ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES, 1989-1990 8672

6271 SENATE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES

675

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: SENATOR FISCHER

NAME: RONALD C. SWIATOWY
TITLE: CORRECTIONAL OFFICER
ADDRESS: BOX 225
CITY: BARROW ZIP: . /23
PHONE: 852-3781
BILL NO: SB 348
SUBJECT: PERS BENEFITS FOR PROBATION OFFICERS
MESSAGE: AS A CITIZEN OF BARROW, I RECOGNIZE THAT PROBATION OFFICERS HAVE A DIFFICULT AND DANGEROUS ROLE IN PROTECTING PUBLIC SAFETY. FOR THIS REASON, I BELIEVE THAT THEY SHOULD BE COVERED UNDER THE 20 YEAR RETIREMENT SYSTEM. PLEASE SUPPORT SB 348.

POMID: 04162626
DATE: 02/06/90
TIME: 16:26:26
LIONAME: BARROW INFO OFFICE

COPIES: <u>SENATORS</u>

DUNCAN
ADAMS
JONES
KELLY

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: SENATOR FISCHER

NAME: FLORENCE E. CORWIN
TITLE: CORRECTIONAL OFFICER IV
ADDRESS: BOX 217
CITY: BARROW ZIP: 99723
PHONE: 852-4696
BILL NO: SB 348
SUBJECT: PERS BENEFITS FOR PROBATION OFFICERS
MESSAGE: I WOULD LIKE THIS COMMITTEE TO SUPPORT SB 348. I BELIEVE THAT PROBATION OFFICERS DESERVE TO BE INCLUDED IN THE 20 YEAR POLICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM.

POMID: 04162932
DATE: 02/06/90
TIME: 16:29:32
LIONAME: BARROW INFO OFFICE

COPIES: <u>SENATORS</u>

DUNCAN
ADAMS
JONES
KELLY

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: SENATOR FISCHER

NAME: JAMES E. CHRISTENSEN
TITLE: CAPTAIN, NSB PUBLIC SAFETY
ADDRESS: BOX 85
CITY: BARROW ZIP: 99723
PHONE: 852-4111
BILL NO: SB 348
SUBJECT: PERS BENEFITS FOR PROBATION OFFICERS
MESSAGE: AS A POLICE OFFICER, I BELIEVE THAT THE OFFICERS OF PROBATION AND PAROLE SHOULD COME UNDER THE 20 YEAR POLICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM BECAUSE THEY AR EXPOSED TO THE SAME DANGERS AND HAZARDS AS OTHER PEACE OFFICERS. PLEASE SUPPORT SB 348.

POMID: 04163142
DATE: 02/06/90
TIME: 16:31:42
LIONAME: BARROW INFO OFFICE

COPIES: SENATORS

DUNCAN
ADAMS
JONES
KELLY

STATE OF ALASKA

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Ray

REPLY TO:

X ☐ JUNEAU PROBATION OFFICE
P.O. BOX 021224
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802-1224
PHONE: (907) 465-3180

☐ KETCHIKAN PROBATION OFFICE
ROOM 202, 415 MAIN STREET
KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901-6398
PHONE: (907) 225-3179

☐ SITKA PROBATION OFFICE
304 LAKE STREET, ROOM 210
SITKA, ALASKA 99835-7599
PHONE: (907) 747-6641

RECEIVED October 12, 1989

Senator Jim Duncan
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Jim:

Chief Probation Officer Keith Stell tells me that you are filing a bill which would place probation officers under the peace officers retirement system. Thank you very much for supporting these efforts. We have been trying, without much success, to get under the peace officers retirement system for years.

Probation officers deal only with felons (no misdemeanants). The felons we deal with every day are often violent, emotionally disturbed people. We are required to go out into the community, sometimes at night, and arrest these people when they violate probation or parole. Likewise, our very heavy workloads, danger, and deadlines imposed by the Court, cause a high level of stress in this job.

Although I am no actuary, there are so few probation officers I cannot believe that the cost of including us in the peace officers retirement system is going to be more than a "drop in the bucket." Furthermore, it is my understanding that probation officers (myself included) are certainly willing to shoulder a share of any financial burden that our entry into the peace officers retirement system might occassion.

Once again, I wish to thank you very much for all the help you have given us and other public employees over the years.

Best regards,

Robert K. Collins

Robert K. Collins
District Probation Supervis .
Juneau

RKC/cm

2403LH

Letters of Support from
Probation Officers Statewide

RECEIVED

November 2, 1989

Senator Jim Duncan
Alaska Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Duncan:

I thought that a few examples of danger and stress faced by probation officers might help you justify your Bill putting probation officers under the Peace Officers Retirement System.

Some examples from my own experience include threats made on my life by dangerous psychopaths like Wallace Creer in 1984. My life was threatened by Gary Nolt in 1986 and 1987. My family has been threatened by probationer Randy Rodrigues in 1987. These are only a few examples. In actuality, my life has been threatened many times by probationers and parolees but, unfortunately, I do not always make notes and so when relying on my memory, I can't always remember names and dates from long ago.

I was assaulted at Lemon Creek Correctional Center when I was booking probationer Laberne Ebona in 1988. I was assaulted by probationer Gary Nolt in 1982. Probationer Ken Lancaster drove by the probation office and shot at our windows with a 12 gauge shotgun in 1986 or 1987. He hit the windows of the law library one floor above us; however, at an adjudication hearing the Court found that Mr. Lancaster was attempting to hit the windows in the probation office.

We routinely arrest probationers and parolees and are empowered to do so by statute (AS 33.05.070 and 33.16.240). In July, 1987 I accompanied several Juneau police officers and Alaska State Troopers to the residence of Daniel Trapp, a probation absconder. Mr. Trapp refused to answer our instructions to come out and surrender. The door was kicked down and we entered with guns drawn. Mr. Trapp was inside, extremely intoxicated, with a rifle not far away. In 1986 I searched the residence of probationer Scott McGonegal where I found substantial quantities of cocaine and a 9 mm sub-machine gun. I could cite a number of other examples.

I am enclosing a copy of Department of Corrections Policy and Procedure 902.16 which describes the Department's gun policy. It is currently being revised to allow probation officers more independent discretion.

Jim, I have called a number of other probation officers around the State and have asked them to give you a few examples from their own personal experience, hopefully the equivalent of the information I have provided above. If I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to call on me.

Very Truly Yours,

Robert K. Collins

Robert K. Collins
Probation Officer III
Juneau

RKC/cm
Enclosure

Susan J. Ford
P.O. Box 2748
Sitka, AK 99835

Senator Jim Duncan
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811-3100

November 21, 1989

Dear Senator Duncan:

I thought it would be helpful to share with you some "real life" experiences I have had in my role as a probation officer over the past 8 years. I believe you will agree that a probation officer is most definitely a peace officer and subject to the same stresses and hazards as law enforcement officers etc.

Approximately three years ago I was supervising a man with a history of misdemeanor assaultive conduct as well as felony level property crimes. This individual had a serious alcohol problem which further increased his potential for violence. While residing in Sitka this man violated his probation by committing a new, misdemeanor offense, consuming alcohol and failing to report to his probation officer. He was arrested and a bail review hearing was held. The judge released this man back to the community under the condition he not consume alcohol or frequent establishments that serve alcohol. Less then 6 hours later, while having dinner at a local restaurant, I observed this man staggering through the restaurant. Consequently I enlisted the assistance of our local police department and contacted this man on his fishing vessel. He was extremely intoxicated. I arrested him for violating probation and his conditions of release. This man proceeded to threaten me over the course of the booking process and for several days thereafter. He threatened to shoot me, sink my boat when my family was on it, blow me up, and harm my family. Following his court arraignment he whispered to me that I would be sorry if he got out of jail. Fortunetly this man did not follow through on his threats but he did cause a good deal of anxiety and concern for my family and myself.

Approximately 4 years ago I was involved in the search of one of my probationers houses. This individual had 2 prior felonies and an assaultive background. The search turned up several handguns and ammunition stolen in a burglary several weeks previously. Fortunetly I was able to arrest this man without incident but the potential for harm is always there. The very nature of our jobs places probation officers in a touchy position; we enforce the orders of the Court which often means violating a persons probation and threatening their freedom.

On one occasion following a sentencing hearing 2 1/2 years ago in which I recommended a stiff sentence for a child abuser, the defendants wife became extremely angry. Not only did she verbally assault me in the courtroom but she attempted to physically confront me. The defendant (her husband) was able to grab her and hold her down while I left the Court Room.

Finally I wanted to share with you an incident that involved a fellow probation officer in the Anchorage/Kenai area. This man had his home fire bombed and was seriously burned as a result. Although the police investigation was never able to determine who was responsible, this man was very certain one of his probationers was to blame based on past supervision problems.

In conclusion, there is always the potential for violence with this position. There is certainly ongoing stress and the underlying knowledge that many of our day to day duties place us in dangerous situations.

Thank you once again Senator Duncan for your sponsorship of the bill relating to placing probation officers under Peace Officer Retirement.

Sincerely,

Susan J. Ford
P.O. Box 2748
Sitka, Alaska 99835

CC Representative Ben Grussendorf
Senator Richard Eliason

November 21, 1989

RECEIVED NOV 27 1989

Sen. Jim Duncan
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811-3100

Dear Jim,

I am writing this letter to add my support tto the bill you will be submitting this legislative session that would place Probation Officers under the 20 years retirement plan.

I have been with the Department of Corrections for approximately 21 years now. Four of those years has been as a Probation Officer assigned to the Lemon Creek Correctional Center. During my time at this facility as a Probation Officer I was exposed to the same dangers that Correctional Officers faced. As an institutional Probation Officer I have prepared many many reports that have resulted in inmates not getting out on parole. I have been required to qualify with weapons. I have had to pick up inmates on work furlough that had violated rules.

It should be noted that Probation Officers do have some power of arrest. It should be understood that Probation Officers face physical injury or death when attempting to arrest Parole/Probation violators that do not want to return to jail. Passage of this bill will of course make me eligible to retire. It will , I believe, save the State money down the road. There are many employees that would take advantage of the retirement that have lots of years in and are well up on the pay scale. The State of Alaska could hire replacements for those people for I would think one third the cost.

Thank you for your support in this matter

Yours Truly,

Brice H. Pearson

Dalaune File

December 8, 1989

Senator Jim Duncan
Alaska Legislature
Pouch "V"
Juneau, AK 99811

RE: Peace Officer Retirement for Probation Officers

Dear Senator Duncan:

As requested, this letter is submitted with a few examples of incidents which have occurred in the Kenai area during the last few years. These incidents are indicative of the types of assaults and threats directed at probation officers. There are more and I will attempt to document them for submission at a later date.

In September 1986, a Molotov cocktail was found to be burning on the front steps of a probation officer's residence in Kenai. It burned itself out and did not explode. Approximately ten days later, at 2:00 a.m., the same officer was asleep in his bed. He suddenly awoke to the sounds of breaking glass. Within seconds, his apartment was engulfed in fire and he barely had time to put on his pants and run outside. In the process, he suffered second degree burns on his feet, arms, and upper back. His hair and eyebrows were singed and he spent several weeks in the hospital undergoing treatment for his burns. To this day, he bears terrible scars which were left by the burns. Physically and psychologically he will be affected for a lifetime.

Police investigated the above incident. Evidence indicated that someone had thrown a Molotov cocktail through the P.O.'s window. The incendiary device exploded and engulfed the inside of the residence. The interior of his apartment and its contents were completely destroyed. If he had not escaped within seconds there is a good chance he would be dead. Although the above arson (attempted murder?) was never solved, no one in the community, including the police, have any doubt that the assault was committed by an individual on the probation officer's caseload. The officer had received several threats by offenders during the years he was a probation officer. Police investigation revealed that an individual on the officer's caseload had admitted to "getting him" and acknowledged an earlier attempt had failed. However, there was not enough evidence to indict the alleged assailant.

In addition to the above, another probation officer in Kenai was involved in an incident where his personal vehicle was stolen and set ablaze. According to the police investigation, the same offender who was reportedly involved in the first arson had knowledge of the theft and arson of the probation officer's vehicle.

The above two examples involved people who were supervised by probation officers and who may have been angered by the officer's actions, i.e., filing to revoke probation or parole due to violating their conditions. The offender who was believed to be involved in the above incidents had reportedly indicated that the probation officer was "getting too close to his drug dealings" and he was not going to go back to jail.

A third example involves what can happen when probation officers recommend that an offender be incarcerated for a substantial period of time. Approximately one year ago, I had recommended a maximum five year sentence for an offender with a substantial prior record in the state of Washington. His record included burglary, theft, sale of cocaine, assault and numerous violations of probation and parole. His crimes in Kenai involved burglary of a dwelling as well as several misdemeanor convictions. While detained in a side cell following sentencing, the offender stated, "Hey you punk, how can you recommend five years for me, you don't even know me. You're a f...... punk, remember this face you f...... punk, remember this face." The offender is very capable of following through with his veiled threats and will be released to the Kenai area (to my caseload) during the next year or so.

In addition to the above, an offender's parole was recently revoked and he was ordered to serve the balance of his sentence, which was several years. He had violated his parole for assaulting his wife as well as a friend, numerous thefts, using drugs and consuming alcohol. It was my testimony and documentation of his violations that resulted in the revocation of his parole. He placed the blame for his loss of freedom and his additional prison sentence directly on me. According to other inmates, he has talked of revenge upon release.

The above incidents are but a few. Probation officers are frequently threatened and many assaults have occurred. The potential for danger or death is always present, as is concern for the safety of the employee's family. A probation officer's job is inherently dangerous. However, due to the drug epidemic sweeping the country and the increasingly violent offender we are encountering, probation and parole officers are facing many of the dangers and stresses as experienced by other peace officers. We are the only peace officers included under the Police Standards Act that are not included under law enforcement retirement. For reasons as noted above, we feel we are justified in our desire for peace officer retirement.

Thank you for allowing me to share my perspective concerning this topic. If you have questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Curt Geoffrion

Curt Geoffrion
District Supervisor
Adult Probation & Parole - Kenai
110 Trading Bay Rd. #190
Kenai, AK 99611

cc: Rep. Swackhammer

RECEIVED NOV 1 3 1989

Pay/an

November 8, 1989

Senator Jim Duncan
ATTN: Roxanne
PO Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Roxanne:

Lew Reece indicated to me the other day that Senator Duncan would be interested in some of the day to day activities of probation officers in terms of the Peace Officers Retirement. Let me give you some examples of things that have happened recently. In my own case, just a few days ago I assisted Bob Collins in arresting a murderer we have on parole. It was a fairly routine arrest except for the fact that the guy was a dangerous person who gets real dangerous when he has been drinking and that is basically why we arrested him. It is always a touchy situation when you go to arrest one of these fellows who has violently taken someone's life in the past (he stabbed his wife to death with a letter opener during one of his drinking bouts). At any rate, you don't know when you go to arrest one of these guys if they are armed or not. In this case he went along with us without any problems and we were relieved that that was the situation.

I just got a call from Sue Ford in our Sitka Probation Office. She notifies me that the probation office car has had the tires slashed. She doesn't know who did it but it could be any one of a number of people that she has supervised. Sue, by the way, has had several threats to her over the past years she has worked in Sitka and will be forwarding a copy to Senator Duncan detailing those threats.

Enclosed with this letter is a threatening letter to Patty Barnes, our probation officer in Ketchikan. The letter is postmarked from Seattle on 23 October 1989. The contents of the letter you can read for yourself and interpret for yourself what it might mean. Again, we don't know who sent the letter but assume it is someone she has been supervising, either on probation or parole.

Finally, attached is a sheet of photographs of guns recovered from the Fairbanks Probation District in the past year. This does not include all of the guns that have been recovered but for graphic purposes does include many automatic weapons which are not, of course, used for hunting purposes.

Senator Jim Duncan
November 8, 1989
Page Two

I have encouraged the probation officers to contact your office with information concerning their daily activities with reference to the stress level and the hazardous duty that we really are engaged in. This is peace officer work, no two ways about it and the probation officers should be accorded the benefit of Peace Officer Retirement.

