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1977

CHANGING  
PUBLIC ATTITUDES  
ON GOVERNMENTS  
AND TAXES

Advisory Commission on  
Intergovernmental Relations

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# The 1977 Survey

## Summary of Findings

This year's ACIR poll of public attitudes on major intergovernmental issues repeats several questions asked in earlier polls and raises one new issue — should states grant special tax breaks in order to promote industrial development?

There are no big surprises when the results of this year's survey are compared to the base lines established by previous polls. While the federal government continues to muster the most votes (36%) from respondents asked to select the most efficient level of government, state and local government have not lost any of their support (Question 1).

There was also no major shift in public thinking about the proper size of the public sector. The vast majority of respondents favor either a "hold the line" policy or a cutback in taxes and services (Question 2).

A fairly significant shift occurred in public attitudes on major federal, state, and local taxes. The local property tax has again emerged as the worst tax — the least fair — in the view of the American public (Question 3). In the years between '72 and '77, the property tax vied with the federal income tax for this dubious honor. Inflation and its effect on market values and assessments apparently stiffened public opposition to the property tax — 33% of the public termed the property tax least fair in 1977 as compared to only 29% who held this

opinion in 1975. The state sales tax was the apparent beneficiary of the increasing unpopularity of the property tax in this "zero sum" game. In 1977, 17% of the public mentioned the sales tax as least fair, down from 23% in 1975.

The American public continues to be of two minds when asked whether it favors special federal aid for central cities in financial difficulty — 43% favor the idea, 44% are opposed (Question 4).

The general continuity of poll results from year to year can be attributed in large part to the fact that the various groups within the body politic hold fairly fixed, albeit contrasting, views on many of the major intergovernmental issues. Those in the low income group, for example, tend to be the most supportive of the federal government; while those in the highest income class are more apt to give local government their vote of confidence. The report illustrates this range of views among categories of respondents in order to call attention to these important variations.

In response to our new question about the desirability of granting special tax breaks to industry, the respondents revealed marked regional differences. Fifty-seven percent of those in the northeast favor such a policy, while only 42% in the west support it (Question 5). These responses underscore the growing concern of the "frostbelt" states for spurring economic development.

## The Most Popular Level of Government

**Table 1**

From Which Level of Government Do You Feel You Get the Most  
for Your Money — Federal, State, or Local?

Percent of Total U.S. Public

	May 1977	March 1976	May 1975	April 1974	May 1973	March 1972
Federal	36%	36%	38%	29%	35%	39%
Local	26	25	25	28	25	26
State	20	20	20	24	18	18
Don't Know	18	19	17	19	22	17

When 1977 national totals are broken down by respondent category, they reveal the following striking contrasts:

Most Popular Level of Government	Respondent Category	Percent of Total U.S. Public
Federal Most Popular	Age: 60 and over	45%
	30 thru 44	29
	Occupation: Retired	45
	Exec., Prof., Mgrl.	23
State Most Popular	Status of Dwelling: Renters	25
	Owners	18
Local Most Popular	Education: College Grad.	43
	Less than H.S. Grad.	16
	Occupation: Exec., Prof., Mgrl.	42
	Retired	17
	Household Income: \$25,000 +	48
	Under \$7,000	15

For additional detail, see **Table 1A** on page 4.

**TABLE 1A**

From Which Level of Government do You Feel You Get the Most for Your Money —  
Federal, State, or Local?

	Federal	State	Local	Don't Know
Total Public	36%	20%	26%	18%
18-29 Years of Age	33	27	25	14
30-44	29	22	33	16
45-59	37	16	27	20
60 Years and Over	45	13	18	25
Male				
Total	42	17	28	13
18-29 Years of Age	36	27	27	10
30-44	37	18	36	9
45-59	48	10	30	12
60 Years and Over	50	10	21	19
Female				
Total	30	24	24	23
18-29 Years of Age	31	28	24	18
30-44	24	25	31	20
45-59	26	23	23	27
60 Years and Over	39	16	13	31
Employed	29	25	26	20
Housewife	28	23	25	25
High School Graduate or Less				
Total	38	21	21	21
Less Than High School Graduate	39	20	16	26
High School Graduate	37	22	26	15
College				
Total	32	20	36	13
Some	35	21	31	14
Graduate	27	19	43	11
Executive, Professional, Managerial	23	24	42	11
White Collar	33	21	32	14
Blue Collar				
Total	36	22	22	20
Skilled	34	21	25	20
Semi/Unskilled	38	22	19	20
Retired	45	15	17	22

**TABLE 1A (Cont.)**

**From Which Level of Government do You Feel You Get the Most for Your Money —  
Federal, State, or Local?**

	<b>Federal</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Local</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>
<b>Total Public</b>	36%	20%	26%	18%
<b>Nielsen Markets</b>				
A	36	18	25	20
B	36	19	30	15
C	35	23	25	17
D	34	24	22	20
<b>Household Income</b>				
Under 7K	41	20	15	23
7-9.9K	38	21	24	17
10-14.9K	35	23	26	16
15-24.9K	32	19	33	17
25K Plus	27	18	48	8
<b>Region</b>				
Northeast	39	16	26	19
North Central	37	19	27	16
South	34	24	22	20
West	31	22	29	17
<b>Rural</b>	33	25	20	23
<b>Suburb</b>	34	20	28	17
<b>City</b>				
Total	38	20	25	17
One Family	36	18	29	17
Multifamily	42	22	18	18
<b>Race</b>				
White	35	21	27	18
Nonwhite	42	18	18	21
<b>No Child</b>	39	18	23	19
<b>With Children</b>				
Total	31	23	29	17
12-17	32	22	29	16
6-11	32	23	27	17
Under 6	29	25	29	17
<b>Own Home</b>	35	18	29	18
<b>Rent Home</b>	38	25	19	18

## The Level of Government Services and Taxes

**Table 2**

Considering All Government Services on the One Hand and Taxes on the Other,  
Which of the Following Statements Comes Closest to Your View?

	Percent of Total U.S. Public		
	May 1977	March 1976	May 1975
Keep taxes and services about where they are.	52%	51%	45%
Decrease services and taxes.	31	30	38
Increase services and raise taxes.	4	5	5
No opinion.	13	14	12

When 1977 national totals are broken down by respondent category, they reveal the following striking contrasts:

Extent of Support For:	Respondent Category	Percent of Total U.S. Public
Decreasing Services and Taxes	Household Income: \$25,000 +	38%
	Under \$7,000	27
	Race: White	33
	Nonwhite	22
Keeping Taxes and Services About Where They Are	Education: High School Grad.	57
	College Grad.	47
	Household Income: \$10,000 to \$14,999	58
	\$25,000 +	50
	Region: North Central	61
	West	46
Dwelling Location:	Suburb	55
	Rural	45

For additional detail, see **Table 2A**, on page 8.

**TABLE 2A**

Considering All Government Services on the One Hand and Taxes on the Other,  
Which of the Following Statements Comes Closest to Your View?

	<b>Decrease Services and Taxes</b>	<b>Keep Taxes and Services About Where They Are</b>	<b>Increase Services and Raise Taxes</b>	<b>No Opinion</b>
Total Public	31%	52%	4%	13%
18-29 Years of Age	30	51	5	14
30-44	31	54	3	12
45-59	35	49	3	13
60 Years or Over	29	56	3	12
Male				
Total	35	51	4	10
18-29 Years of Age	37	49	5	9
30-44	36	51	4	10
45-59	38	50	3	10
60 Years or Over	29	56	4	11
Female				
Total	28	53	3	
18-29 Years of Age	24	52	5	
30-44	28	57	2	
45-59	31	49	3	16
60 Years or Over	29	56	2	13
Employed	29	52	4	15
Housewife	28	54	2	15
High School Graduate or Less				
Total	30	53	3	14
Less than High School Graduate	32	49	2	17
High School Graduate	28	57	4	11
College				
Total	34	51	4	11
Some Graduate	32	54	2	12
Graduate	36	47	8	9
Executive, Professional, Managerial	37	52	4	7
White Collar	35	51	4	10
Blue Collar				
Total	29	51	4	16
Skilled	27	56	4	13
Semi/Unskilled	30	47	4	19
Retired	29	56	2	13

**TABLE 2A (Cont.)**

Considering All Government Services on the One Hand and Taxes on the Other,  
Which of the Following Statements Comes Closest to Your View?

	Decrease Services and Taxes	Keep Taxes and Services About Where They Are	Increase Services and Raise Taxes	No Opinion
Total Public	31%	52%	4%	13%
<b>Nielsen Markets</b>				
A	29	54	4	14
B	35	52	5	9
C	31	54	1	14
D	30	49	5	16
<b>Household Income</b>				
Under 7K	27	51	4	18
7-9.9K	32	51	3	13
10-14.9K	31	58	2	9
15-24.9K	33	52	3	12
25K Plus	38	50	6	6
<b>Region</b>				
Northeast	33	48	3	15
North Central	27	61	4	8
South	32	51	4	13
West	33	46	3	18
Rural	37	45	3	15
Suburb	31	55	4	10
<b>City</b>				
Total	29	53	3	15
One Family	30	55	3	12
Multifamily	28	48	5	20
<b>Race</b>				
White	33	53	3	11
Nonwhite	22	49	6	23
Total Public	31	52	4	13
No Child	30	54	3	13
<b>With Children</b>				
Total	32	50	4	13
12-17	33	52	4	11
6-11	28	53	5	14
Under 6	32	49	5	14
Own Home	32	54	3	11
Rent Home	30	48	5	17

## The Worst Tax

**Table 3**

Which Do You Think is the Worst Tax — That is, the Least Fair?

Percent of Total U.S. Public

	May 1977	May 1975	April 1974	May 1973	March 1972
Federal Income Tax	28%	28%	30%	30%	19%
State Income Tax	11	11	10	10	13
State Sales Tax	17	23	20	20	13
Local Property Tax	33	29	28	31	45
Don't Know	11	10	14	11	11

When 1977 national totals are broken down by region, they reveal the following striking contrasts:

	Percent of Total U.S. Public	Percent of Respondents by Region			
		North- east	North Central	South	West
Federal Income Tax	28%	20%	32%	33%	25%
State Income Tax	11	17	9	10	7
State Sales Tax	17	23	15	17	15
Local Property Tax	33	28	37	25	45
Don't Know	11	13	8	14	7

For additional detail, see Table A3 on page 12.

**TABLE 3A**

Which Do You Think is the Worst Tax — That is, the Least Fair?

	<b>Federal Income Tax</b>	<b>State Income Tax</b>	<b>State Sales Tax</b>	<b>Local Property Tax</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>
Total Public	28%	11%	17%	33%	11%
18-29 Years of Age	29	10	18	35	9
30-44	34	15	16	29	6
45-59	32	11	14	33	10
60 Years and Over	18	7	20	34	20
Male					
Total	28	11	18	36	7
18-29 Years of Age	29	10	18	40	3
30-44	32	16	15	33	4
45-59	29	11	15	38	7
60 Years and Over	21	9	23	31	16
Female					
Total	29	10	17	30	14
18-29 Years of Age	28	9	19	30	14
30-44	35	15	18	26	7
45-59	34	10	14	28	14
60 Years and Over	15	4	17	38	26
Employed	31	10	19	30	10
Housewife	29	13	17	27	13
High School Graduate or Less					
Total	26	11	19	31	13
Less Than High School Graduate	23	11	20	29	17
High School Graduate	29	11	17	33	10
College					
Total	33	10	15	35	6
Some	33	12	14	35	6
Graduate	34	8	16	36	7
Executive, Professional, Managerial	29	8	14	42	6
White Collar	34	13	14	32	7
Blue Collar					
Total	30	11	19	31	10
Skilled	31	13	16	33	7
Semi/Unskilled	28	10	21	29	12
Retired	19	9	21	33	18

**TABLE 3A (Cont.)**

Which Do You Think is the Worst Tax — That is, the Least Fair?

