government bureaucracy mandates but because a market-driven economy rewards well-built products.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the passage of H.R. 3824, a bill amending the Fastener Quality Act. The Committee on Commerce was named as an additional committee of jurisdiction on this bill and has had a long-standing interest in the issue of fastener quality and the Fastener Quality Act. This interest goes back to 1990, at which time the Committee undertook an investigation of counterfeit and substandard fasteners. This investigation resulted in the issuance of a unanimously approved Subcommittee report entitled "The Threat from Substandard Fasteners," which ultimately led to the approval by our respective committees of the Fastener Quality Act of 1990.

H.R. 3824, as reported, would amend the Fastener Quality act in two ways. First, the bill exempts fasteners approved for use in aircraft by the Federal Aviation Administration from the requirements of the Act. Secondly, it delays implementation of the final regulations until the Secretary of Commerce and the Commerce have had an opportunity to consider developments in manufacturing and quality assurance techniques since the law was enacted.

While the Commerce Committee was generally pleased with the legislation reported by the Science Committee, we asked for several technical changes in the Manager's amendment under consideration today. First, we asked that language be clarified to ensure that all regulations issued pursuant to the Fastener Quality Act be place don hold until the Secretary of Commerce can deliver his report to Congress. Secondly, we asked that the report be delivered to both the Science Committee and the Commerce Committee directly so that we can continue our cooperative role in protecting American consumers from substandard fasteners. I appreciate Chairman SENSENBERGER's willingness to listen to the concerns of Members of the Commerce Committee.

Due to Chairman SENSENBERGER's cooperation and the need to ensure enactment of this legislation prior to the July 26 effective date of the current regulations, the Commerce Committee has chosen not to exercise its right to a referral. I have been assured by Chairman SENSENBERGER of his continued cooperation through this process, and look forward to working with him should this legislation be the subject of a House-Senate conference committee.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support H.R. 3824, and urge my colleagues to support this bill as well.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3824, a bill to amend the Fastener Quality Act of 1990. I am pleased that a proposed rule to implement this Act has been repeatedly delayed over the last few years. The proposed rule's effectiveness remains unproven and it would impose tremendous costs on industry which would, in turn, be passed on to the consumer. In my judgment, compliance with the proposed rule would not only result in a loss of jobs and productivity, but also would seriously interrupt deliveries to numerous industry sectors for which fasteners are an integral part of their product. These sectors include automotive, aerospace, and heavy industries, should be strengthened, not weakened, by our laws. I am greatly concerned about the financial costs that would be borne by these industries to implement regulations, the effects of which have not been ascertained.

For this reason, I strongly support passage of H.R. 3824 to ensure that the implementation of the Fastener Quality Act rule be delayed by one year. During this time the Commerce Secretary and the National Institute of Standards & Technology would be required to review current law and regulations and recommend changes to make regulations consistent with current industry practices. I believe that a thorough review of current policies will reveal duplicative regulations. The reports submitted to Congress as a result of H.R. 3824 would take into account technological advances that have occurred since the passage of the Fastener Quality Act in 1990 and precipitate the necessary changes to ensure its effectiveness as intended by Congress. I urge my colleagues to support the passage of this bill.

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, we have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SENSENBERGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time. The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EWING). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBERGER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3824, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.
The tragedy of telemarketing fraud is that its perpetrators often target elderly individuals who are more vulnerable to scams. Many of the victims, long-time residents of areas like the Shenandoah Valley in my district, spend a lot of time when one’s word was his or her bond, and they are often deceived by con artists who will say whatever it takes to separate victims from their money. It has been estimated by the FBI that nearly 80 percent of all targeted telemarketing fraud victims are elderly. Who are these people who victimize our Nation’s elderly? They are white collar thugs who contribute nothing to our society but grief. They choose to satisfy their greed by bilking others instead of doing an honest day’s work. They strip victims not only of their hard-earned money, but also of their dignity. These criminals have said that they do not fear prosecution because they count on the victims’ physical or mental infirmity or the embarrassment that victims feel from being scammed. One of the most vicious scams preyed on those who have lost their money already, or their life savings by playing on their trust, sympathy, and if that does not work, by playing on their fear.