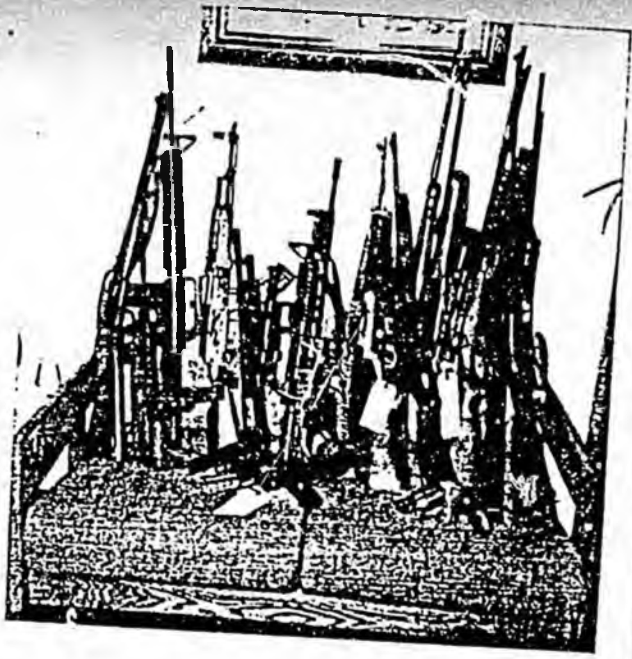
Again, Roxanne, thanks to you and Senator Duncan for your help with this.

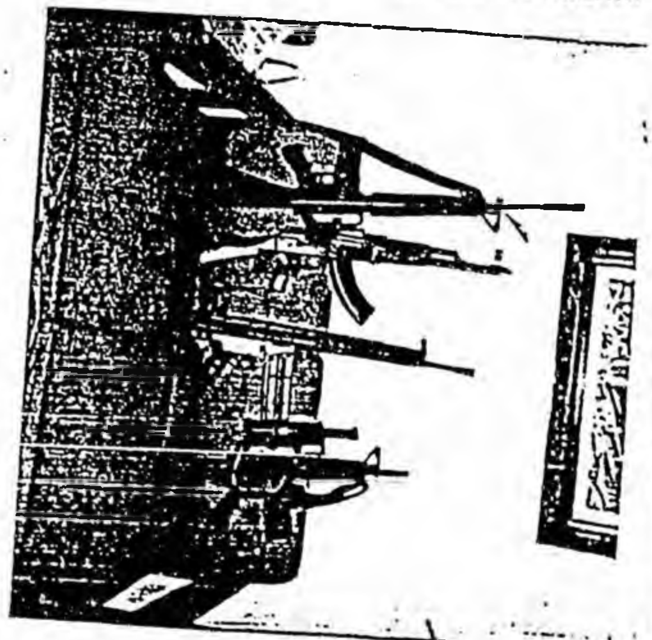
Sincerely,

Keith

Keith Stell
17025 Glacier Highway
Juneau, Alaska 99801

KS:cm
cc Representative Fran Ulmer
Representative Bill Hudson
Representative Swackhammer





23 oct

Patty Barnes
415 main st rm 202
Ketchikan, Alaska
99901

BITCH,
HELL
IS
COMING
TO
GET
YOU!

RECEIVED DEC 26 1989

Parsons Rigsby + PQ

December 21, 1989
P.O. Box 917
Douglas, AK 99824

The Honorable James Duncan
Alaska State Senate
Pouch "V"
Juneau, Alaska 99811

RE: PEACE OFFICER RETIREMENT FOR PROBATION OFFICERS

Dear Senator Duncan:

It is my understanding that you will be attempting to pass a bill during this legislative session which will give Alaskan Probation/Parole Officers 20 year retirement.

I wish to express my support of this bill and any actions you feel appropriate to have it passed into law.

I am presently the Superintendent of the Lemon Creek Correctional Center and have worked for the Alaskan Corrections system for approximately 14 years. I have had the privilege of being an institutional probation/parole officer at Lemon Creek for several years and a field probation/parole officer in Bethel Alaska for several years. It is a dangerous job and in my opinion, deserving of the 20 year retirement. I personally have been in numerous situations where I was stranded, due to weather, in small, isolated western Alaskan villages for days and had to deal with intoxicated felonious probationers shooting firearms or assaulting family members.

Additionally, institutional probation/parole officers deal one hundred percent of their time with some of Alaska's most dangerous prisoners. If a list were developed outlining several of the prisoners presently incarcerated adn their offenses, I believe it would underscore the difficult and dangerous job these professional officers have.

Again, I appreciate your efforts in obtaining 20 years retirement for probation/parole officers and recognizing the important role they play in our Criminal Justice System. Thank you.

Sincerely,

D.W. Carothers

D. W. Carothers

DWC/jmg
cc: Representative Swackhammer

STATE OF ALASKA

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

Royan

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

SOUTHCENTRAL REGION OFFICE

2200 EAST 42ND AVENUE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99508-5202
PHONE: (907) 561-4426

RECEIVED DEC 14 1989

December 11, 1989

The Honorable Jim Duncan
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811-3100

Dear Senator Duncan:

Thank you for your letters regarding Probation Officers in the Peace Officers' Retirement Program.

Our Probation Officers often ask about the logic that includes Correctional Officers in the twenty-year retirement, but not Probation Officers. I have to admit that I do not see the logic. Probation Officers supervise offenders alongside Correctional Officers in the institutions and in every imaginable circumstance outside the institutions. When a Probation Officer finds an offender in violation of the conditions of their probation or parole, they make arrests and return the offender to the institution. It is stressful, hazardous, dangerous duty.

Having Correctional Officers in Peace Officers' Retirement but not Probation Officers puts a chill on our efforts to promote Correctional Officers to Probation Officers because they are slow to leave their twenty-year retirement.

I discussed all of this in the Governor's Office during my first year as Commissioner. Because Governor Cowper is intent on holding down the State operating budget, we decided not to introduce the legislation. The Division of Retirement and Benefits estimates that including Probation Officers would cost $560,000 per year.

Because of this budget consideration and because Probation Officers are the next logical series to include, I would think Probation Officers would come before other personnel who have direct contact with inmates.

Department of Corrections
Letter

The Honorable Jim Duncan
December 11, 1989
Page Two

I continue to appreciate your interest in the Department of Corrections and thank you for the opportunity to comment on this issue.

Sincerely,

for

Susan Humphrey-Barnett
Commissioner

SHB:dlh

Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR JIM DUNCAN

P.O. BOX V JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-3100

(907) 465-4766

COMMITTEES:
FINANCE
VICE CHAIR – HEALTH EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES
BUDGET & AUDIT
BANKING & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

MEMORANDUM

DATE: January 11, 1990

TO: Senator Paul Fischer, Chair
Senate Health, Education & Social Services Committee

FROM: Senator Jim Duncan

SUBJECT: Senate Bill 348, granting probation officers peace officer status.

I request that you schedule Senate Bill 348, which will grant probation officers peace officer status in the Public Employees' Retirement System. I believe the nature of the duties and responsibilities of probation officers are such that they should be included in the 20 year and out system.

Field probation officers deal directly with felons in an uncontrolled environment while institutional probation officers perform evaluation and counseling in prison settings. Correctional officers who work side-by-side with institutional probation officers are classified as peace officers. When a correctional officer is promoted to a probation officer position, they must move from peace officer classification into the regular Public Employees' Retirement System. I feel in the interest of equity, we should act promptly to place probation officers in the 20 and out system.

Your favorable consideration of this request will be appreciated.

Attachments

October 17, 1989

Partam File

ALASKA PROBATION/PAROLE ASSOCIATION POSITION PAPER

The Alaska Probation/Parole Association supports the passage of Senator Duncan's proposed legislation. This bill would make probation officers members of the Peace Officers Retirement System. Current employees would have the option of buying into the Peace Officers Retirement System. New employees hired after the effective date of the bill would automatically be members of the Peace Officers Retirement System. Requiring current employees to "buy in" will maintain the integrity of the retirement fund.

It is the position of the Association that, in order to attract and retain qualified probation officers, encourage career advancement, and fairly compensate probation officers for the physical and mental stress of their job duties, probation officers should be placed in the Peace Officers Retirement System. The Association offers the following commentary in support of this position.

Alaska Statute 01.10.060(6) defines "peace officer" as follows: "'Peace officer' means any officer of the State Troopers, members of the police force of any incorporated city or borough, United States marshals, and their deputies, and other officers whose duty it is to enforce and preserve the public peace;." Alaska Statute 11.81.900(38) defines peace officer as "... a public servant vested by law with a duty to maintain public order or to make arrests whether

Alaska Probation/ Parole
Association Position Paper.

the duty extends to all offenses or is limited to a specific class of offenses or offenders." In addition to the counseling and rehabilitative aspects of probation and parole work the State of Alaska class specifications for probation officer provide: "Probation Officers investigate cases of parole or probation violators, compile evidence required to effect the suspension of parolee or probationer, and apprehend violators for return to custody." Furthermore, the class specifications require that the probation officer "Cooperate with local and state police, institutional and judicial officials in the supervision of parolees and probationers," and "maintains personal contacts at office and periodically visits with parolees and probationers to assist them with problems of social readjustment." In simpler language, probation officers arrest suspected probation and parole violators, take them to the jail and book them into jail in exactly the same manner as any other peace officer. Likewise, probation officers are required to meet probationers and parolees in the field, often at the probationer's or parolee's residence under tense and hostile situations. Probation officers are required to search probationers and parolees and their residences and automobiles for the presence of drugs, stolen property, weapons, etc. Sometimes arrests and searches are accomplished with the assistance of other peace officers.

When the safety of the probation officer and society require it, probation officers are authorized to carry weapons when making arrests, home visits, and searches. In addition to the traditional law enforcement aspects of the probation officer job the nature of their service in overseeing the rehabilitation and readjustment to society of felony offenders certainly constitutes the maintenance of public order. Probation officers are also authorized to execute judge-issued arrest warrants per A.S.33.05.070 and A.S.22.15.210. Probation officers are designated officers of the Court under A.S.33.05.030.

Probation officers also work in institutions counseling prisoners, classifying prisoners for custody and treatment, and otherwise supervising prisoners. They work directly beside correction officers and are exposed to exactly the same risk of physical harm and the same mental stress as correction officers. 7AAC60.195(e) includes institutional probation officers in the definition of "professional correctional personnel" along with correctional officers, assistant superintendent, etc. and requires that they complete similar training and meet the same rigorous physical standards. At the present time, correction officers are already members of the Peace Officers Retirement System as described in A.S.39.35.680(27)(C). It seems particularly unfair that probation officers who work in the institutional setting should be denied the same coverage in the retirement system as the other employees who work in exactly the same area and encounter the same risk and stress.

d probation officers can transfer into institutional probation officer institutional probation officers can transfer into field probation jobs institutional correctional officers have the opportunity to seek promotion to the position of probation officer. It would greatly facilitate effective personnel management in the probation/parole field if institutional staff and field staff could make lateral transfers and seek promotions without having to fear loss of retirement status. In short, a correctional officer has it, a probation officer does not.

Federal probation officers in Alaska are members of the Federal Peace Officers Retirement System. A number of other state and local probation offices throughout the United States provide that their probation and parole officers be members of the Peace Officers Retirement System or have the option to join the Peace Officers Retirement System. A recent study conducted by the Anchorage Probation Office revealed that twenty-six other states define their probation officers as "peace officers" and that thirty-six states require probation officers to make their own arrests.

There is no question that probation officers render service to the state that of necessity places them in hazardous situations. Physical confrontation is to be expected. The fact that people lose their physical vigor and strength with age is a self-evident proposition. The state should encourage the retirement of person with jobs that have these demands before they pass the age where they may become a more likely target for assault by an offender. Likewise, the stress occasioned by the ever-present possibility for violence to the probation officer and threats to his family are quite similar to those experienced by police officers and should be treated in the same way.

Finally, Adult Probation Officers are under the Police Standards Council by virtue of recent legislation. They are the only employee class of peace officers who are not under the Police Standards Council. This legislation is consistent with the goals and objectives of the Department of Corrections, and hopefully the Governor. So long as probation officers are expected to discharge peace officer functions, their retirement benefits should reflect that fact.

ALASKA PROBATION and PAROLE ASSOCIATION

FACT SHEET

1. PROBATION OFFICERS are PEACE OFFICERS as defined by AS 11.81.900 (38).

2. Probation Officers have the authority to transport felons in custody, conduct searches and make arrests without warrants.

3. Probation Officers duties require that they deal exclusively with felons in community placement.

4. Probation Officers are the only employee class of Peace Officer under the Police Standards Council who are not included in Peace Officer retirement.

5. Probation Officers are routinely subjected to the same stress and danger that other Peace Officers are .

6. Probation Officers are tasked to enforce court orders, Alaska statutes for a special class of offenders- Felons.

7. In a sense of fairness and recognition of contributions to public safety Probation Officers sh ld be included in Peace Officer Retirement.

I. AUTHORITY:

In accordance with AS 44.28.030, AS 33.05.010, AS 33.16.180, and AS 33.30.020, the Department of Corrections shall develop and adopt policies and procedures that are consistent with laws for the guidance, government and administration of correctional facilities, programs and field services.

II. PURPOSE:

To establish procedures regarding the carrying of firearms, restraints and the use of force by probation officers.

III. APPLICATION:

To all employees.

IV. DEFINITIONS:

As used in this document, the following definitions shall apply:

A. Authorized Ammunition:

Handgun/Revolver: .357 Magnum Caliber, 158 grain, half-jacketed hollow point bullet, factory load service ammunition; or .38 Special Caliber, 148 grain wad-cutter, practice ammunition meeting SAAMI specifications.

B. Authorized Firearm:

Handgun/Revolver: Smith and Wesson, Model 19 or Model 66, two and one-half inch barrel (round-butt) for probation officers, .357 Magnum Caliber.

C. Certified Officer:

A Correction's employee who has received certified training in the use of firearms, chemical agents, and/or other security equipment and has met standards set for their proper and lawful use; and has met annual and otherwise required requalification for certification.

D. Deadly Weapon:

As defined as AS 11.81.900(b)(13); "means any firearm, or anything designed for and capable of causing death or serious physical injury including a knife, an axe, a club, metal knuckles, or an explosive"; and, in the case of prisoners, any tool, implement or apparatus that if wielded as a weapon could inflict serious physical injury.

E. Excessive Force:

An act of force in excess of what a reasonable person in similar circumstances would exert to subdue a resisting offender and/or to move a resisting offender to a secure location.

F. Force:

As defined as AS 11.81.900(b)(22); "means any bodily impact, restraint, or confinement or the threat of imminent bodily impact, restraint, or confinement; force includes both deadly and non-deadly force."

1. Deadly Force: As defined as AS 11.81.900(b)(12); "force which the person uses with the intent of causing, or uses under circumstances which he knows create a substantial risk of causing, death or serious physical injury; deadly force includes intentionally discharging or pointing a firearm in the direction of another person or in the direction in which another person is believed to be and intentionally placing another person in fear of imminent serious physical injury by means of a dangerous instrument."

2. Non-Deadly Force: As defined as AS 11.81.900(b)(32); "force other than deadly force."

G. Offender:

Person brought under the jurisdiction of the Department by Court or Parole Board Order or Condititonal Commutation of Sentence by the Governor for purposes of probation, parole or other supervision or as the subject of a presentence investigation report.

H. Parolee:

An adult serving a sentence for violation of a state law who has been granted parole by the Alaska Board of Parole as defined and applied in 818.09, Parole, who has been released from incarceration by operation of law to parole supervision under AS 33.20.040(a); or a parolee from another jurisdiction under AS 33.10.010.

I. Physical Injury:

As defined as AS 11.81.900(b)(4); "means a physical pain or an impairment of physical condition."

J. Probationer:

An adult who has been convicted of a felony crime and ordered to a term of probation; may occasionally include misdemeanants from the District Court.

K. Restraint:

Security device designed for and applied to prevent the commission of violent or destructive acts including metal shackles such as handcuffs, leg irons, belly chains, and the like.

L. Risk:

A significant possibility as contrasted with a remote possibility that a certain result may occur or that certain circumstances may exist.

M. Serious Physical Injury: As defined as AS 11.81.900(b)(49):

1. "Physical injury caused by an act performed under circumstances that create a substantial risk of death; or"

2. "Physical injury that causes serious and protracted disfigurement, protracted impairment of health, protracted loss or impairment of the function of a body member or organ, or that unlawfully terminates a pregnancy."

N. Show of Force:

A demonstration of the present ability to apply force such as a shouted warning by an armed officer, display of a firearm, or the firing of a warning shot.

O. Substantial Risk:

Condition wherein it is substantially certain that a given result may occur or that given circumstances may exist.

