurance safety-net programs; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. REED, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. ROBB, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. DODD, and Mr. DASCHLE):

S. 2338. A bill to enhance the enforcement of gun violence laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. DODD, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. INOUE, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEVIN, Mrs. LINCOLN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. ROBB, Mr. REED, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. WELLSTONE, and Mr. WYDEN):

3. Res. 279. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations should hold hearings and the Senate should act on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. WELLSTONE:

S. Res. 280. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate with respect to United States relations with the Russian Federation in view of the situation in Chechnya; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. KYL, and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 2328. A bill to prevent identity fraud in consumer credit transactions and credit reports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.

IDENTITY THEFT PREVENTION ACT OF 2000

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise to send to the desk a bill cosponsored by Senator KYL of Arizona and Senator GRASSLEY of Iowa for reference to committee.

The bill is entitled the "Identity Theft Prevention Act of 2000."

The crime of identity theft has become one of the major law enforcement challenges of the new economy because vast quantities of sensitive personal information are now vulnerable to criminal interception and misuse.

What is identity theft? Identity theft occurs when one person uses another person's Social Security number, birth date, driver's license number, or other identifying information to obtain credit cards, car loans, phone plans, or other services in the potential victim's name. Of course, the victim does not know the theft has happened until he or she receives bills for items he or she didn't buy; plans for which he or she didn't contract, and so on.

Identity thieves get personal information in a myriad of ways. They steal wallets and purses containing identification cards. They use personal information found on the Internet. They steal mail, including preapproved credit offers and credit statements. They fraudulently obtain credit reports or they get someone else's personnel records at work.

All indications are that there is an alarming growth of this highly invasive crime. I believe the time has come to do something about it. A national credit bureau has reported that the total number of identity theft inquiries to its Theft Victim Assistance Department grew from 35,000 theft inquiries in 1992 to over one-half million in 1997. That is over a 1,400-percent increase. It is national. It touches every State and it impacts every area of our citizenry.

The United States Postal Inspection Service reports that 50,000 people a year have become victims of identity theft since it first began collecting information on identity theft in the mid-1990s. In total, the Treasury Department estimates that identity theft annually causes between \$2 and \$3 billion in losses from credit cards alone.

The legislation I introduce today, along with Senators KYL and GRASSLEY, tackles this issue. It makes it harder for criminals to access another person's private information, it gives consumers more tools to uncover fraudulent activity conducted in their name, and it expands the authority of the Social Security Administration to prosecute identity theft.

The Identity Theft Prevention Act makes it harder for criminals to steal personal information. First, it closes a loophole in the Fair Credit Reporting Act that permits personal identifying information such as Social Security numbers, one's mother's maiden name, and birth date to be distributed without restriction to marketers. This sensitive information would be treated under this bill like any other part of the credit report, with its disclosure restricted to businesses needing the data for extensions of credit, employment applications, insurance applications, or other permissible purposes.

This bill codifies, also, the practice of placing fraud alerts on a consumer's credit file and gives the Federal Trade Commission the authority to impose fines against credit issuers that ignore the alert. Too many credit issuers are presently ignoring fraud alerts to the detriment of identity theft victims.

Additionally, the bill requires credit bureaus to investigate discrepancies between their records and the address, birth date, and other personal information submitted as a part of an individual's application for credit, so that telltale signs of fraudulent applications such as incorrect addresses are immediately flagged.

The bill improves how credit card companies monitor requests for new credit cards or changes of address. For example, it requires that credit card holders always be notified at their original address when a duplicate card is sent to a new address.

This legislation also gives consumers more access to the personal information collected about them, which is a critical tool in combating identity theft. Currently, six States—Colorado, Georgia, Massachusetts, Maryland,

Vermont, and New Jersey—have statutes that entitle consumers to one free personal credit report annually. This act makes this a national requirement. Every consumer across this Nation would have access to a free credit report. In addition, consumers could review the personal information collected about them by individual reference services for a reasonable fee. With greater access to their own personal information, consumers can proactively check their records for evidence of identity theft and uncover other errors.

We have worked with the staff of the Federal Trade Commission in preparing this legislation. I believe the staff of the FTC is supportive of this bill. This bill is also supported by the Consumer Federation of America.

We try to empower victims in this bill. This legislation calls for measures to help identity theft victims recover from the crime. In cases of identity theft, all too often victims get treated as if they were the criminals. Victims receive hostile notices from creditors who mistakenly believe they have not paid their bills. Victims' access to credit is jeopardized, and they can spend years trying to restore their good name.

This legislation calls upon the credit industry to assist victims in notifying credit issuers of fraudulent charges by developing a single model credit reporting form. However, should the credit industry fail to implement these measures, the Federal Trade Commission would then be authorized to take action.

Maureen Mitchell, an identity theft victim, recently described why this assistance is needed at a hearing before the Judiciary Committee Subcommittee on Terrorism, Technology, and Government Information, a subcommittee on which I am ranking member. She said:

I have logged over 400 hours of time trying to clear my name and restore my good credit. Words are unable to adequately express the gamut of emotions that I feel as a victim.

Another victim wrote to me:

I have spent an ungodly number of hours trying to correct the damage that has been done by the individual who stole my identity. Professionally, as a teacher and a tutor, my hours are worth \$35. I have been robbed of \$5,250 in time. I have been humiliated in my local stores because checks have been rejected at the checkout. I am emotionally drained. I am a victim and Congress needs to recognize me as such.

We try in this bill to do that.

This legislation targets the theft and misuse of another person's Social Security number, a major cause of identity theft. While the Social Security Administration has the ability to impose civil penalties for misusing a Social Security number to falsely obtain government benefits, it has no authority over other offenses involving the misuse of Social Security numbers. This bill gives them that authority. The