

**HB**

**311**

# FISCAL NOTE

## STATE OF ALASKA 2000 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction) \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected \_\_\_\_\_ Revenue \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title No Social Security Number Required BRU Child Support Enforcement Division  
on Hunting and Fishing Licenses Component Child Support Enforcement Division  
 Sponsor Representative Coghill  
 Requester House Resources Component No. 111

### Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

| OPERATING EXPENDITURES | FY 2001    | FY 2002    | FY 2003    | FY 2004    | FY 2005    | FY 2006    |
|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Personal Services      |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| Travel                 |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| Contractual            |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| Supplies               |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| Equipment              |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| Land & Structures      |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| Grants & Claims        |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| Miscellaneous          |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| <b>TOTAL OPERATING</b> | <b>0.0</b> | <b>0.0</b> | <b>0.0</b> | <b>0.0</b> | <b>0.0</b> | <b>0.0</b> |

|                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| CAPITAL EXPENDITURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|

|                    |            |            |            |            |            |            |
|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| CHANGE IN REVENUES | (77,000.0) | (77,000.0) | (77,000.0) | (77,000.0) | (77,000.0) | (77,000.0) |
|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|

### FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

|                          |            |            |            |            |            |            |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1002 Federal Receipts    |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| 1003 GF Match            |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| 1004 GF                  |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| 1005 GF/Program Receipts |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| 1037 GF/Mental Health    |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| Other (Specify Type)     |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| <b>TOTAL</b>             | <b>0.0</b> | <b>0.0</b> | <b>0.0</b> | <b>0.0</b> | <b>0.0</b> | <b>0.0</b> |

Estimate of any current year (FY2000) cost: \_\_\_\_\_

### POSITIONS

|           |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Full-time |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Part-time |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Temporary |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**ANALYSIS:** *(Attach a separate page if necessary)*

According to federal law, Alaska will lose all of its federal funding for the child support division and public assistance (IV-A) programs if we do not have a law requiring that Social Security numbers be provided on applications for recreational hunting and fishing licenses. The federal funding lost will be over \$14 million a year for child support and \$63 million a year for public assistance.

Prepared by: Barbara Miklos Phone 269-6800  
 Division Child Support Enforcement Division Date/Time 4/7/00 - 3 p.m.  
 Approved by: Commissioner Wilson Condon Date 04/07/2000  
 Agency Department of Revenue

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**CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 311(JUD)**

**IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA**

**TWENTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION**

**BY THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE**

**Offered: 4/14/00**

**Referred: Finance**

**Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES COGHILL, Ogan, Foster, Kohring, Sanders, Harris, Therriault, James, Croft**

**A BILL**

**FOR AN ACT ENTITLED**

**1 "An Act eliminating a requirement that a social security number be provided by  
2 an applicant for a hunting or sport fishing license or tag; and providing for an  
3 effective date."**

**4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

**5 \* Section 1. AS 16.05.330(e) is repealed.**

**6 \* Sec. 2. This Act takes effect January 1, 2001.**

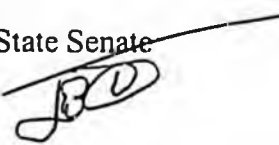
# ALASKA STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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Room 416

## REPRESENTATIVE JOHN COGHILL

Date: April 20, 2000  
To: All Members of the Alaska State Senate  
From: Representative John Coghill   
Re: Social Security Number on Recreational Licenses

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I would like to ask you to support HB 311, an act eliminating the requirement of having a social security number on hunting and/or fishing licenses. I have attached some back up information on the legislation and would be glad to answer any questions you might have.

I have been in contact with the Washington D.C office of Congressman David Obey (D-WI) to discuss his legislation H.R. 1345, which would eliminate the mandate requiring States to require people to provide their Social Security numbers on recreational licenses. Congressman Obey introduced the legislation because he was concerned about the security issue involved with the sale of recreational licenses over the counter at retail store outlets.

Andy Tantillo, an aide to Congressman Obey, said passage of HB 311 would send an excellent message to Congress that H.R. 1345 should be taken more seriously than it has to date. The legislation was referred to the House Ways & Means Committee on March 25, 1999, but has not been heard as of yet. Representative Don Young is a co-sponsor of H.R. 1345.

There has been much reservation about this bill resulting in a loss of millions of dollars for ATAP, TANF, and CSED. In fact the bill carries a fiscal note showing a possible challenge to \$77 million dollars annually. An effective date was added for further investigation of whether we would lose federal dollars. I don't share that concern because I know of states that do not follow the federal mandate and have been in contact with two of them. One state has been out of compliance since the beginning and has gone through four federal appropriations with out a hitch.

North Carolina requires driver's license as identification to purchase hunting or fishing license. When a person wishes to purchase a license electronically by credit card, North Carolina requires a social security number, a driver's license, and the credit card information.

