

has the same job I had. I was the minority whip for a while and the majority whip for a while; he has, too, served in the capacity. We have a great deal in common, and I am delighted to have him as a friend.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the previous request made by the Senator from Alaska?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

MEASURE READ FOR THE FIRST TIME—S. 3283

Mr. STEVENS. I understand that S. 3283 is at the desk, and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill for the first time.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3283) to reauthorize and amend the Commodity Exchange Act to promote legal certainty, enhance competition, and reduce systemic risk in markets for futures and over-the-counter derivatives, and for other purposes.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, on behalf of the leader, I now ask for its second reading, and I object to that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The bill will be read the second time on the next legislative day.

THANKING MARSHALL DOVE

Mr. STEVENS. I think we are getting down to the end. Today is not only the last day of the 106th Congress, but it is also the last day of Marshall Dove, who served in the Senate on the Republican Cloakroom staff.

She has been here, now, for close to 3 years and will now change careers. I have asked for this opportunity to wish her the best in all the new challenges she may face. We thank her for her dedication and service in the Senate.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—S. 2924

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate receives the message from the House on S. 2924 the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration and agree to the amendment of the House providing that language is identical to the language I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senate concurred in the amendment of the House, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the bill from the Senate (S. 2924) entitled "An Act to strengthen the enforcement of Federal statutes relating to false identification, and for other purposes", do pass with the following amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

*This Act may be cited as the "Internet False Identification Prevention Act of 2000".*

**SEC. 2. COORDINATING COMMITTEE ON FALSE IDENTIFICATION.**

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—The Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish a

*coordinating committee to ensure, through existing interagency task forces or other means, that the creation and distribution of false identification documents (as defined in section 1028(d)(3) of title 18, United States Code, as added by section 3(2) of this Act) is vigorously investigated and prosecuted.*

(b) *MEMBERSHIP.*—The coordinating committee shall consist of the Director of the United States Secret Service, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Attorney General, the Commissioner of Social Security, and the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, or their respective designees.

(c) *TERM.*—The coordinating committee shall terminate 2 years after the effective date of this Act.

(d) *REPORT.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—The Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury, at the end of each year of the existence of the committee, shall report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives on the activities of the committee.

(2) *CONTENTS.*—The report referred in paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) the total number of indictments and informations, guilty pleas, convictions, and acquittals resulting from the investigation and prosecution of the creation and distribution of false identification documents during the preceding year;

(B) identification of the Federal judicial districts in which the indictments and informations were filed, and in which the subsequent guilty pleas, convictions, and acquittals occurred;

(C) specification of the Federal statutes utilized for prosecution;

(D) a brief factual description of significant investigations and prosecutions;

(E) specification of the sentence imposed as a result of each guilty plea and conviction; and

(F) recommendations, if any, for legislative changes that could facilitate more effective investigation and prosecution of the creation and distribution of false identification documents.

**SEC. 3. FALSE IDENTIFICATION.**

Section 1028 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(3)(A), by inserting ", including the transfer of a document by electronic means" after "commerce"; and

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting "template, computer file, computer disc," after "impression,";

(B) in paragraph (5), by striking "and" after the semicolon;

(C) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (8);

(D) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (5) as paragraphs (4) through (6), respectively;

(E) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

"(3) the term 'false identification document' means a document of a type intended or commonly accepted for the purposes of identification of individuals that—

"(A) is not issued by or under the authority of a governmental entity; and

"(B) appears to be issued by or under the authority of the United States Government, a State, a political subdivision of a State, a foreign government, a political subdivision of a foreign government, or an international governmental or quasi-governmental organization"; and

(F) by inserting after paragraph (6), as redesignated, the following:

"(7) the term 'transfer' includes selecting an identification document, false identification document, or document-making implement and placing or directing the placement of such identification document, false identification document, or document-making implement on an online location where it is available to others; and"

**SEC. 4. REPEAL.**

Section 1738 of title 18, United States Code, and the item relating to that section in the table of contents for chapter 83 of that title, are repealed.

**SEC. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

*This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.*

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate will today give final approval to legislation I introduced to curb the availability of false identification via the Internet.

Let me thank my many colleagues in both the House and Senate for their hard work in moving this measure quickly through the legislative process. In particular, I appreciate the support and assistance of Chairman HENRY HYDE of the House Judiciary Committee, as well as the work of Congressman HOWARD COBLE, Congressman HOWARD BERMAN, Congressman JOHN CONYERS, and Congressman BILL MCCOLLUM. In addition to their efforts, I want to praise the strong support of Congressman MARK GREEN, who introduced a similar bill in the House. Enactment of this bill would not have been possible without the consistent support of the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Senator HATCH, as well as the assistance of Senators KYL, LEAHY, FEINSTEIN, and DURBIN.

The bill before the Senate today will make important improvements in our laws against the distribution and use of false identification. As I found during a lengthy investigation of the availability of false identification on the Internet, our current laws have done little to stop a growing Internet market in every imaginable type of false identification. Whether via e-mail or from a Web site with a name such as thefakeidshop.com, everything from birth certificates, to Social Security cards, to driver's licenses, are being sold or traded through the ease of cyberspace.

Testimony before the Subcommittee on Investigations demonstrated that the availability of false identification documents from the Internet is a growing problem. Special Agent David Myers, Identification Fraud Coordinator of the State of Florida's Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco, testified that two years ago only one percent of false identification documents came from the Internet. Last year, he testified, a little less than five percent came from the Internet. Now he estimates that about 30 percent of the false identification documents he seizes comes from the Internet. He predicts that by next year his unit will find at least 60 to 70 percent of the false identification documents they seize will come from the Internet.

