

IMPROVING SOCIAL SECURITY'S SERVICE TO VICTIMS OF
IDENTITY THEFT ACT

SEPTEMBER 12, 2023.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. SMITH of Missouri, from the Committee on Ways and Means,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 3784]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 3784) to amend title VII of the Social Security Act to provide for a single point of contact at the Social Security Administration for individuals who are victims of identity theft, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

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The amendment is as follows:
Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Improving Social Security’s Service to Victims of Identity Theft Act”.

SEC. 2. SINGLE POINT OF CONTACT FOR IDENTITY THEFT VICTIMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title VII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 901 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 714. SINGLE POINT OF CONTACT FOR IDENTITY THEFT VICTIMS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Commissioner of Social Security shall establish and implement procedures to ensure that any individual whose social security account number has been misused (such as to fraudulently obtain benefits under title II, VIII, or XVI of this Act, or in a manner that affects an individual’s records at the Social Security Administration, or in a manner that prompts the individual to request a new social security account number) or whose social security card has been lost in the course of transmission to the individual has a single point of contact at the Social Security Administration throughout the resolution of the individual’s case. The single point of contact shall track the individual’s case to completion and coordinate with other units to resolve issues as quickly as possible.

“(b) SINGLE POINT OF CONTACT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of subsection (a), the single point of contact shall consist of a team or subset of specially trained employees who—

“(A) have the ability to coordinate with other units to resolve the issues involved in the individual’s case, and

“(B) shall be accountable for the case until its resolution.

“(2) TEAM OR SUBSET.—The employees included within the team or subset described in paragraph (1) may change as required to meet the needs of the Social Security Administration, provided that procedures have been established to—

“(A) ensure continuity of records and case history, and

“(B) notify the individual when appropriate.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

I. SUMMARY AND BACKGROUND

A. PURPOSE AND SUMMARY

The bill, H.R. 3784, the “Improving Social Security’s Service to Victims of Identity Theft Act,” as ordered reported by the Committee on Ways and Means on June 7, 2023, amends Title VII of the Social Security Act to require the Social Security Administration (SSA) to provide a single point of contact to any individual who needs to resolve a problem with the SSA because of misuse of his or her Social Security number (SSN), or because his or her Social Security card has been lost in the mail. The bill aims to make it easier and less confusing for a victim of identity theft or an individual with a compromised SSN to resolve issues related to the misuse of his or her SSN or loss of his or her Social Security card by providing a single point of contact within the SSA until all associated issues are resolved.

B. BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION

Identity theft is a serious issue affecting tens of millions of Americans annually. In 2022, there were more than 1,800 reported data breaches impacting roughly 422 million individual records. Of the 1,800 reported data breaches, more than 1,100 included SSNs.¹ The Federal Trade Commission, the lead federal agency on identity

¹2022 Data Breach Report, Identity Theft Resource Center (January 2023).

theft, reported more than 1.1 million complaints of identity theft in 2022.²

The SSN is an increasingly attractive target for fraudsters due to its widespread use as an identifier and authenticator in both the public and private sectors. SSN misuse—when a person other than the rightful numberholder incorrectly or improperly uses an SSN—can create additional difficulties for identity theft victims if they need to contact the SSA to disclaim fraudulently claimed benefits, correct earnings records, or apply for a new SSN.

Resolving an issue related to SSN misuse can be complex and may require an individual to face multiple, different processes requiring him or her to speak to multiple, different SSA employees before the issue is resolved. If an individual’s SSN has previously been used to file a fraudulent claim, there is no guarantee that he or she will have the same point of contact within the SSA to resolve subsequent fraudulent claims. In each of these circumstances, the identity theft victim could end up speaking with multiple, different employees to resolve the issue.

Further, when a Social Security card is lost in the mail, an individual has no choice but to contact the SSA to request a replacement card. The loss of a newborn child’s Social Security card is especially complex because parents or guardians have no knowledge of the child’s SSN and have limited identifying information for the child.

C. LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Background

H.R. 3784 was introduced on June 1, 2023, and was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Committee hearings

On May 24, 2023, the Ways and Means Committee Subcommittee on Social Security held a hearing on “The Social Security Administration’s Role in Combatting Identity Fraud.” The hearing highlighted the harm that identity fraud and the misuse of SSNs causes to children and families. The hearing also discussed the responsibility of the SSA to do more to serve victims of SSN-related identity fraud. The Subcommittee heard testimony from a mother of three who described her months-long ordeal to resolve an issue with the SSA when her newborn daughter’s Social Security card was lost in the mail. She had to talk to multiple, different SSA employees over the phone and in person who provided her with conflicting information and advice.

