



**9/11 FAMILIES FOR A SECURE AMERICA,  
THE FAMILIES OF THE VICTIMS MURDERED ON  
SEPTEMBER 11**

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**TOOL KIT FOR ACTIVISTS**

**TO PREVENT ANOTHER 9/11  
ILLEGAL ALIENS MUST NOT HAVE ACCESS  
TO U.S. DRIVERS' LICENSES  
OR  
ANY OTHER FORM OF OFFICIAL  
PERMISSION TO DRIVE**

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## OVERVIEW

### DRIVERS' LICENSES: ESSENTIAL TERRORIST TOOL

**-THE 19 TERRORISTS OF 9/11 HAD A TOTAL 63 US-ISSUED DRIVERS LICENSES AMONG THEM**

**-THESE US-ISSUED DRIVERS' LICENSES WERE THE "VALID I.D." THAT ALLOWED THE TERRORISTS TO PASS UNNOTICED IN US SOCIETY WHILE THEY PLANNED, FINANCED, AND REHEARSED THEIR CONSPIRACY.**

**-DRIVERS' LICENSES WERE THE "VALID I.D." THAT ALLOWED THEM TO BOARD THE PLANES THEY USED TO MURDER OUR LOVED ONES.**

**-TERRORISTS CANNOT FUNCTION WITHOUT I.D.**

**-NO STATE SHOULD PROVIDE I.D (in any form) TO TERRORISTS.**

**-THE ONLY WAY TO KEEP TERRORISTS FROM OBTAINING "VALID I.D." IS TO PROHIBIT ISSUANCE OF DRIVERS' LICENSES TO ALL WHO ARE NOT LEGALLY PRESENT IN THE U.S.A.**

***DESPITE THESE FACTS TERRORISTS CAN STILL GET DRIVERS' LICENSES (or, more recently, "drivers' certificates") IN THE U.S.***

***THIS IS BECAUSE OF INTENSE LOBBYING BY***

***-LaRaza-***

***-American Immigration Lawyers Association-***

***-US Chamber of Commerce (representing employers who profit from cheap labor)-***

***-and others***

***That's why your help is needed.***

***This tool kit will help you participate in the war against terrorism***

## 9/11 FAMILIES FOR A SECURE AMERICA: WHO WE ARE

9/11 FSA is a multi-cultural, multi-ethnic organization consisting of people of many races, who are immigrants (legal) and the children of legal immigrants.

Our members are of many racial and ethnic backgrounds including Asian, Latino, European and African descent. Some of our members are (legal) immigrants themselves. The vast majority are the children or grandchildren of immigrants.

We have two classes of supporters:

Members: Membership in 9/11 Families for a Secure America is open to relatives of those killed in the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 and also to those who escaped from the World Trade Center or Pentagon on that day, as well as their families.

Friends of 9/11 FSA is open to all who others who recognize the dangers to Americans posed by allowing millions of unidentified illegal aliens, and the unknown terrorists and criminals among them, unrestricted access to our country.

### 9/11 FSA Board of Advisors

Richard Lamm, Denver, Colorado, Co-Director of the Institute for Public Policy Studies at the University of Denver, Governor of Colorado (1975-1987)

David Schippers, Chicago, Illinois. Partner Schippers & Bailey. Former Chief, Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, US Dep't of Justice, Chicago; responsible for conducting the impeachment inquiry for the US House of Representatives (1998).

#### ABOUT THIS PAMPHLET

Members of 9/11 Families have lobbied the legislatures of Connecticut, New Hampshire, Colorado, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kansas, Illinois, Utah, Wisconsin, Michigan, and elsewhere. We have also lobbied many Members of Congress.

The information in this pamphlet is based on our collective experience in the various states and in Washington.

Portions of this pamphlet are based on sections of one created by LaRaza, the American Immigration Lawyers Association (AILA) and other groups working to undermine our country's security by eliminating control of our borders. The original was designed to help those who lobby for drivers' licenses for illegal aliens and the unknown terrorists among them. LaRaza currently receives \$5,000,000.00 per year in grants from the federal government...meaning you, the taxpayer. Thus, taxpayers paid for the LaRaza lobbying toolkit.

Under US copyright law we are legally permitted to transform their tool kit into an aid for people who actually care about the United States, to help in their work lobbying against licenses for lawbreakers. We are permitted to do so as long as we don't sell our version.

The result is this tool kit for free distribution, dedicated to the folks at LaRaza who gave us the idea for this, and the US taxpayers who paid for LaRaza's original version.

LaRaza's motto: "Inside the Race...Everything. Outside the race...Nothing"

Other extremist groups associated with the LaRaza pamphlet:  
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF)  
National Employment Law Project (NELP)  
National Immigration Law Center (NILC)

## I. INTRODUCTION

**DRIVERS LICENSES: ESSENTIAL TOOL FOR THE 9/11 TERRORISTS TO CARRY OUT THEIR CONSPIRACY...**

...A tool that must be denied to all people whose identities have never been established, including illegal aliens.

**Important note: As law enforcement and the public have increased their opposition to drivers' licenses for illegals and terrorists, the illegal alien lobby has resorted to a fallback position, demanding "drivers' certificates." These are drivers' licenses with another name; they are nothing more than an attempt by the radical anti-security/open borders lobby to cloud the issue.**

**A "driver's certificate" is, no matter what its proponents claim, still a driver's license.**

The 9/11 Families for a Secure America are asking the few other states that give drivers' licenses to illegals to alter their statutes so as to **prohibit people who are not legally present in this country from getting licenses.**

### A. WHY IS IT NECESSARY TO KEEP ILLEGAL ALIENS FROM GETTING DRIVERS' LICENSES?

#### 1. A DRIVER'S LICENSE IS A TERRORIST'S TOOL: Terrorists cannot function without I.D.

**DRIVERS' LICENSES WERE THE "VALID I.Ds" THAT GOT THE TERRORISTS ON THE PLANES THEY USED TO MURDER OUR LOVED ONES.** Nearly every one of the 9/11 terrorists was allowed to board the planes that they used to commit mass murder because he had a driver's license from Virginia, Florida and New Jersey. The terrorists had a total of sixty-three drivers' licenses among them.

#### 2. Drivers' licenses did more for the terrorists besides allowing them to board the planes. Drivers' licenses were the tools that allowed them to blend in as just ordinary Americans.

**The driver's license is the basic identification document** for nearly everyone in America. When the terrorists needed places to claim as a residence, they used their licenses as "ID" for signing their leases. When they opened the bank accounts that they used to place the financing for the conspiracy, they used their licenses as ID. When they rented cars, rented motel rooms, when they paid tuition for their flying lessons they used their licenses to "identify" themselves.

#### 3. There are 8 to 11 million illegals in the US. Even their advocates call them "undocumented." **AN "undocumented" (ILLEGAL) ALIEN IS A PERSON WHOSE TRUE IDENTITY IS UNKNOWN,** because he has never presented documents to US immigration officials, the only people capable of determining the authenticity of foreign documents.