	Federal Income Tax	State Income Tax	State Sales Tax	Local Property Tax	Don't Know
Total Public	28%	11%	17%	33%	11%
Nielsen Markets					
A	25	13	16	34	11
B	31	9	17	33	9
C	28	10	18	35	10
D	31	9	20	25	15
Household Income					
Under 7K	22	8	21	30	18
7-9.9K	28	11	19	30	12
10-14.9K	31	10	18	37	4
15-24.9K	33	13	14	32	8
25K Plus	31	13	14	38	3
Region					
Northeast	20	17	23	28	13
North Central	32	9	15	37	8
South	33	10	17	25	14
West	25	7	15	45	7
Rural	27	10	17	36	10
Suburb	27	11	15	35	11
City					
Total	30	10	20	29	11
One Family	29	10	20	31	10
Multifamily	31	12	18	25	14
Race					
White	28	11	17	34	10
Nonwhite	27	10	20	23	20
No Child	26	9	17	34	14
With Children					
Total	31	11	18	32	8
12-17	31	13	18	31	8
6-11	32	13	18	30	7
Under 6	29	10	17	34	9
Own Home	27	10	17	36	10
Rent Home	30	12	18	26	14

## Special Federal Aid to Cities

**Table 4**

Many of Our Major Central Cities are Experiencing Financial Difficulty. Would You Favor or Oppose Special Federal Aid for These Central Cities?

	Percent of Total U.S. Public		Percent of Respondents by Region			
	May '77	Mar. '76	Northeast <sup>1</sup>	North Central	South	West
	Favor	43%	48%	58%	38%	38%
Oppose	44	40	34	48	47	47
No Opinion	12	12	8	13	15	11

When 1977 national totals are broken down by respondent category, they reveal the following striking contrasts:

Extent of Support	Respondent Category	Percent of Total U.S. Public
In Favor of Aid to Cities	Age: 18 thru 29	55%
	60 and over	33
	Race: Nonwhite	58
	White	41
	Status of Dwelling: Renters	56
	Owners	36
In Opposition to Aid to Cities	Household Income: \$25,000 +	58
	Under \$7,000	35
	Dwelling Location: Rural	52
	City	41
	Education: College Grad.	52
	Less than H.S. Grad.	39

<sup>1</sup>In 1976, 70% of the respondents in the Northeast favored federal aid for these cities. In the remaining regions, the contrast between 1977 and 1976 results for those favoring aid was much less marked.

For additional detail, see **Table 4A**, on page 16.

**TABLE 4A**

**Many of Our Major Central Cities are Experiencing Financial Difficulty;  
Would You Favor or Oppose Special Federal Aid for These Central Cities?**

	<b>Favor</b>	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>
<b>Total Public</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>12%</b>
<b>18-29 Years of Age</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>30-44</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>45-59</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>60 Years and Over</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Male</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>18-29 Years of Age</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>30-44</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>45-59</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>60 Years and Over</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Female</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>18-29 Years of Age</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>30-44</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>45-59</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>60 Years and Over</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Employed</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Housewife</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>High School Graduate or Less</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Less Than High School Graduate</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>High School Graduate</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>College</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Some</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Graduate</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Executive, Professional, Managerial</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>White Collar</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Blue Collar</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Skilled</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Semi/Unskilled</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Retired</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>19</b>

**TABLE 4A (Cont.)**

Many of Our Major Central Cities are Experiencing Financial Difficulty;  
Would You Favor or Oppose Special Federal Aid for These Central Cities?

	<b>Favor</b>	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>
Total Public	43%	44%	12%
Nielsen Markets			
A	48	40	12
B	38	53	9
C	42	48	10
D	42	35	23
Household Income			
Under 7K	45	35	19
7-9.9K	49	39	12
10-14.9K	44	48	7
15-24.9K	40	51	9
25K Plus	37	58	5
Region			
Northeast	58	34	8
North Central	38	48	13
South	38	47	15
West	41	47	11
Rural	38	52	9
Suburb	43	45	12
City			
Total	45	41	14
One Family	37	48	15
Multifamily	60	28	12
Race			
White	41	47	11
Nonwhite	58	24	18
No Child	42	45	13
With Children			
Total	44	44	12
12-17	45	44	12
6-11	44	44	11
Under 6	41	47	12
Own Home	37	50	13
Rent Home	56	33	11

## Tax Breaks and Other Incentives to Attract and Hold Industries

**Table 5**

Some States Have Passed Laws Which Give Special Tax Breaks or Other Incentives to Industries That Will Locate Facilities or Expand Present Operations in the State.

Do You Favor or Oppose This Policy?

	Percent of Total U.S. Public	Percent of Respondents by Region			
		Northeast	North Central	South	West
Favor	50%	57%	48%	52%	42%
Oppose	36	30	38	30	49
No Opinion	14	13	13	18	9

When 1977 national totals are broken down by respondent category, they reveal the following striking contrasts:

Special Tax Breaks or Other Incentives to Industries	Respondent Category	Percent of Total U.S. Public
Favor Tax Breaks	Education: College Grad.	64%
	Less than H.S. Grad.	44
	Occupation: Exec., Prof., Mgrl.	64
	Semi-Unskilled	44
	Household Income: \$25,000 +	61
	Under \$7,000	43
Oppose Tax Breaks	Dwelling Location: Rural	42
	Suburb	33

For additional detail, see **Table 5A**, on page 20.

**TABLE 5A**

Some States have Passed Laws Which Give Special Tax Breaks or Other Incentives to Industries That Will Locate Facilities or Expand Present-Operations in the State. Do You Favor or Oppose This Policy?

	<b>Favor</b>	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>No Opinion</b>
<b>Total Public</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>14%</b>
18-29 Years of Age	51	38	12
30-44	54	35	11
45-59	51	36	13
60 Years or Over	45	33	22
<b>Male</b>			
Total	56	35	9
18-29 Years of Age	57	36	8
30-44	61	34	5
45-59	57	37	7
60 Years and Over	49	36	15
<b>Female</b>			
Total	46	36	19
18-29 Years of Age	45	40	15
30-44	50	35	15
45-59	46	34	19
60 Years and Over	40	30	29
Employed	46	40	14
Housewife	47	34	19
<b>High School Graduate or Less</b>			
Total	46	38	16
Less than High School Graduate	44	36	20
High School Graduate	49	39	12
<b>College</b>			
Total	59	31	9
Some	58	33	11
Graduate	64	28	7
Executive, Professional, Managerial	64	30	6
White Collar	52	39	9
<b>Blue Collar</b>			
Total	47	38	15
Skilled	51	36	13
Semi/Unskilled	44	40	16
Retired	46	34	20

TABLE 5A (Cont.)

Some States Have Passed Laws Which Give Special Tax Breaks or Other Incentives to Industries That Will Locate Facilities or Expand Present Operations in the State. Do You Favor or Oppose This Policy?

	Favor	Oppose	No Opinion
Total Public	50%	36%	14%
Nielsen Markets			
A	52	34	14
B	49	39	12
C	50	37	13
D	50	31	20
Household Income			
Under 7K	43	35	22
7-9.9K	47	37	16
10-14.9K	55	37	9
15-24.9K	54	37	9
25K Plus	61	31	7
Region			
Northeast	57	30	13
North Central	48	38	13
South	52	30	18
West	42	49	9
Rural	43	42	15
Suburb	53	33	13
City			
Total	50	35	15
One Family	49	37	14
Multifamily	52	33	15
Race			
White	51	37	12
Nonwhite	47	29	25
No Child	51	35	15
With Children			
Total	50	36	14
12-17	51	34	14
6-11	58	30	13
Under 6	47	40	13
Own Home	49	38	14
Rent Home	54	31	15

## THE POLL

This report presents the findings of a personal interview research survey conducted among a probability sample of 2,009 men and women, 18 years of age or over, living in private households in the continental United States.

Interviewing for this Caravan survey was completed during the period May 14 through June 2, 1977, by members of the Opinion Research Corporation national interviewing staff. All interviews were conducted in the homes of respondents, using a thoroughly pretested questionnaire.

The most advanced probability sampling techniques were employed in the selection of interviewing households and random selection of a designated respondent within the household. One callback was required in all cases where the originally designated respondent was not available at the time of the initial call to that housing unit. Only one interview was conducted per household. To further ensure the representativeness of the sample, data were subject to ORC's weighting program, which takes into account probability of being at home and six different demographic variables. Therefore, the results may be projected to the total U.S. population of men and women, 18 years of age or over.

### Introduction to Detailed Findings

The tables contained in this report present detailed findings of the survey results. Where percentages add to more than 100, it is because of multiple answers.

The following definitions are provided for some of the standard sidebreaks by which the data are analyzed. Other sidebreaks are self-explanatory.

*Occupation* refers to the occupation of the chief wage earner in the family. The 1977 questionnaire uses the Hollingshead classifications shown at the left below; the sidebreak collapses them as shown at the right and adds a retired classification.

The *city size* groups all respondents into one of three major categories — rural, suburb, or city — and is based on interviewer observation of the respondent's location in terms of rural, suburb and city, and the age and type of dwelling.

City dwellers are divided into two groups — those living in single family versus multi-family dwellings.

The four geographic regions are comprised as follows: Northeast — Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

#### Hollingshead Classification

Higher Executives, Large Business Owners, Major Professionals  
Business Manager, Medium Business Owners, Lesser Professionals  
Administrative, Small Business Owners, Semiprofessionals  
Clerical/Sales Workers, Technicians, Little Business Owners  
Skilled Manual Employees  
Machine Operators, Semiskilled Employees  
Unskilled Employees

#### Sidebreak Groupings

Executive/Professional/Managerial  
White Collar  
Blue Collar  
Skilled  
Semi/Unskilled  
Retired

cut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania; North Central — Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas; South — Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas; West — Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, California.

The *Nielsen Market Size* groups respondents by A.C. Nielsen Company market size:

- A — All counties comprising the 25 largest metropolitan areas;
  - B — All other counties having a population of 150,000 or more, or that form part of a metropolitan area having a total population of 150,000 or more;
  - C — All other counties having a population of 35,000 or more, or forming part of a metropolitan area having a population of 35,000 or more; and
  - D — All remaining counties in the country.
- Income* groups respondents by total family income in 1976, before taxes.

**APPENDIX TABLES**  
**Detailed Results**  
**of**  
**1972-1976 Surveys**

TABLE A

From Which Level of Government do You Feel You Get the Most for Your Money —  
Federal, State, or Local?  
(in percent)

	March 1976				May 1975				April 1974				May 1973				March 1972			
	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.
Total U.S. Public	36	20	25	19	38	20	25	17	29	24	28	19	35	18	25	22	39	18	26	17
Men	39	19	26	17	40	21	26	13	34	23	28	15	37	20	26	17	43	17	28	12
Women	33	21	24	22	36	21	23	20	25	26	27	22	33	17	24	26	37	18	24	21
18—29 Years of Age	36	26	25	13	38	26	24	12	30	27	27	16	38	21	23	18	40	23	24	13
30—39	31	23	30	16	36	22	28	14	23	24	32	21	33	20	26	21	41	19	23	17
40—49	33	22	28	19	40	18	27	15	31	23	30	16	35	20	26	19	39	15	30	16
50—59	32	17	24	27	40	18	29	13	31	24	28	17	31	17	31	21	35	16	32	17
60 Years or Over	43	12	19	26	38	16	18	28	30	21	24	25	37	14	19	30	41	14	22	23
Less Than High School Complete	43	16	16	26	41	16	19	24	31	22	20	27	37	16	19	28	38	17	23	22
High School Complete	33	24	26	17	37	22	27	14	27	27	31	15	35	20	27	18	41	19	27	13
Some College	31	21	36	13	37	22	29	12	29	24	35	12	34	21	30	15	38	19	30	13
Professional	27	27	34	13	35	24	31	10	22	28	34	16	30	22	37	11	43	19	25	13
Managerial	29	17	40	14	37	21	31	11	29	24	34	13	34	19	30	17	34	22	32	12
Clerical, Sales	32	27	25	16	43	21	25	11	25	28	31	16	34	17	28	21	41	18	26	15
Craftsman, Foreman	35	25	22	18	35	20	30	15	28	25	29	18	33	21	27	19	37	21	26	16
Other Manual, Service	37	17	22	24	41	21	19	19	33	21	25	21	37	18	22	23	41	15	25	19
Farmer, Farm Laborer	30	27	29	21	35	26	26	13	18	22	27	33	23	28	20	29	40	14	27	19