V. POLICY:

A. A Probation Officer employed by this Department may, pursuant to the procedures contained herein, carry a firearm and use non-deadly and deadly force, when justified, in the discharge of official duties.

B. The identity of an employee involved in a shooting incident in the performance of duty will not be provided to the public. The Department will cooperate fully with any official investigation. It has been demonstrated that once the staff members identity becomes public knowledge, the potential for harrassment and possible retaliation substantially increases. If the employee's name has been made known through public records or through disclosure at public proceedings, the Regional Director or designee may verify the individual's identity in response to inquiries by news media representatives or other officials.

VI. PROCEDURES:

A. Probation Officers may be authorized to carry a firearm on duty under the following circumstances:

1. Upon approval of the Regional Administrator, a Probation Officer may carry a firearm only when he or she is a certified officer and his or her immediate supervisor believes the use of deadly force may be necessary to prevent the officers death or serious physical injury. When the Regional Administrator is not readily available, the District Supervisor may authorize the carrying of a firearm;

2. The carrying of firearms on duty for purposes other than training and/or qualification is prohibited except in accordance with this policy;

3. The authorization to carry a firearm will be specific as to time and circumstance and will terminate upon reasonable belief that death or serious physical injury is no longer imminent;

4. When a first line supervisor is not readily available, a Probation Officer may make the decision to carry independently if:

   a. he or she believes that under the guidelines of this policy he or she would be permitted to carry;
   b. if the need to conduct a necessary contact or supervision step is urgent and cannot reasonably await a supervisor's authorization; and
   c. the action is immediately reported through a supervisor to the Regional Administrator, as circumstances allow; and

5. This Policy does not require a Probation Officer to carry a firearm in the discharge of official duties.

B. Documentation is required each and every time a Probation Officer is armed in accordance with this policy, as follows:

1. A Report of Carrying a Firearm (form 20-902.16A) will be completed by the requesting Probation Officer prior to each authorized carrying of a firearm other than for practice or qualification. Each officer shall file the report with his or her immediate supervisor;

2. A line entry must be made in the Weapons and Ammunition Log (form 20-902.16B) each time a firearm and/or ammunition is issued;

3. The Regional Administrator shall periodically review the records retained by the District Supervisors in accordance with 1. and 2. above;

4. The officer who draws or discharges a firearm for any reason in the line of duty, other than during practice or qualification, shall immediately submit a written Report of Firearm Discharge in memorandum format describing the circumstances of the discharge or show of force; and shall prepare the Special Incident Report (form 20-104.01) in accordance with 104.01, Special Incident Reporting. The Reports must be routed through the officer's immediate supervisor to the Regional Administrator;

5. In the event of firearm display or discharge per 4. above, the Regional Director in coordination with the Regional Administrator shall appoint a three member panel to review the circumstances of the incident. This panel will include the Regional Administrator acting as chairperson; and

6. The officer who discharges a firearm under the circumstances described under 4. above may be granted administrative leave as is appropriate to the circumstances at the discretion of the Regional Administrator.

C. Use of Firearms:

1. Issued firearms will be carried under the officer's control and out of sight at all times, except when in use;

2. Firearms carried by officers will be loaded at all times. All customary firearms safety precautions will be continuously practiced;

3. A Probation Officer is not authorized to carry a firearm while traceable quantities of any behavior altering substance is in the bloodstream;

4. The use of firearms is justified only when the Probation Officer reasonably believes the use or show of deadly force is necessary for defense of self or others against death or serious physical injury during the lawful discharge of official duties;

5. Warning shots are only justified under the deadly force circumstances outlined under D. below. Warning shots pose a hazard to innocent parties and when and where they are applied as a show of force should be aimed to minimize the threat to persons;

6. Firing at a fleeing person is not permissible except as outlined under D.1. below; and

7. The authority to carry firearms carries with it an obligation and responsibility to exercise discipline, restraint and good judgment in their use.

D. Use of Force and/or Restraints:

1. Deadly force may be used as a last resort to prevent the loss of life and may be applied only upon a reasonable belief that death or serious physical injury is imminent. Deadly force may be used as a last resort to apprehend a fleeing felon only if the Probation Officer has a reasonable belief, based upon circumstances at the time, that the felon's escape will endanger life or inflict serious physical injury unless arrested without delay;

2. Non-deadly force may be applied under circumstances of self defense, arrest and to prevent injury to the Probation Officer or others and to stop a fleeing felon and may include the application of restraints;

3. Excessive force is never justified in the application of force by Probation Officers; and

4. Restraint Application:

   a. Restraint equipment will be applied under all circumstances of arrest;
   b. Restraints may be used as a precautionary measure against escape of an offender under escort for any purpose;
   c. Restraints may be used to prevent self-mutilation, injury to others or property damage when other reasonable methods of control have been tried and have failed; and
   d. Restraints may be used to immediately gain control of a violent or dangerous situation.

E. Firearms, Equipment and Ammunition:

1. The Department will provide authorized firearms, ammunition and equipment for all officers authorized to use them in accordance with this policy as outlined under A. above;

2. Firearms holsters and ammunition carriers will be provided by the Department. Officers may not provide nor utilize personal firearms, holsters or other weapons in the conduct of official business; and

3. Only authorized ammunition will be used in Department firearms.

F. Firearms Security:

1. Firearms and ammunition which are not in the possession of a qualified officer are to be secured in either a safe or file cabinet with a secure lock. A desk with a lock is not sufficient security;

2. The District Supervisor in each office having firearms assigned shall maintain the arms not in use in a secure container with controlled access; and

3. The Regional Administrator may authorize suitable firearms and ammunition storage for District Offices requiring such to be in conformance with this policy.

G. Inventory:

An inventory of firearms and ammunition will be conducted annually by the District Supervisor in accordance with 302.06, Inventory Control.

H. Training and Certification:

Training and certification in the use of firearms, restraints and other force will be accomplished in accordance with 401.04, Training For Specialized Groups of Employees, and 401.08, Firearms and Arrest Training For Probation Officers.

VII. IMPLEMENTATION:

This policy and procedure is effective as of the date signed by the Commissioner. Each Manager shall incorporate the contents of this document into local policy and procedure with 14 days. All local policies and procedures must conform to the contents of this document and any deviation from the contents of this document must be approved in writing by the Commissioner or designee.

August 15, 1986
DATE

Roger V. Endell
Roger V. Endell, Commissioner
Department of Corrections

Forms applicable to this Policy.
INDEX #: 902.16A & B and 104.01
FORMS/A - Report of Carrying Firearm
B - Weapons and Ammunition Log
.01 - Special Incident Report

S B
350

JAN 17 1990

Patrick M. Rodey
Senator

Alaska State Legislature

3111 C. St., Suite 510
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 561-7618

During Session:
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3793

Senate

DATE: January 15, 1990

TO : Senator Paul Fischer, Chair
Senate HESS Committee

FROM: Senator Patrick Rodey Pat

RE : Senate Bill 350 - relating to student loans and grants and providing for an effective date.

I respectfully request that the above-referenced bill be scheduled for a hearing in the Senate HESS Committee as soon as possible.

I am attaching a sectional analysis on the legislation and would welcome you contacting me if you have any questions about the proposal.

As you know, The Internal Revenue Service has determined that the forgiveness provision does not fall within the existing exemption of the Internal Revenue Code; therefore, it is considered "taxable".

This issue is of great concern to the approximately 5900 students who are impacted by this determination, and I would appreciate your consideration of getting the measure scheduled.

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   January 10, 1990

SUBJECT: Sectional summary of SB 350

TO: Senator Pat Rodey

FROM: Theresa L. Bannister TB
Legislative Counsel

You have requested a sectional summary of the above described bill.

As a preliminary matter, note that a sectional summary of a bill should not be considered an authoritative interpretation of the bill and the bill itself is the best statement of its contents. If you would like an interpretation of the bill as it may apply to a particular set of circumstances, please advise.

GENERAL SUMMARY. The bill allows certain borrowers to retroactively convert their student loans into an alternate form of financial assistance. The requirements and loan/grant conditions, including the percentages and residency requirements, are designed to be the same as the old student financial assistance program. The new program is only available to replace loans made under the old financial assistance program after January 1, 1978, and only if the borrower is/was eligible for state payment of the loan under the old program after a certain date.

Section 1 makes a technical change. The amendment adds student grant programs to the description of the programs that are to be administered by the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education.

Section 2 clarifies that the scholarship revolving loan fund is to be used for the financial assistance program established by sec. 4 of the bill.

<u>Section 3</u> makes several technical changes. The primary change is the inclusion of grant applications in the coverage of the section.

<u>Section 4</u> is the heart of the bill. Subsection (a) establishes an alternative form of financial assistance for students. The subsection authorizes the student financial aid committee to provide financial assistance under this section instead of under AS 14.43.110 - 14.43.115. One-half of the assistance under this section is to be a loan, and the other one-half a grant. The subsection makes the assistance subject to the conditions under AS 14.43.110 - 14.43.115 for making loans.

Subsection (b) of sec. 4 establishes that if the borrower does not meet certain residency requirements after completing the course of study, the grant portion is converted into a loan. Lays out the residency and percentage requirements for conversion.

Subsection (c) of sec. 4 establishes when interest begins accumulating on a grant that is converted into a loan.

Subsection (d) of sec. 4 prohibits a person whose grant is converted into a loan from being eligible for state payment of the loan under former AS 14.43.120(j).

Subsection (e) of sec. 4 makes the loan portion and any grant portion that is converted into a loan subject to the same interest, payment, security, and default provisions as loans made under AS 14.43.110 - 14.43.115.

Subsection (f) of sec. 4 states that the assistance under this section is subject to the same conditions as for loans under AS 14.43.120(a) - (d).

Subsection (g) of sec. 4 states that the financial assistance is subject to the selection criteria of the former AS 14.43.130, unless the financial assistance replaces a loan made on or after July 16, 1983, the date when AS 14.43.130 was repealed.

<u>Section 5</u> makes the residency requirements for the financial assistance under sec. 4 subject to AS 14.43.120(p).

Section 6 makes a technical change to bring the financial assistance under sec. 4 subject to the anti-discrimination provisions of AS 14.43.135.

Section 7 provides the guidelines for the implementation of the financial assistance program under sec. 4.

Subsection (a) of sec. 7 prohibits the financial aid committee from providing the financial assistance unless the assistance replaces a loan made before July 1, 1987, under AS 14.43.090 - 14.43.160 and the applicant is eligible on or after January 1, 1986, for state payment of the replaced loan under former AS 14.43.120(j).

Subsection (b) of sec. 7 directs the financial aid committee to provide the financial assistance if the assistance replaces certain loans, if the person was eligible on or after January 1, 1986, for state payment under AS 14.43.120(j), and if the person satisfies certain application requirements.

Subsection (c) of sec. 7 establishes that the alternate financial assistance must be for the same amount as the loan being replaced, and that the student financial aid committee must cancel the loan being replaced and make the new financial assistance retroactive to the date of the loan being replaced. Subjects the new financial assistance to the provisions of AS 14.43 that applied to the replaced loan, except as otherwise provided under the Act.

Subsection (d) of sec. 7 directs the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education, the Alaska Student Loan Corporation, and the student financial aid committee to take the action necessary to implement the financial assistance program established under sec. 4. Identifies certain actions to be taken, including the issuance of documents for the financial assistance.

Section 8 makes the main section of the Act and three other sections retroactive to January 1, 1978.

Section 9 makes sec. 3 retroactive to the date when the words "or grant" were deleted from the subsection.

Section 10 makes sec. 5, which refers to AS 14.43.120(p), retroactive to the date when AS 14.43.120(p) became effective.

Section 11 gives the bill an immediate effective date.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

TB:mi
wkmi6/024

ATTACHMENT 1

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

REPLY TO:

☐ 1031 W 4th AVENUE SUITE 200
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-1994
PHONE: (907) 276-3550
FAX: (907) 276-3697

☐ 1st NATIONAL CENTER
100 CUSHMAN ST. SUITE 400
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701-4679
PHONE: (907) 452-1568
FAX: (907) 456-1317

☒ P.O. BOX K—STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0300
PHONE: (907) 465-3600
FAX: (907) 463-5295
465-3603

January 4, 1990

Robert Jackson
Internal Revenue Service
P.O. Box 101500
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Re: Taxation of state-paid portion of student loans

Dear Mr. Jackson:

I have enclosed copies of some of the legislative background that surfaced when I researched the development of Alaska's Scholarship Loan Program. As we discussed briefly about a week ago, it appears that the program was developed as an educational grant program, with grant benefits extended only to those who qualified by returning to the state after receiving a degree.

By way of brief summary, the state, at that time, was interested in encouraging people to remain in or return to the state to avert a "brain drain" that could be an indirect consequence of making an education more accessible to Alaskans through the scholarship loan program. The 1981 statutory change did not affect and was not intended to address the "grant" aspect of the program. It also appears unlikely the change would have been acceptable to the legislature had it been thought that returning students would face increased expenses by incurring tax liability during the early years after graduation.

As you can see from the enclosed documents, the original statutory language specifically stated that the forgiveness "portion of a loan shall be considered a grant" to the recipient or grantee who returns to the state. Because loans were only available to pay for specific school-related expenses, and were not available for other purposes, these funds appear to fall within the requirements for educational or scholarship grants as set out in 26 U.S.C. 117(b).

In 1981, the statute underwent a number of other changes that included the addition of another 10 percent "forgiveness" benefit so that up to 50 percent of the original loan amount would be eligible for payment by the state if the recipient returned to the state after receiving an education. The letter of intent that was accepted by both legislative bodies, and published in the legislative journals, demonstrates that the concern of the legislature at the time was with reducing immediate costs for returning students so that they would not be burdened with high debts during the early years after graduation. (It should be noted that the practice of reimbursement that was endorsed in this letter was in effect for less than a year when it became apparent that it would not be a workable system. An administrative determination was made at that time, with the concurrence of legislative committee members, to stop sending checks to loan recipients while they still owed a considerable debt to the state.)

The statutory language that clearly designated that this state benefit program was intended to be a grant has been buried from view for many years. The most recent statutory provision addressing this benefit was repealed in 1987 and no longer appears in current Alaska statutes. Because it was repealed, students who obtained loans after the 1986-87 school year do not qualify for this state benefit.

The State of Alaska has a unique loan program and is beset by some unique problems. Among these problems are limited educational opportunities within the state, and a relatively high cost of living for students who may wish to return to the state after graduation. The loan program was intended to have the effect of reducing the costs to these students and providing an incentive for returning to the state shortly after graduation by designating a portion of the loan to be a grant upon return to the state.

There is good reason to consider, in light of the original statutory language, whether this state benefit may be more appropriately treated as an educational grant, as addressed in 26 U.S.C. 117, rather than a discharge of indebtedness under 26 U.S.C. 108.

Please let me know if you have any questions or comments in light of this information about the original intent of the Scholarship Loan Program. I will be interested in hearing your thoughts about this matter.

Sincerely yours,

DOUGLAS B. BAILY
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By: Kristen F. Bomengen

Kristen F. Bomengen
Assistant Attorney General

KFB:jh

Enclosure

cc: Jerry Leonard, District Counsel
Internal Revenue Service

Jane Byers Maynard, Executive Director
Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education

SPECIAL COMMITTEE REPORTS

FREE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORT

SB 120

June 19, 1981

Mr. President:
Mr. Speaker:

The Free Conference Committee considering CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 120 (HESS) (amending the undergraduate and graduate scholarship loan program; eff. date) and HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 120(FIN) (efd fld) (relating to undergraduate and graduate scholarship loans) recommends that FREE CONFERENCE CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 120 (relating to undergraduate and graduate scholarship loans; eff. date) be adopted with a Letter of Intent.

Senate members signing the report: Senator Sturgulewski, Chairman and Senators Stimson and Parr. House members signing the report: Representative Cuddy, Chairman and Representatives Hurlbert and Buchholdt.

Letter of Intent on Free Conference CS for Senate Bill No. 120 follows:

FCCS SB 120 amends the Student Loan Program by increasing the maximum amount which can be borrowed and the number of years in which the loans may be paid. It increases the incentive for students to remain in the State after graduation (so that the State may profit by its investment) by increasing the loan forgiveness from 40 percent to 50 percent.

It is the intent of the Committee that the loan forgiveness not wait until the end of the repayment cycle, as is currently the practice, since students cannot perceive these benefits during the first several years. For the loan forgiveness to be truly effective, benefits should be realized as they are earned.