**Thus, a state that grants a driver's license to an "undocumented" alien is giving an official "valid ID" to a person who can be a terrorist.**

**Illegals are people who break the law to get into the US,** break the law to stay here; break the law to get jobs here. **Every illegal alien is a criminal,**

**To give illegals the privilege of driving in the US is to reward and encourage criminal activity. (95% of outstanding murder warrants in Los Angeles County name illegal aliens as the subject for arrest)<sup>1</sup>**

**Giving licenses to illegals will encourage more illegals to come to the US.**

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<sup>1</sup> The Illegal-Alien Crime Wave; Heather MacDonald; City (NY) Journal, Winter, 2004

#### 4. GIVING DRIVER'S LICENSES TO ILLEGALS IS OPENING THE DOOR TO VOTER FRAUD

**Under Federal "motor voter" law:** "Each State motor vehicle driver's license application (including any renewal application) submitted to state motor vehicle agencies must serve as an application for voter registration with respect to elections for Federal office." **Thus, allowing illegals to get licenses will encourage them to vote, in violation of law.**

#### **B. So Why Do Some Politicians Want to Give Drivers' Licenses to Illegal Aliens (Criminals) and the Unknown Terrorists Among Them?**

Despite the importance of the driver's license as a terrorist tool, **the extremely well funded and highly organized ILLEGAL ALIEN LOBBY** has been aggressively pursuing legislation and regulations that would give illegal aliens (ALL of whom are lawbreakers) the same access to driver's licenses as law abiding citizens, legal immigrants and legal visitors.

**The main weapon the illegal alien lobby uses in its campaign to win such rights for illegals is deception.**

An example of this deception is their dishonest use of the term "immigrants" to describe "illegal aliens."

You will NEVER hear an advocate for illegal aliens say the following: "Illegal aliens should have drivers licenses because....."

They ALWAYS say: "Immigrants are unable to get licenses....."

**Remember:**

#### **1. AN ILLEGAL ALIEN IS NOT AN "IMMIGRANT"**

An "IMMIGRANT" is a person who has LEGALLY come to the US. Such a person is LEGALLY PRESENT in our country. ALL legal immigrants and visitors to the US have had their identities verified by an agency of the US government. All have documents.

Immigrants (i.e. LEGAL immigrants) already do have and should continue to have the legal right to get a driver's license in our country.

In contrast, every ILLEGAL ALIEN is a person who has BROKEN U.S. LAW by sneaking into our country, broken more laws by illegally remaining in our country, and if working has violated more laws by taking a job from an American or legal immigrant.

Illegal aliens have never had their true identities verified by competent government officials. That is why, in addition to being a violator of US law, ANY ILLEGAL MAY ALSO BE A TERRORIST OR OTHER FELON, and why NO ILLEGAL ALIEN SHOULD EVER BE GIVEN A DRIVER'S LICENSE.

**Don't be fooled by the other side's distortions and falsehoods:**

- 1. They want to give licenses to ILLEGAL ALIENS.**
- 2. They use the term "immigrants" when they are talking about illegal aliens. They do this knowingly, for the purpose of misleading lawmakers and the public.**

**We strongly support the right of legal immigrants and visitors to get US drivers' licenses.**

## How to win the debate

The key to winning is to address the public's fears with facts; to deliver these facts in an effective manner; to work with likely allies such as law enforcement, legal aliens, victims of terrorism, victims of illegal alien criminals and others concerned with guarding Americans' security

This is the way to make the strongest possible case to your state's lawmakers and regulators.

This Driver's License Tool Kit provides you with the resources and tips you need to advocate effectively on behalf of smart driver's license policies. It is designed to help you become part of this effort regardless of your level of resources or time constraints. How-to guides are provided on media and grassroots advocacy, including messaging and step-by-step instructions on how best to use your resources to impact public and policy-makers' opinions positively. You also will find helpful information about how to build a grassroots coalition with the institutions and activists in your community to produce a united effort that demands attention. Finally, model materials (including sample op-eds, editorials, and legislation) are attached to aid your work.

## II. MESSAGES AND TALKING POINTS

Talking points help communicate complicated issues in ways that politicians, the media and the general public can understand.

This tool kit contains talking points on driver's licenses. These talking points were compiled from several different organizations and address general driver's license issues, as well as specific concerns that may or may not be important in your state. Feel free to adapt these talking points to fit your own state's campaign using state-specific data is often critical to success.

### A. Illegal Aliens and Driver's License: Basic Information

**Illegal alien lobbyists make many claims, all of which are completely false or based on half truths.**

What follows are the claims that we have heard in every state in which we have lobbied

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**ILLEGAL ALIEN LOBBY CLAIM #1:** It's better to have illegal aliens driving around with licenses than without them.

**FACT: An illegal alien is a person who committed one crime by entering this country illegally; another crime by staying here; another by working here. It is absurd to believe that such a person will be changed into someone devoted to obeying the rules of the road because he has been given a driver's license.**

There are thousands of cases in which illegals have bought cars, obtained insurance in order to register them and get plates, and then immediately cancelled the insurance. After an accident, the illegal, a person with no real identity and no social security number has no difficulty moving to another state and assuming a new identity, leaving the victim of his careless driving with no one, and no insurance company, to pay the hospital.

Many illegals who flee accidents return to Mexico which encourages this lawlessness by refusing to extradite criminals to the United States.

**THE FACT THAT THE ILLEGAL ALIEN LOBBY CLAIMS THAT MANY ILLEGALS DRIVE WITHOUT LICENSES IS AN ADMISSION OF THEIR MASSIVE CONTEMPT FOR OUR LAW.**<sup>2</sup>

Similarly, there are people who cheat on their taxes, yet it is not a valid argument to say that if we eliminated the taxes the tax cheats would become law-abiding citizens.

Advocates of licensing illegals claim that they will maintain insurance after being licensed.

**IN FACT, IN NONE OF THE MANY STATES WHERE 9/11 FAMILY MEMBERS HAVE TESTIFIED HAS ANY STUDY EVER BEEN QUOTED TO BACK UP THE CLAIM THAT LICENSED ILLEGALS ACTUALLY MAINTAIN INSURANCE AFTER OBTAINING A LICENSE. THE LACK OF A VERIFIED IDENTITY REMAINS AS A STRONG INCENTIVE TO DISAPPEAR AFTER AN ACCIDENT**

The Minnesota Director of Public Safety Charlie Weaver stated the facts bluntly: **“There is no evidence that if illegal aliens received drivers licenses they would enroll in driver education programs, obtain insurance, and refrain from fleeing the scene of an accident. Common sense dictates that an individual on the run from the law would not wait around at an accident site for the police to arrive.”** “Persons who are convicted of DWI, who receive too many speeding tickets, or are otherwise proven unsafe to drive, can lose their driving privileges. Why should illegal immigrants, who refuse to accept the rules of society on immigration, receive favored treatment over drivers who are held accountable for their actions? ...advocates argue that they want to give drivers’ licenses to illegal immigrants so they will be safer drivers. This argument is completely without merit and is a transparent attempt to turn the illegal immigrant problem into a public safety issue.”