These criminals have said that they do not fear prosecution because they count on the victims’ physical or mental infirmity or the embarrassment that victims feel from being scammed. One of the most vicious scams preyed on those who have lost their money already, or their life savings by playing on their trust, sympathy, and if that does not work, by playing on their fear.

They choose to satisfy their greed by bilking others instead of doing an honest day’s work. They strip victims not only of their hard-earned money, but also of their dignity. These criminals have said that they do not fear prosecution because they count on the victims’ physical or mental infirmity or the embarrassment that victims feel from being scammed.
Mr. Speaker, malicious criminal activity like this must be punished with the appropriate level of severity. H.R. 1847 will take a number of steps to raise the element of risk for fraudulent telemarketers by directing the U.S. Sentencing Commission to make substantially increased penalties for those convicted of telemarketing fraud offenses.

It also requires the Commission to provide an additional appropriate sentencing enhancement for cases in which a large number of vulnerable victims are affected by a fraudulent scheme or schemes. This provision will help to protect those most vulnerable in our society, including seniors and the disabled, from these malicious crimes.

Let me repeat that language from the bill, Mr. Speaker: substantially increased penalties. This language is different from the House-passed version of the bill, which included specific sentencing increases for four levels for general telemarketing fraud and eight levels for telemarketers who defraud the most vulnerable in our society.

New language that the Senate-passed version was carefully chosen. A minimum increase of two levels is not substantial. The Sentencing Commission recently issued an amendment that would increase by two offense levels, the smallest increase possible, the penalties for fraud offenses that use mass marketing to carry out fraud. While their amendment was a step in the right direction, the step is much too small.

Telemarketing fraud is a serious problem that is growing even as we speak. The Sentencing Guidelines should reflect this; but even with this recent action, they do not. From the House floor and the House-passed version of the bill, which included specific sentencing increases for four levels for general telemarketing fraud and eight levels for telemarketers who defraud the most vulnerable in our society. New language that the Senate-passed version was carefully chosen. A minimum increase of two levels is not substantial. The Sentencing Commission recently issued an amendment that would increase by two offense levels, the smallest increase possible, the penalties for fraud offenses that use mass marketing to carry out fraud. While their amendment was a step in the right direction, the step is much too small.

Telemarketing fraud is a serious problem that is growing even as we speak. The Sentencing Guidelines should reflect this; but even with this recent action, they do not. From the House floor and the House-passed version of the bill, which included specific sentencing increases for four levels for general telemarketing fraud and eight levels for telemarketers who defraud the most vulnerable in our society. New language that the Senate-passed version was carefully chosen. A minimum increase of two levels is not substantial. The Sentencing Commission recently issued an amendment that would increase by two offense levels, the smallest increase possible, the penalties for fraud offenses that use mass marketing to carry out fraud. While their amendment was a step in the right direction, the step is much too small.

Telemarketing fraud is a serious problem that is growing even as we speak. The Sentencing Guidelines should reflect this; but even with this recent action, they do not. From the House floor and the House-passed version of the bill, which included specific sentencing increases for four levels for general telemarketing fraud and eight levels for telemarketers who defraud the most vulnerable in our society. New language that the Senate-passed version was carefully chosen. A minimum increase of two levels is not substantial. The Sentencing Commission recently issued an amendment that would increase by two offense levels, the smallest increase possible, the penalties for fraud offenses that use mass marketing to carry out fraud. While their amendment was a step in the right direction, the step is much too small.

Telemarketing fraud is a serious problem that is growing even as we speak. The Sentencing Guidelines should reflect this; but even with this recent action, they do not. From the House floor and the House-passed version of the bill, which included specific sentencing increases for four levels for general telemarketing fraud and eight levels for telemarketers who defraud the most vulnerable in our society. New language that the Senate-passed version was carefully chosen. A minimum increase of two levels is not substantial. The Sentencing Commission recently issued an amendment that would increase by two offense levels, the smallest increase possible, the penalties for fraud offenses that use mass marketing to carry out fraud. While their amendment was a step in the right direction, the step is much too small.