Rural	34	21	30	16	37	21	24	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Old Suburb	33	24	24	20	38	21	25	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
New Suburb	24	24	34	18	36	24	31	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
City—1 Family	40	18	25	17	38	22	25	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
City—Multifamily	30	26	20	24	49	13	20	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
City—Apartment	46	13	17	24	35	17	25	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Nonmetro—Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	25	25	24	35	20	21	24	33	20	26	21
—Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	27	29	16	35	19	28	18	37	20	27	16
Metro—50,000—999,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	26	27	21	34	18	26	22	37	20	29	14
—1,000,000 or Over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	22	28	18	37	18	23	22	44	15	23	18
Northeast	36	18	24	24	42	16	24	18	28	22	25	25	34	16	28	22	43	12	24	21
North Central	34	22	27	18	34	24	27	15	30	22	35	13	27	16	26	21	38	21	29	12
South	39	22	22	17	42	19	20	19	29	27	22	22	37	19	21	23	36	19	27	18
West	34	17	31	18	34	23	29	14	28	27	28	17	30	25	26	19	42	21	21	16
Under \$5,000 Family Income	42	17	19	24	37	19	17	27	32	26	21	21	37	15	16	32	42	18	19	21
\$5,000—\$6,999	50	13	13	24	43	14	22	21	34	20	29	17	38	20	18	24	48	17	19	16
\$7,000—\$9,999	34	19	26	21	41	20	26	13	27	23	24	26	35	18	23	24	37	19	29	15
\$10,000—\$14,999	34	24	22	20	37	22	26	15	25	28	30	17	35	22	29	14	36	16	31	17
\$15,000 or Over	30	23	35	13	37	23	31	9	29	22	35	14	33	18	33	16	39	20	29	12
White	35	21	27	17	37	21	25	17	28	24	30	18	35	19	27	19	38	19	26	17
Nonwhite	46	11	10	33	44	18	20	18	34	24	11	31	40	16	11	33	52	10	20	18
No Children in Household	38	19	23	21	39	19	22	20	29	23	27	21	35	18	23	24	39	17	25	19
With Children Under 18	34	22	27	18	37	23	27	13	29	26	28	17	35	19	26	20	40	19	26	15
With Teenagers 12-17	32	21	28	19	38	22	27	13	31	22	28	19	35	18	25	22	38	18	28	16
Own Home	34	21	27	19	39	21	24	16	29	24	30	17	34	17	28	21	38	18	28	16
Rent Home	41	19	19	21	37	20	24	19	30	24	23	23	36	22	19	23	43	19	20	18

TABLE B

Considering All Government Services on the One Hand and Taxes on the Other,  
Which of the Following Statements Comes Closest to Your View?  
(in percent)

1. Decrease services and taxes.  
2. Keep taxes and services about where they are.  
3. Increase services and raise taxes. 4. No Opinion.

	March 1976				May 1975			
	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.
Total U.S. Public	30	51	5	14	38	45	5	12
Men	32	50	6	12	40	46	4	10
Women	29	52	4	15	37	45	4	14
18—29 Years of Age	32	51	5	12	36	47	6	11
30—39	30	53	4	13	42	46	3	9
40—49	33	45	7	15	39	47	3	11
50—59	35	45	5	15	43	42	5	10
60 Years or Over	23	59	3	15	33	45	3	19
Less Than High School Complete	32	47	4	17	33	46	4	17
High School Complete	31	53	3	13	43	46	3	8
Some College	28	53	9	10	40	42	7	11
Professional	28	52	10	10	36	49	8	7
Managerial	38	46	5	11	44	45	5	6
Clerical, Sales	31	50	4	15	37	52	3	8
Craftsman, Foreman	32	50	4	14	42	43	4	11
Other Manual Service	30	51	4	15	36	49	4	11
Farmer, Farm Laborer	39	35	6	20	39	30	5	26
Rural	40	45	4	11	37	48	3	12
Old Suburb	32	53	5	10	37	50	4	9
New Suburb	29	57	3	11	41	47	4	8
City—1 Family	27	53	4	16	42	44	4	10
City—Multifamily	23	59	3	15	43	41	4	12
City—Apartment	29	50	8	13	31	40	9	20
Northeast	28	53	5	14	39	39	5	17
North Central	28	50	5	17	39	47	4	10
South	31	53	4	12	34	50	4	12
West	37	46	5	12	43	42	5	10
Under \$5,000 Family Income	30	52	4	14	31	42	5	22
\$5,000—\$6,999	25	54	1	20	39	44	3	14
\$7,000—\$9,999	34	47	5	14	34	53	4	9
\$10,000—\$14,999	28	52	4	16	39	48	5	8
\$15,000 or Over	32	52	6	10	46	42	5	7
White	31	51	5	13	39	46	3	12
Nonwhite	24	48	4	24	33	40	11	16
No Children in Household	28	54	5	13	36	44	5	15
With Children Under 18	33	48	5	14	40	48	4	8
With Teenagers 12-17	37	44	5	14	44	46	2	8
Own Home	32	51	4	13	41	46	3	10
Rent Home	26	52	5	17	33	45	6	16

TABLE C

Suppose Your State Government Must Raise Taxes Substantially, Which of These Do You Think Would be the Best Way to Do It — State Income Tax, State Sales Tax, or State Property Tax? (in percent)

	1. State Income Tax 2. State Sales Tax 3. State Property Tax					4. Other 5. Don't Know				
	March 1976					March 1972				
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Total U.S. Public	25	45	10	6	14	25	46	14	5	10
Men	27	44	11	6	12	29	43	14	6	8
Women	24	45	9	6	16	22	48	13	4	13
18—29 Years of Age	27	43	17	5	9	29	38	23	2	8
30—39	23	48	9	7	13	26	47	14	4	9
40—49	28	45	8	8	11	25	49	10	6	10
50—59	18	51	7	6	18	20	50	11	7	12
60 Years or Over	25	40	6	5	23	25	47	8	6	14
Less Than High School Complete	23	38	10	5	24	24	44	13	5	14
High School Complete	24	49	10	6	12	25	49	13	4	9
Some College	30	48	10	7	5	27	45	16	5	7
Professional	30	49	10	5	6	27	48	11	7	7
Managerial	23	51	10	8	8	25	47	17	3	8
Clerical, Sales	24	43	16	6	11	22	47	17	5	9
Craftsman, Foreman	25	53	9	6	7	24	48	12	6	10
Other Manual, Service	24	41	12	6	17	26	43	14	4	13
Farmer, Farm Laborer	13	49	9	6	23	34	37	21	1	7
Nonmetro—Rural	22	51	8	6	14	25	45	15	3	12
—Urban	29	44	7	4	16	22	50	10	5	13
Metro—50,000—999,999	15	60	8	11	6	26	49	12	5	8
—1,000,000 or Over	27	45	11	6	11	26	42	16	5	11
Northeast	28	37	12	6	17	28	38	16	5	13
North Central	26	48	9	6	12	27	50	8	5	10
South	20	47	11	5	17	23	43	18	5	11
West	30	46	8	8	9	22	54	13	4	7
Under \$5,000 Family Income	26	32	12	4	27	26	40	16	6	12
\$5,000—\$6,999	20	45	8	6	21	21	46	18	3	12
\$7,000—\$9,999	23	44	13	7	13	27	46	12	5	10
\$10,000—\$14,999	24	50	10	7	9	26	49	11	5	9
\$15,000 or Over	26	52	8	8	6	23	51	13	5	8
White	25	47	10	6	12	25	46	14	5	10
Nonwhite	24	30	9	10	27	24	42	16	4	14
No Children in Household	25	43	10	6	16	24	44	15	5	12
With Children Under 18	25	47	10	6	12	26	48	13	4	9
With Teenagers 12-17	27	44	9	6	14	25	49	11	5	10
Own Home	27	49	6	6	12	25	51	9	5	10
Rent Home	20	35	19	6	20	25	36	24	4	11

**TABLE D**

In Addition to Providing Certain Moneys to State and Local Governments for Specific Purposes, the National Government Also Gives a Form of Federal Aid Called Revenue Sharing. Under This Program, State and Local Governments Receive About \$6-Billion a Year to Use as They Think Best. Do You Favor or Oppose This Revenue Sharing Form of Federal Aid?  
(in percent)

	1. Favor			2. Oppose			3. No Opinion		
	March 1976						May 1975		
	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
Total U.S. Public	60	21	19	55	22	23	55	22	23
Men	62	23	15	59	25	16	59	25	16
Women	58	20	22	51	20	29	51	20	29
18—29 Years of Age	64	21	15	59	19	22	59	19	22
30—39	63	20	17	57	27	16	57	27	16
40—49	61	24	15	53	26	21	53	26	21
50—59	62	20	18	58	26	16	58	26	16
60 Years or Over	53	20	27	46	18	36	46	18	36
Less Than High School Complete	53	20	27	45	22	33	45	22	33
High School Complete	60	23	17	60	23	17	60	23	17
Some College	70	21	9	60	23	17	60	23	17
Professional	67	21	12	66	21	13	66	21	13
Managerial	61	23	16	67	22	11	67	22	11
Clerical, Sales	60	23	17	59	23	18	59	23	18
Craftsman, Foreman	62	26	12	52	27	21	52	27	21
Other Manual, Service	61	20	19	55	25	20	55	25	20
Farmer, Farm Laborer	60	12	28	45	29	26	45	29	26
Rural	60	20	20	47	27	26	47	27	26
Old Suburb	55	23	22	58	20	22	58	20	22
New Suburb	58	28	14	55	31	14	55	31	14
City—1 Family	64	20	16	57	23	20	57	23	20
City—Multifamily	60	20	20	57	29	14	57	29	14
City—Apartment	69	16	15	55	15	30	55	15	30
Northeast	62	16	22	58	17	25	58	17	25
North Central	61	21	18	51	28	21	51	28	21
South	62	20	18	54	21	25	54	21	25
West	53	31	16	57	23	20	57	23	20
Under \$5,000 Family Income	54	18	28	48	14	38	48	14	38
\$5,000—\$6,999	64	18	18	55	16	29	55	16	29
\$7,000—\$9,999	58	24	18	53	23	24	53	23	24
\$10,000—\$14,999	60	24	16	54	29	17	54	29	17
\$15,000 or Over	67	21	12	61	27	12	61	27	12
White	61	21	18	55	23	22	55	23	22
Nonwhite	54	20	26	53	17	30	53	17	30
No Children in Household	59	21	20	53	20	27	53	20	27
With Children Under 18	61	22	17	57	25	18	57	25	18
With Teenagers 12-17	60	21	19	58	25	17	58	25	17
Own Home	58	23	19	53	26	21	53	26	21
Rent Home	65	17	18	57	16	27	57	16	27

**TABLE E**

Here is a List of the Major Types of Taxes in the Country Today.  
Which do You Think is the Fairest?  
(in percent)

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Federal Income Tax | 4. Local Property Tax |
| 2. State Income Tax   | 5. Don't Know         |
| 3. State Sales Tax    |                       |