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**ILLEGAL ALIEN LOBBY CLAIM #2:** There are a few legal immigrants who don’t have documentation and thus will be denied licenses under this law. The occasional mistake by a DMV clerk may cause unfair delays and inconvenience for legal aliens on some occasions.

**FACT:** Every native born citizen and every naturalized citizen has a social security number and other documents that prove legal status.

Every LEGAL immigrant and every LEGAL visitor, no matter under which provision of law he/she is admitted to the US has documentation from the US government describing his/her legal status.

**THE ONLY REASON A PERSON CANNOT PROVIDE PROOF OF LEGAL STATUS IS BECAUSE HE/SHE IS NOT LEGALLY PRESENT IN THE US. Only these illegals will be denied licenses, because they should not be given licenses.**

It is true that on very rare occasions due to bureaucratic error a legal alien may be inconvenienced. However, the families of the 9/11 victims point out that that inconvenience would have been a small price to pay to avoid their murders by terrorists who used the huge population of illegal aliens as a way to conceal themselves in plain sight.

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**ILLEGAL ALIEN LOBBY CLAIM #3:** The terrorists could have gotten on the planes with their passport

**FACT: After 9/11 it would be impossible for a group of young men from terrorist-sponsoring nations to get on airplanes with passports from those nations without raising alarms among the flight crew and security people.**

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**ILLEGAL ALIEN LOBBY CLAIM #4:** The 9/11 terrorists had social security numbers and they get licenses even under if laws prohibit issuance to illegal aliens.

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<sup>2</sup> See for example LaRaza’s tool kit, p.6: “Currently, there are an estimated eight million undocumented immigrants in the United States, many of whom...drive on U.S. roads...whether or not they have a DL.”



**FACT: the Social Security Administration USED TO BE negligent in giving social security numbers. This is no longer true, and illegal aliens and people like the terrorists can no longer get SSN's. Therefore, if states require applicants to have Social Security Numbers, illegals and terrorists will no longer be able to get them.** (The illegal alien lobby use of this argument shows how completely dishonest they are. The knowingly rely on reporting a condition that once was true but is not true any longer. This use of outdated facts is a very effective if dishonest attempt at misleading the public.)

**In fact a SSN, VERIFIED WITH THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, is one important factor in screening out those not entitled to a DL. That is why La Raza is engaging in a major effort to get those states that do confirm the validity of SSNs to drop the practice... because it is so successful.**

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**ILLEGAL ALIEN LOBBY CLAIM #5.** Immigration law is a matter for the federal government, not the states.

**FACT: The safety of Americans should matter to all government agencies, whether federal state or local.**

**The 3000 victims of September 11 died because too many states were persuaded that immigration, and US security were “not their concern.”**

Collection of the federal income tax is a federal matter, spying for a foreign government is a federal matter. Yet no one would suggest that states reward those who violate laws regarding these “federal matters.”

Denying licenses to illegals and terrorists is not a case of states enforcing federal law, it is a matter of states not obstructing federal law.

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**ILLEGAL ALIEN LOBBY CLAIM #6.** Isn't it too much to expect DMV clerks to be responsible for making a determination as to who is legal and who is not?

**FACT: The simplest way a DMV clerk can determine who is legal and who isn't is to look at the documents that the federal government gives to EVERY person who is legal. If an applicant has documentation, the DMV clerk can process the application. If the applicant lacks federal documentation, either he/she must obtain it or the application cannot be processed. DMV simply relies on the federal government to provide a list of valid documentation. Nothing could be simpler or less open to errors of judgment by DMV clerks.**

But, if a state refuses to rely on the federal government's determination, then the only alternative is to expect DMV clerks to examine and verify documents from any of the over 150 countries around the world, and the thousands of provinces, cities, and other authorities with the power to issue official papers. The result will be absolute confusion, with illegals getting drivers licences.... But that is exactly what the illegal alien lobby wants.

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**ILLEGAL ALIEN LOBBY CLAIM #7.** With all the illegals here in the US, shouldn't state legislators be “practical” and deal with “reality” by giving them licenses?

**FACT: All officials of government, state and local as well as federal, have an obligation to protect citizens from terrorists and criminals. It is time to take a stand and say: “we will not give any more rights to those who break our laws.” A person can choose either to oppose illegal immigration by denying privileges to illegals, or else he is part of the problem by encouraging illegal immigration.**

States that prohibit licenses for illegals are taking a stand that they will no longer support mass violations of law.

Like the federal government, all States have an obligation to protect Americans against foreign criminals and terrorists. The only way to fulfill that obligation is to deny support in any form for people who have broken the law.

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ILLEGAL ALIEN LOBBY CLAIM #8: Terrorists will just create forged DLs to evade the law.  
FACT: With the encoded information on the magnetic strip and with readily available, inexpensive technology any police officer making a traffic stop, and all airline boarding gate personnel can instantly confirm the authenticity of a DL, no matter how sophisticated the forgery. Even if the terrorist/illegal alien has a “perfect” forgery, the instantaneous report from the DMV will expose it as such.

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**The above are the eight main claims made by the illegal alien lobby.**

**La Raza’s tool kit goes on to make more dishonest claims.**

**Following are rebuttals for each claim.**

**--Illegal alien lobby claim.:** Immigration enforcement via driver’s license restrictions diverts state and local law enforcement from protecting public safety.

**Fact:** Protecting law abiding citizens, legal immigrants and visitors from aliens, who are all law breakers, **IS** protecting the public safety.

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**--Claim:** Our immigration system is broken, but it won’t be fixed by preventing “immigrants” [illegal aliens] from getting drivers’ licenses.

**Fact:** The reason our immigration system is broken is because of the lobbying by the illegal alien lobby, its ability to interfere with immigration enforcement at all levels of government, including the DMV. A major part of fixing our immigration system is to deny privileges such as drivers’ licenses to lawbreaking illegal aliens.

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**-Claim:** State and local law enforcement officers can’t do everything. Time spent enforcing immigrant driver’s license restrictions means less time to catch criminals and protect public safety.

**Fact:** Catching illegal aliens, everyone of whom is a lawbreaker, **IS** catching criminals and therefore **DOES** protect public safety.

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**--Claim:** Verifying immigration status makes the job of Motor Vehicle Departments much harder.

**Fact:** Relying on the federal government’s determination of an alien’s legality couldn’t be simpler...just a glance at the document or a call to the State Department or INS confirms the authenticity of those documents.

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**--Claim:** Our immigration system is disorderly, and not every legal immigrant has the same immigration document to prove status. Even costly training about complicated immigration laws won’t change that.