Telemarketing fraud is a serious problem that is growing even as we speak. The Sentencing Guidelines should reflect this; but even with this recent action, they do not. From the House floor and the House-passed version of the bill, which included specific sentencing increases for four levels for general telemarketing fraud and eight levels for telemarketers who defraud the most vulnerable in our society. New language that the Senate-passed version was carefully chosen. A minimum increase of two levels is not substantial. The Sentencing Commission recently issued an amendment that would increase by two offense levels, the smallest increase possible, the penalties for fraud offenses that use mass marketing to carry out fraud. While their amendment was a step in the right direction, the step is much too small.

Telemarketing fraud is a serious problem that is growing even as we speak. The Sentencing Guidelines should reflect this; but even with this recent action, they do not. From the House floor and the House-passed version of the bill, which included specific sentencing increases for four levels for general telemarketing fraud and eight levels for telemarketers who defraud the most vulnerable in our society. New language that the Senate-passed version was carefully chosen. A minimum increase of two levels is not substantial. The Sentencing Commission recently issued an amendment that would increase by two offense levels, the smallest increase possible, the penalties for fraud offenses that use mass marketing to carry out fraud. While their amendment was a step in the right direction, the step is much too small.

Telemarketing fraud is a serious problem that is growing even as we speak. The Sentencing Guidelines should reflect this; but even with this recent action, they do not. From the House floor and the House-passed version of the bill, which included specific sentencing increases for four levels for general telemarketing fraud and eight levels for telemarketers who defraud the most vulnerable in our society. New language that the Senate-passed version was carefully chosen. A minimum increase of two levels is not substantial. The Sentencing Commission recently issued an amendment that would increase by two offense levels, the smallest increase possible, the penalties for fraud offenses that use mass marketing to carry out fraud. While their amendment was a step in the right direction, the step is much too small.

Telemarketing fraud is a serious problem that is growing even as we speak. The Sentencing Guidelines should reflect this; but even with this recent action, they do not. From the House floor and the House-passed version of the bill, which included specific sentencing increases for four levels for general telemarketing fraud and eight levels for telemarketers who defraud the most vulnerable in our society. New language that the Senate-passed version was carefully chosen. A minimum increase of two levels is not substantial. The Sentencing Commission recently issued an amendment that would increase by two offense levels, the smallest increase possible, the penalties for fraud offenses that use mass marketing to carry out fraud. While their amendment was a step in the right direction, the step is much too small.

Telemarketing fraud is a serious problem that is growing even as we speak. The Sentencing Guidelines should reflect this; but even with this recent action, they do not. From the House floor and the House-passed version of the bill, which included specific sentencing increases for four levels for general telemarketing fraud and eight levels for telemarketers who defraud the most vulnerable in our society. New language that the Senate-passed version was carefully chosen. A minimum increase of two levels is not substantial. The Sentencing Commission recently issued an amendment that would increase by two offense levels, the smallest increase possible, the penalties for fraud offenses that use mass marketing to carry out fraud. While their amendment was a step in the right direction, the step is much too small.
would permit Federal prosecutors to seek forfeiture of the proceeds of telemarketing fraud and of property used by the criminals to carry out the fraud, I think is a particularly important provision.

In these kinds of crime, forfeiture is an important tool that enables prosecutors to shut down a criminal enterprise. I am confident that, in this particular case, it absolutely has a deterrent effect. These people know what they are doing. The profit motive is so significant that they are willing to take the chance, because, historically, white collar crime and economic crime in this country have not received the kind of incarceration and sanctions that it so rightly deserves.

I and others have been working with the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) to seek reform of some of the procedures used in Federal forfeiture cases, but I do not think there is any question, as I indicated, that forfeiture should be available in telemarketing fraud.