My office contacted Bud Hettinga who is on the NM Fish & Game Commission and made the motion to eliminate the social security number requirement. The main motivation for changing the requirement was so many complaints from hunters and fishermen who felt their privacy was at risk. He said they decided to call the federal governments bluff because the requirement is in conflict with a federal law that says it is illegal to use a social security number for identification. He said the federal government backed off this conflict was pointed out. The federal government has not threatened them and they have not lost any federal money. New Mexico received their FY'00 appropriations for public assistance and CSED without a hitch.

Michigan has never required a social security number for hunting and fishing licenses. Like Alaska's law prior to changing it, Michigan asks for it but does not deny someone a license if the person refuses to provide a social security number. Loren Hersy, director of fish and game licensing in Michigan told my staff that when the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Rec. Act of 1996 was passed, Michigan took exception to the recreational licensing provision and challenged the requirement administratively. Michigan prevailed and has never been threatened since the initial threats with FY'97 funding.

Michigan has never required a social security number for hunting and fishing licenses. Like Alaska's law prior to changing it, Michigan asks for it but does not deny someone a license if the person refuses to provide a social security number. John Wynalda of the Michigan Department of Natural Resources negotiated with the federal government in 1996 when Michigan said they would not comply with the requirement enacted by Congress in 1996. Michigan providing adequate assurance that the social security number on hunting and fishing licenses was not necessary because the social security number was available at other state agency sources. Michigan has gone through five federal appropriations without a glitch.

During the House Judiciary hearing there was some discussion of Idaho being out of compliance with federal child support laws and receiving some stiff sanctions. In researching this, we discovered that Idaho not only requires a social security number for hunting and fishing licenses, they suspend hunting and fishing licenses if parent fail to pay child support, as well as, failed to comply with visitation orders. Social security numbers are not the reason for Idaho's sanctions.

Finally, during that same Judiciary hearing, Barbara Miklos, Director of CSED, stated that having social security numbers on hunting and fishing licenses "does not help to collect child support". Government should not impose laws that have no use or necessity.

Thank you for your consideration.

# Anchorage Daily News

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## Social Security number requirement angers hunters, fishermen

The Associated Press

**FAIRBANKS** — A federal regulation that has forced the state to collect Social Security numbers from people buying Alaska hunting and fishing licenses has merchants grumbling and some customers seeing red.

State officials are using the information as a way to track down parents who are behind on child support payments. It's a practice that began Jan. 1 and one that Alaska officials were required to start or face losing \$70 million in federal welfare aid.

But that hasn't eased the anger the rule

sparks at license counters.

"We've had some real unhappy campers because of it," said Darrell Henry at Sentry Hardware in Fairbanks. "One guy said, 'I'll see you in court.'"

John Evans at Down Under Guns in Fairbanks has encountered the same response when he asks for a customer's Social Security number.

"Many people are unhappy about it, but we can't sell it if they don't have it," he said.

Still, most customers don't complain, said Orson Johnson, sporting goods manager at

Sentry Hardware.

"We have had a number of people who don't like it but put it down anyway," he said.

Kristin Wright of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game said she tells people who complain that it's the federal government's requirement, not the state's.

Wright said her office has fielded several dozen calls from angry people. Most of the calls came from the Interior.

Requiring Social Security numbers for hunting and fishing licenses is merely another

way to get delinquent parents to pay child support, said Byron Walther, a spokesman for the Alaska Child Support Enforcement Division. Delinquent parents already face the possibility of losing their driver's license.

"Our goal here is to encourage these folks to make their payments," Walther said.

Last year the state sold more than 428,000 sportfishing licenses and more than 100,000 hunting licenses, although more than half the sportfishing licenses were purchased by outsiders.

# Legislators report to the people

ceeds of the income of commonly held resources have been distributed to the people of Alaska. Certainly no government program even comes close in matching it for either efficiency or equity.

Many Alaskans believe that any changes in the dividend program would require a public vote. This is not the case. In fact, the dividend program can be terminated, and be redirected to government spending by simple majority vote of the legislature. In 1999, the House of Representatives passed a bill that would have capped dividends at \$1,000. Fortunately, we were able to defeat this bill in the Senate. I think Alaskans want (and deserve) more protection for their permanent fund and dividends than Gov. Knowles' political rhetoric affords. The only way to guarantee the continuation of the permanent fund dividend program, and the inflation-proofing that has strengthened it, is through adoption of a constitutional amendment mandating the continuation of these two important features. None of the other bills that purport to protect dividends but have the primary goal of using the permanent fund for government spending provides any real protection or assurances.

The only real guarantee you can count on is that once government starts relying on the earnings of the permanent fund, without constitutional limits or constraints, it is only a matter of time before the dividend and the permanent fund itself are gone.

## SSN abuse will lead to civil disobedience

By Rep. Vic Kohring

R-Wasilla, Peters Creek



In the early 20th Century, beginning in 1911, liberals sought a means to track and control every citizen in this nation. It was called the Social Security Act and was passed in 1935. A terrific fuss was made at the time by civil libertarians worried that the SSN (Social Security Number) could be used for nefarious purposes by the federal government. As a result, the law was passed with a major proviso that the SSN was not to be used

for identification under any circumstances. There was fear that the U.S. government would turn into a tyrannical monster as many European governments were, using the SSN as an effective spying and tracking mechanism on their citizens.