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Fact: a) Our immigration system is disorderly because the American Immigration Lawyers Assn, a major part of the illegal alien lobby, has used its power to destroy immigration enforcement.

b) Ask yourself this question: Which is easier for a local DMV office to confirm, the authenticity of a US government-issued document proving legal presence in the US, or a smudged, typewritten "birth certificate from a village in Nicaragua?

c) If DMV officials rely on papers issued by the US government they don't need ANY training about our immigration law.

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--Claim: DMVs would have to spend their own state's money to figure out who is in the U.S. legally. That's money that would otherwise be available for real public safety priorities.

Fact: This is just another lie by people with no basis for argument. There is no easier and cheaper way to reduce costs for DMV offices than to have them rely on easily authenticated US government documents

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--Claim: Immigrant [illegal alien] driver's license restrictions don't deter terrorism –smarter security does.

FACT: Granting drivers' licenses to millions of criminals who have violated US law by illegally entering and living in the US is the best way to give help to the unknown terrorists among the 'ordinary' law breaking illegals.

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--Claim: Most of the 9/11 hijackers were in the United States lawfully and would have been able to get licenses even without immigrant driver's license restrictions.

FACT: What the illegal alien lobby doesn't tell you is that America's visa system was in complete collapse because of lobbying done by those who profit from open borders, LaRaza, etc....these are the same people who want drivers' licenses for illegal aliens.

Also, since 9/11, despite opposition from La Raza the State Department has tightened its procedures for granting visas. It is unlikely that people like the 9/11 terrorists would get visas today.

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--Claim: Some of the 9/11 terrorists got licenses by falsely claiming that they were state residents. Sensible measures requiring applicants to prove state residence are a more effective approach to ensuring the integrity of a license.

FACT: Illegal aliens who made a business of helping other illegals evade driver's license laws in Virginia, helped the terrorists to get their license.

It is the presence of illegal aliens that created the methods that the terrorists exploited to get their US issued I.D., drivers' licenses

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--Claim: The real security lapses in this country are unfunded state and local homeland security efforts, unfunded public health departments, lack of security at ports and other critical infrastructure facilities, chaos at the Department of Homeland Security, and international intelligence-gathering failures.

FACT: For once LaRaza tells the truth. Lack of security at airports, seaports, and all our borders allows millions of illegals to enter this country freely, and among them are terrorists.

The answer is to put the military on our borders to help patrol them.

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--Claim: Fraud and identity theft are serious problems, but driver's license restrictions are not the solution.

FACT: La Raza is right that identity theft is a serious problem. However, their claim that cracking down on issuing licenses to **illegal aliens—people whose true identity has never been established--is just plain laughable.**

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--Claim: Fraud within their own departments is a problem for many DMVs when their employees sell driver's licenses or knowingly issue them to unqualified drivers. Preventing immigrants from legally obtaining driver's licenses only makes this worse.

FACT: Nearly all fraud in DMVs involves employees selling drivers licenses to people who shouldn't have them, and nearly all of these are illegal aliens. The answer criminal activity is not to make it legal, but to institute the safeguards that many states already have which virtually eliminate this supplying of ID to lawbreakers.

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--**Claim:** Treating illegal aliens as though they are terrorists encourages discrimination and doesn't make us safer.

FACT: No one is asking that all illegal aliens be treated as terrorists (even though some are). What America has a right to do is what nearly every other country in the world (INCLUDING MEXICO) does...which is to determine who enters its territory and to keep track of those who are within its borders.

What La Raza doesn't tell you is that Mexico is treats extremely harshly people who illegally cross into its territory.

Why does LaRaza believe the same rules should not apply in the USA?

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## Talking Points

# Denying Drivers' Licenses to Illegal Aliens is Crucial to our National Security, and the War on Terrorism

Because US-issued drivers' license played such a major role in enabling the terrorists to carry out their conspiracy on September 2001 the vast majority of law enforcement officials, homeland defense officials, motor vehicle officials and the general public recognize that denying DLs to illegals is ESSENTIAL to efforts to combat terrorism.

Nearly all the terrorists had DLs and these were the "valid I.D. enabled them to blend into US society: allowed them to open bank accounts, transfer funds to finance their activities, rent cars, hotel rooms; and finally enabled to board the planes they used as weapons of mass destruction.

Denying DLs to aliens is will not BY ITSELF stop terrorism. It is one of many needed reforms, but denying DLs to illegals is one of the simplest and most efficient ways to close a huge loophole that permits terrorists to operate freely in the US.

**The Illegal Alien Lobby admits that illegals frequently forge drivers' licenses, and claims that because of this willingness to violate the law DL reform cannot be effective.<sup>3</sup>**

The **fact** is that because of modern communications, and computerized record keeping, it is a simple matter for an officer to check the authenticity of a DL during the course of a traffic stop.

The same already available and inexpensive technology could be used at airline boarding gates to detect the forgeries that the illegal alien lobby admits illegals frequently forge.

The Illegal Alien Lobby Claims that "**Restricting DLs erodes community trust.**"

This is another falsehood. No legal immigrant or visitor need ever fear deportation so long as they remain legal. ONLY illegal aliens need fear the police.

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<sup>3</sup> Page 7 of the La Raza tool kit: "Restricting DLs results in the proliferation of false documents. The production and sale of falsified documents is likely to increase if large numbers of immigrants are denied DLs. Excluding individuals from legal DLs creates conditions in which false documents and false identities will proliferate, resulting in less accurate information about who is currently in the country."

Clearly, LaRaza admits that illegals will ignore any law they find inconvenient.

La Raza's tool kit for lobbyists actually makes the following claim:  
"Information-sharing with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and Social Security Administration does not increase public safety."<sup>4</sup>

**This assertion, that information sharing among US agencies about people who violate US law does not increase public safety, is so laughable that it illustrates the clear willingness of that lobby to lie.**

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### III. BUILDING COALITIONS

Coalitions – groups of independent organizations that join together for information-sharing, advocacy, or other cooperative activities ranging from research to service delivery – are an increasingly important vehicle for accomplishing positive community change. The most powerful effort today's advocates can undertake to effect change is to build a coalition of people and groups in their communities who are sympathetic to their point of view. By approaching, and then convincing, potential partners to join together to work for a common goal, the advocates gain a coalition whose combined strength will provide them with greater opportunities to reach out and spread their message to the public.

Building a grassroots effort with business, labor, community activists, and other "nontraditional allies," along with more "traditional" advocates of secure borders, will help fight through opponents' noise to be heard. Your clout will increase due to an active organized effort supported by several segments of the community. Several voices together are always stronger than one. When elected officials discover that a coalition of people they serve has joined together for a common goal, they will have to give the group more attention and, therefore, a greater chance of making an impact and influencing public policy decisions.