Committee action

The Committee on Ways and Means marked up H.R. 3784, the “Improving Social Security’s Service to Victims of Identity Theft Act,” on June 7, 2023, and ordered the bill, as amended, favorably reported (with a quorum being present).

² *Consumer Sentinel Network Data Book, 2022*, Federal Trade Commission (February 2023).

D. DESIGNATED HEARING

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(6) of rule XIII, the following hearing was used to develop and consider H.R. 3784:

Committee on Ways and Means Subcommittee on Social Security hearing which took place on May 24, 2023, entitled: “The Social Security Administration’s Role in Combatting Identity Fraud.”

II. EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

A. THE IMPROVING SOCIAL SECURITY’S SERVICE TO VICTIMS OF IDENTITY THEFT ACT

PRESENT LAW

Current law does not require the SSA to provide a single point of contact to individuals whose SSNs have been misused or whose Social Security card has been lost in the mail. SSA policies may require an individual to be in contact with multiple SSA offices, employees, or both, to resolve an issue depending on the type of misuse, or whether it was identified by the individual or the SSA.

REASONS FOR CHANGE

When a person other than the rightful numberholder incorrectly or improperly uses a numberholder’s SSN, this misuse can cause difficulty for identity theft victims. It is the view of the Committee that an individual who has been a victim of identity theft that results in misuse of his or her SSN or whose Social Security card has been lost in the mail should not have added difficulty when interacting with the SSA by having to deal with multiple contacts at the SSA to resolve problems associated with the misuse or loss.

When an individual’s SSN has been misused or when his or her Social Security card has been lost in the mail, he or she may subsequently need to contact the SSA to resolve issues related to fraudulent claiming of benefits, to correct his or her SSA records, or to apply for a new SSN. In every case, the Committee believes the individual should have a single point of contact at the SSA. The Committee is aware that the list of situations in the bill text for which a single point of contact for an identity theft victim is necessary is not exhaustive and expects the Commissioner of the SSA to provide a single point of contact in all instances that reflect the spirit and intent of this legislation.

EXPLANATION OF PROVISIONS

Section 1 provides the short title of the bill as the “Improving Social Security’s Service to Victims of Identity Theft Act”.

Section 2 requires the SSA to provide a single point of contact to individuals seeking to resolve an issue or issues with the SSA related to the misuse of his or her SSN or when his or her Social Security card has been lost in the course of transmission to the individual. This section also provides a non-exhaustive list of reasons an individual may need to contact the SSA due to SSN misuse or loss in the mail. The single point of contact must track the individual’s case to completion and coordinate with other specialized units to resolve issues as quickly as possible.

EFFECTIVE DATE

The bill would become effective 180 days following the date of enactment.

III. VOTE OF THE COMMITTEE

In compliance with the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statement is made concerning the vote of the Committee on Ways and Means during the markup consideration of H.R. 3784, the “Improving Social Security’s Service to Victims of Identity Theft Act” on June 7, 2023.

H.R. 3784 was ordered favorably reported to the House of Representatives as amended by a roll call vote of 43 yeas to 0 nays (with a quorum being present). The vote was as follows:

Representative	Yea	Nay	Present	Representative	Yea	Nay	Present
Mr. Smith (MO)	X	.....	.....	Mr. Neal	X	.....	.....
Mr. Buchanan	X	.....	.....	Mr. Doggett	X	.....	.....
Mr. Smith (NE)	X	.....	.....	Mr. Thompson	X	.....	.....
Mr. Kelly	X	.....	.....	Mr. Larson	X	.....	.....
Mr. Schweikert	X	.....	.....	Mr. Blumenauer	X	.....	.....
Mr. LaHood	X	.....	.....	Mr. Pascrell	X	.....	.....
Dr. Wenstrup	X	.....	.....	Mr. Pascrell	X	.....	.....
Mr. Arrington	X	.....	.....	Ms. Sánchez	X	.....	.....
Dr. Ferguson	X	.....	.....	Mr. Higgins	X	.....	.....
Mr. Estes	X	.....	.....	Ms. Sewell	X	.....	.....
Mr. Smucker	X	.....	.....	Ms. DelBene	X	.....	.....
Mr. Hern	X	.....	.....	Ms. Chu	X	.....	.....
Ms. Miller	X	.....	.....	Ms. Moore	X	.....	.....
Dr. Murphy	X	.....	.....	Mr. Kildee	X	.....	.....
Mr. Kustoff	X	.....	.....	Mr. Beyer	X	.....	.....
Mr. Fitzpatrick	X	.....	.....	Mr. Evans	X	.....	.....
Mr. Steube	X	.....	.....	Mr. Schneider	X	.....	.....
Ms. Tenney	X	.....	.....	Mr. Panetta	X	.....	.....
Mrs. Fischbach	X	.....	.....		
Mr. Moore	X	.....	.....		
Mrs. Steel	X	.....	.....		
Ms. Van Dyne	X	.....	.....		
Mr. Feenstra	X	.....	.....		
Ms. Malliotakis	X	.....	.....		
Mr. Carey	X	.....	.....		