It is the intent of the Committee that forgiveness benefits be provided to the borrower in the form of annual refunds as eligibility is established. Under this policy the borrower remaining in the State will get 10 percent loan forgiveness at the end of each incremental period.

The above loan forgiveness policy can be handled by administrative action and no legislation is required.

President Kerttula stated the above Free Conference Committee Report would be held on the Secretary's desk one legislative day.

INTRODUCTION AND REFERENCE OF SENATE R

SJR 53

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 53 by Senator Fe

Requesting the National Park Servic to improve an old mining road throu the north addition to Denali Nation Park and Preserve and to extend the road to the McKinley Park Road at Wonder Lake-Kantishna,

was read the first time and referred to th Committee.

INTRODUCTION AND REFERENCE OF SENAT

SB 605

SENATE BILL NO. 605 by Senators Kelly and (

"An Act limiting municipal taxes or personal property; and providing fo an effective date."

was read the first time and referred to th Regional Affairs Committee and the Finance C

CONSIDERATION OF THE CALENDA

HOUSE BILLS IN SECOND READIN

HB 131

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 131 (HESS) am S (incre for health facilities and hospitals) whic from June 19 with amendment No. 2 moved before the Senate at this time.

Senator Sackett offered the following amendm No. 2:

Amendment No. 2 is on pages 1545 1546 of the journal.

First paragraph, delete underlined beginning with "except that money ending with health facility"

:tee has had COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE .nance) amended (redesignating certain loans and by the Alaska Power Authority for power :cs for power projects subject to the power effective date) under consideration and replaced with HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE BSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 244 (Rules) : that it do pass. Concurring: Fuller :ips, Smith, O'Connell and Hayes.

:as referred to the Rules Committee for :alendar.

:e has had COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SPONSOR :NATE BILL NO. 555 (Resources)(continuing the Guide Licensing and Control Board; nder consideration and recommends it do Fuller (Chairman), Phillips, Smith,

: referred to the Rules Committee for place- ar.

:RTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES

:d failed)

Committee which has had HCS CSSB 120(Fin) SB 120(HESS) under consideration, recom-

:RENCE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR NO. 120 :elating to undergraduate and :scholarship loans: effective

:ter of intent.

:d by Senators Sturgulewski, Chairman, and Representatives Cuddy, Chairman,

:ollows:

HCS CSSB 120(Fin)(efd failed) continued

SENATE LETTER OF INTENT

ON

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 120

CSSB 120 amends the Student Loan Program by increasing the maximum amount which can be borrowed and the number of years in which loans may be paid. It increases the incentive for the student to remain in the State after graduation (so that the State may profit by its investment) by increasing the loan forgiveness from 40 percent to 50 per cent.

It is the intent of the Committee that the loan forgiveness not wait until the end of the repayment cycle, as is currently the practice, since students cannot perceive these benefits during the first several years. For the loan forgiveness to be a truly effective incentive, benefits should be realized as they are earned.

It is the intent of the Committee that forgiveness benefits be provided to the borrower in the form of annual refunds as eligibility is established. Under this policy the borrower remaining in the State will get 10 percent loan forgiveness at the end of each year.

The above loan forgiveness policy can be handled by administrative action, and no legislation is required.

A copy was placed on each member's desk and will be taken up later under Unfinished Business.

CONSIDERATION OF THE DAILY CALENDAR

The Speaker stated that consideration of the daily calendar would be held until after Unfinished Business. Without objection, the House advanced to

Internal Revenue Service
Department of the Treasury

District
Director

P.O. Box 101500, Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Person to Contact: Robert Jackson
Telephone Number: (907) 261-4303
Refer Reply to: E:TC

25

Date: January 23, 1990

Kristen B. Bomengen
Assistant Attorney General
State of Alaska, Department of Law
P. O. Box K
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: Your letter of January 4, 1990

Dear Mrs. Bomengen:

When the State of Alaska forgives a portion of a student loan, the amount forgiven is a taxable event to the borrower. The debt forgiven is subject to tax in accordance with section 108 of the Internal Revenue Code.

A review of your letter and the copy of the Alaskan Statutes that you sent to me did not change that result. I discussed your letter with our attorneys and they agree with that conclusion.

The Alaskan legislature set up a revolving loan fund, in order to loan money to Alaskans so that they could attend college. The loans are subject to repayment upon termination of studies, over a period of six years. Upon the Alaskan meeting certain conditions, a portion of the loan may be forgiven, if application is made to the State of Alaska by the student. If no application is made, the full loan is subject to repayment.

The statute says that a portion of the loan shall be considered a "grant" based upon residency. This is the amount that is forgiven, but the statute uses the word grant rather than calling it a loan forgiveness.

The question revolves around the difference between a scholarship (or grant) and a loan.

A scholarship or grant is an amount given to a student without any strings attached to it concerning repayment. It is an outright gift to a student. This type of scholarship is covered by I.R.C. section 117. No repayment is involved as no debt was ever created.

Kristen B. Bomengen

The Alaskan program is an outright loan program. Repayment is required. The original intent was to have the money revolve in the fund so that it could be loaned to another student. This money has always been considered a loan subject to repayment based upon the terms of a note signed at the time a loan is granted. The borrower knows that it is subject to repayment, and if not paid, the loan is subject to enforced collection.

As a loan, its' forgiveness is subject to I.R.C. section 108.

Sincerely yours,

Robert A. Jackson

Robert A. Jackson
Technical coordinator

account in determining whether entity meets reit qualifications. Any amount included in gross income by reason of the discharge of indebtedness shall not be taken into account for purposes of paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 856(c).

(10) Indebtedness satisfied by corporation's stock.

(A) In general. For purposes of determining income of a debtor from discharge of indebtedness, if a debtor corporation transfers stock to a creditor in satisfaction of its indebtedness, such corporation shall be treated as having satisfied the indebtedness with an amount of money equal to the fair market value of the stock.

(B) Exception for title 11 cases and insolvent debtors. Subparagraph (A) shall not apply in the case of a debtor in a title 11 case or to the extent the debtor is insolvent.

(f) Student loans.

(1) In general. In the case of an individual, gross income does not include any amount which (but for this subsection) would be includible in gross income by reason of the discharge (in whole or in part) of any student loan if such discharge was pursuant to a provision of such loan under which all or part of the indebtedness of the individual would be discharged if the individual worked for a certain period of time in certain professions for any of a broad class of employers.

(2) Student loan. For purposes of this subsection, the term "student loan" means any loan to an individual to assist the individual in attending an educational organization described in section 170(b)(1)(A)(ii) made by—

(A) the United States, or an instrumentality or agency thereof,

(B) a State, territory, or possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia, or any political subdivision thereof, or

(C) a public benefit corporation—

(i) which is exempt from taxation under section 501(c)(3),

(ii) which has assumed control over a State, county, or municipal hospital, and

(iii) whose employees have been deemed to be public employees under State law, or

(D) any educational organization so described pursuant to an agreement with any entity described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) under which the funds from which the loan was made were provided to such educational organization.

(g) Special rules for discharge of qualified farm indebtedness.

(1) Discharge must be by qualified person.

(A) In general. Subparagraph (C) of subsection (a)(1) shall apply only if the discharge is by a qualified person.

(B) Qualified person. For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term "qualified person" has the meaning given to such term by section 46(c)(8)(D)(iv); except that such term shall include any Federal, State, or local government or agency or instrumentality thereof.

(2) Qualified farm indebtedness. For purposes of this section, indebtedness of a taxpayer shall be treated as qualified farm indebtedness if

(A) such indebtedness was incurred directly in connection with the operation by the taxpayer of the trade or business of farming, and

(B) 50 percent or more of the aggregate gross receipts of the taxpayer for the 3 taxable years preceding the taxable year in which the discharge of such indebtedness occurs is attributable to the trade or business of farming.

(3) Amount excluded cannot exceed sum of tax attributes and business and investment assets.

(A) In general. The amount excluded under subparagraph (C) of subsection (a)(1) shall not exceed the sum of—

(i) the adjusted tax attributes of the taxpayer, and

(ii) the aggregate adjusted bases of qualified property held by the taxpayer as of the beginning of the taxable year following the taxable year in which the discharge occurs.

(B) Adjusted tax attributes. For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term "adjusted tax attributes" means the sum of the tax attributes described in subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), and (E) of subsection (b)(2) determined by taking into account $3 for each $1 of the attributes described in subparagraphs (B) and (E) of subsection (b)(2).

(C) Qualified property. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "qualified property" means any property which is used or is held for use in a trade or business or for the production of income.

(D) Coordination with insolvency exclusion. For purposes of this paragraph, the adjusted basis of any qualified property and the amount of the adjusted tax attributes shall be determined after any reduction under subsection (b) by reason of amounts excluded from gross income under subsection (a)(1)(B).

In '88, P.L. 100-647, Sec. 1004(a)(1), deleted "or" at the end of subpara. (a)(1)(A), substituted ", or" for the period at the end of subpara. (a)(1)(B) and added subpara. (a)(1)(C) . . . Sec. 1004(a)(2), amended para. (a)(2) . . . Sec. 1004(a)(3)(A), substituted "subparagraph (A), (B), or (C)" for "subparagraph (A) or (B)" in para. (b)(1) . . . Sec. 1004(a)(3)(B) deleted "in title 11 case or insolvency" after "attributes" in the heading of subsec. (b) . . . Sec. 1004(a)(4), amended subsec. (g) . . . Sec. 1004(a)(6)(A), substituted "subsections (a), (b) and (g)" for "subsections (a) and (b)" in paras. (d)(6) and (7) . . . Sec. 1004(a)(6)(B), substituted "subsections (a), (b), and (g)" for "subsections (a), (b), and (c)" in the heading of subsec. (d) . . . Sec. 1004(a)(6)(C), substituted "subsections (a), (b), and (g)" for "subsections (a) and (b)", in the headings of para (d)(6) and subpara. (d)(7)(A), effective for tax. yrs. begin. after 12/31/86.

Prior to amendment, para. (a)(2) read as follows:

"(2) Coordination of exclusions. Subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) shall not apply to a discharge which occurs in a title 11 case."

Prior to amendment, subsec. (g) read as follows:

"(g) Special rules for discharge of qualified farm indebtedness of solvent farmers.

"(1) In general. For purposes of this section and section 1017, the discharge by a qualified person of qualified farm indebtedness of a taxpayer who is not insolvent at the time of the discharge shall be treated in the same manner as if the discharge had occurred when the taxpayer was insolvent.

"(2) Qualified farm indebtedness. For purposes of this subsection, indebtedness of a taxpayer shall be treated as qualified farm indebtedness if—

"(A) such indebtedness was incurred directly in connection with the operation by the taxpayer of the trade or business of farming, and

"(B) 50 percent or more of the average annual gross receipts of the taxpayer for the 3 taxable years preceding the taxable year in which the discharge of such indebtedness occurs is attributable to the trade or business of farming.

"(3) Qualified person. For purposes of this subsection, the term "qualified person" means a person described in section 46(c)(8)(D)(iv)."

In '86, P.L. 99-514, Sec. 104(b)(2), substituted "33⅓ cents" for "50 cents" in subpara. (b)(3)(C), effective for tax. yrs. begin. after 12/31/86.

—P.L. 99-514, Sec. 231(d)(3)(D), amended subpara. (b)(2)(B), effective for tax. yrs begin. after 12/31/85. Prior to amendment, subpara. (b)(2)(B) read as follows:

ATTACHMENT 2

Existing statute can be amended with following addition:

A portion of a loan made before July 1, 1987 shall be considered a grant if, upon completion of the course of study for which the loan was granted, the borrower is a resident of the state for at least two years. The portion of the loan which shall be regarded as a grant shall be the following percentages of the total loan received plus interest up to a total of 50 percent of the total loan:

(1)	two - three years residence in the state	10 percent;
(2)	three - four years residence in the state	an additional 10 percent;
(3)	four - five years residence in the state	an additional 10 percent;
(4)	five - six years residence in the state	an additional 10 percent;
(5)	over six years residence in the state	an additional 10 percent.

ATTACHMENT 3

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6025

RECEIVED
FEB 16 1990
Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education

February 7, 1990

Jane Byers Maynard
Executive Director
Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education
P.O. Box FP
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0599

Dear Jane:

Thank you for your letter of January 26, 1990, regarding the IRS decision to tax student loan forgiveness benefits. Your description of the timing of forgiveness benefits raises some important questions about the legitimacy of the IRS ruling. I have asked Robert Brock, District Director of the Anchorage IRS Office, for his prompt review of the issues you raise.

Thank you again for keeping in touch with us on this important matter.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

TED STEVENS

STATE OF ALASKA

ALASKA COMMISSION ON POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

P.O BOX FP
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0599
PHONE: (907) 465-2854

January 26, 1990

The Honorable Ted Stevens
United States Senate
522 Hart Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Stevens:

On behalf of the members of the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education, I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your efforts to address the recent action by the IRS to tax Alaska Student Loan forgiveness recipients. While it is understood that congressional action may take a year or more to resolve this problem, your genuine concern and action to date are appreciated by both loan borrowers and state officials.

As you work with IRS representatives, it is important to alert you to a procedural aspect of forgiveness that may affect the IRS position on taxation. The IRS is currently taxing students for years in which the student has received no monetary benefit from his or her forgiveness eligibility.

For example, a student becomes eligible for the first 10% of his or her loan forgiveness upon residing in the State for two years after graduation. The student applies to our office, we determine the forgiveness eligibility, and notify the student that they are qualified for the first forgiveness. The student's account is adjusted to reflect a reduction in the total loan principal balance owed, <u>but the student's monthly payments remain the same</u>. The student receives no monetary benefit (i.e., reduction in payments) until the scheduled tenth (final) year of the repayment cycle when no payments will be owed. The tenth year of repayment is, therefore, forgiven.

To take this a step further, when the same student has resided in the State an additional year and applies for a second 10% of loan forgiveness, the ninth year of loan repayment is forgiven, and so on up to five years of forgiveness eligibility.

Again, the issue here is that the student continues to pay the same amount out-of-pocket whether or not forgiveness has been received. It is only the length of the repayment period that gets progressively shorter with each forgiveness eligibility. The IRS, however, is currently taxing a student at the time of forgiveness eligibility as if the student has already seen a cost savings. This is simply not the case, and it is imperative that the IRS be made aware of this fact.

Thank you again for your assistance in this matter. If I can provide additional information, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Jane Byers Maynard

Jane Byers Maynard
Executive Director

cc: The Honorable Pat Rodey
Alaska State Senate

The Honorable Loren Leman
Alaska House of Representatives

Frank Baxter, Commissioner
Department of Administration

John Havelock, Chair
Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education

Kristen Bomengen, Assistant Attorney General
Alaska Department of Law

STATE OF ALASKA

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

ALASKA COMMISSION ON POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

P.O BOX FP
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0599
PHONE: (907) 465-2854

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Members of the Senate HESS Committee

The Honorable Paul Fischer, Chairman
The Honorable Jim Duncan, Vice Chair
The Honorable Al Adams
The Honorable Lloyd Jones
The Honorable Tim Kelly

FROM: Jane Maynard, Executive Director JMM
Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education

RE: Status of IRS Taxation of Alaska Student Loan Forgiveness Benefits

DATE: February 28, 1990

On behalf of the Commission, I would like to express our appreciation and support for legislative efforts to date to address the problem of IRS taxation of Student Loan forgiveness benefits. Legislative efforts thus far include joint resolutions in support of Congressional proposals S.1803 and H.R.3518 which would exempt Alaska Student Loan forgiveness from taxation. Staff at the Congressional offices believe that a resolution from the Alaska Legislature will strengthen the State's position and enhance chances for passage of the Congressional bills.

State approaches to date by both the Legislature and the Office of the Attorney General have focused on restoring the original grant intent of the forgiveness provision as stated in initial statutory references to forgiveness, but which was dropped from statute in 1981. The grant approach is offered in the enclosed letter of January 4, 1990 from the Attorney General to the IRS regional representative Robert Jackson. This letter encourages the IRS to treat forgiveness as an educational grant under 26 U.S.C. 117, in light of the original statutory language.

As you can see from the IRS response dated January 23, 1990, however, the Anchorage IRS office is not amenable to the grant argument. Since this is the first written communication the State has received from the IRS on this matter and since IRS action ignores legislative intent, the Legislature may wish to pursue a formal ruling to determine a workable solution.