	April 1974					March 1972				
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Total U.S. Public	26	13	24	14	23	36	11	33	7	13
Men	29	13	27	13	19	40	11	32	7	10
Women	23	14	21	15	27	32	11	34	8	15
18-29 Years of Age	26	21	23	13	18	39	13	30	8	10
30-39	25	14	25	13	23	31	13	36	9	11
40-49	28	10	28	16	18	43	10	30	5	12
50-59	23	9	28	13	26	33	11	39	8	9
60 Years of Over	26	9	20	15	30	31	8	34	7	20
Less Than High School Complete	24	9	19	15	34	31	12	31	8	18
High School Complete	24	15	27	16	17	41	10	33	7	9
Some College	32	19	27	9	14	37	9	37	8	9
Professional	27	22	24	12	16	45	9	31	6	9
Managerial	24	16	28	12	21	37	11	34	9	9
Clerical, Sales	26	15	28	14	17	35	11	36	7	11
Craftsman, Foreman	26	12	25	18	19	37	11	35	6	11
Other Manual, Service	27	13	21	13	25	34	13	31	7	15
Farmer, Farm Laborer	11	7	20	21	42	38	10	30	10	12
Nonmetro-Rural	11	9	26	20	34	19	11	33	15	22
-Urban	24	15	29	18	13	31	14	35	7	13
Metro-50,000-999,999	23	14	27	15	21	40	11	35	6	8
-1,000,000 or Over	32	14	20	10	25	39	10	30	7	14
Northeast	29	10	18	12	32	43	10	23	9	15
North Central	28	16	27	15	15	38	13	35	4	10
South	23	11	25	16	26	29	9	37	10	15
West	24	20	27	12	18	34	13	37	6	10
Under \$5,000 Family Income	28	9	20	13	29	33	12	30	9	16
\$5,000-\$6,999	27	15	19	12	27	37	11	32	7	13
\$7,000-\$9,999	23	13	23	14	27	36	14	30	9	11
\$10,000-\$14,999	26	16	24	15	19	34	10	38	6	12
\$15,000 or Over	25	14	32	14	16	40	8	36	7	9
White	26	13	26	15	20	35	11	35	8	11
Nonwhite	22	15	13	7	43	37	9	23	7	24
No Children in Household	26	12	23	13	25	34	10	33	8	15
With Children Under 18	25	15	25	15	20	37	11	33	8	11
With Teenagers 12-17	25	13	26	14	22	37	11	34	7	11
Own Home	25	12	26	17	21	34	10	36	8	12
Rent Home	27	17	21	8	26	39	13	27	8	13

**TABLE F**

Which do You Think is the Wcrst Tax — That is, the Least Fair?  
(in percent)

	1. Federal Income Tax					3. State Sales Tax					5. Don't Know									
	2. State Income Tax					4. Local Property Tax														
	May 1975					April 1974					May 1973					March 1972				
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Total U.S. Public	28	11	23	29	10	30	10	20	28	14	30	10	20	31	11	19	13	13	45	11
Men	30	12	22	29	9	29	9	23	31	10	30	9	19	34	9	19	11	15	44	11
Women	26	11	24	29	12	30	10	17	26	19	30	11	20	28	12	18	14	12	45	12
18-29 Years of Age	33	12	25	26	5	31	8	21	29	13	31	12	21	28	9	22	13	15	41	9
30-39	28	14	23	29	8	30	11	18	29	13	33	9	19	31	8	22	16	15	40	10
40-49	29	12	19	33	9	35	10	21	28	7	29	11	19	32	11	19	12	12	46	11
50-59	26	12	22	30	11	31	13	17	30	14	36	12	16	29	8	17	14	14	45	11
60 Years or Over	22	9	25	29	20	24	8	21	26	23	21	7	22	34	17	13	9	10	51	17
Less Than High School Complete	24	10	26	28	16	26	8	22	25	22	27	7	21	30	15	17	11	13	43	16
High School Complete	29	12	20	32	9	34	12	16	30	11	34	12	19	29	8	21	14	12	46	8
Some College	33	12	23	27	6	32	9	22	31	7	28	13	18	34	7	19	13	17	45	8
Professional	29	13	19	30	9	33	14	21	27	10	29	11	20	35	5	13	16	17	48	9
Managerial	35	11	20	31	5	37	10	16	29	12	37	11	16	31	5	25	12	16	41	6
Clerical, Sales	28	12	22	31	7	33	8	16	32	11	32	15	15	30	8	23	13	13	42	9
Craftsman, Foreman	27	13	21	31	10	34	12	19	26	9	34	12	14	32	9	21	15	15	41	9
Other Manual, Service	31	13	26	27	6	26	10	19	31	15	32	10	24	27	10	20	13	11	43	14
Farmer, Farm Laborer	22	4	36	22	16	27	4	27	11	31	27	9	14	27	23	16	13	5	51	16

Rural	28	9	26	28	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Old Suburb	29	15	22	27	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
New Suburb	24	10	19	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
City-1 Family	20	11	19	35	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
City-Multifamily	21	10	33	29	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
City-Apartment	33	12	25	20	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmetro-Rural	-	-	-	-	-	26	8	26	18	23	32	6	17	30	15	26	9	6	41	19
-Urban	-	-	-	-	-	41	7	19	25	8	31	10	20	31	9	25	7	15	41	12
Metro-50,000-999,999	-	-	-	-	-	30	10	17	30	15	28	13	22	28	10	18	15	14	47	7
-1,000,000 or Over	-	-	-	-	-	27	10	21	31	14	31	9	19	33	10	15	13	14	45	13
Northeast	21	15	27	30	10	29	11	21	29	17	29	12	23	28	9	13	16	20	38	13
North Central	26	14	21	34	7	32	12	20	27	9	27	9	20	36	10	16	11	9	56	10
South	33	6	22	25	14	29	9	19	23	19	30	11	20	25	14	26	12	13	34	16
West	31	12	23	27	10	29	4	19	38	11	35	8	13	36	8	18	12	11	54	5
Under \$5,000 Family Income	25	9	25	25	19	22	7	24	26	22	23	5	22	28	21	16	9	13	48	15
\$5,000-\$6,999	31	10	26	25	11	22	8	26	29	15	26	9	26	28	12	18	11	14	44	13
\$7,000-\$9,999	25	14	27	24	10	30	8	18	30	16	35	12	19	29	8	21	15	13	41	12
\$10,000-\$14,999	31	12	23	30	7	33	10	17	20	10	30	13	18	33	7	22	15	14	41	8
\$15,000 or Over	29	13	18	35	6	38	14	17	27	8	34	10	16	35	6	19	13	14	46	8
White	28	12	22	31	10	31	10	20	29	12	30	11	19	31	10	20	12	13	45	11
Nonwhite	30	7	30	17	16	23	7	21	24	29	26	7	26	26	18	12	16	16	39	18
No Children in Household	28	10	24	27	12	29	9	20	28	17	28	9	20	32	12	18	11	12	46	13
With Children Under 18	28	13	21	31	8	31	10	19	29	12	32	11	19	29	10	19	14	15	43	10
With Teenagers 12-17	28	12	20	34	9	30	10	21	28	12	31	11	20	28	10	19	15	13	45	10
Own Home	27	11	21	33	10	31	10	18	29	13	28	12	18	35	9	19	12	12	47	11
Rent Home	31	13	26	20	12	27	8	24	27	17	33	7	24	23	14	19	14	15	40	12

**TABLE G**

Here are Some of the Reasons that People Give Us for Feeling that the Property Tax is Not a Good Tax. Which one of These Do You Feel is the Most Important Reason for Dissatisfaction With the Property Tax?

(in percent)

1. It is hardest on low income families.
2. It is based on estimates of home value that are not always fair.
3. Reassessments may sometimes result in a shocking tax bill increase.
4. It discourages homeownership.
5. It taxes any increase in the value of a home over the original purchase price, even though that increase is only on paper and not in the homeowner's hands unless he sells the house.
6. Property taxes have been going up faster than other taxes.
7. No opinion.
8. Don't agree that property tax is not a good tax.

April 1974

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Total U.S. Public	27	21	6	12	12	12	11	5
Men	26	21	6	14	14	12	8	5
Women	27	21	6	10	11	12	14	4
12-29 Years of Age	24	20	5	16	13	10	11	4
30-39	20	23	3	11	19	12	9	4
40-49	25	25	8	11	14	11	8	4
50-59	29	23	8	10	10	14	10	1
60 Years or Over	33	16	5	9	6	12	14	9
Less Than High School Complete	32	14	5	10	7	12	17	6
High School Complete	25	23	7	15	13	13	7	4
Some College	20	29	7	10	19	10	6	4
Professional	21	23	6	13	21	9	6	4
Managerial	24	29	7	12	20	10	5	2
Clerical, Sales	22	25	8	13	14	11	8	5
Craftsman, Foreman	21	23	9	16	10	12	7	5
Other Manual, Service	29	18	6	12	10	13	15	2
Farmer, Farm Laborer	27	10	1	6	8	5	32	11
Nonmetro-Rural	25	18	4	13	8	6	23	9
-Urban	25	22	5	16	12	12	8	5
Metro-50,000-999,999	24	22	7	11	11	12	10	6
-1,000,000 or Over	29	21	7	11	14	13	9	3
Northeast	24	21	6	14	10	16	11	3
North Central	28	26	7	12	12	8	8	3
South	27	17	6	9	12	11	16	8
West	26	20	6	13	15	13	5	4
Under \$5,000 Family Income	32	16	4	11	8	11	17	7
\$5,000-\$6,999	34	14	3	13	8	11	14	6
\$7,000-\$9,999	30	19	7	11	11	12	9	4
\$10,000-\$14,999	22	25	8	14	13	11	8	3
\$15,000 or Over	19	28	7	11	18	13	6	4
White	25	22	7	12	12	12	9	5
Nonwhite	37	12	2	12	12	8	24	3
No Children in Household	28	20	5	10	11	13	12	5
With Children Under 18	24	22	7	13	13	10	10	4
With Teenagers 12-17	24	26	6	11	13	10	11	4
Own Home	25	24	8	10	13	13	8	5
Rent Home	30	16	3	16	10	9	16	4

**TABLE H**

Here are Three Statements About Taxes. Which of the Statements Agrees Most with Your Own Thinking?  
(in percent)

1. The Federal government should start a value added tax (a form of national sales tax) and use the money to help reduce local property taxes.
2. The Federal government should not start a value added tax (a form of national sales tax) but should raise individual income taxes to help reduce local property taxes.
3. The Federal government should take neither of these actions to help reduce local property taxes.
4. Don't know.

March 1972

	1.	2.	3.	4.
Total U.S. Public	32	14	44	10
Men	35	17	40	8
Women	29	11	48	12
18-29 Years of Age	32	13	48	7
30-39	30	14	47	9
40-49	32	11	46	11
50-59	28	16	47	9
60 Years or Over	34	15	34	17
Less Than High School Complete	31	15	39	15
High School Complete	32	12	48	8
Some College	32	15	48	5
Professional	29	16	48	7
Managerial	30	13	52	5
Clerical, Sales	35	12	44	9
Craftsman, Foreman	31	11	48	10
Other Manual, Service	32	13	44	11
Farmer, Farm Laborer	38	5	37	20
Nonmetro-Rural	25	11	47	17
-Urban	33	10	48	9
Metro-\$50,000-\$99,999	33	14	47	6
-\$1,000,000 or Over	31	16	40	13
Northeast	30	17	39	14
North Central	35	13	44	8
South	28	12	49	11
West	35	14	43	8
Under \$5,000 Family Income	32	15	39	14
\$5,000-\$6,999	29	17	42	12
\$7,000-\$9,999	29	14	47	10
\$10,000-\$14,999	36	12	46	6
\$15,000 or Over	31	14	48	7
White	32	14	45	9
Nonwhite	26	17	38	19
No Children in Household	33	13	42	12
With Children Under 18	30	14	47	9
With Teenagers 12-17	30	13	46	11
Own Home	33	14	44	9
Rent Home	29	15	44	12

**TABLE I**

**A. Suppose the Federal Government Must Raise Taxes Substantially, Which of These do You Think Would be the Best Way to Do It?**      **B. Which Do You Think Would be the Next Best Way?**

(in percent)

1. Collect a value added tax (VAT), a form of national sales tax on things other than food and similar necessities.
2. Raise individual income tax rates.
3. Raise money by reducing special tax treatment for capital gains and cutting tax deduction allowances for charitable contributions, state and local taxes, medical expenses, etc.
4. Don't know.

