

Account: HRSA: Health Facilities and Services

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: E.J. Noble Hospital

Address of Requesting Entity: 77 West Barney Street, Gouverneur, NY 13642

Description: The purpose of this earmark is to provide \$350,000 for the upgrade and modernization of the medical and surgical facilities at E.J. Noble Hospital. These antiquated facilities have not been upgraded since 1952.

Requesting Member: Congressman JOHN MCHUGH

Bill Number: H.R. 3293

Account: HRSA: Health Facilities and Services

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Northern Oswego County Health Services, Inc.

Address of Requesting Entity: 61 Delano Street, Pulaski, NY 13142

Description: The purpose of this earmark is to provide \$150,000 for the expansion of existing primary dental care facilities at Northern Oswego County Health Services, Inc. (NOCHSI) to expand service to its medically underserved population.

Requesting Member: Congressman JOHN MCHUGH

Bill Number: H.R. 3293

Account: Department of Education: National Projects

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Reach Out and Read National Center

Address of Requesting Entity: 56 Roland Street, Boston, NY 02129

Description: The purpose of this earmark is to provide \$4,965,000 for the Reach Out and Read (ROR) national program that promotes literacy and language development in infants and young children, targeting disadvantaged and poor children and families.

Requesting Member: Congressman JOHN MCHUGH

Bill Number: H.R. 3293

Account: Department of Education: National Projects

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Reading is Fundamental

Address of Requesting Entity: 1825 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20009

Description: The purpose of this earmark is to provide \$24,803,000 to the Reading is Fundamental program designed to enhance child literacy by providing millions of underserved children with free books for personal ownership and reading encouragement from the more than 18,000 locations.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. J. RANDY FORBES

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 23, 2009

Mr. FORBES. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding earmarks I received as part of H.R. 3288, the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act, 2010.

Requesting Member: Congressman J. RANDY FORBES

Bill Number: H.R. 3288

Account: Surface Transportation Priorities

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Chesterfield County, Virginia

Address of Requesting Entity: 9901 Lori Rd., Chesterfield, Virginia 23832 USA

Description of Request: Provides \$750,000 to construct a new interchange at I-295 and Meadowville Road which will enhance economic development opportunities for the region and help relieve local roads of the additional traffic generated.

Requesting Member: Congressman J. RANDY FORBES

Bill Number: H.R. 3288

Account: Economic Development Initiatives

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: City of Chesapeake, Virginia

Address of Requesting Entity: 306 Cedar Rd., Chesapeake, Virginia 23322 USA

Description of Request: Provides \$250,000 to construct a museum/visitor center and historic park to commemorate the Battle of Great Bridge, the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal and the Dismal Swamp Canal and the growth of commerce in Hampton Roads.

Requesting Member: Congressman J. RANDY FORBES

Bill Number: H.R. 3288

Account: Economic Development Initiatives

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: City of Suffolk, Virginia

Address of Requesting Entity: 524 N. Main St., Suffolk, Virginia 23434 USA

Description of Request: Provides \$200,000 to design and construct the Dismal Swamp Interpretive Center within the new Suffolk Visitor Center.

EXPRESSING APPRECIATION OF CANADIAN FRIENDSHIP AND CO- OPERATION

SPEECH OF

HON. CANDICE S. MILLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 2009

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 519, Expressing appreciation to the people and Government of Canada for their long history of friendship and cooperation and congratulating Canada as it celebrates Canada Day. I'm proud to be an original cosponsor of this resolution, and I'd like to thank my good friend BART STUPAK for offering it.

On July 1st, 1867 with the enactment of the British North America Act, Canada was united as a single country. Over the next 142 years, Canada has become one of our closest friends, our largest trading partner and a steadfast ally.

And in the wake of 9/11, Canada has been a stalwart partner, sending troops to Afghanistan as part of the NATO coalition. They have stood shoulder to shoulder with us as we conduct our difficult mission to rid Afghanistan of the Taliban and give the Afghans hope for a life free from tyranny and repression.

Our Canadian friends have been vital as we work to secure the homeland on our shared waterways and long land borders. Cooperation is the key to securing the homeland along the Northern Border, and I'm pleased to say that we have a great partner in Canada.

In southeast Michigan, cross-border communities symbolize the relationship we share with our Canadian neighbors. Detroit, Michigan and Windsor, Ontario jointly celebrate Canada Day

and the United States' Independence Day with the International River Days.

This festival lasts several weeks, culminating in one of the largest and most spectacular fireworks displays in North America.