For the next 40 years, the SSN was kept pretty much between individuals and the Social Security Administration. The back of the Social Security card stated plainly that the card

was not to be used for identification. Toward the end of the 1960s, things began to change, when more and more activities were tracked by government with a SSN. The military began to use it instead of a serial number. State motor vehicle departments began to "ask" for it at driver's license renewal time.

In the spring of 1998, Alaska's Legislature, lured by millions of federal tax dollars, passed a state law that required the SSN for new driver's licenses, as well as hunting and fishing licenses. The excuse this time was that it was necessary to track down "deadbeat dads." At least politicians admitted it was to be used for tracking purposes.

Now the specter familiar from old World War II movies has finally come to pass; we have law enforcement demanding to see, "Papers, Papers!" This time as a de facto National ID Card. The police roadblock with a little gate, manned by Germans in dull gray uniforms, demanding "Papers, Papers!" culling the demeaned masses through a government gauntlet is now a very real scenario.

When opposing this attack on our privacy, I ran into the most ridiculous group of ideas. Proponents simply defined their way out of privacy issues. "But we need it to help the kids" was the constant refrain. This does not make sense on its face. While meant for deadbeat dads, all are required to show the SSN, men, women, children, teen-agers. "But we need the federal money" was another constant reply. "But at the price of our liberty?" I asked them. To this, most legislators would simply not acknowledge the question. It was dismissed as unimportant.

This is a dangerous slide into government control of a once free country. The Alaska Constitution guarantees individuals' privacy. The new state-mandated demand for the SSN denies this most seriously, and implies that the current Alaska government simply lies to its citizens as the federal government has long done. Civil disobedience has already begun over this denial of privacy. At least one court case is ongoing and one of my constituents is planning on leaving the state if it's not reversed.

House Bill 311, which I've co-sponsored, would help reverse this advance of the government boot, but is now languishing in the House Resources Committee. Apparently the members of this committee are unaware of the dangers of having a national ID card, or worse, don't understand the issue. They could use a few thousand Public Opinion Messages and e-mails to induce them to act. But, then, freedom is always lost a little at a time for allegedly humanitarian reasons.

Wake up, Alaska! We are losing our precious liberty to the state. Are we Volk marching in lock step to an Orwellian Big Brother? Or are we free Alaskans?

See LEGISLATORS, Page 12

Continued from Page 6

spend our savings on a new center for Anchorage, we could use long-suffering rural programs.

lasted approximately one half-hour.

The committee then voted on each candidate. Each candidate member had one vote

*Short-timers don't deserve cash*

# House rejects Social Security requirement

By ROD BOYCE  
Staff Writer

JUNEAU—Applicants for a hunting or sport-fishing license will no longer have to provide a Social Security number under a bill passed Friday by the House.

For Rep. John Coghill, R-North Pole, his three-line bill is an issue of privacy and federal intervention.

The state Department of Revenue opposes the bill, saying the state would lose \$77 million in federal aid linked to child support enforcement.

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■ SCHOOL BONDS—House measure passes; Senate at standstill. Page B-2

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Coghill, speaking on the House floor Friday, countered that the federal government has not withdrawn the aid from other states that have not complied with the federal law requiring use of the numbers.

"It's a small issue, and I understand there's the threat of losing federal money," Coghill said. "But does the federal government arm-wrestle us, or do we stand up for our people?"

Congress in 1998, as part of its welfare reform effort, said states must require Social Security numbers on driver's, occupational and recreation licenses to qualify for federal aid in finding parents delinquent in child support payments. Alaska has been complying with that law.

Having a Social Security number on hunting and fishing licenses allows the state's Child Support Enforcement Division to match license applicants against a list of delinquent parents. But the division has not yet created the computer program to match numbers.

If the federal government rules Alaska is no longer complying, the state would lose its \$63 million federal grant for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, according to the Department of Revenue. Alaska would also lose \$14 million in federal aid for its child support enforcement program.

The goal of the federal law, said Deputy Revenue Commissioner Larry Persily, is to increase collection of child support payments and thereby, perhaps, prevent recipients from sliding into welfare.

"Finding someone is just the first small step," Persily said. "This doesn't tell you where they work or bank."

In an unusual alignment, House Minority Leader Ethan Berkowitz, D-Anchorage, spoke in favor of the bill, saying there are several safeguards against the state losing federal money.

Berkowitz offered a different reason for support, however—that the child support collectors had not

See LICENSES, Page B-2

# LICENSES: Privacy

Continued from Page B-1

set up their computer program. Jeopardizing the money might jolt them, he said.

"What's troubling to me is that we are not using the Social Security numbers in the manner intended," he said. "That's a sad message."