IV. BUDGET EFFECTS OF THE BILL**A. COMMITTEE ESTIMATE OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS**

In compliance with clause 3(d) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statement is made concerning the effects on the budget of the bill, H.R. 3784, as reported. The estimate prepared by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) is included below.

B. STATEMENT REGARDING NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY AND TAX EXPENDITURES BUDGET AUTHORITY

In compliance with clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee states that the bill involves no new or increased budget authority. The Committee states further that the bill involves no new or increased tax expenditures.

V. COST ESTIMATE PREPARED BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

In compliance with clause 3(c)(3) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, requiring a cost estimate prepared by the CBO, the following statement by CBO is provided.

At a Glance			
Health Care and Other Legislation			
As ordered reported by the House Committee on Ways and Means on June 7, 2023			
On June 7, 2023, the House Committee on Ways and Means ordered nine bills related to health care, Social Security, and funding for the Airport and Airway Trust Fund to be reported. This single, comprehensive document provides estimates for those bills.			
Pay-as-you-go procedures would apply to three bills that would affect direct spending or revenues—and thus affect the deficit. Two of the bills would increase spending subject to appropriation by more than \$500,000 and seven bills would increase spending subject to appropriation by insignificant amounts. None of the bills would increase net direct spending in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034. Two of the bills would increase on-budget deficits in at least one of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034. None of the bills would impose intergovernmental or private-sector mandates. Details of the estimated costs of each bill are discussed in the text below.			
Bill	Net Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit Over the 2023-2033 Period (Millions of Dollars)	Changes in Spending Subject to Appropriation Over the 2023-2028 Period (Outlays, Millions of Dollars)	Mandate Effects?
H.R. 1843 ^a	5,053	*	No
H.R. 3667	0	1	No
H.R. 3784	0	*	No
H.R. 3796	*	5	No
H.R. 3797	0	*	No
H.R. 3798	0	*	No
H.R. 3799	0	*	No
H.R. 3800	0	*	No
H.R. 3801 ^b	*	*	No
* = between -\$500,000 and \$500,000.			
a. This bill would increase on-budget deficits by more than \$5 billion in at least one of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034.			
b. This bill would increase on-budget deficits by less than \$5 billion in each of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034.			

Bill summary: On June 7, 2023, the Committee on Ways and Means ordered nine bills to be reported. This document provides estimates for each piece of legislation.

Generally, the legislation would:

- Permanently establish what is known as a safe harbor, which allows high-deductible health plans to provide telehealth services without making participants ineligible to use health savings accounts;
- Modify certain reporting requirements for employers and codify existing regulations or guidance related to employment-based health insurance coverage;
- Designate certain airports as ports of entry if they are within 30 miles of the southern or northern border of the United States; and
- Require the Social Security Administration (SSA) to take certain actions in the event of loss or misuse of a Social Security number.

Estimated Federal cost: The estimated direct spending and revenue effects of the legislation are shown in Table 1. The costs of

the legislation fall within budget functions 650 (Social Security), 750 (administration of justice), and 800 (general government).

Basis of estimate: For this estimate, CBO assumes that each bill will be enacted late in fiscal year 2023 and that spending of appropriated amounts will begin in fiscal year 2024. The Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, stipulates that revenue estimates provided by the staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT) will be the official estimates for all tax legislation considered by the Congress. CBO, therefore, incorporates those estimates into its cost estimates of the effects of legislation.