I want to wish our neighbors and friends in Canada a happy and prosperous Canada Day.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. ZACH WAMP

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 23, 2009

Mr. WAMP. Madam Speaker, as a leader on earmark reform, I am committed to protecting taxpayers' money and providing greater transparency and a fully accountable process. H.R. 3288, The Fiscal Year 2010 Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act contains the following funding that I requested:

Requesting Member: Representative ZACH WAMP

Account: Surface Transportation Priorities

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: City of Chattanooga's Enterprise Center

Address: 1250 Market Street, Suite 3020, Chattanooga, TN 37402

Description of Request: The City of Chattanooga's Enterprise Center requested funding to complete a feasibility study approved by Congress for a high speed maglev train between Atlanta, Chattanooga and Nashville. Atlanta's Hartsfield-Jackson Airport is the nation's busiest airport. A maglev train will relieve tremendous congestion in the Atlanta metro area and serve as part of a long needed "intermodal mass transit system" for the United States. Federal funding is needed for additional engineering work and development of a detailed financial plan, to include the number of riders and expected profits. The corridor is recommended by the State of Georgia's Joint Study Committee on Transportation Funding. The City of Chattanooga's Enterprise Center received \$750,000 to complete this study.

Distribution of funding: Salaries, wages, benefits and taxes, 23.85%; Professional Fee/Contractors, 56%; Office Supplies and maintenance, 4.65%; Travel/Conferences and Meetings, 9.07%; Indirect Costs, 6.43%

Requesting Member: Representative ZACH WAMP

Account: Interstate Maintenance Discretionary

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: City of Cleveland

Address: 190 Church Street NE, Cleveland, TN 37311

Description of Request: The Cleveland Mayor and City Council requested funding to redesign and construct Exit 20 on Interstate 75 to eliminate a dangerous bottleneck of traffic and widen a narrow bridge. This exit is the gateway to the Tri-State Exhibition Center, the Ocoee Recreation Region and the Cherokee National Forest, and is often excessively congested and unsafe for vehicles. A new exit and widened bridge will improve safety for travelers, truck drivers and community residents. The redesign will also facilitate new industrial and commercial growth in the area.

The Mayor and City of Cleveland received \$1.05 million for this project.

Distribution of funding: Right of way and utilities, 100%

Requesting Member: Representative ZACH WAMP

Account: Transportation Planning, Research and Development

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Address: 2360 Cherahala Boulevard, Knoxville, TN 37932

Description of Request: The National Transportation Research Center at Oak Ridge National Laboratory requested funding to examine how cutting edge technologies can be used to define real world driving conditions for advanced power train systems research. Building on past investments by the Oak Ridge National Laboratory and the University of Tennessee, this study will support existing research to increase automobile efficiency and safety and introduce new capabilities for advanced transportation for universities, the government and industry. Using these cutting edge technologies to test various combinations of engine components before building a prototype vehicle will save time and money in developing our nation's next generation of trucks, buses, military vehicles and passenger cars. Oak Ridge National Laboratory's National Transportation Research Center received \$250,000 for this research.

Distribution of funding: Data Analysis, 50%; Model Development and Use, 40%; Program Management & Reporting, 10%

Requesting Member: Representative ZACH WAMP

Account: Economic Development Initiative
Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Claiborne County Industrial Development Board

Address: 1732 Main Street, Suite 1, Tazewell, TN 37879

Description of Request: The Claiborne County Center for Higher Education provides educational growth opportunities not available in Claiborne, Hancock, Grainger, and Union counties. Rural counties need access to advanced education. Career skills are necessary for the jobs of the future. The Claiborne County Industrial Development Board purchased an unused facility to provide job training for residents in this underserved area. The Claiborne County Industrial Development Board received \$189,000 for renovations to the building.

Distribution of funding: Fire Alarm, 30.2%; ADA Compliance, 31.8%; Window Replacement, 33.8%; Architectural Design, 4.2%

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF THE "SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER PRIVACY AND IDENTITY THEFT PREVENTION ACT OF 2009"

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 23, 2009

Mr. TANNER. Madam Speaker, today I rise along with my colleague, the Ranking Member of the Subcommittee on Social Security SAM JOHNSON, to introduce the "Social Security Number Privacy and Identity Theft Prevention Act of 2009." This legislation is intended to enhance the privacy of Social Security numbers (SSNs) and combat identity theft. The bill

we introduce today is identical to legislation reported unanimously by the Committee on Ways and Means in the 110th Congress. The legislation benefits from a long history of bipartisan support, and earlier versions also were sponsored in prior congresses by the Chairmen and Ranking Members of the Subcommittee since the 106th Congress.

The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) tells us that identity theft is the fastest growing type of fraud in the United States with an estimated cost to consumers of about \$50 billion annually. The FTC's most recent survey on identity theft found that 8.3 percent of the nation's adult population have been victims of this fraud. According to the private consulting firm Javelin Research and Strategy, nearly 10 million Americans were victims of this fraud in 2008, which is an increase of 22 percent over the number of victims in 2007.