Coghill said the Social Security requirement can also be a security problem for owners of stores

that sell hunting and fishing licenses. Licenses must be filed with the state quarterly, meaning the forms could be left in the open for others to see, he said.

"This is part of a larger debate," he said. "Should we use Social Security numbers to identify people?"

House Bill 311, which passed 28-10, now goes to the Senate.

# House rejects Social Security number requirement

By DAN JOLING  
The Associated Press

JUNEAU — Social Security numbers would no longer be required to buy sportfishing and hunting licenses under a bill approved Friday by the house.

House Bill 311 would repeal a law the Legislature approved two years ago under threat of losing federal money. Congress required states to provide Social Security numbers on recreational licenses to help track parents who do not pay child support. Sponsor Rep. John Coghill, R-Orth Pole, said he filed the bill in response to repeated requests from constituents who resent the invasion of their privacy.

Coghill noted testimony by Child Support Enforcement Division director Barbara Miklos, who acknowledged that her agency does not use information from fishing and hunting licenses to track down deadbeat parents.

"Not one has been used to find any parent in arrears," Coghill said.

Coghill said two states, New Mexico and Michigan, don't require Social Security numbers and have not lost federal money.

The requirement is an issue of security, Coghill said. While other licenses are issued directly by the



state, fishing and hunting licenses are sold by vendors, increasing the chance of identity theft and illegal use of a license holder's credit.

Coghill said there's no reason to invade privacy when the information is not being used anyway.

"Does the federal government arm-wrestle us or do we stand up for the people?" Coghill asked. "That's what it comes down to."

Coghill, a member of the House's dissident Republican minority, found unusual allies in House Minority Leader Ethan Berkowitz and Rep. Eric Croft, both Anchorage Democ-

rats.

But others said the opportunity to flout federal requirements was not worth the risk of losing \$77 million. According to the Department of Revenue, Alaska could lose \$14 million in federal funding for the child support enforcement program and \$63 million in temporary assistance for needy families, a program that provides public assistance to low-income families with children.

"Other states have received warnings," said Rep. Beth Kerttula, D-Juneau. "What's to say we won't be the state that gets nailed?"

HB 311 was approved 28-10 but could come up for another vote Monday.

## LEGISLATIVE NEWS

**Report renamed to honor Stevens**  
Anchorage International Airport on Friday officially became Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport. Gov. Tony Knowles signed the bill to honor Alaska's longtime senator. A ceremony is being planned for early July. "Few people have done more to benefit Alaska than Ted Stevens," Knowles said. "His years of dedication and commitment, of hard work and advocacy have benefited Alaskans in innumerable ways." Stevens was appointed to the U.S. Senate in 1968 to fill the vacancy left by the death of E.L. Bartlett. He has represented Alaska in the Senate ever since. "Naming the state's largest airport in his honor is a fitting tribute to his accomplishments, one that Alaskans and visitors alike will be reminded of each time they pass through this gateway to Alaska," Knowles said.

Daily News wire report

## Slope, villages split \$28 million oil compensation

The Associated Press

BARROW — The North Slope Borough and four of the borough's communities will share \$28 million to compensate for the impact of development in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska.

The petroleum reserve makes up about a third of the borough and encompasses the communities of Barrow, Atkasuk, Nuiqsut and Wainwright.

The grant money will come as 24 separate grants earmarked to pay for a variety of services, said Deborah Sedwick, commissioner of the Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development.

The borough is getting 10 of the grants, the largest being \$10 million for power plant and electrical distribution and waste heat conversion upgrades for Wainwright, Atkasuk and Nuiqsut.

Small borough grants, between \$100,000 and \$200,000, will pay for a police officer in Nuiqsut for three years, monitoring for subsistence hunting and a waterfowl survey.

The city of Barrow received four grants totaling \$3.3 million. The grants will pay for renovating and upgrading the city's teen and community centers, and for other building construction and maintenance.

Nuiqsut received about \$7.5

million, most of it to fund natural gas piping and hookups for homes and buildings. Another \$765,000 is earmarked for a boat dock and ramp.

Atkasuk received \$200,000 for local government operations, and a small grant will be used to renovate the senior center in Wainwright.

The funds should be available in June, said Dennis Packer, borough chief administration officer.

The borough received \$28 million from the impact funds, and the state received \$12 million. The funds were allocated from proceeds of last year's \$105 million lease sale in the NPR-A.

## MINUTES OF STATE GAME COMMISSION MEETING

April 8, 1999  
State Capitol, Room 307  
Santa Fe, New Mexico

### Agenda Item No. 1... Meeting Called To Order

Meeting was called to order at 9:15 am.

### Agenda Item No. 2... Roll Call - Jerry Maracchini

Secretary Maracchini calls roll of Commissioners

Bill Brininstool - Present  
Gail Cramer - Present  
George Ortega - Present  
Steve Padilla - Present  
Steve Emery - Present  
Bud Hettinga - Present  
Steve Doerr - Present

Chairman Brininstool - Introduces Commissioner Emery and states that he is representing District 5 and that Commissioner Padilla has been re-appointed.