05-E53LH

It is possible that during formal ruling deliberations the grant approach could be reconsidered and the Anchorage office decision overturned. For this reason, restoration of original grant language as worded in Attachment 2 could still proceed without harmful effect either during the formal ruling process or after a final determination has been made. In any event, it seems prudent to obtain a clear reading from the IRS concerning the ability of the Legislature to take effective action in this matter.

In terms of administrative action taken to address this problem, the Commission has now notified borrowers of the possibility of tax liabilities. Starting last October, our forgiveness brochures, applications, and statements were amended to include the following statement:

> Reminder:
>
> The amount of your loan reduction under the forgiveness provisions of the Alaska Student Loan Program may be includable as gross income for tax purposes. We recommend you provide this information to your tax return preparer, or consult with a tax accountant prior to completing the return itself.

Please note that the Office of the Attorney General still advises us to use the words "may be" not "is" in reference to includable taxable income. This is a precaution due to the uncertainty as to the final outcome of this matter. In addition, a separate statement with the same reminder has been sent to 1989 forgiveness recipients to insure that all of those individuals have been alerted to tax possibilities.

We intend to carry our borrower notification a step further to address the fact that the Internal Revenue Service is currently taxing students for years in which the student has received no monetary benefit from his or her forgiveness eligibility. In other words, upon receipt of the forgiveness eligibility, the student's account is adjusted to reflect a reduction in the total loan principal balance owed (which results in a shorter repayment period), but the student's monthly payments remain the same. The Internal Revenue Service, however, taxes the student as if he or she has already seen a cost savings which, in reality, won't occur until the end of the repayment cycle when the latter years of repayment are "forgiven". This "delayed benefit" argument is of considerable interest to the Congressional offices. It has been relayed by Senator Stevens to the IRS and we are waiting for a response. (See Attachment 3.)

Through data processing changes, we hope to revise our forgiveness statements to reflect the year in which the true impact of forgiveness eligibility will occur. We realize that if the taxation of forgiveness is upheld, this administrative action may only delay the student's reporting of the amount forgiven, but at least they are not "hit" at a time when they are still burdened with the same repayment costs they had prior to forgiveness. This administrative approach, however, is not intended as a compromise position or a solution to the problem at hand.

The Commission will continue to work closely with Congress and the Legislature to remedy this unfortunate situation.

Attachments

cc: The Honorable Jay Kerttula
Alaska State Senate

1040. George enters his net benefits of $5,980. On line 21b, he enters his taxable part of $2,990.

Example 2. Joe and Betty Johnson are married and are filing a joint return for 1989. Joe is retired and receives a fully taxable pension of $28,000. Joe and Betty both received social security benefits in 1989. Joe's Form SSA-1099 shows $6,600 in Box 3, $1,100 in Box 4, and $5,500 in Box 5. Betty's Form SSA-1099 shows $3,500 in Box 3 and the same amount in Box 5. The only other income Joe and Betty had in 1989 was $2,400 in interest income. They figure their taxable social security benefits by completing the worksheet shown below. They enter $9,000 on line 21a, Form 1040, and $1,450 on line 21b, Form 1040.

Social Security and Equivalent Railroad Retirement Benefits Worksheet (Keep for your records)

Check only one box.

☐ A. Single—enter $25,000 on line 7 below.

☒ B. Married filing a joint return—enter $32,000 on line 7 below.

☐ C. Married not filing a joint return and lived with your spouse at any time during the year—enter -0- on line 7 below.

☐ D. Married not filing a joint return and **DID NOT** live with your spouse at any time during the year—enter $25,000 on line 7 below.

1. Enter the total amount from **Box 5** of **ALL** your **Forms SSA-1099 and Forms RRB-1099** (if applicable)	9,000

Note. If line 1 is zero or less, stop here; none of your benefits are taxable. Otherwise, go on to line 2.

2. Divide the amount on line 1 by 2	4,500
3. Add the amounts on Form 1040, lines 7, 8a, 8b through 20, plus line 22. Do not include here any amounts from lines 16a or 17a of Form 1040, or from Box 5 of Forms SSA-1099 or RRB-1099	30,400
4. Add lines 2 and 3	34,900
5. Enter the amount from Form 1040, line 30	-0-
6. Subtract line 5 from line 4	34,900
7. Enter: $25,000 if you checked Box A or D, or $32,000 if you checked Box B, or -0- if you checked Box C	32,000
8. Subtract line 7 from line 6. Enter the result, but not less than zero	2,900

Note. If line 8 is zero, stop here. None of your benefits are taxable. Do not enter any amounts on Form 1040, lines 21a or 21b, unless you checked Box D above. If your checked Box D, enter -0- on line 21b and write "D" on the dotted line to the left of line 21a. If line 8 is more than zero, go on to line 9.

9. Divide the amount on line 8 by 2	1,450
10. **Taxable benefits.** • First, enter on Form 1040, line 21a, the amount from line 1 above. • Then, compare amounts on lines 2 and 9 above, and enter the smaller of the two amounts on this line and also on Form 1040, line 21b	1,450

Repayments More Than Gross Benefits

In some situations, your Form SSA-1099 or Form RRB-1099 will show that the total benefits you repaid (Box 4) is more than the gross benefits (Box 3) you received. If this occurred, the amount in Box 5 will be a negative figure and none of your benefits will be taxable. If you receive more than one form, a negative figure in Box 5 of one form is used to offset a positive figure in Box 5 of another form. If you have any questions about this negative figure, contact your local Social Security Administration office or your local Railroad Retirement Board field office.

Joint return. If you and your spouse file a joint return, and your Forms SSA-1099 or Forms RRB-1099 show that your repayments are more than your gross benefits, but your spouse's are not, subtract the amount in Box 5 of your form from the amount in Box 5 of your spouse's form to get your net benefits when figuring if your combined benefits are taxable.

Example. John and Mary are married and file a joint return for 1989. John received Form SSA-1099 showing $3,000 in Box 5. Mary also received Form SSA-1099 and the amount in Box 5 was ($500). John and Mary will use $2,500 ($3,000 minus $500) as the amount of their net benefits when figuring if any of their combined benefits are taxable.

Repayment of benefits received in an earlier year. If the sum of the amount shown in Box 5 of all of your Forms SSA-1099 and Forms RRB-1099 is a negative figure and part or all of this negative figure is for benefits you included in gross income in 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, or 1988, you can take an itemized deduction for the amount of the negative figure that represents those benefits. This deduction, if $3,000 or less, is subject to the 2%-of-adjusted-gross-income limit that applies to certain miscellaneous itemized deductions.

If this deduction is more than $3,000, you should figure your tax two ways:

1) Figure your tax for 1989 with the itemized deduction. This deduction is *not* subject to the 2%-of-adjusted-gross-income limit that applies to certain miscellaneous itemized deductions.
2) Figure your tax for 1989 without the deduction. If a portion of the negative figure represents a repayment of 1984 benefits, you must first recompute your 1984 tax, reducing your 1984 social security benefits by that portion. Recompute your 1985, 1986, 1987, and 1988 tax in the same manner, using any portion of the negative figure that represents a repayment of benefits for those years. Reduce your 1989 tax, figured without the deduction, by the total decrease in your 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, or 1988 tax as recomputed.

Compare the tax figured in methods (1) and (2). Your tax for 1989 is the lesser of the two amounts. If method (1) results in less tax, take the itemized deduction on Schedule A (Form 1040). If method (2) results in less tax, claim a credit for the applicable amount on line 62 of Form 1040 and write "I.R.C. 1341" in the margin to the left of line 62. If both methods produce the same tax, deduct the repayment in full on Schedule A.

13. Other Income

Important Change

Jury duty pay. If you are required to give your jury duty pay to your employer because your employer continues to pay your salary while you serve on the jury, you can, beginning in 1987, deduct the amount repaid as an adjustment to gross income, rather than as an itemized deduction. See *Jury duty pay,* later.

You must include on your tax return all income you receive in the form of money, property, and services that is not exempt from tax. This chapter discusses many items of taxable income, as well as some major items that are not taxable.

Miscellaneous Taxable Income

This section begins with brief discussions of numerous income items, arranged in alphabetical order. These discussions are followed by other taxable income items which are discussed in greater detail as follows:

Bartering

Recoveries (including state income tax refunds)

Repayments

Royalties

Note. When you report miscellaneous taxable income on line 22 of Form 1040, write a brief description of the income on the dotted line next to line 22.

Activity not for profit. You must include on your return income from an activity not for profit. An example of this type of activity would be a hobby or a farm you operate mostly for recreation and pleasure. Deductions for expenses related to the activity are limited, cannot total more than the income you report, and can be taken only if you itemize deductions on Schedule A (Form 1040).

The activity will be presumed to have been for profit if it results in a profit in at least 3 out of 5 consecutive tax years. However, for the breeding, training, showing, or racing of horses, the activity must result in a profit in at least 2 out of 7 consecutive tax years. If the activity meets this test, it is presumed to be carried on for profit and the limits will not apply.

If you have engaged in an activity for less than 3 years, you can postpone the determination that the activity is not for profit by filing Form 5213, *Election To Postpone Determination.* Get Publication 535, *Business Expenses,* for more information.

Alaska oil royalties. If you were a resident of Alaska and qualified to receive a payment from Alaska's mineral income fund, you must report this amount on line 22, Form 1040. The state of Alaska will send you a Form 1099–MISC which shows this amount. IRS will receive a copy of the Form 1099.

Alimony. Include in income on line 11, Form 1040, any alimony payments you receive. Amounts you receive for child support are not income to you. Alimony and child support payments are discussed in Chapter 20.

Allowances and reimbursements. If you receive travel, transportation, or other allowances or reimbursements from your employer, see Chapter 28.

Cancelled debt. A cancelled debt, or a debt paid for you by another person, is generally income to you and must be reported on line 22, Form 1040. A discount offered by a financial institution for the prepayment of a mortgage loan is income from the cancellation of a debt. However, you have no income from the cancellation of a debt if the cancellation, or the payment by another person, is intended by the other person as a gift to you.

If your debt is cancelled in a bankruptcy case (title 11) or when you are insolvent, the discharge of debt is not income. Get Publication 908, *Bankruptcy and Other Debt Cancellation.*

Cancellation of student loan. You do not have income if your student loan is cancelled because you agreed to certain conditions to obtain the loan and then performed the services required. Under the terms of the loan you must be required to work for a specified period of time in certain professions for one of a broad class of employers. To qualify, the loan must have been made by:

1) The government—federal, state, or local, or an instrumentality, agency, or subdivision thereof.
2) A tax-exempt public benefit corporation which has assumed control of a state, county, or municipal hospital, and whose employees are considered public employees under state law.
3) An educational organization under an agreement with an entity described in (1) or (2) that provided the funds to the institution to make the loan.

Cancellations of student loans under section 465 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 also are not income.

Court awards and damages. To determine if settlement amounts you receive by compromise or judgment must be included in income, you must consider the item which the settlement replaces. Include the following as ordinary income:

1) Interest on any award.
2) Compensation for lost wages or lost profits.
3) Punitive damages.
4) Amounts received in settlement of pension rights (if you did not contribute to the plan).
5) Damages for:
   a) Patent or copyright infringement.
   b) Breach of contract.
   c) Interference with business operations.

Do not include as income compensatory damages for the following:

1) Personal injury or sickness (whether received in a lump sum or installments).
2) Damage to your character.
3) Alienation of affection.
4) Surrender of custody of a minor child.

Get Publication 525, *Taxable and Nontaxable Income,* for additional information.

Estate and trust income. An estate or trust, unlike a partnership, may have to pay federal income tax. If you are a beneficiary of an estate or trust, you are taxed on your share of its income. However, there is never a double tax. Estates and trusts file their returns on Form 1041, *U.S. Fiduciary Income Tax Return,* and report your share of the income on Schedule K-1 of Form 1041.

Current income required to be distributed. If you are the beneficiary of a trust that must distribute currently all of its income, you must report your share of the distributable net income whether or not you have actually received it.

Current income not required to be distributed. If you are the beneficiary of an estate or trust and the fiduciary has the choice of whether to distribute all or a part of the current income, you must report all income that is required to be distributed to you, whether or not it is actually distributed, plus all other amounts actually paid or credited to you, to the extent of your share of distributable net income.

How to report estate and trust income. Each item of income is treated the same for you as for the estate or trust. If it is dividend income for the trust, it is the same for you.

The fiduciary of the estate or trust must tell you the type of items making up your share of the estate or trust income and any credits you are allowed on your individual income tax return.

Losses of estates and trusts generally are not deductible by the beneficiaries.

Grantor trust. Income earned by a grantor trust is taxable to the grantor, not the beneficiary. This rule applies if the property put into the trust will revert (be returned) to the grantor or the grantor's spouse. Generally, for transfers after March 1, 1986, a trust is a grantor trust if the grantor has a reversionary interest valued (at the date of transfer) at more than 5% of the value of the transferred property. For transfers in trust made before March 2, 1986, a trust was a grantor trust if it was expected that the property would revert to the grantor within 10 years.

Fees. Include all fees for your services in gross income. Examples of these fees are amounts you receive for services as:

1) A corporation director.
2) An executor or administrator of an estate.
3) A notary public.
4) An election precinct official.

Free tour. A free tour you receive from a travel agency for organizing a group of tourists must be included in income on line 22, Form 1040, or on Schedule C (Form 1040) at the fair market value of the tour. You cannot deduct your expenses in serving as the voluntary leader of the group at the group's request.

Gambling winnings. You must include your gambling winnings in income on line 22, Form 1040. If you itemize your deductions on Schedule A (Form 1040), you can deduct gambling losses you had during the year, but only up to the amount of your winnings.

Winnings from lotteries and raffles are gambling winnings. You must include in income bonds, cars, houses, and other noncash prizes at their fair market value.

Note. If you win a state lottery prize payable in installments, you must include in gross income the annual payments and any amount you receive designated as "interest" on the unpaid installments.

Hobby losses. Losses from a hobby are not deductible from other income. A hobby is an activity from which you do not expect to make a profit. See *Activity not for profit,* earlier.

Note. If you collect stamps, coins, or other items as a hobby for recreation and pleasure, and you sell any of the items, your gain is taxable as a capital gain. (See Chapter 16.) However, if you sell items from your collection at a loss, you cannot deduct a net loss.

Illegal income, such as stolen or embezzled funds, must be included in gross income on line 22, Form 1040, or on Schedule C (Form 1040).

Indian fishing rights. If you are a member of a qualified Indian tribe that has fishing rights secured by treaty, executive order, or an Act of Congress as of March 17, 1988, do not include in income amounts you receive from activities related to those fishing rights. The income is not subject to income tax, self-employment tax, or employment taxes.

Investment clubs. An investment club is a group of friends, neighbors, business associates, or others who pool limited or stated amounts of funds to invest in stock or other securities. The club may or may not have a written agreement, charter, or by-laws. Usually the group operates informally with members pledging a regular amount to be paid into the club monthly. Some clubs have a committee that gathers information on securities, selects the most promising, and recommends that the club invest in them. Other clubs rotate the investigatory responsibilities among all their members. Most require all members to vote for or against all investments, sales, exchanges, or other transactions.

How the income from an investment club is reported on your tax return depends on how the club operates. Most clubs operate as partnerships and are treated as such for federal tax purposes. Others operate as corporations, trusts, or associations taxed as corporations.

For more information about investment clubs, get Publication 550, *Investment Income and Expenses.*

Jury duty pay you receive must be included in income. If you are required to give the pay to your employer because your employer continues to pay your salary while you serve on the jury, you can deduct the amount turned over to your employer as an adjustment to income. Include the amount you repay your employer on line 30, Form 1040, and write "Jury pay" and the amount on the dotted line next to line 30.

Kickbacks. You must include in income on line 22, Form 1040, or on Schedule C (Form 1040), kickbacks, side commissions, push money, or similar payments you receive.

Example. You are a car salesperson and help arrange car insurance for buyers. Insurance brokers kick back part of their commissions to you for referring customers to

Pub. 17

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Winona
Mn 55981

Honorable Paul Fischer
Senator
Chair, Senate Committee on
Health, Ed. & Soc. Services
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Ak. 99811

Dear Senator;

I understand legislation S.B. 360 is currently in your committee. That this legislation was introduced this year.

I would appreciate a copy of SB 360 legislation.

I would like to expres my desire to support this legislation whole heartedly. And

also for it's speedy
approval and application.

Also for a substancial
amount of the "13th Check"

I believe most retiree's
would even accept their
present checks doubled.
altho I know it may
not take place.