	March 1972 - A				March 1972 - B			
	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.
Total U.S. Public	34	10	40	16	29	18	27	26
Men	34	12	40	14	30	19	28	23
Women	34	7	40	19	28	16	27	29
18- 29 Years of Age	35	10	45	10	36	20	29	15
30--39	33	12	41	14	27	21	32	20
40--49	33	8	45	14	35	12	27	26
50--59	36	10	36	18	24	16	28	32
60 Years or Over	31	10	32	27	20	19	21	40
Less Than High School Complete	29	9	37	25	26	16	21	37
High School Complete	38	8	43	11	31	18	32	19
Some College	36	13	42	9	31	21	32	16
Professional	41	12	38	9	28	23	33	16
Managerial	36	9	39	16	27	19	28	26
Clerical, Sales	36	6	47	11	31	16	31	22
Craftsman, Foreman	33	9	44	14	31	15	29	25
Other Manual, Service	30	10	41	19	30	16	27	27
Farmer, Farm Laborer	34	12	37	17	38	18	20	24
Nonmetro--Rural	31	5	39	25	33	11	25	31
--Urban	39	7	37	17	26	16	29	29
Metro--50,000--999,999	36	10	42	12	30	20	29	21
--1,000,000 or Over	31	11	40	18	28	18	26	28
Northeast	28	12	41	19	28	19	24	29
North Central	36	11	39	14	29	20	29	22
South	33	8	38	21	27	16	25	32
West	40	7	44	9	32	16	34	18
Under \$5,000 Family Income	30	9	37	24	26	17	22	35
\$5,000--\$6,999	32	10	41	17	30	20	22	28
\$7,000--\$9,999	32	9	40	19	26	18	26	30
\$10,000--\$14,999	36	10	43	11	31	16	33	20
\$15,000 or Over	38	9	43	10	35	18	31	16
White	34	9	41	16	29	18	28	25
Nonwhite	28	11	38	23	23	13	26	38
No Children in Household	33	9	38	20	27	17	25	31
With Children Under 18	35	10	42	13	31	18	30	21
With Teenagers 12--17	34	9	42	15	31	17	29	23
Own Home	36	9	40	15	29	17	28	26
Rent Home	31	11	39	19	28	19	26	27

Table J

**Many of Our Major Central Cities are Experiencing Financial Difficulty. Would You Favor or Oppose Special Federal Aid for These Central Cities?**

(in percent)

	March 1976		
	Favor	Oppose	No Opinion
Total U.S. Public	48	40	12
Men	47	45	8
Women	49	37	14
18-29 Years of Age	56	35	9
30-39	48	42	10
40-49	46	45	9
50-59	46	41	13
60 Years or Over	41	42	17
Less Than High School Complete	46	37	17
High School Complete	49	41	10
Some College	49	45	6
Professional	53	42	5
Managerial	45	45	10
Clerical, Sales	47	39	14
Craftsman, Foreman	49	40	11
Other Manual, Service	52	39	9
Farmer, Farm Laborer	29	45	26
Rural	33	55	12
Old Suburb	46	42	12
New Suburb	41	48	11
City - 1 Family	50	40	10
City - Multifamily	70	19	11
City - Apartment	72	20	8
Northeast	70	22	8
North Central	43	47	10
South	39	46	15
West	44	44	12
Under \$5,000 Family Income	46	38	16
\$5,000-\$6,999	52	36	12
\$7,000-\$9,999	49	37	14
\$10,000-\$14,999	43	43	9
\$15,000 or Over	48	44	8
White	47	43	10
Nonwhite	60	19	21
No Children in Household	46	42	12
With Children Under 18	50	39	11
With Teenagers 12-17	50	39	11
Own Home	44	45	11
Rent Home	56	31	13

## SELECTED ACIR PUBLIC FINANCE REPORTS

- Financing Schools and Property Tax Relief—A State Responsibility.* A Commission Report A-40, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, January 1973, 261 pp.
- City Financial Emergencies: The Intergovernmental Dimension.* A Commission Report A-42, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1973, 186 pp.
- The Value-Added Tax and Alternative Sources of Federal Revenue.* An Information Report M-78, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, August 1973, 86 pp.
- The Expenditure Tax: Concept, Administration and Possible Applications.* An Information Report M-84, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, March 1974, 56 pp.
- The Property Tax in a Changing Environment.* An Information Report M-83, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, March 1974, 297 pp.
- Local Revenue Diversification: Income, Sales Taxes & User Charges.* A Commission Report A-47, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, October 1974, 85 pp.
- General Revenue Sharing: An ACIR Re-evaluation.* A Commission Report A-48, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, October 1974, 65 pp.
- Property Tax Circuit-Breakers: Current Status and Policy Issues.* An Information Report M-87, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, February 1975, 40 pp.
- ACIR State Legislative Program.* Part 3, State and Local Revenue (M-94) and Part 4, Fiscal and Personnel Management (M-95), Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 1975.
- The Role of the States in Strengthening the Property Tax.* A Commission Report A-17, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, Revised 1976, Vol. 1, 187 pp.
- Understanding the Market for State and Local Debt.* An Information Report M-104, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1976, 56 pp.
- State Taxation of Military Income and Store Sales.* A Commission Report A-50, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1976, 128 pp.
- Changing Public Attitudes on Governments and Taxes—1976 Edition.* An ACIR Survey Report S-5, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1976, 26 pp.
- Inflation and Federal and State Income Taxes.* A Commission Report A-63, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 1976, 88 pp.
- Significant Features of Fiscal Federalism—1976 Edition-1. Trends.* An Information Report M-106, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 1976, 67 pp.
- Trends in Metropolitan America.* An Information Report M-108, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, February 1977, 79 pp.
- State Limitations on Local Taxes & Expenditures.* A Commission Report A-64, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, March 1977, 30 pp.
- Measuring the Fiscal "Blood Pressure" of the States.* An Information Report M-111, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, March 1977, 322 pp.
- Cigarette Bootlegging: A State AND Federal Responsibility.* A Commission Report A-65, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1977, 128 pp.
- Understanding State and Local Cash Management.* An Information Report M-112, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1977, 80 pp.

# what is ACIR?

The Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR) was created by the Congress in 1959 to monitor the operation of the American federal system and to recommend improvements. ACIR is a permanent national bipartisan body representing the executive and legislative branches of Federal, state, and local government and the public.

The Commission is composed of 26 members—nine representing the Federal government, 14 representing state and local government, and three representing the public. The President appoints 20—three private citizens and three Federal executive officials directly and four governors, three state legislators, four mayors, and three elected county officials from states nominated by the National Governors' Conference, the Council of State Governments, the National League of Cities/U.S. Conference of Mayors, and the National Association of Counties. The three Senators are chosen by the President of the Senate and the three Congressmen by the Speaker of the House.

Each Commission member serves a two year term and may be reappointed.

As a continuing body, the Commission approaches its work by addressing itself to specific issues and problems, the resolution of which would produce improved cooperation among the levels of government and more effective functioning of the federal system. In addition to dealing with the all important functional and structural relationships among the various governments, the Commission has also extensively studied critical stresses currently being placed on traditional governmental taxing practices. One of the long range efforts of the Commission has been to seek ways to improve Federal, state, and local governmental taxing practices and policies to achieve equitable allocation of resources, increased efficiency in collection and administration, and reduced compliance burdens upon the taxpayers.

Studies undertaken by the Commission have dealt with subjects as diverse as transportation and as specific as state taxation of out-of-state depositories; as wide ranging as substate regionalism to the more specialized issue of local revenue diversification. In selecting items for the work program, the Commission considers the relative importance and urgency of the problem, its manageability from the point of view of finances and staff available to ACIR and the extent to which the Commission can make a fruitful contribution toward the solution of the problem.

After selecting specific intergovernmental issues for investigation, ACIR follows a multistep procedure that assures review and comment by representatives of all points of view, all affected levels of government, technical experts, and interested groups. The Commission then debates each issue and formulates its policy position. Commission findings and recommendations are published and draft bills and executive orders developed to assist in implementing ACIR policies.

HB

117

Call Janet in  
P.O. Phillips

Plants

HB 117

Data Processing

Dave Riccio  
4816  
2220 Sec.

\$ note  
Friday

call Janice Gates

# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

BOX 1149 - JUNEAU 99911

February 13, 1979

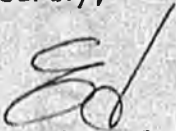
Representative Charles Parr  
Pouch V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, AK 99811

  
Dear Representative ~~Parr~~:

Attached is a copy of a memo regarding the use of social security numbers under federal Employment Security law.

Since you have proposed a bill on this subject, I thought you would be interested in this memo.

Sincerely,

  
Edmund N. Orbeck  
Commissioner

Attachment

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION  
NORTHWEST REGION

Orbeck  
July  
Souby

RECEIVED  
FEB 09 1979

February 7, 1979

RM 1145 FEDERAL OFFICE BLDG  
909 1ST AVENUE  
SEATTLE, WA 98174

Reply to  
Attn of: U(UNI 7-2)

ORBECIC  
AIC



To: Designated Employment Security Agency

- |            |   |                   |
|------------|---|-------------------|
| Alaska     | - | A. G. Zillig      |
| Idaho      | - | Glenn W. Nichols  |
| Oregon     | - | Raymond P. Thorne |
| Washington | - | Eugene Wiegman    |

Subject: Use of Social Security Numbers for UI Purposes

We are advised that General Administration Letter 8-79 which discusses certain aspects of the Privacy Act of 1974 as it relates to voluntary vs. mandatory disclosure of Social Security Numbers does not relate to State agency UI operations, but rather, only to employment service operations.

At the present time the interpretation is that release of Social Security Account numbers for unemployment insurance claims operation purposes is a mandatory requirement. A further clarification dealing with application of Privacy Act to UI operations will be developed soon.

Please call this office (442-7421) if you have any questions concerning UI involvement.

ROBERT E. JOHNSON  
Associate Regional Administrator, UI

STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y, STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
465-3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

INTER-AGENCY ROUTING SLIP

TO Rockey #5878

REMARKS:

Billy brought this up  
to inquire about delivery  
of final - thought you  
may need it back for  
your files.

FROM jeanie DATE 2/1

LAA 25

HB 117 file

STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
907-465-3800


LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

December 7, 1978

SUBJECT: Work Order #5878: Control of the Use of Social Security Account Numbers

TO: Representative Charlie Parr

FROM: Donna Spragg Pegues   
Co-Revisor of Statutes

As you know, your request for this bill asked for a redraft of House Bill No. 491 introduced into the Tenth Session. When the bill came across my desk routinely as Revisor, it occurred to me that some technical changes could improve the bill.

With this memorandum I am sending the revised bill. Should you disagree with the editing and reorganization, please let me know.

DSP:jdm

Enclosure

STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y, STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 9981  
465-3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

INTER-AGENCY ROUTING SLIP

TO Representative Parr

REMARKS:

Attached is a draft of one of your prefile requests. Please advise if any changes are required and whether or not you wish to have this one formally prefiled.

FROM Jim Baldwin DATE 12/12/78

LA-L 30

STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
907-465-3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

M E M O R A N D U M

April 5, 1977

SUBJECT: Survey of Use of Social Security Account Number in State Forms  
(W.O. #3499)

TO : The Honorable Charlie Parr  
Chairman, House HESS

FROM : Deborah Behr   
Research Analyst

Earlier this session, you requested a survey on the use of social security account numbers on state forms. The enclosed report is the result of that survey. The survey was done in two major stages: (1) collection of forms and (2) requesting of information on use of social security account number. Forms were collected from the Department of Administration, Division of General Services and Supply, which controls state form production. Also, specific agencies, departments, and offices were contacted to obtain information. After the forms were collected, questionnaires were forwarded to each agency asking specific questions with regard to use of social security account number, such as the reasons for including it and the legal citations requiring that agency to request the number.

The Department of Administration estimates that there are over 6,500 forms in use statewide, excluding the University of Alaska. Forms, such as the personnel application form, which are used throughout the state, were included only in the counts relating to the department that originated the form. If an agency, such as University of Alaska, had its own personnel form, that form was counted and included with that particular agency total.

As of this date, all agencies, except for the University of Alaska, have responded to my questionnaire. The University returned its forms later than other agencies. My questionnaire therefore was mailed later to the University than to other agencies. The University was requested to respond to the questionnaire by April 6, 1977.