Jerry Maracchini - States for the audience that there is a new procedure for audience participation. When a member of the public wishes to speak on a particular agenda item they will need to fill out one of the participation cards that will be located on the table with the extra copies of the agenda. These cards then need to be presented to the recording secretary prior to the agenda item being presented.

Commissioner Hettinga - Asks if we will allow many members of one organization to speak or if we will require that they get together and present their comments all at one time.

Jerry Maracchini - States that if there is a large group of people who wish to speak on the same agenda item then it would be preferable if they all get together and have one person do the presenting for them. These cards also allow for those individuals who do not wish to get up and speak in public to present their comments in writing to the Commission.

### Agenda Item No. 3... Closed Executive Session

**MOTION:** Commissioner Doerr makes a motion to go into closed executive session to discuss - director's performance with respect to personnel assignments, department organization and areas of emphasis and the legal implications of the Uniform Licensing Act relating to Outfitter's and the Rock Lake Hatchery delinquent lease. Commissioner Hettinga seconds.

**VOTE:** Roll call vote taken - all present voted in the affirmative. Motion passes unanimously.

### Agenda Item No. 4... Approval of Minutes - January 6, 1999.

**MOTION:** Commissioner Doerr makes a motion to approve the minutes of the January 6, 1999 meeting

See page 3  
Agenda Item No. 8

presented Commissioner Cramer seconds.

**VOTE:** Roll call vote taken - 6 of the 7 present voted in the affirmative. Commissioner Emery who was not present at the meeting chose not to vote. Motion carried.

**Agenda Item No. 5...Consent Agenda**  
Budget Report - Pat Block  
Auction of Department Vehicles and Equipment

Commissioner Hettinga - States he would like to have the budget report faxed or mailed to the commission so that they have time to review and then if there are no questions, they can just vote on it right away.

**MOTION:** Commissioner Hettinga makes a motion to approve the Consent Agenda. Commissioner Cramer seconds.

**VOTE:** Roll call vote taken - all present voted in the affirmative. Motion passes unanimously.

**Agenda Item No. 6...1998-1999 Oryx Hunter Accommodations**

Jerry Maracchini - Explains that back in January the Commission gave the Director the authority to negotiate with White Sands Missile Range to try and come up with a reasonable method of accommodating the oryx hunters who were successful in drawing a license but whose hunts were cancelled. We have done so and we had to come up with some type of intermediate plans to handle the hunters and we came up with the spring hunts. We realize that when we came up with the spring hunts that these are far different than those that the hunters originally applied for. So in order to be as accommodating as possible on the once-in-a-lifetime hunts, we are presenting an opportunity for those hunters who participated but were not successful or for those hunters who could not participate another opportunity to hunt this fall (1999-2000).

**MOTION:** Commissioner Hettinga makes a motion to approve Agenda Item #6 as proposed. Commissioner Doerr seconds.

Commissioner Cramer - Commends the Department with the way they have handled these hunts and feels that we have gone above and beyond what needed to be done.

Steve Henry - Thanks Commissioner Cramer for the comment. He acknowledges that Commissioner Hettinga should get some of the credit. We have had about 180 hunters and about 4 have not killed an oryx. We will probably have about 30 +/- that have chosen not to hunt. There are four or five more hunts still to be held. We feel that these hunts have been successful and according to the missile range they are getting a bigger selection of trophy oryx taken than there has ever been.

Commissioner Cramer - Asks if what the commission is voting on and that it may involve 30 - 40 people.

Steve Henry - More than likely. There may still be a different understanding among the hunters.

Bob Atwood - Just wanted to say thanks and feels that the people who did not get to participate be allowed to hunt next year.

Oscar Simpson - Offers his gratitude. His concern is that only the people who were not given the opportunity to hunt be allowed. He did not want to see the elimination of the once-in-a-lifetime hunts.

Stan Lundy - Would like the opportunity to go on his oryx hunt that he was not able to go on. He is concerned with the take it or leave it attitude that the letter he received portrayed.

Jerry Maracchini - We still do not have a guarantee that the hunts published for this year will even be

held.

Commissioner Hettinga - States he is optimistic about the hunting at WSMR.

Commissioner Ortega - Thanks Jerry for the job he did on one of the more controversial individuals from here in Santa Fe.

**VOTE:** Roll call vote taken - all present voted in the affirmative. Motion passes unanimously.

**Agenda Item No. 7... Removal of "Once in a lifetime" restriction for 1998-1999 oryx hunters.**

**MOTION:** Commissioner Hettinga makes a motion to remove Item No.7 from the agenda. Commissioner Ortega seconds.

**VOTE:** Roll call vote taken - all present voted in the affirmative. Motion passes unanimously.

**Agenda Item No. 8...Social Security Number Requirements Discussion**

Larry Bell - States that this was brought up because of some questions brought up by the public and commissioners. There are a variety of concerns and we just want to have a little discussion. Back in 1998 and maybe even in 1997 the Commission had concerns relating to the use of prisoner's inputting the application information. We were just about to have a solution for this and then the Parental Responsibility Act came along. As with other laws there are exceptions and this PRA has some of these exceptions and because of these we now need to collect this information on our applications.