Again, as my friend, the gentleman from Virginia, pointed out, H.R. 1847 will also increase the penalties for telemarketing fraud by utilizing the Sentencing Commission. In this respect, I submit the Senate has substantially improved the bill. Our original version would have increased the penalties by specific amounts set forth in the legislation.

When the House considered the bill last July, I expressed reservations about that particular provision because I do not believe that Congress should usurp the role we assigned to the U.S. Sentencing Commission in prescribing appropriate sentencing ranges.

The bill before us today directs the Sentencing Commission to amend the Sentencing Guidelines to provide for substantially increased penalties for persons convicted of telemarketing fraud. I believe this is a major improvement to the bill, and I strongly support this change. I anticipate that the Sentencing Commission will listen clearly to the message intended to be sent by this body.

In sum, Mr. Speaker, criminals who prey on the vulnerabilities of others should be held to account. This legislation does just that. I commend the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOLDLATTE) for his leadership on the issue and urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOOLDLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 1847, the bill under discussion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EWING). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Telemarketing Fraud Prevention Act. This legislation represents a positive step in combating the growing problem of consumer and telemarketing fraud. Unfortunately, illegal telemarketing often targets the elderly and the disabled, a group whom lose their life's savings to such scams.

Today telemarketing fraud is in focus. While conditions for older Americans have improved markedly since passage of the Older Americans Act of 1965, many still suffer in abusive situations ranging from financial exploitation to sexual abuse.

Many seniors are faced with physical or mental disabilities, social isolation and limited financial resources which prevent them from being able to protect or advocate for themselves.

According to the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), telemarketing fraud has mushroomed into a multi-billion dollar problem in the United States. Every year, thousands of consumers lose anywhere from a few dollars to their life savings to telephone con artists. The Telemarketing Fraud Prevention Act will protect consumers from losing their hard earned income to telemarketing scams.

Specifically, H.R. 1847 increases the penalties against fraudulent telemarketing by increasing the recommended prison sentences for people convicted of consumer scams and deception. This legislation further increases the penalties incurred for telemarketing and consumer scams specifically targeted at older Americans.

In addition to increasing the consequences of fraudulent telemarketing, the Telemarketing Fraud Prevention Act provides the necessary tools and resources to prevent and uncover illegal schemes that are targeted at older Americans. Telephone companies would be required to provide the name, address, and physical location of businesses suspected of conducting telemarketing scams. Since scam artists are relentless in their pursuit of older Americans, this measure would allow Law Enforcement Officials to move more quickly in preventing such schemes and scams from occurring.

Along with the FTC, several sources confirm that telemarketing fraud against older Americans is growing substantially. A 1996 American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) survey of people 50 years or older revealed that 57% were likely to receive calls from telemarketers at least once a week. Moreover, more than half the respondents indicated that they could not distinguish a legitimate telemarketer from a fraudulent one. It is not surprising that a fraud perpetrator would solicit an older American to attain a significant amount of money—often with a single phone call. Many senior citizens have worked diligently throughout their lives to build savings and retirement income.

Congress is moving in the right direction by addressing the growing problems of consumer and telemarketing fraud. We need to provide adequate tools for our Law Enforcement Officials to combat and respond to telemarketing fraud, to punish those who perpetrate it, and to deter others from entering the arena. The Telemarketing Fraud Prevention Act is an important step in protecting our senior citizens from deception tactics and fraudulent activities.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, in the 104th Congress, the House of Representatives passed by voice vote an identical version of H.R. 1847, the "Telemarketing Fraud Prevention Act." The Senate failed to act on that legislation before final adjournment, and Mr. GOOLDLATTE, a dedicated Member of the Judiciary Committee, picked up the flag and delivered this message into a multi-billion dollar problem in the United States.

Once again, due to amendments made by the Senate, the House must pass H.R. 1847, a bill which will definitely give some measure of protection to this Nation's elderly who are being betrayed by crooked telemarketers. As the Sub-committee on Crime heard last Congress, some retirees have lost their entire savings to mail and phone scams. The Federal Trade