#### Why form a coalition?

Coalitions are typically formed to meet one or more of the following needs:

**To accomplish a specific advocacy goal**, where individual advocacy agency efforts are likely to be less effective than a unified community voice in support of or opposition to a particular policy, program, or action

– For example, to urge the state to prohibit illegal aliens, all of whom are lawbreakers, and the terrorists among them access to driver's licenses.

\_ **To reduce staff and other costs for accomplishing a common goal by sharing work and responsibilities.**

\_ **To share information or ideas** so that all coalition members are better informed about important issues or programs – such as new proposals to give licenses to illegals and terrorists..

\_ **To decrease isolation and increase collaboration**, enabling organizations that cannot easily carry out specific activities individually to participate indirectly through the coalition's activities.

The effectiveness of a coalition depends to a considerable degree upon the organizational skills, commitment, interest, and contributions of time and effort of its members. Even with staff, coalitions are rarely effective unless they are bound by commitment, shared interests, and priorities sufficient to ensure ongoing participation by a significant proportion of their members.

A coalition is likely to survive if it proves effective enough that there is a high positive return on the time and other resource investments of its members. Thus, a coalition that successfully supports or opposes legislation or regulations, or accomplishes other agreed-upon objectives, is likely to survive and grow.

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<sup>4</sup> LaRaza tool kit, page 5.

## Characteristics of Effective Coalitions

1. **Clearly defined purpose and scope.** Goals, objectives, and strategies are made clear and understandable. The coalition does not try to do everything; instead, it has a clear focus. Ensuring immigrant access to driver's licenses is a clearly defined goal. The coalition may suffer or become ineffective if some members wish to broaden the scope to include other immigration or nonimmigration-related issues.
2. **Coordinate.** Legislators do need to hear from many groups repeatedly, but when time and resources are limited, a "divide and conquer" strategy may work better than everyone focusing on the same lawmaker. Divide up responsibilities rather than have everyone contact the same people, especially when time is limited.
3. **Share resources.** All coalition members should share and receive the same legislative alerts, newsletters, and other materials. Put your coalition partners on your mailing list.
4. **Network.** While you may not know anyone who can get your Senators on the phone, perhaps one of your coalition partners does. If you are working together, the "contact" can speak for the entire coalition (if everyone agrees), rather than just one group.
5. **Do not take positions that are bound to be divisive** because they pit the interests of some coalition members against the interests of other members.
6. **Work together.** Visit legislators as a coalition to demonstrate a "united front." When appropriate, you may also want to draft a coalition letter that each member or organization signs.
7. **Sponsor public events.** Press conferences shortly before an important vote or event help get the coalition's message across and demonstrate the breadth of support.
8. **Expand.** Continually seek out other groups who share the coalition's concerns and positions on the issues. Encourage them to join your coalition.
9. **Obtain time and resource commitments from members.** One group cannot do all the work or supply all of the resources. Allow groups with limited financial resources to make in-kind contributions.

### Potential allies and coalition partners include:

Police departments

Businesses owners who have seen their businesses damaged by competitors who break the law by employing illegal aliens.

Employees who have been fired and replaced by illegal alien labor.

Elected officials

Unions

City Councils

Building trades/construction

American Legion posts. The American Legion has taken a formal position against amnesty for illegals. The concern of veterans for US security make them strong potential efforts in the war against terror, and thus enforcement of immigration law.

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## IV MEETING WITH LEGISLATORS

Meeting with legislators and other policy-makers is an important part of the advocacy experience. This section provides information and tips for identifying the proper targets, arranging meetings, holding meetings, and following up after meetings.

### Targeting Legislators

When a bill is introduced by a legislator, it is usually sent to the appropriate committee, which sends it to the appropriate subcommittee (where applicable) for consideration. Most driver's license bills will likely go to the Transportation Committee. States with bicameral legislatures generally have two Transportation Committees – one in the House and one in the Senate – that must be targeted.

**Begin your advocacy with the subcommittee members.** Most subcommittees have a Chair and a Vice Chair, or a Chair and a Minority Ranking Member. Subcommittees may have three, ten, or twenty members, depending on the size of the legislature. Identify each member of the subcommittee and give them information on your bill.

**Then move to the committee.** Like the subcommittees, committees have Chairs and Vice Chairs as well as members. Identify each member of the committee and give them information on your bill.

Then move to the full legislature, focusing on the House or Senate, when applicable. Each party has leadership in the legislature, and targeting the party leadership is a good starting point. Identify the Speaker of the House, the Speaker Pro Tempore of the Senate, the Majority Leader, the Minority Leader, the Whips, and other key legislators. These legislators are important decision-makers and often exert much influence over their colleagues. Providing them with information is very important.

**Your friends in the legislature or the sponsor of the bill may have additional ideas about which legislators to target.**

## **How to Meet with Legislators**

### **PREPARING FOR THE MEETING**

- \_ DO YOUR HOMEWORK! Know exactly what you want to say and carefully review your message.
- \_ If possible, compile information about the impact of specific issues on the Members of Congress' district/state. However, do not compile a long list of statistics: your elected officials will not remember them and they will lose their impact. Prepare a few dramatic numbers or anecdotes to illustrate your points. Collect recent local news articles that illustrate the issue. Like most people, legislators more easily remember examples conveyed in human and personal terms.
- \_ To encourage legislators to support your positions, present materials that clearly articulate your views, using specific case examples when possible.
- \_ Know the counterarguments and be ready to respectfully answer any questions or disagreements.
- \_ Make sure everyone in your group is prepared. Brief everyone attending the meeting PRIOR to the meeting and make sure they have any written materials (biographical profile of legislators and their views, etc.) to review well ahead of time.
- \_ Be organized. Agree ahead of time on the role each participant will take, who discusses what, and in what order participants will speak.
- \_ If you are going as part of a larger coalition, meet ahead of time. It is unwise to have an internal debate or conversation in front of your elected official. Be certain everyone agrees on your group's central message and what you want to ask the legislator to do for you.
- \_ Prepare a packet to leave with your legislator which could include background information, fact sheets, and/or newspaper clippings. Attach your card to the packet.

### **MAKING THE PRESENTATION**

- \_ Be on time!
- \_ Begin by introducing yourselves.
- \_ Explain to the legislator/staffer why you asked for the meeting.
- \_ Present your concerns simply and directly. Get to your "bottom line" immediately. Be brief, direct, courteous, and positive. When presenting each issue, do not assume that your legislator has any prior knowledge of the subject. Presentation of each topic roughly should follow this outline:

BACKGROUND: Explain the issue in the simplest possible terms.

IMPACT: Explain how the issue directly affects your community or the group you represent.

RECOMMENDATION: Indicate what you would like your legislator to do.