**MOTION:** Commissioner Hettinga makes a motion to require the NM Department of Game and Fish to NOT collect SS# on applications or licenses in any form. Commissioner Doerr seconds.

Commissioner Hettinga - There are no safe guards and we have a lot of public outcry not to require this information. There are no safe guards on any of our information because we are a public agency and therefore anyone can come to our office and request this information. The NM Driver's licenses do not require SS#'s. Feels that if it is required then we should have a court order to direct us to collect this information.

Larry Bell - Just to make something a little more clear, if someone came into the office with a public inspection request, and since we can only collect a SS# for a specific purpose and only make it mandatory for a specific purpose. Then on any public records request that we receive where that number may be contained the SS# would have to be redacted from this request. As a matter of fact even before the SS# request we have always had requests from outfitters and such for information and we have taken the SS#'s off. As for driver's license the SS# does not show up on the license but it is asked for as part of the application and then that application is then retained in their files.

Alvin Garcia - Larry is correct in that SS#'s are redacted from any document requested through public records act. This advice from the Attorney General's office for all state agencies is that these numbers be taken off any public records. The State Human Services Department is tied to the enforcement of this act. There are federal monies tied to this act. The adoption of this motion may force his office to withdraw as counsel for the State Game Commission.

Commissioner Padilla - Mentioned the importance of this act and he opposed it because of the fact that it is not funded and does not reimburse the Department for loss of revenue.

Commissioner Hettinga - Feels that we should enforce the child enforcement act, but there are other ways to do this. The Department has lists and Human Services should provide a list of those in violation and the Department can then check their records and start the revocation. States that Alvin's version of how public records are given out is not how it happens, maybe it should but it does not always happen the correct way.

Alvin Garcia - The lists are required by Human Services Department. Lists that contain these SS#'s are checked against lists of those not in compliance. This is all done by data disks.

Chairman Brininstool - Feels that federal money would be lost and feels that we are hurting ourselves.

Oscar Simpson - Does not like the SS# requirement and if we have some sort of protocol to assure that the SS#'s were not given out then maybe more people would support this action. He would like for the Department to explore some way for the in the future of not having to use SS#'s.

Commissioner Hettinga - States that the Health and Human Services asks for names. Feels that there are ways to go about this and he feels that the Department would find a way without having to hold the license buyer's hostage.

Larry Bell - We get from Human Services a datadisk and on this disk is a list of SS# of those not in compliance and we then match it to what records we have. We would be more than happy to work with Human Services to find out if they would accept some other method. They are not only dealing with Game and Fish but all other agencies as well and that he cannot speak for them, but he will work with them.

**VOTE:** Roll call vote taken and Commissioner's Hettinga, Ortega, Emery and Padilla voted in the affirmative. Commissioner's Doerr, Cramer, and Brininstool voted in the negative. Motion carries with a 4 to 3 in the affirmative.

Larry Bell - Informs the commission that since we already have our licenses printed and distributed that we will try to conform to the wishes of the Commission.

Representative Begay - Introduces himself and states that he represents legislative district 4 which covers great deal of the Navajo Nation Reservation. He is from the NW portion of the state. A couple of years ago a bill was introduced regarding amphibians and reptiles. He introduced a bill this year and he received some support. Has done some research and has found that other states have restrictions on removing native species from their states and during the research he has discovered that New Mexico does not have similar restrictions and he would like to see some set in place. There are native amphibians and reptiles that are very important to his heritage. He would like the Department of Game and Fish to take a look at this and see what they can do to help.

Commissioner Hettinga - Asks Rep. Begay to get the Department a copy of the bill and the analysis and he would like to see this on the next agenda.

Rep. Begay - Yes, he would get us all of these copies and is willing to come for the next meeting if needed.

Commissioner Doerr - As he understands it, the Department does not have jurisdiction over these and asks if this bill allows for more personnel and funding.

Commissioner Padilla - Agrees with Commissioner Hettinga and with this on the next agenda he would like to see a copy of Representative Porter's bill. We need to analyze both bills together and see what the differences are.

Jerry Maracchini - States that he would like to answer Commissioner Doerr's question with regard to personnel and money. When we first analyzed the bill we are always cautious about additional personnel and money and the bill was modified as Rep. Begay mentioned to be a little bit more regulatory friendly to the commission. In other words it would have given the commission the authority to regulate only those species that it felt necessary instead of a blanket for all species. Feels that the next step would be for the Department to analyze and come up with legislation that it feels the Commission could support. The Commission was never afforded the opportunity to look at what the implications would be in regards to manpower and money

Commissioner Hettinga - Feels that we should investigate the TWW/OCS money and see how it could help with this.