Direct spending: CBO estimates that one bill of the nine would affect direct spending: H.R. 3796 would designate as ports of entry certain airports within 30 miles of the southern or northern border of the United States. Under current law, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) collects customs user fees, including immigration user fees and fees collected under the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA), at designated ports of entry. Those fees, which are deposited into the Treasury as offsetting receipts, are classified as direct spending. CBO expects that fewer than five airports would be designated as ports of entry under the bill and that the increase in collections of customs user fees under the bill would be small.

Therefore, CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 3796 would reduce net direct spending by less than \$500,000 over the 2023–2033 period.

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED EFFECTS ON DIRECT SPENDING AND REVENUES OF HEALTH CARE AND OTHER LEGISLATION ORDERED REPORTED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS ON JUNE 7, 2023

	By fiscal year, millions of dollars—													
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2023-2028	2023-2033	
DECREASES (–) IN DIRECT SPENDING														
H.R. 3796, a bill to provide for the extension of taxes funding the Airport and Airway Trust Fund and to require the designation of certain airports as ports of entry:														
Estimated Budget Authority	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Estimated Outlays	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DECREASES (–) IN REVENUES														
H.R. 1843, the Telehealth Expansion Act of 2023:														
Estimated Revenues	0	0	–225	–386	–471	–555	–605	–642	–681	–722	–766	–1,636	–5,053	
<i>On-Budget</i>	0	0	–167	–293	–359	–422	–460	–487	–516	–547	–580	–1,240	–3,831	
<i>Off-Budget</i>	0	0	–58	–93	–112	–133	–145	–155	–165	–175	–186	–396	–1,222	
H.R. 3801, the Employer Reporting Improvement Act:														
Estimated Revenues	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	

Sources: Congressional Budget Office; staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation.
 Components may not sum to totals because of rounding; * = between –\$500,000 and zero.
 Off-budget effects reflect decreases in payroll taxes for Social Security.

Revenues: CBO and JCT estimate that two bills would affect revenues over the 2023–2033 period. A third (H.R. 3796) would affect revenues; for reasons described below, those effects are not included in the cost estimate.

H.R. 1843, the Telehealth Expansion Act of 2023, would permanently establish a safe harbor, allowing high-deductible health plans to provide telehealth and other remote care services without making participants ineligible to use health savings accounts. A safe-harbor provision is currently in effect for calendar years 2020 through 2024. Subject to certain limits, contributions made by an individual to a health savings account are deductible for income tax purposes, and contributions made through a cafeteria plan are excludible from income for both income and payroll tax purposes. JCT estimates that the permanent extension would reduce revenues by \$5.1 billion over the 2023–2033 period. That reduction includes a \$3.8 billion reduction in on-budget revenues and a \$1.2 billion reduction in off-budget revenues because it would affect Social Security payroll tax collections.

H.R. 3801, the Employer Reporting Improvement Act, would establish a six-year statute of limitations on the assessment of penalties for violating the employer mandate for health insurance coverage under current law. The change would take effect on January 1, 2025. The bill also would allow employers 90 days to respond to the first letter informing them of a proposed assessment, and it would codify employers’ right to file reports electronically and to report an employee’s date of birth if a tax identification number is not available. CBO and JCT estimate that the bill would lead to an insignificant decrease in collections of penalties, thus decreasing revenues by less than \$500,000 over the 2023–2033 period.

H.R. 3796, a bill to provide for the extension of taxes funding the Airport and Airway Trust Fund and to require the designation of certain airports as ports of entry, would extend certain excise taxes related to air travel, which are dedicated to the Airport and Airways Trust Fund (and currently scheduled to expire on September 30, 2023), through September 30, 2028. Because the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 requires CBO’s baseline projections to incorporate the assumption that expiring excise taxes dedicated to trust funds will be extended, JCT estimates that the extension would have no effect on revenues relative to CBO’s baseline. In its baseline, CBO projects that collections of those taxes will total about \$100 billion over the 2024–2028 period—the time covered by the extension. The bill also would newly designate certain airports as ports of entry, which would affect discretionary spending (see “Spending Subject to Appropriation”).

Legislation with no effect on direct spending or revenues: CBO and JCT estimate that six bills, described below, would have no effect on direct spending or revenues over the 2023–2033 period.

H.R. 3667, the Social Security Child Protection Act of 2023, would require SSA to issue a new Social Security number to a child under the age of 14 if a parent can provide evidence that the confidentiality of the original number has been compromised by loss or theft.