- \_ Do not fight with your legislator or staff members. Politely answer questions and concerns, but if you disagree, make your point and move on. Remember, you are meeting with the Member or staff person to inform him/her about your positions on issues.
- \_ If you do not know the answer to a question, admit it, and promise to get back with the answer. Be sure to follow up with your answer as quickly as possible after the meeting.
- \_ Listen well. Make sure you do not do all of the talking. Much of lobbying is listening, looking for indications of the legislator's views, and finding opportunities to provide good information. Give your legislator opportunities to ask questions or state his or her opinion. Members and staff will appreciate the chance to be heard. Also ask questions.
- \_ Stay away from jargon and acronyms. Remember that your legislator deals with dozens, if not hundreds, of issues each week, each with its own "language."
- \_ Thank your legislators if they have been supportive. They get thanked far less than they get criticized. They will appreciate your recognition.
- \_ Be sure to ask for your legislator's support. If your legislator already is very supportive, ask him or her to cosponsor the relevant bill and/or take a leadership role in moving the bill through the process, getting additional cosponsors, or other ways.

### **FOLLOWING UP AFTER THE MEETING**

- \_ Send a note thanking the Member or staff person for meeting with you. Briefly summarize the main points of the meeting.
- \_ Remember to follow up with responses to any questions the Member or staff person asked but you could not answer at the time.
- \_ Do not think of the meeting as an isolated event. Although you may not have a face-to-face meeting again for some time, invite your elected officials to speak at an event or meeting. Think of other ways to maintain the relationship you have initiated.

\_ Report back. These reports are invaluable in developing legislative strategies and tracking Members' positions on issues essential to fighting terrorism.

### **Lobbying Tips**

Before your lobby visit, designate one person to moderate the group discussion. After the moderator states the purpose of the lobby visit, each person should introduce himself or herself.

**Know your facts.** Review the fact sheets before the meeting with your member of Congress.

**Personalize your approach.** Talk about your personal experience – how the issue affects you and your family. Do not try to be a policy expert. Your member of Congress needs to hear your point of view.

**Be polite and positive** – not confrontational. Present your information in a friendly manner. Do not get into arguments.

After your visit, **write a brief thank-you note** to the congressional office, thanking the member and staff for seeing you. Express your interest in continuing the relationship.

**Keep in touch.** Make appointments for follow-up visits to members' district offices. Invite them to local union meetings. Attend town hall meetings or other gatherings at which you can speak with them.

## **Sample Lobby Report Form**

Please fill out this form so that we can follow up and keep track of the progress made on the driver's license issue and flag any important pieces of information about legislators. Please fill it out immediately after your meeting with your legislator.

Date:

Legislator visited:

District:

Legislative staff present at meeting:

Issue(s) discussed and outcome of discussion(s):

Did the legislator pledge to support expansive driver's license legislation (or a particular bill)?

What follow-up actions are needed?

## **V. WORKING WITH THE MEDIA**

Getting your message out through the media is another critical component of advocacy. Community leaders start their days listening to the news on the radio, reading the newspapers, and reviewing current events on the Internet. Decision-makers pay attention to the media and public opinion in planning their priorities and contemplating their votes. In fact, they normally respond best to consistent pressure, especially from the media. One of the most effective ways to apply pressure is to have the public absorb messages through the media, be it coverage of events we choose, or in the form of editorials supporting our positions. It is very important to work proactively through the media and to drive the story, not simply respond to it.

This section provides tips for working with the media, and writing press releases, opinion pieces, and letters to the editor.

### **A. Tips on Working with the Media**

-- **Be responsive and prompt.** When a reporter calls you for information, he/she is usually in a hurry. Return the call as quickly as possible. Be helpful and steer reporters to good sources if you don't have the answer. Reporters develop the habit of calling people who have helped them in the past.

--**Never lie to a reporter.** If they find out, they will never call you again. If you don't know the answer to a reporter's question, don't be afraid to say "I don't know." If you think you can get the answer quickly or just need to take a minute to prepare your response, ask if you can call back in a few minutes.



--**Develop personal relationships with reporters.** Creating personal relationships is the best way to get your story told.

--**Observe reporter deadlines.** At most newspapers, reporters must file their stories by 5:00 or 6:00 p.m. After 3:00 p.m. they are probably writing their stories and are "on deadline." If a reporter on deadline calls you, try to respond immediately. If you call a reporter, first ask if it is a good time to talk. If the reporter seems hurried and says no, get off the phone immediately and say you'll call back tomorrow. They will appreciate the respect that you show for their work.

--**Provide good quotations.** Reporters are always looking for good quotes. They should be short, colorful, and pithy. As much as we hate it sometimes, we live in a sound-bite world. As you become a consumer of news, you will gain a sense of the kind of quotes reporters are looking for.

--**Respond immediately to negative press.** Whether the negative press is in the form of a news story or an op-ed, respond immediately with either a letter to the editor or by asking for a meeting with the reporter and his/her editor. The longer a story remains in the public marketplace without being challenged, the more damage it will do as it begins to settle in as fact.

--**Write op-eds and letters to the editor.** Find out your newspaper's policies regarding submission and use this opportunity. This is your chance to get your views into the newspaper, unfiltered and unedited.

## B. Opinion Essays, Guest Columns, Commentary, and "Op-Eds"

### Quick Tips

Most newspapers and magazines publish opinion essays submitted by community leaders, experts, elected officials, and just plain citizens. Known generically as op-eds because they often appear opposite the editorial page, these items offer advocates an opportunity to make their case in their own words, drawing attention to a problem or a success, or an issue of general importance. They may not be the most read part of a newspaper, but those who read them tend to be the most influential opinion leaders in the community. An op-ed also carries with it the implicit endorsement of the paper as being an opinion to which it is important to pay attention. Op-eds are short, 700-800 words maximum, but each paper that runs them determines its own guidelines for length, submission, topics, etc. Observe what type and style of op-ed is running, from whom, and see if they have published their guidelines either in the paper or on the paper's website.

Messengers: While you may be the best person to write an op-ed because of your knowledge on the issue, you may want to enlist someone prominent or influential in the community to submit it under their name. Ghost writing op-eds for others is very common. Sometimes it helps get the piece published or read because the person is well known. It can also help the power of your message because the person is looked up to, is an expert or academic, or because they have no obvious self-interest in the issue being discussed.

### Basic Elements:

**Grab their attention** – An opening paragraph should get the reader's attention and invite them to read on. Use strong, colorful language, humor, unusual examples, and establish what or who is at stake. Sympathetic anecdotes about the people who would be affected if action is taken or not taken are a good way to draw readers in.

**State your case** – After grabbing the reader's attention, you need to move quickly to the position you are advocating. Be concise and clear (e.g., "Congress should defeat the DREAM Act," or "Senator Jones should oppose the DREAM."). You want to structure your argument so that readers walk away agreeing with your position. The first two elements are the most important for getting readers to buy your point of view and for getting editors to publish the piece in the first place. Be creative and spend time getting these two right.

**Your evidence** – The next several paragraphs provide supporting evidence and examples that develop your argument, but always connect back to the case you are making. Don't overload and make every argument in your arsenal. Rather, be succinct and give priority to the most important or compelling evidence. If forced to edit down a piece for space, start by trimming the less important evidence.