Thank you & Committee
very much for your
time & consideration.

Thank You,
Sincerely,
B. R. Ingalls
(Retiree)
S.S. # 474-34-9821
Rt 2 - Winona
Mn. 55987

S B
363

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Office of the Secretary

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

P.O. BOX V
CAPITOL BUILDING
JUNEAU ALASKA 99811

FOR YOUR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

TO SENATE COMMITTEE: H E S S

FROM: Office of the Senate Secretary

DATE: February 8, 1990

A Sponsor Substitute has been introduced on the following bill/resolution that is pending in your Committee.

SENATE BILL NO. 363

Free tuition for dependents of low-income families and certain independent persons.

Please pull this bill/blue back from your files and give to the page delivering this message. The bill/resolution will be returned to you with the Sponsor Substitute. Thank you.

Lynne Smith

SIGNATURE OF PERSON RECEIVING THIS MESSAGE

JR/s

Alaska State Legislature

SENATE

Official Business

P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Senator Paul Fischer, Chairman
Senate Health, Education, and
Social Services Committee

Paul

FROM: Senator Jay Kerttula

Jay

SUBJ: Senate Bill 363

DATE: February 2, 1990

I would appreciate your scheduling Senate Bill 363 at your earliest convenience.

Senate Bill 363 would provide free tuition at the University of Alaska for low-income students. The original bill provided free tuition only for <u>dependent</u> students of low-income families. The sponsor substitute would provide free tuition to both dependent students of low-income families, and independent students who are, themselves, low-income. Low-income is defined by the federal poverty guidelines.

I have attached back-up information to the bill, including a letter of support from the Alaska Postsecondary Commission. I appreciate your consideration of this matter.

JK:kh

STATE OF ALASKA

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

ALASKA COMMISSION ON POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

P.O BOX FP
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0599
PHONE: (907) 465-2854

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: The Honorable Jay Kerttula
Alaska State Senate

JAN 12 1990

FROM: Jane Byers Maynard, Executive Director JBM
Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education

SUBJECT: Senate Bill 363

DATE: January 11, 1990

I have had the opportunity to review Senate Bill 363 and personally appreciate your efforts to address the problem of access to higher education for low-income students. Our Commission has established as a priority concern, the needs of this same population group, and seeks to package State grants with loans so that low-income students can have the incentive and the means to access postsecondary education.

If these students can be made aware early on at the elementary and secondary levels that access to college is a reality, the result would be increased retention and academic achievement at the secondary level, with reduced reliance upon remedial study and ultimate success at the postsecondary level. Two means to achieve this goal are through the provision of suitable financial assistance programs and through free tuition and fee options.

While the University of Alaska can provide specific fiscal impact data for Senate Bill 363 through the University's Financial Aid and Institutional Research offices, the enclosed information from our Commission may be of interest as it relates to the financial status and needs of the students addressed by Senate Bill 363. This information gives a profile of Alaska's State Educational Incentive Grant (SEIG) Program applicants who apply to our agency each year for grant funds.

05-E53LH

This low-income target audience, which includes both independent and dependent students, can be characterized as follows:

- 60% of SEIG grant applicants are from rural areas (not Anchorage, Fairbanks or Juneau);
- 2/3 use grant dollars for in-state attendance;
- of those receiving grants, 1/3 are single parents with an average of 3.2 dependents;
- of those not funded and who do not attend, 60% have average annual incomes below $10,000 while average educational costs are over $10,300 for students with families; and
- over 40% are heads of the households with dependents who wish to enter postsecondary study for the first time.

We speculate that many discard education as a viable option because these students or their parents cannot afford high loan debt in addition to the cost of maintaining their families.

Consequently for Fiscal Year 1991, we have requested an increment of $825.0 in order to expand the existing SEIG grant program to meet the needs of about 800 eligible grant applicants. Current funds ($120.0 in federal dollars matched by the State) are sufficient for only 150 grant awards. In light of our request, the Governor has recommended a $500.0 increase for SEIG for Fiscal Year 1991.

Both the expansion of the SEIG program and the tuition waiver program as proposed in Senate Bill 363 could be a promising means of generating revenue to the State. In diminishing economic barriers to low-income, at-risk individuals, most of whom come from our more rural areas, and by enabling them through college study to join the ranks of a trained workforce - you are enhancing their ability to contribute to Alaska's economy. Both the individual and the State benefit.

I hope this information is of interest.

Enclosure

SUMMARY PREFACE

In November of last year, the American Council on Education and the Education Commission of the States held a symposium which brought together representatives of nearly 30 educational organizations to address the issues of early intervention and awareness in education. The result of this meeting was the publication of "Certainty of Opportunity," a paper expressing their concern regarding the national trend toward educational stagnation in certain socio-economic and racial groups.

Their thrust was to encourage and develop programs to alert young students and their parents to the value and availability of postsecondary education to increase high school retention and postsecondary attendance.

Their motivation is starkly apparent in light of the facts and the fears they shared:

> "In 1950, there were 17 Americans working to support each retired person. By 1992, the ratio will be only three to one, and one of the three workers will be Black, Hispanic, Asian, or Native American. Of the 3.6 million children who entered kindergarten in 1988 (the high school class of 2001), about one-third are minority students. One-quarter of the children were born in poverty."

Because of these changes, the common expectation is for increased dropout rates. Without early intervention "in the lives of at-risk students, a significant percentage of the class of 2001 will be alienated by 6th grade and on the streets by age 16." Not only will they be likely to live in poverty but will become what has been termed "non-citizens--individuals who do not work, pay taxes, vote, or concern themselves with others, but instead drain resources."

The symposium report cites Stanford Universities' Henry Levin's estimate of "several years ago that the cost of school dropouts, current ages 25-34, amounted conservatively to $77 billion every year: $71 billion in lost tax revenues; $3 billion for welfare and unemployment; and $3 billion for crime prevention." The report further points out that "it costs states more to keep an individual in prison for one year than . . . to pay for four years of college."

Another compelling fact which impacts on both the personal and national levels is that: "The income gap between students who complete high school and those who graduate from college has widened significantly. In the early 1970's, the gap in salaries between a 30 year old man with a high school degree and one with a college degree was 16 percent. Today, that gap is 50 percent.

In regards to grant aid aimed at providing a "certainty of opportunity" for at-risk students the report had this to say:

> "The recent trend towards dependence on loans versus grants is a major obstacle for low-income students, who may perceive low future earnings potential. This practice also ignores the bias that many cultures have against borrowing."

To further complicate the situation, it is the perception of some that there is a vast, untapped pool of resources available to students who have the wherewithal to access them, and to a certain extent this is true. However, much of these funds are tied to specific schools, ethnic groups, fraternal orders, and religious organizations. Most of this unused money is not portable.

The actual process of discovering aid can have financial barriers as well. "Independent consultants are providing admissions and financial aid information that students and parents feel they are unable to get from the institutions themselves. There is a clear demand for these services for which individuals may pay up to $1,000."

Family assistance and support may also be lacking in this search process. "Most parents of at-risk children want nothing more than for their children to succeed, but they often lack the tools necessary to help them through the education process . . Many . . . do not have positive memories of school and may have dropped out themselves. They may not understand the value of education."

#3141T

STATE OF ALASKA

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

ALASKA COMMISSION ON POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

P.O BOX FP
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0599
PHONE: (907) 465-2854

M E M O R A N D U M

JAN 12 1990

TO: The Honorable Jay Kerttula
Alaska State Senate

FROM: Jane Byers Maynard, Executive Director JBM
Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education

SUBJECT: Senate Bill 363

DATE: January 11, 1990

I have had the opportunity to review Senate Bill 363 and personally appreciate your efforts to address the problem of access to higher education for low-income students. Our Commission has established as a priority concern, the needs of this same population group, and seeks to package State grants with loans so that low-income students can have the incentive and the means to access postsecondary education.

If these students can be made aware early on at the elementary and secondary levels that access to college is a reality, the result would be increased retention and academic achievement at the secondary level, with reduced reliance upon remedial study and ultimate success at the postsecondary level. Two means to achieve this goal are through the provision of suitable financial assistance programs and through free tuition and fee options.

While the University of Alaska can provide specific fiscal impact data for Senate Bill 363 through the University's Financial Aid and Institutional Research offices, the enclosed information from our Commission may be of interest as it relates to the financial status and needs of the students addressed by Senate Bill 363. This information gives a profile of Alaska's State Educational Incentive Grant (SEIG) Program applicants who apply to our agency each year for grant funds.

This low-income target audience, which includes both independent and dependent students, can be characterized as follows:

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We speculate that many discard education as a viable option because these students or their parents cannot afford high loan debt in addition to the cost of maintaining their families.

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I hope this information is of interest.

Enclosure

RECEIVED

1989-90
ALASKA STATE EDUCATIONAL INCENTIVE GRANT PROGRAM

This application is for attendance between September 1, 1989 and August 31, 1990 or in the case of vocational students, for attendance between July 1, 1989 and June 30, 1990.

SEIG applications and FAF Needs Analysis Reports must be postmarked by May 31, 1989. SECONDARY EDUCATI

1. Last Name: OE	First Name: DON	Middle Name: SON	2. Sex: ☐ Female ☑ Male	3. Social Security Number: 574-54-2951
4. Permanent Mailing Address (If not in Alaska, attach an explanation.): 3211 Spalding Cir		City or Town: Anchorage	State: AK	Zip Code: 99507
5. Current Mailing Address: 3921 Baltimore Ave Can be reached at current address until: 8/31/89		City or Town: Philadelphia	State: PA	Zip Code: 19104
6. Permanent Home Telephone: 907) 349-6662	Current Home Telephone: 215) 387-2337	7. Date of Birth: Mo. 9 Day 26 Year 67	8. Marital Status: ☑ Single ☐ Married	9. Permanent Resident of Alaska since: Mo. 11 Year 74
10. Enter the total number and ages of your dependents: (Do not count yourself) Number 0 Ages:		11. Are you a U.S. citizen or National? ☑ Yes ☐ No Registered Alien No.		12. Are you: ☐ Dependent ☑ Independent
13. Name of Educational Institution for Grant Period: University of Pennsylvania			14. Commission Use Only: FICE 3378 School Type: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	
Address of Educational Institution: 100 College Hall		City or Town: Phila.	State: PA	Zip Code: 19104
15. Type of tuition you will pay for grant period: ☐ Resident ☐ Non-Resident ☑ No Differential		16. Dates of attendance for which grant is requested: From: Mo. 9 Day 1 Yr. 89 To: Mo. 5 Day 15 Yr. 90		
17. Check each term you will attend during period for which grant applies: Quarters: ☐ Fall 89 ☐ Winter 90 ☐ Spring 90 ☐ Summer 90 Semesters: ☑ Fall 89 ☑ Spring 90 ☐ Summer 90 ☐ OR Vocational		18. Specify number of each credit hours you will be enrolled for during each term: 15 Fall ___ Winter 15 Spring ___ Summer Voc-Tech Students specify # of clock hours per week:		
19. Expected Degree: ☐ Associate ☑ Bachelor's ☐ Diploma ☐ Certificate	20. Specify Class Standing: ☐ Freshman ☐ Junior ☐ Sophomore ☑ Senior		21. Major Course of Study. Specify: BSEcon - Fin/Acct & BAS Transportation 22. Estimated Date of Graduation: Month 5 Year 1990	
23. Are you in default on an Alaska State Student Loan? ☐ Yes ☑ No	24. Do you owe a refund on a grant previously received under the Pell Grant, Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant, or the State Educational Incentive Grant Program? ☐ Yes ☑ No		25. Are you in default on a loan made, insured or guaranteed under the National Direct Student Loan Act or Guaranteed Student Loan Program for attendance at the institution in which you are or will be enrolled? ☐ Yes ☑ No	
26. Any prior degrees, certificates, or licenses and dates received: (If none, enter 'none.') none				

27. College Expenses: 88 59 4B		Com. Use	28. Financial aid & other sources for period:		Com. Use
Tuition Fees	$ 13,000	12750	PELL Grant	$ 1,000	1000
Room & Board	$ 4,200	5157	Alaska Student Loan	$ 5,500	
Books & Supplies	$ 1,000	405	WICHE	$ Ø	
Transportation	$ 2,000	2000	Other Educ. Loans	$ 2,000	2000
Personal	$ 500	1282	Other Scholar. & Grants	$ 4,000	4000
Miscellaneous	$ 1,000	—	VA Benefits	$ Ø	
			Other (Specify):	$ Ø	
Total:	$ 21,700	21594	Total:	$ 12,500	7000

29. While in school, will you live (check one): ☐ With Relatives ☑ On Campus ☐ Off Campus

30. Do you have a 1988-89 grant under this program? ☐ Yes ☑ No.

31. Did you submit the Financial Aid Form (FAF) to CSS? ☑ Yes Date 3/19/89 ☐ No. See shaded box and #8 on reverse side.

32. Have you applied for a 1989-90 Alaska Student Loan? ☑ Yes Date: 5/15/89 ☐ No

33. Are you attending school under the Western Undergraduate Exchange (WUE) Program? ☐ Yes ☑ No

34. Will you be enrolled as a full-time student in good standing during the period for which this grant is requested? ☑ Yes ☐ No

Warning: The assistance applied for herein may be provided in part by the United States and the State of Alaska. Any person who knowingly makes a false or misleading statement on this form shall be subject to prosecution under provision of U.S. Criminal Code and Alaska Statute.

I certify that each of the foregoing statements is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I further certify that any funds received under the Alaska State Educational Incentive Grant Program will be used solely for expenses related to my attendance at the educational institution listed on this application.

I authorize the educational institution to release that information contained in my educational records that may be required by the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education in determining my eligibility for an Alaska State Educational Incentive Grant.

35. Signed: Signature of Student Borrower (in ink): Don Choe   Date 5/16/89

FOR SEIG OFFICE USE ONLY

Approved	Incomplete: (Items)	Application Denied. Reasons:	Processed:	
Jm			Expenses 21594 Sources 7000 Date 7-14-89	Expenses ___ Sources ___ Date ___

Mail the completed application to SEIG Program, Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education, Box FP, Juneau, Alaska 99811.