In addition to the report, I have also included notebooks containing the forms and agencies' responses. These forms are grouped by agency in which the form is used. Also, I have included a brown notebook containing the laws cited by Departments which require them to request social security account numbers.

If you have any questions regarding this study, please do not hesitate to contact me at 465-4917.

DB:cm

STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
907-465-3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

May 31, 1977

SUBJECT: Use of Social Security Account Numbers as an Identifier on  
State Forms (W.O. 3499)

TO: The Honorable Charles Parr  
Chairman  
House HESS

FROM: Deborah Behr (DB)  
Research Analyst

I recently received the delayed reply from the University of Alaska regarding the use of social security account numbers on its forms. I have revised the memorandum that I forwarded to you earlier this session to reflect the receipt of this material. Basically the University appears to use the social security account number as a key identifier for many of the University's computer programming systems.

This completes the study. If you have further requests for information on this topic, please do not hesitate to contact me at 465-4917.

DB:mo  
Attachments

## Survey of Use of Social Security Account Numbers on State Forms

### EXTENT OF USE

At present the State of Alaska uses approximately 500 forms (excluding University of Alaska) to administer its many programs and its personnel and fiscal operations. Of those forms, 13% or 832 request social security account number from persons applying for services or assistance. The University of Alaska utilizes an additional 50 forms, which ask for an individual's social security account number. Only 15% of all the forms requesting social security account numbers are computerized at this time.

The Department of Labor, Military Affairs, and Administration use 60% of all forms requesting social security account numbers. The Department of Labor utilizes social security numbers as its primary identifier on its Unemployment Compensation forms and Workmen's Compensation files. The military serial number was recently changed to be the same as the individual's social security account number, and the Department of Military Affairs utilizes the military serial number on many of its forms. The Department of Administration's statewide personnel, payroll, and retirement systems use social security account numbers as a key identifier.

### IMPACT ON PUBLIC

The 13% of state forms which request social security account numbers are generally those in heavy use by the general public. They range in scope from application for a driver's license to an application for a hairdresser's license. At any given time, the average citizen probably has at least 3 cards on his possession for which he was requested to release his social security account number. They may include:

- (1) Driver's License
- (2) Voter Registration Card
- (3) Hunting and Fishing License
- (4) State Employee Identification Card
- (5) University of Alaska Student Identification Card

### LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

In response to a questionnaire forwarded to the agencies that requested social security account numbers on some of their forms, the agencies cited laws and regulations to justify their request. Most of these citations were related in some way to federal government requirements. For example, income tax, social security retirement, and certain public assistance laws were often cited. Only rarely were state laws or regulations cited and those were with regard to contractor's licensing and labor assistance programs.

### JUSTIFICATION FOR USE

Although most agencies could not cite a specific law or regulation requiring the use of social security account numbers, many stressed the

importance of the number as a positive method of verifying identification. The Department of Revenue's reply, for example, noted "the use of numbers has a greater degree of accuracy as handwriting or printing often leads to misspelled names." The Office of Elections stated that it requests social security account numbers "in order that we may identify the various people with the same name or initials." A few departments stressed that they would not deny a person services or assistance if he refused to supply his social security number.

Some agencies requested social security account numbers from their clients in order to comply with a request from another department, agency, or office. For example, the Department of Health and Social Services uses the social security account number on its public assistance fraud form in order to request information from Department of Labor, whose system uses social security account numbers as identifiers. Other departments, such as Public Safety which have unique personnel or payroll forms, use social security account numbers quite frequently so that their personnel information is comparable with data collected by Department of Administration.

#### OTHER ISSUES

Recently the Office of the Ombudsman has become involved in several complaints concerning the requirement that a social security account number be supplied when applying for certain state services, such as a driver's license or University of Alaska library card. The Department of Public Safety, in particular, has responded to these complaints by posting signs in their offices stating that an applicant may refuse to release his number and will not be denied a license because of this action.

Also, a bill has been introduced in the Senate on this topic--SB 283. That bill states that no person shall be required to release his social security account number in order to obtain state services or assistance. An exemption is provided for programs that are required to ask for the number as a condition of their federal-state plan. The bill is currently in Senate Judiciary Committee.

SURVEY OF FORMS EMPLOYING SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBERS  
CURRENTLY IN USE IN ALASKA PROGRAMS

Department or Office	Total Number of Forms Using SSN	Number of Forms Computerized	Reasons for Use of Social Security Account Number			Law/Regulation Cited	Number of Forms Under Cite	Types of Forms Using Social Security Account Number
			Positive Verification of ID	Required By Other Agency	Other			
<u>OFFICE OF GOVERNOR</u>	22	13	20	2	0	None	1	See separate division detail.
Governor's Office	1	0	1	0	0	None	0	Personnel/payroll
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission	14	13	14	0	0	None	0	Application and program forms.
Human Rights Commission	3	0	2	1	0	None	0	Complaint forms; (Note: These forms are under revision and social security numbers will be removed.)
Alaska Police Standards <sup>1</sup> Council	3	0	3	0	0	None	0	Personnel/payroll; program forms
Alaska Historical Commission	1	0	0	1	0	Grant: IRS Reg.	1	Grant application including personal services.
<u>OFFICE OF LT. GOVERNOR</u>	3	1	3	0	0	None	0	Election forms.
<u>DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION</u>	95	28	90	4	1	IRS Reg.; FICA Reg.; Treasury Dept. Reg.	16	Personnel/payroll; retirement (teachers', PERS, Social Security); pioneer benefits; insurance; finance; deferred compensation; data processing; housing.
<u>DEPARTMENT OF LAW</u>	3	0	2	1	0	Payroll: 26 USC §6109(d) Child Support Enforcement: Title IV-D; Social Security Act	2	Payroll; testimony form; directions for service form.

Department or Office	Total Number of Forms Using SSN	Number of Forms Computerized	Reasons for Use of Social Security Account Number			Law/Regulation Cited	Number of Forms Under Cite	Types of Forms Using Social Security Account Number
			Positive Verification of ID	Required By Other Agency	Other			
<u>DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE</u> <sup>2</sup>	57	17	50	4	3	Tax forms: 26 USC §6109(d)	31	Personnel/payroll; individual and corporate tax forms; fishing, hunting trapping license; fur dealer license; taxidermy license; business license; liquor license; coin operated equipment distributor's patent; cannery license, contractor's license.
<u>DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION</u>	22	12	21	1	0	Personnel/Payroll: Social Security Act	1	Student loan; teacher certification; vocational rehabilitation.
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH &amp; SOCIAL SERVICES</u> <sup>3</sup>	61	7	18	39	4	Title IV-A; Title IV-D; 45 CFR 206(a)(v)(A) 45 CFR 232.10 45 CFR 250.71 45 CFR 302.70 45 CFR 302.71	11	Personnel/payroll; catastrophic illness form; public assistance forms; fraud complaint form; API forms; alcoholism forms; child support enforcement; state medical ID card; corrections booking and parole form; Harborview personnel forms; mental health referral forms; nursing family folder; social services forms; violent crimes compensation form.
<u>DEPARTMENT OF LABOR</u> <sup>4</sup>	257	26	241	1	15	8 AAC 85.020 8 AAC 85.040 8 AAC 85.030	16	Employment service forms; unemployment insurance forms; wage and hour forms; workmen's compensation forms; personnel/payroll; fisherman's fund forms; occupational safety and health forms.
<u>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE &amp; ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u> <sup>5</sup>	39	0	37	2	0	AS 08.16.021(1) (contractor)	2	Occupational licensing; AK Transportation Commission; uniform form for securities; broker dealer.

Department or Office	Total Number of Forms Using SSN	Number of Forms Computerized	Reasons for Use of Social Security Account Number			Law/Regulation Cited	Number of Forms Under Cite	Types of Forms Using Social Security Account Number
			Positive Verification of ID	Required By Other Agency	Other			
<u>DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS</u>	157	0	157	0	0	Army Reg. 600-2; Air Forces Reg. Disaster Office Reg.	157	Army now requires use of social security number as military serial number. Serial number is requested on most program forms.
<u>DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES</u>	4	0	0	3	1	Veteran's preference: AS 38.05.067 AS 38.05.035(A)(4) 11 AAC 54.250(B)	1	Personnel/payroll; employee insurance; veteran's preference for land. (Note: Veteran's military serial number is now social security number. See Department of Military Affairs for law citation.)
<u>DEPARTMENT OF FISH &amp; GAME</u>	6	1	3	2	1	None	0	Personnel; cannery ticket; hunting, trapping, sport fish ID card; pilot house/trip ticket book; commercial fishing gear and/or vessel license transfer form.
<u>DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY</u>	58	10	28	26	4	For payroll functions: IRS Reg. Social Security Reg.	3	Personnel/payroll; security guard licensing; background investigations; state trooper forms, wanted persons report, press reports; service requests; motor vehicle form; driver's record and licensing; pilot training; state ID card; fish and game protection forms; aircraft form.
<u>DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS</u>	18	1	14	4	0	None	0	Personnel/payroll; marine transportation; aviation.
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS</u>	8	3	8	0	0	None	0	Personnel/payroll
<u>DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION</u>	0	0	0	0	0	Not applicable	0	None

Department of Office	Total Number of Forms Using SSN	Number of Forms Computerized	Reasons for Use of Social Security Account Number			Law/Regulation Cited	Number of Forms Under Cite	Types of Forms Using Social Security Account Number
			Positive Verification of ID	Required By Other Agency	Other			
<u>DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY REGIONAL AFFAIRS</u> 6	15	1	0	11	4	None	0	Payroll/personnel; senior citizen's tax exemption program; day care program; farm use program; expense reports; manpower (CETA) (Note: Five forms used by the department contain social security number at request of Research Division, Legislative Affairs Agency. The request was made in conjunction with data matrix project.)
<u>LEGISLATURE</u>	2	0	1	1	0	Personnel/payroll: Social Security Act	1	Personnel/payroll
<u>COURT SYSTEM</u>	5	0	1	3	1	None	0	Personnel; child support application form; cash appearance bond form; report of coroner call form; inability to afford counsel form.
<u>UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA</u>	43	16	7	6	30	Personnel/payroll: IRS REG; Cooperative Extension: Federal Civil Service Req	7	Admissions; accounts services; general ledger; business office correspondence study; personnel/payroll; rural education; travel reimbursement; physical plant; cooperative extension activity report; housing forms; ID card.
<u>TOTAL</u>	875	136	701	110	64		249	

## FOOTNOTES

1. The Alaska Police Standards Council notes that its regulations (6 AAC 70.010(d)) permit the council to request necessary information to evaluate merits of applications.
2. The Department of Revenue cited AS 16.05.360 as justification for requiring social security number on its fish and game license forms. That statute permits the commissioner to request any reasonable information, but does not specifically itemize the requirement of social security numbers.
3. The Department of Health and Social Services cited statutes that require them to cooperate with federal government in public assistance programs (AS 47.05.010(11), AS 47.25.330(3)). These statutes do not specifically require the use of social security numbers on public assistance forms. Many federal programs, though, require the use of social security numbers for ID and tracking purposes. "Cooperating" with the federal government therefore might be seen as a requirement for requesting social security numbers from clients.

The Department of Health and Social Services also cited statutory mandate (AS 47.37.040(9)) to "make available relevant statistical information including number of persons treated" in alcoholism programs. The department cited this reference as documentation of allowing them to collect information including social security number, but not a strict requirement of the inclusion of that data item.

The Department of Health and Social Services cited AS 47.10.010, AS 47.10.030, and Children's Rules, Rule 10, as documentation that the Division of Social Services is responsible for certain child custody matters that require the use of social security numbers in order to locate missing parents.

4. The Department of Labor has also cited laws (AS 23.30.100, AS 23.30.155, AS 23.35.050) which permit, but do not require, the use of social security numbers for certain Workmen's Compensation and Fisherman's Fund forms.
5. The Department of Commerce and Economic Development has cited AS 08.64.190 to support use of social security numbers in licensing physicians. That statute gives the licensing board the authority to require "other information" on its application which the board considers "necessary" in order to evaluate the candidate.
6. The Department of Community and Regional Affairs cited AS 29.53.035 to support its use of social security numbers in its form use assessment application. That statute gives the state assessor the authority to prescribe forms which include such information which may be reasonably required to determine the entitlement of the application.