**Provide a summation** – Restate your case and underscore how each piece of evidence you have provided leads you to your logical conclusion. This part needs to draw the connection between the reader and the position you are taking. Why is it in the best self-interest of the reader to agree with your position? What's in it for them?

**The closer** – Again, the closing can be an opportunity to engage the reader, put a human face on the problem, state the consequences of not taking your position, or to end with a clever and memorable "zinger."

**About the author** – A one-line description of who the author is should stress why they are qualified to advise the rest of us on what position we should take.

Be prepared for the paper to suggest edits for clarity or space. You do not have to accept the paper's suggestions, but the piece may not get published if you refuse. Most papers will give the writer an opportunity to review edits to a piece in advance if they are significant, but not all extend this courtesy.

## C. Letters to the Editor

### Quick Tips

Community leaders, politicians, business leaders, educators and the media pay a great deal of attention to letters to the editor and other opinion pieces in the newspaper. A good letter delivers your message to these people with the implicit endorsement of the newspaper that publishes it.

- A) Write it and get it to the paper ASAP, on the day an article appears which invites a response, if possible. Utilize e-mail and faxes to expedite delivery.
- B) Make a brief, clear point. Avoid balanced, pro-con essays that give more information than the format requires.
- C) You control the message, so say what you most want to say, succinctly.
- D) Use sarcasm, catchy phrases, wit, fury, enthusiasm, colorful language. You want to give the editors a well-written letter that readers will enjoy and remember.
- E) Keep it short. The maximum is 200 words, but the shorter it is, the more likely it will fit into the paper quickly. Be prepared to trim below 200 words if the editors request it.
- F) Letters to the editor policies and guidelines for length, language and submission are different from paper to paper. Often these are spelled out by the paper or available on their web page. Notice what gets published and craft your letter accordingly.
- G) Always mention the title, author and date of the article that sparked your letter.
- H) Identify yourself with a one-line description (e.g., "The writer is the executive director of the State Coalition Against Terrorism.").
- I) Include all of your contact information including name, mailing address, e-mail address, phone and fax.
- J) The newspaper may ask to edit your letter, but it should not be published without your prior approval if significant edits are made. You don't have to accept their proposed changes, but the price of refusing their edits may be that you are not published.

## VII. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

### A. Model Legislation Requiring Legal Presence

OFFICIAL CODE OF ANY STATE ANNOTATED

TITLE XX. MOTOR VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC

CHAPTER X. DRIVERS LICENSES

ARTICLE X. ISSUANCE, EXPIRATION, AND RENEWAL OF LICENSES

Any State. Code Ann. § xx.x.- (2003)

§ 40-5-xx.1. Licenses, permits and special identification cards to be issued only to United States citizens, legal permanent resident aliens, or holders of valid unexpired nonimmigrant visas; exceptions; renewal, duplication, or reissuance

A. Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, the Department shall not issue an original license, permit, or special identification card to any applicant who has not presented to the Department, with the application, valid documentary evidence that the applicant is either (i) a citizen of the United States, (ii) a legal permanent resident of the United States, or (iii) a conditional resident alien of the United States.

B. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection A, an applicant who presents in person valid documentary evidence of (i) a valid, unexpired nonimmigrant visa or nonimmigrant visa status for entry into the United States, (ii) a pending or approved application for asylum in the United States, (iii) entry into the United States in refugee status, (iv) a pending or approved application for temporary protected status in the United States, (v) approved deferred action status, or (vi) a pending application for adjustment of status to legal permanent residence status or conditional resident status, may be issued a temporary license, permit, or special identification card. Such temporary license, permit, or special identification card shall be valid only during the period of time of the applicant's authorized stay in the United States or if there is no definite end to the period of authorized stay a period of one year. Any temporary license, permit, or special identification card issued pursuant to this subsection shall clearly indicate that it is temporary and shall state the date that it expires. Such a temporary license, permit or identification card may be renewed only upon presentation of valid documentary evidence that the status by which the applicant qualified for the temporary license, permit or special identification has been extended by the appropriate bureau or office of the United States Department of Homeland Security United States Immigration and Naturalization Service or the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services.

C. Any license for which an application has been made for renewal, duplication or reissuance shall be presumed to have been issued in accordance with the provisions of subsection A, provided that, at the time the application is made, the license has not expired, or been cancelled, suspended or revoked. The requirements of subsection A shall apply, however, to a renewal, duplication or reissuance if the Department is notified by a local, state or federal government agency that the individual seeking such renewal, duplication or reissuance is neither a citizen of the

United States nor legally in the United States.

D. The provisions of this act shall become effective on January 1, 2005. On or before December 1, 2004, the Department of Motor Vehicles, after consultation with the Office of the Attorney General, shall report to the General Assembly the content of regulations that the Department of Motor Vehicles intends to promulgate to carry out the provisions of this act.

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## **B. The New York Example: A Comprehensive Program to Insure that Immigration Lawbreakers and Terrorists Are Not Issued NY Drivers' Licenses or Non-driver I.D.**

The following is provided by the NYS Department of Motor Vehicles, describing security procedures instituted since the September 11 terrorist attacks.

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### **NYS DMV Document Security Initiatives Undertaken Since September 11, 2001**

The driver's license has become the "de facto" national identification card, affording its holder access to government, banking and transportation services, as well as the privilege to operate a motor vehicle on a public roadway. The responsibility for the issuance of these secure, valuable documents is of the utmost importance, and while New York State has maintained one of the most secure licensing systems in the country, these systems and procedures are under constant review to ensure that people "are who they say they are" prior to their being issued a photo license or identification card

To that end New York State has completed or has underway a number of initiatives to close loopholes, locate fraudulent document mills, and eliminate the use of fraudulent identification documents by everyone from under age drinkers, to those who have lost their privilege to drive, to identification thieves, to those who are trying to conceal their true ids and lack of legal status in this country to commit any number of crimes, including but not limited to acts of terrorism. These important initiatives include:

**On-line Data Verification with the Social Security Administration** This program, which requires the on line verification of an original license or permit applicant's SSN was rolled out statewide April 1, 2002.

**SSN File Clean up** In addition, we have commenced a multiphase project that includes the verification of all existing SSN records on file. We will take appropriate actions to correct those records with invalid information and discern those that involve errors from those that result from fraud. Prohibits will be place against unverified records preventing the further issuance of DMV document until the problem is resolved.

**SSN Index.** We are currently developing an SSN index that will provide for an online check to protect against a new record being added to our database with an SSN that duplicates another already on the file.

**Aggressive Enforcement** Utilizing our existing Division of Field Investigation staff complemented by the addition of 44 new investigators, we have aggressively pursued enforcement against those who have attempted to intentionally mislead our office staff by presenting fraudulent documents. As result of these coordinated efforts, hundreds of felony arrests have been made, resulting in charges of forgery, criminal possession of a forged instrument, making a false statement, offering a false statement for filing and tampering with public records.