05-046-84 (Rev. 12/88)

11130 - 325 - 3222

3156 0 175

CHOE DON

Section F — Student's (... ...se's) Expected Income & Benefits

	Calendar Year 1988			Summer 1989	School Year 1989-90
38. 1988 income earned from work	$ 4000		43. Income earned from work by you	$ 4000	$ 0
39. 1988 income earned from work by spouse	$ 0		44. Income earned from work by your spouse	$ 0	$ 0
40. 1988 other taxable income	$ 0				

Section I — Information about Parents

Check: [x] father [ ] stepfather [ ] legal guardian [ ] other (Explain in Section P)

Name: Chun Chin Choe

Street address: 931 E. 20th Ave, Apt. D

City, State, Zip: Anchorage, AK 99501

Occupation/Employer: Black Angus Steak House

62. As of today, parents' current marital status is: (Check only one box.) [ ] single [x] married [ ] separated [ ] divorced [ ] widowed

63. Age of the older parent is 59

AK

COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE
THE COLLEGE BOARD

FINANCIAL AID FORM NEED ANALYSIS REPORT - ACADEMIC YEAR 1989-90

CONFIDENTIAL

Student's Information

Last Name	First Name	M.I.	Social Security Number	Marital Status
CHOE	DON	S	574-54-2951	UNMARRIED

931 E 20TH AVE APT D
ANCHORAGE AK 99501

Telephone Number	Age	Year in College	Family Members	Number in College	Dependency Status
907-272-6113	22	4	-	-	DEPENDENT

Parents' Information

Marital Status	Family Members	Total Number in College	Parents in College	Others in College
MARRIED	3	1	0	1

CSS

CSS Identification Number	CSS Code	Type	Receipt Date	FAFNAR Date
W219001	0276	ORIGINAL	04-03-89	04-11-89

Need Analysis Computation

	Congressional Methodology: Parents' Contribution		Student's Contribution		Pell SAI: Parents'	Student's
	REGULAR		REGULAR		REGULAR	REGULAR
INCOME						
AGI/Taxable Income	12240		5390		12240	5390
Total Untaxed Income & Benefits	0		0		0	0
Total Income	12240		5390		12240	5390
ALLOWANCES						
U.S. Income Tax	499		476		499	476
State and Other Taxes	367		0		367	---
F.I.C.A. Tax	681		405		---	---
Medical & Dental Expenses	388		---		0	---
Elementary & Secondary Tuition	0		---		0	---
Employment Allowance	0		---		0	---
Standard Maint. Allowance	11130		---		8400	---
Available Taxable Income	---		---		---	---
Taxable Income Contribution	---		---		---	---
Total Untaxed Income & Benefits	---		---		---	---
Calculated Available Income	---		3156		---	---
Available Income	-5825		[illegible]		2936	4914
ASSETS						
Cash & Bank Accounts	1700		500		1700	500
Home Equity	0		0		0	0
Other Real Estate & Invest. Equity	0		0		0	0
Adj. Business & Farm Net Worth	0		0		0	0
Net Worth	1700		500		1700	500
Asset Protection Allowance	55400		---		1700	---
Discretionary Net Worth	-53700		500		0	500
Conversion Percentage	6.0%		35.0%		5.0%	33.0%
Income Supplement	-3222		175		0	---
CONTRIBUTION						
Adjusted Available Income	-4047		---		---	---
Total Contribution	0		3331		327	1151
Number in College	1		---		1	---
Contribution for Student	0		3331		327	1151
From Income Analysis	-182		3156		327	986
From Asset Analysis	182		175		0	165

Expense Budgets and Estimates of Need

Housing:

Congressional Methodology	1.	2.	3.	Adjustments
Duration of Budget	9 MOS			
Tuition & Fees				
Books and Supplies				
Living Expenses				
Dependent Care				
Total Expenses				
Student	3331			
Parents	0			
Family	3331			
Estimated Financial Need				

Unassessed VA Benefits	0			
Pell Grant				
State				

RECEIVED

POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

Pell Grant Program

Released to Pell	Original SAI	(Parents' & Student's)	Subsequent SAI
YES	1478	REGULAR / REGULAR	

Monthly Parents'/Student's Contribution Adjustment (CM)

9 Months	REGULAR = 0.
More than 9 Months	REGULAR = 0.

U.S. Department of Education (Title IV) Verification

U.S.E.D. Reject Codes

Alternate Student's Contribution / Alternate Parents' Contribution

	Using 1989-90 Resources: Primary	Secondary	Using Institutional Options: Primary	Secondary	Data Used	Options
Congressional Methodology	[illegible]					

0276

27. PAR. PRIM. ANALYSIS CALCULATED BY 10%+.
U ".TAX = 501; REPT. USED.

73. PRIM. ANALYSIS CALCULATED
. TAX = 66; REPT. USED.

32. PAR. 1989 INCOME GT 88 BY 2000+.

75. STU. 1988 U.S. TAX GT CALCULATED

STUDENT'S IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION / **STUDENT'S OTHER INFORMATION**

Date of Birth	Title	State of Residence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Date Completed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
09-26-67	1	AK	11-74	YES		SINGLE		FULL	4TH	06	05-90	NO	YES	2926	NO	NO

STUDENT'S STATUS / **STUDENT'S HOUSEHOLD** / **PARENT'S HOUSEHOLD & OTHER**

Born Before 1-1-66?	U.S. Veteran?	Parents Dead?	Dependents?	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO								-, -, -	3	1	MARRIED

PARENT'S HOUSEHOLD & OTHER (continued)

Age Older Parent	State of Residence	Other Parent Works?	[illegible]
59	AK	NO	NO
			0

1988 INCOME & EXPENSE INFORMATION

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Other
[illegible]	COMP 1040	1	5390	476	0	Student 5390	Spouse 0	0	0	0	0
[illegible]	COMP 1040	2	12240	499	0	Father 9069	Mother 0	0	0	0	0

1988 INCOME & EXPENSE INFORMATION (continued)

Medical & Dental Expenses	Elementary & Secondary Tuition	1988 Untaxed Income & Benefits
200	0/0	4000
1000	0/0	20000

ASSET INFORMATION

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Student (& Spouse)	500	0				0				0		
Parents	1700	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	

STUDENT'S (& SPOUSE'S) EXPECTED INCOME & BENEFITS (7-1-89 to 6-30-90)

VA Benefits	Amount	Months		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G.I. Bill	0		Summer	4000	0	0	0
VEAP	0		School year	0	0	0	0
Other	0						

STUDENT'S FINANCIAL AID PREFERENCES

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
09-89	05-90	BOTH	YES		NO	NO	YES	16500	5500	8%	09-88	05-89	3

STUDENT'S COLLEGES & PROGRAMS & OTHER INFORMATION

Other College Codes	Tape-Date Agency	[illegible]	[illegible]
2926		Student YES / Student's Spouse NO / Father YES / Mother YES / Date Completed 03-27-89	Divorced/Sep'd. NO / Explanations NO / Business/Farm NO

5369

-3-18-07 MILLDEW *

1989 - 1990

ALASKA STUDENT LOAN APPLICATION

This application to be used for the 1989–90 year only. If you will be attending a Voc-Tech school, attendance must begin on or after July 1, 1989, but before June 30, 1990. If you will be attending a college or university, to be used from Fall 1989 through Summer 1990.

ALASKA STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM, BOX FP, JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-[illegible]

WARNING: This [illegible] applied for herein may be [illegible] by the State of Alaska. Any person who knowingly makes a false or misleading statement on this form shall be subject to prosecution under provision of Alaska Statute.

PART A – TO BE COMPLETED BY STUDENT BORROWER. "IMPORTANT" READ THE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.

Student Borrower's Last Name: Choe | First Name: Don | Middle Name: Son | 2. Social Security Number: 574-54-295[illegible]

1. Permanent Mailing Address: 3211 Spalding Cir. | City or Town: Anchorage | State: AK | 9950[illegible]

Current Mailing Address: 3901 Spruce St., Box 7 | City or Town: Philadelphia | State: PA | 1910[illegible]

3. Date of Birth: Mo. 9 Day 26 Yr. 67 | 6. State of Permanent Residence: AK | Beginning: Mo. 11 Yr. 74 | 7. Area Code/Home Telephone: Permanent (907) 349-6662 | Area Code/Home Telephone: 215 243 8043

8. Enter the total number and ages of your dependents: No. ∅ Ages

9. U.S. Citizen or National: ☑ Yes ☐ No — If no, give Alien Type ____ Number ____

10. Name of Educational Institution: Univ. of Pennsylvania

11. Commission Use Only — School Code

Address of Educational Institution: 100 College Hall | City or Town: Phila. | PA | 19104

12. Check each term you will attend during year for which loan applies: Quarters: Fall 89 ☐ Winter 90 ☐ Spring 90 ☐ Summer 90 ☐ | Semesters: Fall 89 ☑ Spring 90 ☑ Summer 90 ☐ | Trimesters: Fall 89 ☐ Spring 90 ☐ Summer 90 ☐ | Vocational

13. Type of tuition you will pay for loan period (See instructions): Resident ☐ Non-Resident ☐ No Differential ☑

14. Date of Attendance for which loan is requested: (2) From Mo. 9 Day 1 Yr. 89 To Mo. 5 Day 15 Yr. 90

15. Academic year of study for which loan applies (check one): UNDERGRADUATE Fresh. ☐ Soph. ☐ Junior ☐ Senior ☑ 5th Year ☐ | GRADUATE 1st ☐ 2nd ☐ 3rd ☐ 4th ☐

16. Degree or Certificate being sought (Associate, BS, BA, MA, PhD, Diploma, etc.): BSEcon & BAS.

17. Estimated date of graduation: Mo. 5 Yr. 1990

18. Major course of study (Specify): FIN/ACCT & Transportation

19. List any prior degrees, certificates, or licenses and dates received: None

20. Estimated cost of education for the loan period		Com. Use
Tuition/Fees	$12,000	12750
Room & Board	$4,000	5157
Books & Supplies	$4,000	405
SUBTOTAL LOAN ITEMS	$20,000	18312
Transportation	$1,500	
Personal	$∅	1,282
TOTAL	$21,500	21094

21. Financial aid & other sources for loan period		Com. Use
BEOG, PELL Grant	$2,000	1500
Parents	$∅	
Student Savings	$3,000	
Other Educ. Loans	$∅	
Other Scholar. & Grants	$4,000	
WICHE	$∅	
VA Benefits	$∅	
Other	$∅	
TOTAL	$9,000	

22. Amount of loan requested: $5,500

23. While in school, will you live (check one): ☐ With Parents or Guardian ☑ On Campus Dormitory ☐ Off Campus

24. Do you have a previous loan under this program? ☑ Yes ☐ No

25. If yes, did you receive funding during the [illegible] loan year? ☑ Yes (You need not have reference forms completed) ☐ No (You must have reference forms completed)

26. Are you (check one — see instructions): Dependent ☐ Independent ☑

27. Student status during loan period: Full-time ☑ Part-time ☐

28. Have you/will you apply during the loan period for [illegible]: WICHE ☐ Yes ☑ No | WUE ☐ Yes ☑ No

29. My signature below certifies that I have read, understand and agree to the conditions and [illegible] stated in the Student Certification and Statement of Educational Purpose printed on reverse side of this application. In the absence of a Notary Public or other official to administer an oath, I personally certify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true.*

CAUTION: Applications must be accompanied by four completed reference forms. (Forms are attached to the rear of this application packet. The borrower is responsible for obtaining and [illegible] these [illegible] with this loan application.)

Signed: Legal Signature of Student Borrower (in ink): [signature] | Dated: 4/13/89 | Location Signed (City & State): Phila., PA

PART B – FOR ALASKA STUDENT LOAN OFFICE USE ONLY

Application Incomplete: No adjustment needed

21094
9000
12094

18312
500
17812

12,044
1500
10,544

Application Denied: Reasons

ENTERED APR 24 1989

Loan approved: Total 5500 | By: RA | Date: 4-24-89

Total | By | Date

RECEIVED APR 17 1989 STUDENT FINANCIAL AID

ENTERED APR 20 1989

*Under AS [illegible], a person who makes a false sworn certification which they do not believe to be true, under penalty of perjury is guilty of perjury.
Form 05-007-[illegible] (Rev. 12/88)

RETURN TO THE ALASKA STUDENT LOAN OFFICE

RECEIVED

1989-90
ALASKA STATE EDUCATIONAL INCENTIVE GRANT PROGRAM

This application is for attendance between September 1, 1989 and August 31, 1990 or in the case of vocational students, for attendance between July 1, 1989 and June 30, 1990. POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

SEIG applications and FAF Needs Analysis Reports must be postmarked by May 31, 1989.

1. Last Name	First Name	Middle Name	2. Sex	3. Social Security Number
JOI...	PAUL	MICHEAL	☐ Female ☒ Male	574-72-5094

4. Permanent Mailing Address (If not in Alaska, attach an explanation.)	City or Town	State	Zip Code
P.O. BOX 103	ANGOON	ALASKA	99820
5. Current Mailing Address	City or Town	State	Zip Code
1297 SEWARD AVE. Can be reached at current address until: MAY 5, 1989	SITKA	ALASKA	99835

6. Permanent Home Telephone: (907) 788-3623 | Current Home Telephone: (907) 747-9983
7. Date of Birth: Mo. 6 Day 22 Year 71
8. Marital Status: ☒ Single ☐ Married
9. Permanent Resident of Alaska since: Mo. 09 Year 74

10. Enter the total number and ages of your dependents: (Do not count yourself) Number 0 Ages: 0
11. Are you a U.S. citizen or National? ☒ Yes ☐ No Registered Alien No. ______
12. Are you: ☒ Dependent ☐ Independent

13. Name of Educational Institution for Grant Period: ALASKA PACIFIC UNIVERSITY
14. Commission Use Only: FICE ~~1001~~ 1061 School Type: 1, 2, 3/4, 5

Address of Educational Institution	City or Town	State	Zip Code
4101 UNIVERSITY DRIVE	ANCHORAGE	ALASKA	99508-4672

15. Type of tuition you will pay for grant period: ☐ Resident ☐ Non-Resident ☒ No Differential
16. Dates of attendance for which grant is requested: From: Mo. 8 Day 15 Yr. 89 To: Mo. 6 Day 1 Yr. ~~89~~ 90

17. Check each term you will attend during period for which grant applies:
Quarters: ☐ Fall 89 ☐ Winter 90 ☐ Spring 90 ☐ Summer 90
Semesters: ☒ Fall 89 ☒ Spring 90 ☐ Summer 90 ☐ OR Vocational
18. Specify number of each credit hours you will be enrolled for during each term: 15 Fall 15 Winter 15 Spring — Summer
Voc-Tech Students specify # of clock hours per week: ______

19. Expected Degree: ☐ Associate ☒ Bachelor's ☐ Diploma ☐ Certificate
20. Specify Class Standing: ☒ Freshman ☐ Junior ☐ Sophomore ☐ Senior
21. Major Course of Study. Specify: FORIEGN LANG / BUSINESS
22. Estimated Date of Graduation: Month 06 Year 93

23. Are you in default on an Alaska State Student Loan? ☐ Yes ☒ No
24. Do you owe a refund on a grant previously received under the Pell Grant, Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant, or the State Educational Incentive Grant Program? ☐ Yes ☒ No
25. Are you in default on a loan made, insured or guaranteed under the National Direct Student Loan Act or Guaranteed Student Loan Program for attendance at the institution in which you are or will be enrolled? ☐ Yes ☒ No

26. List any prior degrees, certificates, or licenses and dates received: (If none, enter 'none.')
NONE

27. College Expenses: 39 10 SA		Com. Use	28. Financial aid & other sources for period:		Com. Use
Tuition Fees	$ 5,800	5930	PELL Grant	$ Ø	
Room & Board	$ 1935	3770	Alaska Student Loan	$ 5,500	
Books & Supplies	$ 200	500	WICHE	$ Ø	
Transportation	$ 300	90	Other Educ. Loans	$ Ø	
Personal	$ 150	1100	Other Scholar. & Grants	$ Ø	
Miscellaneous	$ 500	—	VA Benefits	$ Ø	
			Other (Specify):	$ Ø	
Total:	$ 8985	11390	Total:	$ 5,500	Ø

29. While in school, will you live (check one): ☐ With Relatives ☒ On Campus ☐ Off Campus
30. Do you have a 1988-89 grant under this program? ☐ Yes ☒ No.
31. Did you submit the Financial Aid Form (FAF) to CSS? ☒ Yes Date 4-18-89 ☐ No. See shaded box and #8 on reverse side.

32. Have you applied for a 1988-89 Alaska Student Loan? ☒ Yes Date: 4-18-89 ☐ No
33. Are you attending school under the Western Undergraduate Exchange (WUE) Program? ☐ Yes ☒ No
34. Will you be enrolled as a full-time student in good standing during the period for which this grant is requested? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Warning: The assistance applied for herein may be provided in part by the United States and the State of Alaska. Any person who knowingly makes a false or misleading statement on this form shall be subject to prosecution under provision of U.S. Criminal Code and Alaska Statute.

I certify that each of the foregoing statements is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I further certify that any funds received under the Alaska State Educational Incentive Grant Program will be used solely for expenses related to my attendance at the educational institution listed on this application.

I authorize the educational institution to release that information contained in my educational records that may be required by the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education in determining my eligibility for an Alaska State Educational Incentive Grant.

35. Signed: Signature of Student Borrower (in ink): Paul Johnson | Date: April 18, 1989

FOR SEIG OFFICE USE ONLY

Application Incomplete: (Items)	Application Denied. Reasons:	Processed:	
23 TSK		Expenses 11390	Expenses ______
		Sources Ø	Sources ______
		Date 6-19-89	Date ______

Mail the completed application to SEIG Program, Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education, Box FP, Juneau, Alaska 99811.