H.R. 3784, the Improving Social Security’s Service to Victims of Identity Theft Act, would require SSA to provide a single point of

contact for a person whose Social Security number is misused or whose card is lost.

H.R. 3797, the Paperwork Burden Reduction Act, would codify existing rules of the Department of the Treasury and provide additional flexibility for employers when providing information about health insurance coverage to employees for tax-filing purposes.

H.R. 3798, the Small Business Flexibility Act, would require the Secretary of the Treasury to notify employers of the availability of tax-advantaged flexible health insurance benefits, with an initial focus on small businesses.

H.R. 3799, the Custom Health Option and Individual Care Expense Arrangement Act, (or CHOICE Arrangement Act), would codify a regulation that expands the use of health reimbursement arrangements by allowing employers to provide funds to employees through individual coverage health reimbursement arrangements. Those arrangements permit workers to purchase health insurance through the nongroup market rather than receiving coverage through traditional employment-based health insurance.¹

H.R. 3800, the Chronic Disease Flexible Coverage Act, would codify existing Internal Revenue Service guidance, which states that treatment of chronic diseases is considered preventive care. Under that guidance, high-deductible insurance plans can provide such coverage without making enrollees ineligible to participate in health savings accounts.

Spending Subject to Appropriation: CBO estimates that all nine bills would increase spending subject to appropriation: two would do so by significant amounts (more than \$500,000) and the rest would result in insignificant increases (less than \$500,000) over the 2023–2028 period (see Table 2). Any spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

TABLE 2.—ESTIMATED INCREASES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION UNDER
H.R. 3796 AND H.R. 3667

	By fiscal year, millions of dollars—						2023–2028
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
H.R. 3796, a bill to provide for the extension of taxes funding the Airport and Airway Trust Fund and to require the designation of certain airports as ports of entry ^a							
Estimated Authorization	0	1	1	1	1	1	5
Estimated Outlays	0	1	1	1	1	1	5
H.R. 3667, the Social Security Child Protection Act of 2023							
Estimated Authorization	0	*	*	*	*	*	1
Estimated Outlays	0	*	*	*	*	*	1

* = between zero and \$500,000.

CBO estimates that increases in spending subject to appropriation would be between zero and \$500,000 in each year and over the 2024–2028 period for the other bills in this estimate (H.R. 1843, H.R. 3784, H.R. 3797, H.R. 3798, H.R. 3799, H.R. 3800, and H.R. 3801).

^aCBO estimates that H.R. 3796 also would have effects on direct spending (see Table 1).

H.R. 3796, a bill to provide for the extension of taxes funding the Airport and Airway Trust Fund and to require the designation of certain airports as ports of entry, would result in fewer than five airports being so designated, CBO expects. Under current law, CBP provides customs inspections at most airports that are funded in part through customs user fees, such as immigration user fees and

¹See Health Reimbursement Arrangements and Other Account-Based Group Health Plans, 84 Fed. Reg. 28, 888 (June 20, 2019) (to be codified at 26 C.F.R. pts. 1 and 54; 29 C.F.R. pts. 2510 and 2590; and 45 C.F.R. pts. 144, 146, 147, and 155).

fees collected under COBRA. Other airports, where the volume of passenger or cargo traffic is smaller, may voluntarily pay CBP to reimburse the agency for providing those inspections. Airports designated as ports of entry under the bill would no longer be subject to the fees.

CBO estimates that the increase in collections of customs user fees under the bill (see “Direct Spending”) would not fully cover the cost to CBP for providing inspections and that implementing the bill would require the appropriation of additional funds to cover those costs. Under current law, the airports that CBO expects to be included under the bill pay CBP a total of \$1 million each year. Accounting for anticipated for inflation, CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 3796 would cost \$5 million over the 2023–2028 period.

H.R. 3667, the Social Security Child Protection Act of 2023, would require SSA to issue a new Social Security number to a child under the age of 14 if a parent can present evidence that the number’s confidentiality was compromised because of loss or theft. Under current law, SSA issues new numbers only when a number is misused and if the misuse has caused harm. In 2022, SSA issued 116 new numbers to children under the age of 14. CBO expects that requests for new numbers would increase under the bill and that SSA would issue more numbers. Consequently, CBO estimates that implementing the bill would cost \$1 million over the 2023–2028 period.

