



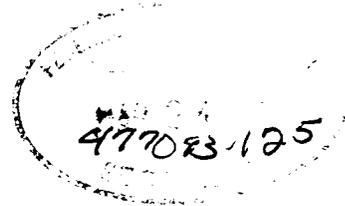
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March 15, 2000

Secretary
Federal Trade Commission
Room H-159, 600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20580



RE: Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act Privacy Rule
16 CFR Part 313 – comment

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing to express my concern with the proposed regulations to implement Title V of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999. As a Judicial Judgment Recovery Specialist and small businessperson, I fear we would lose a valuable and very necessary source of locating witnesses and suspects if “non-public personal information” is defined to include simple names and addresses of customers of financial institutions.

The clear intent of Congress was to provide an opportunity for financial institution customers to “opt-out” of sharing personal financial information with institutions that are not affiliated with their financial institutions. The statute provides protection for financial information – not basic names and addresses. If all information available to a financial institution is defined as “non-public personal information” then what is “public”? Congress seemed to be offering a distinction by describing financial information. The act provides the “opt-out of information” for credit history, employment and financial assets. Name, addresses and phone numbers really should and cannot logically be classified as “non-public.”

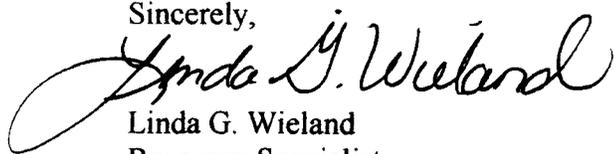
Judicial Judgment Specialists play an important part in our civil justice system. Many do not often understand this role. The information we obtain regarding addresses and phone numbers is essential to our conduct of business and fulfilling our obligations to consumers. We utilize this information to locate judgment debtors. I personally used similar “public” information to locate my ex-husbands then employer for child support wage assignments when he refused to voluntarily provide me with the information. At the time I located the necessary name, address and phone number and forwarded that information to the Superior Court in Arizona. Then they could proceed with the wage assignment and my son could receive the support he is legally entitled to. Many judgment debtors rarely stay in one place for long and the utilization of credit headers and the

address and phone number information they provide is a vital to help locate these debtors and serve justice.

If this information is deemed “non-public personal,” only wrongdoers, criminals and child support evaders will benefit and the law-abiding consumer will be the loser. Consumers turn to the courts to right a wrong perpetrated on them by another. Once that wronged person has their judgment are we to tell them it was a waste of their time and faith in the system? They deserve to collect those funds legally awarded to them, NOT to have laws help hide those who owe!

I urge you to define non-public personal information in the manner that Congress intended.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Linda G. Wieland". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large loop at the beginning of the first name.

Linda G. Wieland
Recovery Specialist