Identity theft is facilitated by the easy availability of SSNs in many public and private sector records. SSNs are valuable to criminals because they are relied upon by business to authenticate identity. They are the skeleton key that unlocks many other sources of private, personal information.

The legislation we introduce today would restrict the sale, purchase, and public display of SSNs in the public and private sector, while providing for appropriate exceptions for certain legitimate business purposes, as well as for law enforcement and statistical research. While there are many legitimate business and government uses for SSNs, the unrestricted flow of private personal information that includes SSNs often makes it too easy for identity thieves and other criminals to obtain SSNs for their own purposes. The bill received strong support from privacy and consumer groups, as well as from the AARP, when it was adopted by the Committee last Congress.

The bill strikes a balance between legitimate uses and the need for better protections for privacy of the SSN, in order to fight the scourge of identity theft. We invite our colleagues to examine and cosponsor the legislation and will also welcome your questions and comments as the bill moves forward in the legislative process.

A brief summary of the legislation follows:

SUMMARY OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER PRIVACY AND IDENTITY THEFT PREVENTION ACT OF 2009

This legislation is identical to a bill reported by unanimous vote of the Committee on Ways and Means in the 110th Congress (HR. 3046).

PROVISIONS RELATED TO SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS (SSNS) IN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS

Federal, State, and local governments would be prohibited from:

Selling SSNs (limited exceptions would be allowed, such as to facilitate law enforcement and national security, to ensure the accuracy of credit and insurance underwriting information and certain other Fair Credit Reporting Act purposes, for tax purposes, for research purposes, and to the extent authorized by the Social Security Act). Further exceptions may be made for other purposes by regulation.

Displaying SSNs to the general public, including on the Internet.

Displaying SSNs on checks issued for payment and accompanying documents.

Displaying SSNs on identification cards and tags issued to employees or their families, e.g., Defense Department IDs; to pa-

tients and students at public institutions; and on Medicare insurance cards.

Employing prisoners in jobs that provide them with access to SSNs.

Requiring the transmission of SSNs over the Internet without encryption or other security measures.

The private sector would be prohibited from:

Selling or purchasing SSNs (limited exceptions would be made for law enforcement (including child support enforcement); national security; public health; health or safety emergency situations; tax purposes; to ensure the accuracy of credit and insurance underwriting information and certain other Fair Credit Reporting Act purposes; if incidental to the sale, lease or merger of a business; to administer employee or government benefits; for some research; or with the individual's affirmative, written consent). Further exceptions may be made for other purposes by regulation.

Displaying SSNs to the general public, including on the Internet.

Displaying SSNs on checks.

Requiring the transmission of SSNs over the Internet without encryption or other security measures.

Making unnecessary disclosures of another individual's SSN to government agencies.

Displaying the SSN on cards or tags issued to employees, their family members, or other individuals.

Displaying the SSN on cards or tags issued to access goods, services, or benefits.

Public and private sectors would be required to safeguard SSNs they have in their possession from unauthorized access by employees or others.

Sale, purchase, or display of SSNs in the public or private sector would be permitted by regulation in other circumstances, when appropriate. In making this determination, regulators would consider whether the authorization would serve a compelling public interest and would consider the costs and burdens to the public, government, and businesses. If sale, purchase, or display were to be authorized, the regulation would provide for restrictions to prevent identity theft, fraud, deception, crime, and risk of bodily, emotional, or financial harm.

For a limited time, the public sector would be allowed to sell or display to the general public, and the private sector would be allowed to sell, purchase or display to the general public, the last four digits of SSNs. This temporary exception to the bill's general prohibition on such sale, purchase and public display would end two years after the effective date of the final regulations.

A person would be prohibited from obtaining another person's SSN to locate or identify the individual with the intent to harass, harm, physically injure or use the individual's identity for an illegal purpose.

Wherever a truncated SSN is used, it must be limited to the last 4 digits of the number. (This truncation standard does not change the permissible uses of the SSN.)

State law governing use of SSNs would not be preempted where state law is stronger.

The National Research Council would be commissioned to conduct a study to evaluate the feasibility of banning the use of the SSN as an authenticator of identity.

ENFORCEMENT

New criminal penalties (up to 5 years imprisonment and a fine up to \$250,000) and civil penalties (up to \$5,000 per incident) would be created for violations of the law relating to the display, sale, purchase, or misuse of the SSN, offering to acquire an additional SSN for a fee, and for selling or transferring one's own SSN.

Prison sentences would be enhanced for SSN misuse associated with repeat offenders