We continue to provide support to all 104 State and County Issuing Offices statewide t help their staff identify fraudulent documents, and provide training in detection to office personnel and to members of law enforcement.

Our Division of Field Investigation has participated in task forces across the state, working with NY State Police NYPD and District Attorneys to curb the use of fraudulent documents, closing numerous fraudulent document mills and prosecuting the individuals involved

**Original Social Security Card Requirement** In an effort to curb the fraudulent use of SSNs in connection with a license or ID transaction, we implemented a policy, effective 2/01/02, requiring applicants to submit an original social security card for all original and reciprocal licenses as well an non-driver ID cards. Applicants who are ineligible to receive an SSN are required to submit a letter from the Social Security Administration confirming their ineligibility along with supporting valid INS documentation at time of application.

**Non-driver Identification Card/SSN Verification** We requested and received important legislative approval to allow us to collect, store and verify social security numbers for non-driver ID applicants, as we do for original license and permit applicants. This legislation passed and has been enacted as of September 30, 2002, strengthening our identification processes regarding the issuance of original and renewal non-driver identification cards.

**Temporary Visitor Status Expiration legend on Photo Document** Effective Jan 8, 2003, we implemented a Temporary Visitor Program, whereby the legend "TEMPORARY VISITOR STATUS EXPL. XX/XX/XX" IS PLACED IN BOLD RED TEXT ON THE FRONT OF OUR LICENSE, PERMIT, AND NON-DRIVER IDENTIFICATTION PHOTO DOCUMENTS, FOR

APPLICANTS PRESENTING Immigration & Naturalization Service documents indicating that their legal status in the US is temporary. The temporary visitor legend also includes the date the individual's legal status expires. Additionally, a restriction is placed on the individual's record to prevent further issuance of document until updated INS documentation is provided.

**Licensing Centers** We have opened Licensing Centers in the Bronx and Brooklyn, which are offices dedicated exclusively to original license, permit and non-driver identification card transactions. These offices provide for enhanced scrutiny of all identification documents in a more secure environment, and Department of Field Investigation officers are present to provide additional support for the staff in identifying fraudulent documents and the perpetrators who present them.

**INS document Review** Effective February 1, 2002, we implemented a policy to accept only those INS documents issued for at least 1 year with at least 11 months of validity remaining. This policy was amended on Mar 22, 2002 to allow for the acceptance of INS documents with 6 months of validity remaining, rather than 11. This policy has eliminated the possibility of an individual with a very short duration in the US from receiving a NYS photo document and then attempting to remain illegally in the US.

**Out of State Licenses** DMV has reduced the point value of out of state licenses from 3 points to 2 (out of the required 6) effective November 23, 2001. Additionally, we have eliminated out of state licenses completely from the list of acceptable proofs of date of birth. These changes were implemented due to the uncertainty of the identification practices in states other than New York, and to eliminate the possibility of illegal aliens obtaining NYS photo documents, whether they be first time applicants or applicants seeking reciprocity from other jurisdictions.

**Random Audit System** This system, which randomly "freezes" a transaction before it is completed, began statewide on July 16, 2003 after pilot testing. Transactions are randomly frozen and then must be reviewed by a supervisor, who must examine the identification documents presented and then approve or disapprove the transaction for further processing. The ability to freeze transactions is a strong deterrent to employee malfeasance.

**Two Step Identification Process** All applicants for first-time permits, licenses, and non driver ID cards are required to have their identification verified by two different motor vehicle representatives prior to their transaction being processed. While this process extends the amount of time an applicant must remain in the office, it reduces the potential for fraud or malfeasance.

**Intelli-check** We are currently pilot testing equipment in several offices that validates the information contained on out of state licenses by reading the data contained in the magnetic stripe/bar code on the license. The information is displayed on a screen for use by the employee, and can be stored for future use. We anticipate full implementation statewide once funding is secured.

#### **Additional Enhancements**

CDL Hazmat fingerprinting requiring holders of commercial licenses with hazardous material endorsements to undergo fingerprinting and criminal background check prior to issuance of an original or renewal license.

SAVE A program that provides for on-line verification of INS documents.

We are exploring enhanced overt and covert features on our licenses, introducing facial recognition mapping software.

## C. Virginia DMV Press Release Announces Successful Introduction Of Legal Presence Requirement Pursuant To Newly Passed Statute.

### **DMV News: DMV News Releases**

#### **DMV News Release**

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Tuesday, February 03, 2004

Media Contact: Pam Goheen

Department of Motor Vehicles

(804) 367-1519

#### **Most Virginians Prepared for Legal Presence Requirement *New Law Highlights Need to Renew Licenses Before Expiration***

RICHMOND - During the first month with Virginia's new legal presence law, less than five percent of customers arrived at a DMV office without documents required to prove legal presence. In addition, DMV experienced no increase in service wait-times as a result of the additional licensing procedure.

"Everyone at DMV worked very hard to anticipate and prepare for anything that might cause our customers to wait longer for service as a result of the new law and procedures," said DMV spokesperson Pam Goheen. "Service times have remained constant across the state. Our front-line staff is doing an exceptional job."

The legal presence law, effective January 1, 2004, applies to individuals renewing expired licenses, reinstating suspended or revoked licenses and applying for original licenses or photo ID cards. The law does not apply to an individual renewing a driver's license before the expiration date.

"We saw a lot of Virginians affected when renewing their licenses after expiration or reinstating their driving privileges after suspensions," said Goheen. "For customers who did not have a document with them to prove legal presence, our customer service representatives explained to customers exactly what documents they would need to bring with them - like a birth certificate or U.S. passport - to be successful during their next visit."

Approximately 428,745 customers visited DMV during January 2004. Of those, less than five percent were asked to return with documents to prove that they are either United States citizens or legally authorized by the federal government to be in the U.S.

The average statewide wait-time for January was 23 minutes and 14 seconds. In high-volume, urban areas, like Fairfax, wait-times averaged approximately 33 minutes. In rural areas, such as Abingdon, Marion and Wytheville, wait-times averaged approximately six and a half minutes.

Customers can make their DMV visit a success by planning ahead. They are encouraged to log onto the agency's web site ( [www.dmvnow.com](http://www.dmvnow.com)) or call toll-free (1-866-DMV-LINE) to find out what documents they will need. In addition, customers can check the wait-times at each DMV office location to determine how long they might have to wait for service. Traditionally, the best times to visit are in the middle of the month, the middle of the week and mid-morning or mid-afternoon.

"Don't let your license expire and don't wait until the end of the month to renew," urged Goheen. "Compare your license expiration to meeting the federal tax deadline or mailing holiday greeting cards. If you wait until the last minute, you'll wait in line at the post office. If you wait to renew your license, you'll probably wait longer than you want for DMV service. Planning ahead saves time."

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