S. 2924 will put a stop to this widespread distribution of false identification, which can be used to commit identity theft, to facilitate serious financial crimes, and to facilitate the underage purchase of alcohol and tobacco. The new law will make clear that it is a crime to transfer false identification documents by electronic

means, and that those documents can be in the form of computer files, discs, or templates.

I expect strong action by law enforcement agencies to enforce both the existing provisions of title 18, section 1028, and the expanded authority provided by this legislation. The intent of S. 2924 is simple and clear—to stop those who use the Internet to sell, distribute, or make available false identification.

I am pleased that the new law will make it a crime to place false identification, regardless of its format, on an on-line location. Thus, the posting of such tools as scanned false identification documents or templates of state driver's licenses on Web sites will, without doubt, be illegal.

Mr. President, I am pleased that the House retained the provisions that will establish a coordinating committee to concentrate resources of federal agencies on investigating and prosecuting the creation of false identification. This multi-agency effort should draw on the resources of several agencies to investigate and prosecute those who engage in the production and transfer of false identification of any type. I urge the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury to involve all agencies that can assist in curbing the use of false identification.

The House also approved another important portion of the Senate bill—the elimination of a section of law that unfortunately allowed criminals to manufacture, distribute, or sell counterfeit identification documents by using easily removable disclaimers as part of an attempt to shield the illegal conduct from prosecution through a bogus claim of “novelty.” No longer will it be acceptable to provide computer templates of government-issued identification containing an easily removable layer saying that it is not a government document.

I thank my colleagues for their support of this important legislation.

#### COMPUTER CRIME ENFORCEMENT ACT

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 2816.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2816) to establish a grant program to permit State and local law enforcement in deterring, investigating, and prosecuting computer crimes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

#### H.R. 2816, THE COMPUTER CRIME ENFORCEMENT ACT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate is passing the Computer Crime Enforcement Act, which is now headed to President Clinton for his signature into law. I intro-

duced the Senate version of this bill, S. 1314, on July 1, 1999, with Senator DEWINE and is now also co-sponsored by Senators ROBB, HATCH and ABRAHAM. This legislation also passed the Senate as part of H.R. 46, the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor Act. I thank my colleagues for their hard work on the Computer Crime Enforcement Act, especially Representative MATT SALMON, the House sponsor.

The information age is filled with unlimited potential for good, but it also creates a variety of new challenges for law enforcement. A recent survey by the FBI and the Computer Security Institute found that 62 percent of information security professionals reported computer security breaches in the past year. These breaches in computer security resulted in financial losses of more than \$120 million from fraud, theft of information, sabotage, computer viruses, and stolen laptops. Computer crime has become a multi-billion dollar problem.

The Computer Crime Enforcement Act is intended to help states and local agencies in fighting computer crime. All 50 states have now enacted tough computer crime control laws. They establish a firm groundwork for electronic commerce, an increasingly important sector of the nation's economy.

Unfortunately, too many state and local law enforcement agencies are struggling to afford the high cost of enforcing their state computer crime statutes.

Earlier this year, I released a survey on computer crime in Vermont. My office surveyed 54 law enforcement agencies in Vermont—43 police departments and 11 State's attorney offices—on their experience investigating and prosecuting computer crimes. The survey found that more than half of these Vermont law enforcement agencies encounter computer crime, with many police departments and state's attorney offices handling 2 to 5 computer crimes per month.

Despite this documented need, far too many law enforcement agencies in Vermont cannot afford the cost of policing against computer crimes. Indeed, my survey found that 98 percent of the responding Vermont law enforcement agencies do not have funds dedicated for use in computer crime enforcement. My survey also found that few law enforcement officers in Vermont are properly trained in investigating computer crimes and analyzing cyber-evidence.

According to my survey, 83 percent of responding law enforcement agencies in Vermont do not employ officers properly trained in computer crime investigative techniques. Moreover, my survey found that 52 percent of the law enforcement agencies that handle one or more computer crimes per month cited their lack of training as a problem encountered during investigations. Without the necessary education, training and technical support, our law enforcement officers are and will con-

tinue to be hamstrung in their efforts to crack down on computer crimes.

I crafted the Computer Crime Enforcement Act, S. 1314, to address this problem. The bill would authorize a \$25 million Department of Justice grant program to help states prevent and prosecute computer crime. Grants under our bipartisan bill may be used to provide education, training, and enforcement programs for local law enforcement officers and prosecutors in the rapidly growing field of computer criminal justice. Our legislation has been endorsed by the Information Technology Association of America and the Fraternal Order of Police. This is an important bipartisan effort to provide our state and local partners in crime-fighting with the resources they need to address computer crime.

Mr. STEVENS. I ask unanimous consent the bill be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, and any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 2816) was read the third time and passed.

#### THANKING OUR CREATOR

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I want to publicly state I think we ought to thank our Creator for giving us the opportunity to serve in this body, and to have a period of time like we have just come through, where I have been able to speak for people of different nationalities, different tongues, who have come to our country and sought freedom and an opportunity to work for themselves, so that they will now be able to continue that work. It really is, to me, a very significant day. To be able to accomplish this is very much a humbling experience.

#### ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE

Mr. STEVENS. I now ask unanimous consent the Senate stand in adjournment sine die under the provisions of H. Con. Res. 446.

There being no objection, at 8:03 p.m., the Senate adjourned sine die.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 15, 2000:

##### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ISLAM A. SIDDIQUI, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE FOR MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS, VICE MICHAEL V. DUNN.

##### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

EDWIN A. LEVINE, OF FLORIDA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, VICE DAVID GARDINER, RESIGNED.

##### OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

SARAH MCCracken FOX, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING APRIL 27, 2005, VICE STUART E. WEISBERG, TERM EXPIRED.

##### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JULIE E. SAMUELS, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE, VICE JEREMY TRAVIS, RESIGNED.