BLANK ADVERT

*members' files*

LA21 2465 14.56 JA01 0041 14.56 02/23/79

TO: REP. PARR

FROM: CHARLES P. SMITH 515 CRAIG AVE FBKS., AK 99701 452-5754

RE: HOUSE BILL 117

MESSAGE: THE NEWLY REWRITTEN BILL LOOKS FINE. MAY I SUGGEST THAT  
LINES 13, 14 & 15 HAVE DELETIONS AND INSERTIONS OF:  
"BY USE OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBER WHICH IS  
IN DANGER OF BECOMING A UNIVERSAL IDENTIFIER IN MODERN SOCIETY."  
THE INTENT CREDITS THE UNIVERSAL IDENTIFIER AS A "FAIT ACCOMPLI"  
WHICH IT IS NOT. WHO REWROTE HB117, WHO HAD NEW INPUT?

FBKS LIO/AW/EOM

HB 491  

---

10th Legie

HOUSE BILL NO. 117

"An Act relating to the use of social security account numbers by state agencies; and providing for an effective date."

The Department of Health and Social Services administers a few programs in which the use of the social security account number is required by federal law. The Aid to Families with Dependent Children program, administered by the Department's Division of Public Assistance, carries the federal requirement for a social security account number as an absolute condition of eligibility (45 CFR 232.10).

The Supplemental Security Income program, administered by the Social Security Administration, also requires the use of social security account numbers. State administered adult public assistance programs necessarily interface with SSA/SSI programs as the state programs are supplemental to SSI benefits in many cases. The use of the social security account number aids in data exchange with the Social Security Administration in verifying gross monthly income for determinations of maximum allowable payments under the state program.

The Medicaid program also carries a federal requirement relating to the utilization of the social security account number. State institutions for the mentally disabled must use the social security account numbers in all third party billings (45 CFR 206.10). Likewise, providers seeking reimbursement under the Medicaid program are required to furnish social security account numbers in accordance with IRS requirements (45 CFR 250.71). Other state/federal programs using social security numbers are Bendex (Beneficiary Data Exchange), Foodstamps, PCIS (Patient Care Information System).

Most Department of Health and Social Services data systems that relate to an individual collect social security numbers as an additional client identifier. The social security account number is not mandated nor is it the only reference number utilized, but it is relied upon occasionally in situations when case number identifiers are inaccurate or when files for individuals with the same name cause confusion. Social security account numbers often prove particularly valuable in interactions with other agencies such as the Department of Labor or the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Naturally as the Alaskan population increases and caseload records become more substantial, record-keepers may need as many cross-identifiers for computer-check purposes as possible to assure the accuracy of records. The social security account number, while not the prime identifier, may well serve a function in such instances. A common identifier is the most cost effective and efficient means of doing record keeping on a computer.

The Division of Administrative Services within the Department utilizes the social security account number of employment records, payroll forms, and other personnel action records. The language in 44.67.010 relating to state employee accounts appears to exempt only payroll files from the prohibition in House Bill 117, thus creating the need for an expensive and time-consuming restructuring of state personnel records.

House Bill 117 permits the use of social security account numbers when mandated by federal ruling (sec. 44.67.010 (b)). As cited above, the Department also utilizes account numbers in other programs when necessary to facilitate client identification and to assist in accurate supplemental payment determinations. The Department would have an interest in continuing such utilization when merited by identification needs.

Recommended by: Lloyd Pukis Date 2/26/79  
Lloyd Pukis, EDP Supervisor  
Office of Information Systems

Approved by: Helén D. Beirne Date 3/12/79  
Helén D. Beirne, Commissioner  
Department of Health and Social Services

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. HB 117  
 Title "An Act relating to the use of Social Security Account Numbers...."  
 Requested by Rocky Plotnic for Charlie Parr House Fin. Date March 12, 1979

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Administration  
 Program Category Affected Gen. Government  
 Budget Request Unit(s) Affected Division of Data Processing (and others)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars) (@ EST 15% growth + inflation)

	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL		4125.7	1550.8	1783.4	2050.9	2358.5
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL						

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		4125.7	1550.8	1783.4	2050.9	2358.5
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

See Attached Impact Statement

IV. DATE March 12, 1979 PREPARED BY George Crowder  
 AGENCY Department of Administration  
 Original: Legislative Finance PHONE 465-2220  
 cc: Budget and Management  
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

## Position Paper and Statement of Impact for House Bill 117

"An Act relating to the use of social security account numbers by State agencies; and providing for an effective date."

This paper provides an estimate of the cost and manpower required to:

1. Convert existing systems using SSN which have no legal basis for using SSN.
2. Design and implement a new unique identifier and/or key for all systems included in paragraph 1.
3. Develop a system(s) to perform file maintenance and audit the quality of the new unique identifier and keys.

This paper outlines an approach for the implementation of the bill.

This statement does not consider impact on the University of Alaska, the Alaska Justice Information System (AJIS) and its related subsystems, i.e. processing for the Court System, or any cost of converting historical data.

The characteristics of the approach are described in the assumptions section of Appendix C.

The estimates for the approach are based on those assumptions and apply only to the systems as indicated in Appendix B.

The costs shown are only for data processing and the related manual effort required to accomplish the conversion and to maintain a new system of "unique identifiers".

There are a number other costs which are not shown, but which are believed to be significant. These are:

1. There would be a loss of audit trail between State programs which could lead to duplicate services or charges to a client or a State program.
2. The ability to maintain exact and unduplicated counts of individuals serviced would be impaired.
3. The ability to identify returning clients or customers would be impaired.
4. State programs would not be able to maintain a usable continuous historical record of a clients transactions.
5. The ability to correct invalid data between programs would be impaired. This could lead to conflicting information being maintained about an individual with no real way of identifying the situation.

There is one characteristic of the social security number which can not be duplicated by any other data element that is common among citizens. This characteristic is that fact that SSN is unique and unchanging for each person. No other data element uniquely identifies an individual and is invariant through that individual's life-time.

The estimated cost of the conversion and five years (at 15% growth-inflation) maintenance are projected below:

	Dollars
Conversion	4,125,679
Maint. Yr = 1	1,348,562
" Yr = 2	1,550,846
" Yr = 3	1,783,473
" Yr = 4	2,050,994
" Yr = 5	2,358,643

It is our belief that the scenario reflects the intent of the bill and as such represents the best cost estimate. If you consider those items excluded from our study, then the costs could easily be doubled.

A proposed statement of policy to implement that intent is shown in Appendix A.

# MEMORANDUM

TO:  All Information System Users

DATE: March, 1979

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: Commissioner, W. R. Hudson  
Department of Administration

SUBJECT: Policy on The Use of Social  
Security Numbers (SSN) In  
Information Systems (Manual  
or Automated).

## Case 1: New Systems Design

Definition: New System - any system for which no design currently exists and which no data is currently being collected.

If no specific legislation exists to permit SSN usage by that aspect of the program or agency then any new information system shall not utilize, collect or key upon social security numbers in its design.

## Case 2: Existing System Upgrades or Changes

If the existing system does not currently utilize, collect or key upon a social security number then (Case 1) shall apply to any system up-grade (subject to mandates of law).

If the existing system does currently utilize, collect, or key upon a social security number then the system shall be converted so as to not collect or utilize social security numbers. This policy is subject to mandates of law and user/owner approval authority.

*Sample*

# Appendix B

## LIST OF COMPUTER SYSTEMS USING SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS

System	Name	No. of Programs	Use of SSN	Legal Authority
01A*	Voter Registration	55	Key	No
02A	Employment Information System	130	Key	Yes
02B*	Program Budget in Alaska (Project Ledgers)	20	Key	?
02D*	Certification Reporting System	13	Key	?
02F*	Vacancy Analysis	5	Key	?
02G*	Warrant Reconciliation	6	Data	?
02H*	Position Control	17	Data	?
02I*	Collective Bargaining	45	Key	?
02P*	Public Employees Retirement System	87	Key	No
02R*	Alaska Longevity Bonus	11	Key	No
02T*	Teachers Retirement System	51	Key	No
02U*	Deferred Compensation	7	Key	?
02V*	Leave Accounting	25	Key	?
02W*	Equal Employment Opportunity	17	Key	?
03B*	Limited Entry	30	Key	No
04B	Income Tax	15	Key	Yes
05B*	Education Staff Accounting	20	Key	No
05G*	Vocational Rehabilitation (Statistical)	21	Key	No
05H*	Post Secondary Education	7	Key	No
05I*	Post Secondary Education	60	Key	No
05J*	Vocational Rehabilitation (New)	33	Key	No
06A	Public Assistance	54	Key	Yes
06C	Public Assistance	5	Data	Yes
06D	Nursing	2	Data	Yes
06E	Health and Social Services	1	Data	Yes
06G	Health and Social Services	2	Data	Yes
06L	Foodstamps	45	Data	Yes
06M	Medicaid	243	Data	Yes
06Q	Display Management System	31	Data	Yes
06S	Social Services	123	Data	Yes
06V	Vital Statistics	10	Data	Yes
06Y	Family and Children Services	14	Key	Yes
11W	Sport Licensing	4	Data	Yes
12E*	Drivers License	3	Data	No
12P*	Points System	9	Data	No
12Q*	Fish and Game Protection	4	Data	No
14A*	Leave Accounting	35	Key	?
25R*	Fiscal Operations	406	Key	?
21A*	Senior Citizens Proposal	6	Data	?
33A*	Legislative Audit	20	Key	?

\* System included in cost calculations. This system currently does not have legal authority or Federal mandate to use Social Security Number.

B cont.

SUMMARY

<u>Social Security Number used for:</u>		<u>Data Only</u>	<u>Key</u>	<u>Total</u>
All Systems	# Systems	16	24	40
Using Social Security Numbers	# Programs (computer)	511	1181	1692
Those With Uncertain Legal Authority	# Systems	6	20	26
	# Programs (computer)	45	968	1013

IMPACT STATEMENTConversion of State Information Systems Using  
Social Security Numbers

## A. Assumptions:

1. Each system would create and maintain its own unique identifier.
2. Each system (Department) would maintain its own staff for controlling and assigning a "unique identifier" known as a Unique Identification Code (UIC).
3. Each of the UIC's would be composed of system specific components and would vary in length from system to system.
4. Major forms redesign and new mastering/printing of forms by state forms analyst and commercial forms agency would be required.
5. Reporting and other non-key usages of SSN would be replaced by the new UIC.
6. Key usages of SSN would be converted to that systems specific UIC.
7. Manual kept records currently ordered by SSN would be resorted and sequenced by name, UIC, or other convenient field.
8. All computer files would on a onetime basis be converted to UIC, the record length adjusted, and the files reblocked. The master and all subsidiary file, which need to be, would be resequenced by UIC.
9. All inter-system interfaces utilizing SSN would be discontinued or matches would be made by generic/manual comparisons.
10. All systems must have a way of identifying multiple or duplicate UIC and a way of removing (deletion) or changing UIC's without loss of audit trail.
11. Each system averages 3.5 computer files per system (this is low).
12. There are 10 forms/system on the average.
13. Current personnel knowledgable in the system would be utilized to perform the conversion.