Jerry Marchini - States that if it ever happens yes it would go to help this.

#### **Agenda Item No. 9...Deer Management Long-Range and Action Plan Update**

Barry Hale - Gives the background on this subject and explains how we have gotten to where we currently are. We have updated the Long-Range Deer Management Plan and we have created a Deer Management Action Study.

We have identified the areas where we would like to

Criteria for Selecting Locations:

- Study location must have deer
- Study location has historic information on deer populations
- Land status should be primarily public, with cooperation from administering land management agency
- No depredation complaints about deer in the area
- Predator management must be an option

We have selected two areas: Unit 23 Burro Mountains and Unit 51 west of El Rito in the Carson National Forest. We have begun the planning effort for these areas.

For both areas:

- Deer - trap and collar (90), monitor (mortalities) and survey (mark/recapture and sightability).
- Predator - survey (scent stations, howl counts, etc), removal (ground/aerial), and monitor of removal.
- Areas - Two - Burro Mountains in Unit 23 and El Rito Area of Unit 51.
- Cost - average of \$400,000 per year.

We have some ground work that still needs to be laid before we can get the bulk of the work started. We need to hire the deer manager, complete the project plan, prepare FY2001 budget request and allocate FY 2000 budget for project.

We are looking to start the bulk of the work in FY2000 and we plan to: test predator survey techniques, initiate predator surveys, initiate deer sightability

Commissioner Hettinga - Asks if we were specifically asked not to institute one of these areas, Unit 51. He requests that we use an alternate area. He would also like for it all to be started at one time (law enforcement, habitat, etc).

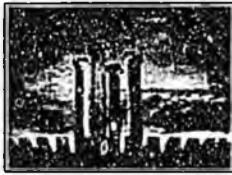
Commissioner Padilla - Asks what the opposition to Unit 51.

Commissioner Hettinga - Feels that it is hard to get the law enforcement needed up there to enforce the poaching. It is hard to get in the middle of the Carson forest and the Gila country to get law enforcement out there all the time. We need to get it started where it will at least have a chance to work.

Commissioner Padilla - States that Utah has a program called dedicated hunter program. He asks if anyone knows what this is.

Commissioner Doerr - We also talked about trying to get in addition to these two areas we are going to try and improve the habitat in other areas of the state at the same time we are monitoring these two areas.

Santiago Gonzales - We have some preliminary plans to begin habitat work with Sikes Act money. We have started on the predator removal at this time because we thought it was the most controversial portion. We have not ignored the habitat request, but we just wanted to present this portion to see if we are on the correct track.



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## News Article

Courier News/Services



### Social Security thieves can do number on you

By JOHN LANG, Scripps Howard News Service

The government's got your number.

With the nine digits on your Social Security card, the government keeps track of you — where you live, where you work, how much you earn — and eventually, where to send your Social Security check.

So if somebody steals your number, what's also stolen is much of your life.

On the Social Security Administration's own Internet site, <http://www.ssa.gov>, is a history page that gives a serious lesson on what can go wrong.

The most misused Social Security number of all time was 078-05-1120.

It belonged to Hilda Whitcher, secretary to an executive at a wallet manufacturer, the E.H. Ferree Co.

When Social Security cards were first issued in 1936 they were a novelty to the public. In 1938, Whitcher's boss, Douglas Patterson, decided it would be a clever idea to show how the cards could be showcased in a wallet. He used Whitcher's actual number.

The wallet was sold by stores all over the country. Even though the card had "specimen" written across the face, many people who bought wallets somehow thought they were getting their personal Social Security numbers included.

Within five years, there were 5,755 people across the United States using Hilda Whitcher's number. Even though the Social Security Administration publicized the mistake and voided the number (Whitcher was



given a new number), the problem went on and on and on.

Ultimately, more than 40,000 people reported the number as their own. Even as late as 1977, a dozen people were found to be still using the number that was put in those wallets and sold at Woolworth's all over the country.



It was a real headache for Witcher. The FBI showed up at her door to ask about all those people using her number.

"I can't understand how people can be so stupid," she said. "I can't understand that."

The problem of your number getting in the wrong hands can be far more serious today because the power of the card is well understood by almost everyone. Lose your wallet, with license and credit cards inside, and you can lose your identity. There are numerous cases of people having their credit ruined by others who get their hands on both Social Security and credit card numbers.

"It was never meant to be a national identification number," says Social Security Administration spokesman Mark Hinkle. But he concedes, "Over the years it's become an identifier and it seems everywhere you go, people are asking for it."

However, Hinkle points out, "There's no law that says you have to give that number. No law requires its use for any other purpose than paying Social Security. We tell people it's a voluntary decision whether to give out that number."

Nobody but the Social Security Administration has the right to the number or to access its data on your earnings records or your benefit payments. "It's strictly confidential," says Hinkle.