Pay-As-You-Go considerations: The Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 establishes budget-reporting and enforcement procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or revenues. The net changes in outlays and revenues for the three bills that are subject to those pay-as-you-go procedures are shown in Table 1.

Increase in long-term net direct spending and deficits: CBO estimates that none of the bills would increase net direct spending in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034.

JCT estimates that enacting H.R. 1843 would increase on-budget deficits by more than \$5 billion in at least one of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034.

JCT estimates that none of the remaining eight bills would increase on-budget deficits by more than \$5 billion in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034.

Mandates: CBO and JCT have determined that the legislation would not impose any intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

Previous CBO estimate: On June 20, 2023, CBO transmitted an estimate of the direct spending and revenue effects of Rules Committee Print 118–9 (H.R. 3799, the CHOICE Arrangement Act), as amended by Amendment 8 (Smith). The language in title II and title IV of Rules Committee Print 118–9 is the same as that in H.R. 3799 and H.R. 3798, respectively, and the estimated budgetary effects are the same.

Estimate prepared by: Federal Costs: Jeremy Crimm (customs fees), Noah Meyerson (Social Security), Matthew Pickford (Internal Revenue Service); Federal Revenues: Jessica Hale, Emily Vreeland, Staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation; Mandates: Andrew Laughlin, Staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation.

Estimate reviewed by: Elizabeth Cove Delisle, Chief, Income Security Cost Estimates Unit; Justin Humphrey, Chief, Finance, Housing, and Education Cost Estimates Unit; Susan Willie, Chief, Natural and Physical Resources Cost Estimates Unit; Kathleen FitzGerald, Chief, Public and Private Mandates Unit; Sarah Masi, Senior Adviser, Budget Analysis Division; Joshua Shakin, Chief, Revenue Estimating Unit; H. Samuel Papenfuss, Deputy Director of Budget Analysis; Chad Chirico, Director of Budget Analysis; John McClelland, Director of Tax Analysis.

VI. OTHER MATTERS TO BE DISCUSSED UNDER THE RULES OF THE HOUSE

A. COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

With respect to clause 3(c)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee made findings and recommendations that are reflected in this report.

B. STATEMENT OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

With respect to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee advises that the bill does not authorize funding, so no statement of general performance goals and objectives is required.

C. INFORMATION RELATING TO UNFUNDED MANDATES

This information is provided in accordance with section 423 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. No. 104–4).

The Committee has determined that the bill does not contain Federal mandates on the private sector. The Committee has determined that the bill does not impose a Federal intergovernmental mandate on State, local, or tribal governments.

D. CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, AND LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

With respect to clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee has carefully reviewed the provisions of the bill, and states that the provisions of the bill do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits within the meaning of the rule.

E. DUPLICATION OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS

In compliance with clause 3(c)(5) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee states that no provision of the bill establishes or reauthorizes: (1) a program of the Federal Government known to be duplicative of another Federal program; (2) a program included in any report from the Government Accountability Office to Congress pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 111–139; or (3) a program related to a program identified in the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, published pursuant to the Federal Program Information Act (Pub. L. No. 95–220, as amended by Pub. L. No. 98–169).

**VII. CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL,
AS REPORTED**

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (new matter is printed in italics and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

* * * * *

TITLE VII—ADMINISTRATION

* * * * *

SEC. 714. SINGLE POINT OF CONTACT FOR IDENTITY THEFT VICTIMS.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—*The Commissioner of Social Security shall establish and implement procedures to ensure that any individual whose social security account number has been misused (such as to fraudulently obtain benefits under title II, VIII, or XVI of this Act, or in a manner that affects an individual's records at the Social Security Administration, or in a manner that prompts the individual to request a new social security account number) or whose social security card has been lost in the course of transmission to the individual has a single point of contact at the Social Security Administration throughout the resolution of the individual's case. The single point of contact shall track the individual's case to completion and coordinate with other units to resolve issues as quickly as possible.*

(b) *SINGLE POINT OF CONTACT.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—*For purposes of subsection (a), the single point of contact shall consist of a team or subset of specially trained employees who—*

(A) have the ability to coordinate with other units to resolve the issues involved in the individual's case, and

(B) shall be accountable for the case until its resolution.

(2) *TEAM OR SUBSET.*—*The employees included within the team or subset described in paragraph (1) may change as required to meet the needs of the Social Security Administration, provided that procedures have been established to—*

(A) ensure continuity of records and case history, and

(B) notify the individual when appropriate.

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