B. Cost Estimates (Parameters)  
(Based on Assumptions)

## 1. System Analysis

- |    |                             |                |
|----|-----------------------------|----------------|
| a. | Review of System (Overview) | 1 week/system  |
| b. | Documentation update        | 8 weeks/system |
| c. | Forms identification        | 1 week/system  |
| d. | Conversion sizing           | 1 week/system  |

2. System Design

- a. Forms redesign 3 days/form
- b. File conversion program design 1 week/file
- c. Design new data entry procedures 1 day/form
- d. Design new manual procedure to utilize UIC in lieu of SSN 6 weeks/system
- e. Design UIC coding structure 3 weeks/system
- f. Design UIC maintenance system 4 weeks/system
- g. Design UIC unduplication audit system 3 weeks/system

3. Programming

- a. File conversion program 10 day/file
- b. Application program conversion 5 day/program
- c. Development of new key maintenance system and cross reference programs 30 day/system
- d. Computer time 10 tests \* 15 min/test

4. Installation/Conversion

- a. Training of staff
  - I. General Staff 1 hour/staff member
  - II. UIC Maintenance staff 2 day/system  
(Approximately 5 person staff/system)
- b. File conversion
  - I. Manual 5 min/record
  - II. Computer Files 1/6000 hour/record  
(Tape)

5. Maintenance

- a. A system wide UIC assignment and verification unit 1-4 employees (2.0 ave)
- b. Software and computer processing time 20 min/day
- c. Data Processing support/system 1/6 man/year

COST RATES

DP staff \$30.00/hr (rate set for FY80 by Internal Audit)

Computer time \$120.00/hr (est.)

Appendix D

COST OF CONVERSION  
(FY 80 Costs)

(All Systems)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit Rate</u>	<u># of Units</u>	<u>Total Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
1.a	1 week/system	26	26	1125.00	29,250.00
1.b	8 weeks/system	26	208	"	234,000.00
1.c	1 week/system	26	26	"	29,250.00
1.d	1 week/system	26	26	"	29,250.00
					<u>321,750.00</u>
2.a	3 days/form	26(10)	780	225.00	175,500.00
2.b	1 week/file	26(3.5)	91	1125.00	102,375.00
2.c	1 day/form	26(10)	260	225.00	58,500.00
2.d	6 weeks/system	26	156	1125.00	175,500.00
2.e	3 weeks/system	26	78	"	87,750.00
2.f	4 weeks/system	26	104	"	117,000.00
2.g	3 weeks/system	26	78	"	87,750.00
					<u>804,375.00</u>
3.a	10 days/files	26(3.5)	910	225.00	204,750.00
3.b	5 days/program	1013	5065	"	1,139,625.00
3.c	30 days/system	26	780	"	175,500.00
3.d	(5* 15 min)/program	1013	75,975	2.00	151,950.00
					<u>1,671,825.00</u>
4.a.i	1 hour/staff member	26	104	20.00	2,080.00
4.a.ii	2 days/staff member	5	10	225.00	2,250.00
4.b.i	5 min/record	26	3,900,000	.33	1,287,000.00
4.b.ii	1/6000 hours/record	26	303.33	127.00	36,399.60
					<u>1,327,729.60</u>

TOTAL CONVERSION 4,125,679

YEARLY MAINTENANCE  
(FY 80 Costs)

Ongoing Yearly Maintenance

5.a	20 man-year/system	26	52.0	6.5 (250) (10.00)	845,000.00
5.b	20 min/day/system	26	520.	2.00 (250)	260,000.00
5.c	1/6 man-year/system	26	4.33	56250	<u>243,562.25</u>
					1,348,562.25

# Computer credit information now available to local firms

Local businesses seeking information on new customers seeking to open credit accounts can now find out, just by dialing the phone, whether or not those new customers are good credit risks.

This new service is now available through the Anchorage Credit Bureau.

According to Tony Pfister, the new owner-operator of ACB, the Bureau is able to provide the information because of recent automation, and a tie-in with TRW Corporation, the

nation's leading credit reporting agency.

Whether the person seeking credit is from Juneau, Fairbanks or Baton Rouge, Louisiana, chances are TRW has his credit history.

A \$3.5 billion corporation, TRW maintains more than 77 million different credit histories in three different computers which are tied into terminals nationwide.

Many national firms provide TRW with credit information on their customers, including, Household Finance, Beneficial Finance, a J. C. Penny, Sears, Montgomery Ward, Nerlands, Nordstrom and Klopfensteins.

State firms include the National Bank of Alaska, the Alaska Bank Card Center, Alaska National Bank of the North, Alaska Mutual Savings Bank, United Bank of Alaska, Alaska Pacific Bank, Peoples Bank and Trust, Security National Bank, and United Bank of Alaska. A number of credit unions around the state have also chosen to subscribe.

Pfister said that information in the computer is updated every 30 days and noted that at the present time, efforts were being made to gather derogatory information from courts of record around the state.

Pfister soon hopes to have information on all cash

judgements, tax liens and bankruptcies filed in the state entered in the data banks.

Besides providing subscribers information on people asking to open new credit accounts, the system can aid in tracking down people who "skipped" on bad debts.

If a person with a bad credit history and numerous unpaid debts, walks into a TRW served business to ask for credit, his name and address are noted and then reported to his creditors, if those creditors are TRW subscribers.

"This can aid tremendously in collections," said Pfister.

The cost of the service is \$3.25 to \$4.00 for each credit history requested, dependent of course, upon whether or not the firm requesting the history is a subscriber.

Teletypes, with direct access to the computer are available to firms who need large amounts of credit information on a monthly basis, while those who need it infrequently can simply call and have it mailed to them or read over the phone.

At the present time ACB is looking for someone to gather the information contained in the public records at the Kenai Courthouse and to update that information on a monthly basis.

## Women, Alcohol to be discussed

Women and alcoholism will be discussed by Claire Swan, volunteer at the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Center in Soldotna, when Cook Inlet Homemakers meet Thursday in the basement of the Church of the New Covenant.

The afternoon will begin with an Irish potluck at 12:15. Anyone interested is welcome to attend. Information may be obtained by calling 283-7086.

The Pittsburgh Steelers, the 1979 Super Bowl champions, had a plus figure of nine in turnovers during the regular 1978 season.



This handsome group of 13, visited Kenai last week as they met the editorial staff. What newspapers are all about.



## De Lars

### St. Patrick's Day SALE

SALE ENDS MARCH 17TH

ANYTHING GREEN  
OR  
FASHIONS WITH GREEN COLOR  
FOR

## Cooper La pay visit

Twenty-four students from Cooper Landing School visited Kenai, the Courthouse, the police station, the jail, and The Peninsula Clarion to learn about society.

At the Courthouse the students toured the building.

Charles H. Smith  
515 Camp Ave  
99701

@ M13117  
Mary Jenkins

HB 117 file



Foster F. Diebold  
President

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA  
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

March 27, 1979

The Honorable Charles H. Parr  
Chairman, House Judiciary Committee  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Parr:

On behalf of the University, I wish to comment on House Bill No. 117, "An Act relating to the use of social security account numbers by state agencies; and providing for an effective date".

Because student, as well as employee/employer, records are central to efficient administration of the University, I feel the following points are important for your consideration.

STUDENT RECORDS

At present, all University student records are indexed by social security number. Current program plans and budget are based on continuation of such a system.

PAYROLL RECORDS

Payroll records are, by federal law, maintained via social security number.

INSURANCE

If unemployment insurance claims were not kept via social security number, it would become virtually impossible to match amounts billed to us with former employee identification.

STUDENT AND EMPLOYEE ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Presently, student and employee accounts receivable are maintained by social security number. However, the new receivable system, scheduled for implementation in January 1981, will not utilize social security numbers.

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

The Honorable Charles H. Parr  
March 27, 1979

Page Two

RETIREMENT RECORDS

Social security numbers are needed for federal reporting purposes at the time a payment of benefits is made to a participant in the retirement system. However, House Bill No. 117 would require that internally, we cease using social security numbers in our retirement system.

In conclusion: Many of the University systems would have to be drastically changed if intent of House Bill No. 117 were to be implemented. In light of this fact, it is recommended that the University of Alaska be excluded from this bill. An alternative recommendation would be that wording be included to provide that the University develop a time-line and budget for conversion to new record-keeping systems with specifics on these items to be presented by the beginning of the next legislative session.

Sincerely,



Foster F. Diebold  
President

FFD/bkd

cc: Sponsors, HB 117

HB

163

# COMMITTEE REPORT HOUSE

FURTHER:

February 9, 1979

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on JUDICIARY has had HB 163

"An Act relating to beverage dispensary and retail liquor licenses."

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass  do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for \_\_\_\_\_  same title  
 new title
- and recommends \_\_\_\_\_
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent"  New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

**MEMBERS SIGNING  
DO PASS**

Patrick W. O'Connell

Walter A. Anderson

Charles H. Smith

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**MEMBERS HAVING  
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:**

P. W. O'Connell - N.P.

Walter A. Anderson - No Rec

Charles H. Smith - No Rec

\_\_\_\_\_ - No Rec

\_\_\_\_\_ - No Rec

\_\_\_\_\_ - No Rec

Charles H. Smith

CHAIRMAN

HB 163

3-10-79

Pat Sharock - ABC Board

4.10.390?

Language for mult areas

unorg. brought(?)

with boundaries of cities(?)

(SB 148)

# STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

POUCH 5 - JUNEAU 99811

March 9, 1979

The Honorable Charles Parr  
Chairman  
House Judiciary Committee  
Room 124 - Capitol Building  
Juneau, Alaska

Re: House Bill No. 163

Dear Mr. Parr:

House Bill No. 163, an Act relating to beverage dispensary and retail liquor licenses, was introduced in the House on February 9, 1979 and was referred to the House Judiciary Committee.

For the consideration of the House Judiciary Committee, I am enclosing a copy of a Fiscal Note prepared by Mr. Patrick L. Sharrock, Director, Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, Department of Revenue, Anchorage, Alaska concerning the proposed legislation.

Sincerely,



R. D. Stevenson  
Special Assistant

cc: John Messenger  
Commissioner  
Department of Revenue

Patrick L. Sharrock, Director  
Alcoholic Beverage Control Board  
Department of Revenue

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. HB 163  
 Title Relating to beverage dispensary and retail liquor license.  
 Requested by Representative Moss by request Date February 9, 1979

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Revenue  
 Program Category Affected Consumer Protection  
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Alcoholic Beverage Control Board  
 (Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL						

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84
GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84
FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

No fiscal impact on the agency would result from passage of this legislation.

See attachment for possible effects

IV. DATE \_\_\_\_\_

*Patrick L. Sharrock*  
 PREPARED BY Patrick L. Sharrock, Director  
 AGENCY Alcoholic Beverage Control Board  
 PHONE 277-8638

Original: Legislative Finance  
 cc: Budget and Management  
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

Attachment - Possible Effects

Fiscal Note

HB 163 relating to beverage dispensary and retail liquor license.

1. This bill possibly creates a new class of license because it provides for preferential treatment of certain holders of beverage dispensary licenses.
2. Enforcement relating to consumption of purchased package goods in the beverage dispensary premises could be a problem.
3. Bill does not reflect condition that package goods necessarily must come from the retail outlet or be stored therein.
4. Holders of other retail licenses are not competing at the same level allowed to a retail license under this bill.
5. The bill does not provide for separation of sales over the bar between retail and beverage dispensary receipts. This condition applies to refund of retail license fees pursuant to AS 04.10.100 for annual gross retail license sales not exceeding \$20,000.

1811

HBH

# COMMITTEE REPORT

## HOUSE

FURTHER:

February 12, 1979

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on JUDICIARY has had HB 181

"An Act relating to representation in court."

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass  do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for \_\_\_\_\_  same title  
 new title
- and recommends \_\_\_\_\_
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent"  New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

**MEMBERS SIGNING  
DO PASS**

T. Buchholz

W. A. Anderson, Jr.

Gene Martin

W. E. J. [unclear]

Charles [unclear]

[unclear]

[unclear]

[unclear]

[unclear]

**MEMBERS HAVING  
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:**

T. Buchholz, W. A. Anderson, Jr., Gene Martin

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Charles H. [unclear]

CHAIRMAN

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST  
 Bill/Resolution No. HB 181  
 Title Representation in Court  
 Requested by House Judiciary Date 3/13/79

II. FISCAL DETAIL  
 Agency Affected Alaska Court System  
 Program Category Affected Administration of Justice  
 Budget Request Unit(s) Affected Alaska Court System

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

HB 181 should have no fiscal impact on the Alaska Court System.

IV. DATE March 14, 1979 PREPARED BY Richard P. Barrier  
 AGENCY Alaska Court System  
 PHONE 264-0545  
 Original: Legislative Finance  
 cc: Budget and Management  
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)