The Social Security number has a billion combinations. Everybody's is different. To date 390 million have been used. That's just about 40 percent, with plenty of reserve, so the Social Security Administration has no plans to issue any dead person's number to anybody else.

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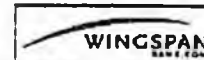
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**COLUMN: Social Security Number should be kept private**

*Updated 12:00 PM ET April 7, 2000*



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(U-WIRE) WASHINGTON -- I suggest that the Georgetown University administration use an arbitrarily invented number as our student identification number instead of our Social Security number.

The use of our Social Security number as our student identification number raises enormously pressing privacy concerns. The Social Security number should remain a very private matter, given out in only the most appropriate and needed situations. The university's use of this number as our student ID number is inappropriate and misguided.

As a result of this usage, our Social Security number appears on our student ID cards (when it should only appear on one card, our Social Security card). The Social Security number does not even appear on a United States passport; we are given a separate passport number. Yet the Social Security number appears on the Georgetown student ID card. Moreover, we are often asked to write our "student identification number" on exam blue books and papers.

This number, though, is actually our Social Security number. Yates uses our Social Security number to admit us into their facilities. Munch Money transactions, on and off campus, use this number. Our Georgetown student telephone bills use our Social Security number as our account number. AT&T does not use my mother's Social Security number as her account number. We are asked to type in our Social Security number on an insecure line over the Internet in order to get to Student Access. And the list goes on.

All this usage of our Social Security number as our student ID number increases the chance that this very private number goes into the domain of public knowledge. This is dangerous. Second and third parties can access an abundance of information about a student by knowing their Social Security number. They can also fraudulently use your identity.

A student ID number should be just that, in its own right. Our Social Security number should not double as our student ID number. A

university such as UCLA, with 35,000 plus students, uses arbitrary and newly invented numbers for their students' identification numbers. The Social Security number remains in the private domain and only is used under very special and exceptional circumstances. Georgetown is a small school; it can handle inventing numbers specifically to act as the student ID numbers. The fact that it is easier to use the Social Security number is no excuse. In fact, it ignores blatant privacy concerns. Social Security number usage is reserved for filling out federal census forms and IRS forms, not for entering a gymnasium or buying food from the campus store.

The Social Security number must not double as our student ID number. The latter number, due to its wide and open use, is very much in the public domain. The Social Security number should not be. Each student should be given a Georgetown student identification number for use in university-related matters. The Social Security number must not be this number. When you want to buy Domino's and use Munch Money, and they ask for your student ID number, this is more or less harmless. But when that number is your Social Security number, as it is now, that knowledge in the broader public domain is dangerous.

In fact, it is in Georgetown University's interest to stop using our Social Security number as our student ID number. They are setting themselves up for a series of lawsuits regarding the negligent and careless use of students' Social Security numbers. It is, after all, only a matter of time before this precious number, as a result of university policy, falls into the wrong hands. This especially is a problem in this information age with the growing Internet-ization of the United States.

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## REPRESENTATIVE JOHN COGHILL

### HB 311 Social Security Numbers & Recreational Licenses SPONSOR STATEMENT

A requirement to provide your social security number before obtaining a recreational hunting and fishing license was a recent federal mandate accepted by the legislature under the Smart Start legislation of 1998.

The reasoning for imposing the social security requirement for a casual license was to track people for child support enforcement agencies nationwide. While an integrated national system such as this may be efficient it is a double-edged sword. First, the requirement is an instrument for the abuse of privacy. Secondly the federal government tempts us to erode our constitutional responsibilities and rights through mandates that are accepted when taking federal funds.

Lets remember that our social security started in 1935 as a means of tracking earnings and benefit qualification for those workers who had jobs under this system. The social security number was never intended to be use for general identification purposes. Most importantly our social security number was not intended for invasion of anyone's privacy.

"The right to be left alone – the most comprehensive of rights, and the right most valued by free people."

Justice Louise Brandeis, *Olmstead v. U.S.* (1928)

"The right of the people to privacy is recognized and shall not be infringed."

Alaska State Constitution. Article 1, Section 22.

The privacy issue here is that information being gathered by vendors issuing licenses all over Alaska is available for purchase by anyone. The information of about 600,000 licensees can be purchased for \$350. While the social security number is purged from the database, the information provided on the application is collected by a vendor which is less secure.

The states' rights issue was created by a Supreme Court challenge by South Dakota of the federal mandate of legal drinking age requirement to receive federal highway funds. While the Court determined that the Tenth Amendment prevented the federal government from requiring states to impose a mandatory seatbelt law, the federal government did have the authority to withhold federal highway funds from a state that did not enforce a mandatory seatbelt law.

Since this decision, states have been surrendering individual and states' rights in return for federal dollars. We must ask our selves how much our individual and states' rights are worth.

Two states currently do not require a social security number for a fishing or hunting license: New Mexico and Michigan. Neither state has been sanctioned by the federal government and neither state has lost a single federal dollar. They chose to stand and say, federal government you have gone to far and have not been suffered at the heavy hand of the federal government.