15-046-84 (Rev. 12/88)

23240 ~~777~~ ~~5828~~ -1686
·1179
~~2719~~ ~~875~~ ~~35~~

COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE
THE COLLEGE BOARD

FINANCIAL AID FORM NEED ANALYSIS REPORT - ACADEMIC YEAR 1989-90
CONFIDENTIAL

STUDENT'S INFORMATION

Last Name	First Name	M.I.	Social Security Number	Marital Status
JOHNSON	PAUL	M	574-72-5094	UNMARRIED
PO BOX 108				
ANGOON	AK 99820			

Telephone Number	Age	Year in College	Family Members	Number in College	Dependency Status
907-788-3125	18	1	–	–	DEPENDENT

PARENTS' INFORMATION

Marital Status	Family Members	Total Number In College	Parents In College	Others In College
MARRIED	8	1	0	1

CSS

CSS Identification Number	CSS Code	Type	Receipt Date	FAFNAR Date
W608121 17751	0276	REVISED	06-19-89	06-27-89

NEED ANALYSIS COMPUTATION

		Congressional Methodology: Parents' Contribution		Congressional Methodology: Student's Contribution		Pell SAI: Parents'	Pell SAI: Student's
		REGULAR		REGULAR		REGULAR	REGULAR
INCOME	AGI/Taxable Income	27364		0		27364	0
	Total Untaxed Income & Benefits	0		0		0	0
	Total Income	27364		0		27364	0
ALLOWANCES	U S Income Tax	0		0		0	0
	State and Other Taxes 2-0%	547		0		547	---
	F I C A Tax	2626		0		---	---
	Medical & Dental Expenses	0		---		0	---
	Elementary & Secondary Tuition	0		---		0	---
	Employment Allowance	2130		---		1500	---
	Standard Maint. Allowance	23240		---		17900	---
	Available Taxable Income	---		---		---	---
	Taxable Income Contribution	---		---		---	---
	Total Untaxed Income & Benefits	---		---		---	---
	Calculated Available Income	---		0		---	---
	Available/Discretionary Income	-1179		700		7417	0
ASSETS	Cash & Bank Accounts	0		0		0	0
	Home Equity	0		0		0	0
	Other Real Estate & Invest. Equity	0		0		0	0
	Adj. Business & Farm Net Worth	0		0		0	0
	Net Worth	0		0		0	0
	Asset Protection Allowance	28100		---		0	---
	Discretionary Net Worth	-28100		0		0	0
	Conversion Percentage	6.0%		35.0%		5.0%	33.0%
	Income Supplement	-1686		0		0	---
CONTRIBUTION	Adjusted Available Income	-2865		---		---	---
	Total Contribution	0		700		864	0
	Number In College	1		---		1	---
	Contribution for Student	0*		700*		E 864*	E 0
	From Income Analysis	-259		700		864	0
	From Asset Analysis	259		0		0	0

EXPENSE BUDGETS AND ESTIMATES OF NEED

CONGRESSIONAL METHODOLOGY

	Housing:	1.	2.	3.	Adjustments
Expense Budget	Duration of Budget	9 MOS			
	Tuition & Fees				
	Books and Supplies				
	Living Expenses				
	Dependent Care				
	Total Expenses				
Total Contribution From	Student	700			
	Parents	0			
	Family	700			
Estimated Financial Need					
Resources & Estimated Awards	Unassessed VA Benefits	0			
	Pell Grant				
	State				

PELL GRANT PROGRAM

Released to Pell	Original SAI	Current Analysis Type (Parents' / Student's)	Subsequent SAI
YES	2507	REGULAR / REGULAR	E 864

MONTHLY PARENTS'/STUDENT'S CONTRIBUTION ADJUSTMENT (CM)

1-9 Months	REGULAR = 0.
More than 9 Months	REGULAR = 0.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Title IV) VERIFICATION

*U.S.E.D. VERIFICATION REQUIRED:R

U.S.E.D. REJECT CODES

ALTERNATE STUDENT'S CONTRIBUTION / ALTERNATE PARENTS' CONTRIBUTION

	Using 1989-90 Resources: Primary	Using 1989-90 Resources: Secondary	Using Institutional Options: Primary	Using Institutional Options: Secondary	Data Used	Options
Congressional Methodology	700	---	---	---		
Total Pell SAI	--	---	---	---		

0276

JOHNSON PAUL M
574-72-5094

22. PARENTS' AGI AND DERIVED AGI (Q.69A-E MINUS F= 29296) DIFFER BY 1000+.

27. PAR. PRIM. ANALYSIS CALCULATED U.S.TAX = 1015: REPT. USED.

21. PAR. AGI AT LEAST 3000 LT WAGES.

28. PARENTS' 1988 U.S. TAX LT 80% OF CALCULATED TAX: REPORTED USED.

32. PAR. 1989 INCOME GT 88 BY 2000+.

46. PAR. INT./DIV. GT 15% ON CASH, SAVINGS, INVESTMENTS.

50. NO HOME ASSETS IN Q.83: PURCHASE REPORTED IN Q.88.

RECEIVED

JUL 03 1989

POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

STUDENT'S IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION / STUDENT'S OTHER INFORMATION

Date of Birth	Title	State of Residence	Date of Residence	U.S. Citizen	[illegible]	Marital Status	High School Code	Enrollment Status	Year in College	Study Code	Date Degree Completed	Bachelor Degree 7-1-89	Previous Colleges	Previous College Codes	Dislocated Worker	Displaced Homemaker
06-22-71	1	AK	09-74	YES		SINGLE	020865	FULL	1ST	04	06-93	NO	NO		NO	NO

STUDENT'S STATUS

Born Before 1-1-667	U.S. Veteran?	Parents' Dead?	Legal Dependents?	Tax Exempt 1987?	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tax Exemption 1989?
NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES								

STUDENT'S HOUSEHOLD

Family Members	Number in College	Age Groups
		2. 3. 1

PARENT'S HOUSEHOLD & OTHER

Members	Number in College	Marital Status
8	1	MARRIED

PARENT'S HOUSEHOLD & OTHER (continued)

Age Older Parent	State of Residence	Dislocated Worker	Displaced Homemaker
38	AK	NO	NO

1988 INCOME & EXPENSE INFORMATION

	U.S. Tax Figures	Number of Exemptions	IRS Income	U.S. Income Tax Paid	Itemized Deductions	Income from Work		Social Security	AFDC/ADC	Child Support	Other
Student & Spouse	NOT FILED	1	0	0	0	Student 0	Spouse 0	0	0	0	0
Parents	COMP 1040	8	27364	0	0	Father 9896	Mother 25073	0	0	0	0

1988 INCOME & EXPENSE INFORMATION (continued)

Medical & Dental Expenses	Elementary & Secondary Tuition	1988 Total Expected Income & Benefits
0	0/0	0
0	0/0	31000

ASSET INFORMATION

	Cash, Savings, & Checking	Home Worth	Home Owed	Year	Price	Other Real Estate Worth	Other Real Estate Owed	Investments Worth	Investments Owed	Business and Farm Worth	Business and Farm Owed	Farm?
Student & Spouse	0	0	0			0	0	90	[illegible]	0	0	NO
Parents	0	0	0	1970	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NO

STUDENT'S (& SPOUSE'S) EXPECTED INCOME & BENEFITS (7-1-89 to 6-30-90)

VA Benefits	Amount	Months		Earnings Student	Earnings Spouse	Other Taxable Income	Nontaxable Income & Benefits
G.I. Bill			Summer	900	0	0	0
VEAP			School year	0	0	0	0
Other							

STUDENT'S FINANCIAL AID PREFERENCES

Financial Aid from	Financial Aid through	Work or Loan?	Continued Employment Student?	Continued Employment Spouse?	Loan Default?	Owe Refund?	GSL Interest	GSL Unpaid Balance	GSL Recent Balance	GSL Interest Rate	GSL Loan Period from	GSL Loan Period through	GSL Class Level
8-89	06-89	NONE	NO		NO	NO	YES	0	0		00-00	00-00	

STUDENT'S COLLEGES & PROGRAMS & OTHER INFORMATION

Other College Codes	"Tape-Only" Agency	FAF Signatures & Date		Other Information?	
4201		Student YES	Student's Spouse NO	Divorced/Sep'd	NO
		Father YES	Mother YES	Explanations	NO
		Date Completed 04-18-89		Business/Farm	NO

94

21916F4 • DX78P4750 • 306302

5-19-89 #3 ? | P.O. Patti

NEW

1988 - 1989
ALASKA STUDENT LOAN APPLICATION

PART A - TO BE COMPLETED BY STUDENT BORROWER. IMPORTANT: READ THE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

JOHNSON | PAUL | MICHEAL | 574-72-5094.

P.O. BOX 108 | ANGOON | ALASKA | 99820

1293 SEWARD AVENUE | SITKA | ALASKA | 99835

ALASKA PACIFIC UNIVERSITY

4101 UNIVERSITY DRIVE | ANCHORAGE | ALASKA | 99508-4672

B.S. | 1993 | BUSINESS / FOREIGN LANGUAGES

None

89 90 SB		
Tuition/Fees	5,200	5930
Room & Board	1,935	3370
Books & Supplies	200	500
	2,935	10200
Transportation	300	490
Personal	150	1100
Total	8,315	11370

	Applied for / 1500
	N/A
Student Savings	N/A
Other Student Loans	Applied for
	Applied for
	N/A
	N/A
	N/A
Total	1500

1,8000 5,500

April 18, 1989 | Sitka, Alaska

PART B - FOR ALASKA STUDENT LOAN OFFICE USE ONLY

11370
500
9700

10200
500
9700

ENTERED MAY 17 1989

RECEIVED MAY 08 1989

ENTERED MAY 12 1989

NO ADJUSTMENT NEEDED
RA. 5.89

5500
RA
5-17-89

RETURN TO THE ALASKA STUDENT LOAN OFFICE

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

1989-90

ALASKA STATE EDUCATIONAL INCENTIVE GRANT PROGRAM

...ARY EDUCATI...

This application is for attendance between September 1, 1989 and August 31, 1990 or in the case of vocational students, for attendance between July 1, 1989 and June 30, 1990.

SEIG applications and FAF Needs Analysis Reports must be postmarked by May 31, 1989. ...ONDARY EDUCATI...

1. Last Name: Lamme' | First Name: Donna | Middle Name: Ululani
2. Sex: ☑ Female ☐ Male
3. Social Security Number: 576-64-4840
4. Permanent Mailing Address (If not in Alaska, attach an explanation.): 74 Farewell #5 | City or Town: Fairbanks | State: AK | Zip Code: 99701
5. Current Mailing Address: 74 Farewell #5 | City or Town: Fairbanks | State: AK | Zip Code: 99701

Can be reached at current address until:

6. Permanent Home Telephone: (907) 456-8323 | Current Home Telephone: (907) 456-8323
7. Date of Birth: Mo. 3 Day 2 Year 53
8. Marital Status: ☑ Single ☐ Married
9. Permanent Resident of Alaska since: Mo. 6 Year 77
10. Enter the total number and ages of your dependents: (Do not count yourself) Number 3 Ages: 6, 11, 14
11. Are you a U.S. citizen or National? ☑ Yes ☐ No Registered Alien No. ______
12. Are you: ☐ Dependent ☑ Independent
13. Name of Educational Institution for Grant Period: University of Alaska Fairbanks
14. Commission Use Only: FICE 1063 School Type: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Address of Educational Institution: Fairbanks, AK | City or Town: Fairbanks | State: AK | Zip Code: 99775-0702

15. Type of tuition you will pay for grant period: ☑ Resident ☐ Non-Resident ☐ No Differential
16. Dates of attendance for which grant is requested: From: Mo. 9 Day 7 Yr. 89 To: Mo. 5 Day 3 Yr. 90
17. Check each term you will attend during period for which grant applies:
    Quarters: ☐ Fall 89 ☐ Winter 90 ☐ Spring 90 ☐ Summer 90
    Semesters: ☑ Fall 89 ☑ Spring 90 ☐ Summer 90 ☐ OR Vocational
18. Specify number of each credit hours you will be enrolled for during each term: 12 Fall ___ Winter 12 Spring ___ Summer
    Voc-Tech Students specify # of clock hours per week: ______
19. Expected Degree: ☐ Associate ☑ Bachelor's ☐ Diploma ☐ Certificate
20. Specify Class Standing: ☐ Freshman ☑ Junior ☐ Sophomore ☐ Senior
21. Major Course of Study. Specify: Elementary Ed.
22. Estimated Date of Graduation: Month 12 Year 91
23. Are you in default on an Alaska State Student Loan? ☐ Yes ☑ No
24. Do you owe a refund on a grant previously received under the Pell Grant, Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant, or the State Educational Incentive Grant Program? ☐ Yes ☑ No
25. Are you in default on a loan made, insured or guaranteed under the National Direct Student Loan Act or Guaranteed Student Loan Program for attendance at the institution in which you are or will be enrolled? ☐ Yes ☑ No
26. List any prior degrees, certificates, or licenses and dates received: None

27. College Expenses: 89-90 SA		Com. Use	28. Financial aid & other sources for period:		Com. Use
Tuition Fees	$ 1332	1332	PELL Grant	$ pending	
Room & Board	$ 6000	4770	Alaska Student Loan	$ pending	
Books & Supplies	$ 500	500	WICHE	$	
Transportation	$ 1500	1012	Other Educ. Loans	$	
Personal	$ 1500	1188	Other Scholar. & Grants	$ pending	
Miscellaneous	$ 500	—	VA Benefits	$	
[illegible]		5400	Other (Specify):	$	
Total:	$ 11,332	14207	Total:	$	0

29. While in school, will you live (check one): ☐ With Relatives ☐ On Campus ☑ Off Campus
30. Do you have a 1988-89 grant under this program? ☑ Yes ☐ No.
31. Did you submit the Financial Aid Form (FAF) to CSS? ☑ Yes Date 5/5/89 ☐ No. See shaded box and #8 on reverse side.
32. Have you applied for a 1988-89 Alaska Student Loan? ☑ Yes Date: 5-5-89 ☐ No
33. Are you attending school under the Western Undergraduate Exchange (WUE) Program? ☐ Yes ☑ No
34. Will you be enrolled as a full-time student in good standing during the period for which this grant is requested? ☑ Yes ☐ No

Warning: The assistance applied for herein may be provided in part by the United States and the State of Alaska. Any person who knowingly makes a false or misleading statement on this form shall be subject to prosecution under provision of U.S. Criminal Code and Alaska Statute.

I certify that each of the foregoing statements is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I further certify that any funds received under the Alaska State Educational Incentive Grant Program will be used solely for expenses related to my attendance at the educational institution listed on this application.

I authorize the educational institution to release that information contained in my educational records that may be required by the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education in determining my eligibility for an Alaska State Educational Incentive Grant.

35. Signed: Signature of Student Borrower (in ink): Donna U. Lamme' | Date: 5-5-89

FOR SEIG OFFICE USE ONLY

Application Incomplete: (Items)	Application Denied. Reasons:	Processed:	
[illegible]		Expenses 14207 Sources 0 Date 6-20-89	Expenses ______ Sources ______ Date ______

Mail the completed application to SEIG Program, Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education, Box FP, Juneau, Alaska 99811.

15-046-84 (Rev. 12/88)

108 1080 - 198

COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE
THE COLLEGE BOARD

FINANCIAL AID FORM NEED ANALYSIS REPORT - ACADEMIC YEAR 1989-90
CONFIDENTIAL

STUDENT'S INFORMATION

Last Name	First Name	M I	Social Security Number	Marital Status
LANNE	DONNA	U	576-64-4840	UNMARRIED

9_ FARCHELL #5
FAIRBANKS AK 99701

Telephone Number	Age	Year in College	Family Members	Number in College	Dependency Status
907-456-8323	36	4	4	1	INDEPENDENT

PARENTS' INFORMATION

Marital Status	Family Members	Total Number in College	Parents in College	Others in College

CSS

CSS Identification Number	Type	CSS Code	Receipt Date	FAFNAR Date
W614403	ORIGINAL	0276	05-10-89	05-18-89

NEED ANALYSIS COMPUTATION

		Congressional Methodology: Parents' Contribution		Congressional Methodology: Student's Contribution		Pell SAI: Parents'	Pell SAI: Student's
				REGULAR			REGULAR
INCOME	AGI/Taxable Income			4754			4754
	Total Untaxed Income & Benefits			1080			1080
	Total Income			5834			5834
ALLOWANCES	U.S. Income Tax			0			0
	State and Other Taxes			175			175
	F.I.C.A. Tax			357			---
	Medical & Dental Expenses			0			0
	Elementary & Secondary Tuition			0			0
	Employment Allowance			1664			1500
	Standard Maint. Allowance			13740			10800
	Available Taxable Income			---			---
	Taxable Income Contribution			---			---
	Total Untaxed Income & Benefits			---			---
	Calculated Available Income			-10102			---
	Available/Discretionary Income			[illegible]900			-6641
ASSETS	Cash & Bank Accounts			200			200
	Home Equity			0			0
	Other Real Estate & Invest. Equity			0			0
	Adj. Business & Farm Net Worth			0			0
	Net Worth			200			200
	Asset Protection Allowance			17800			200
	Discretionary Net Worth			-17600			0
	Conversion Percentage			5.7%			5.0%
	Income Supplement			-1003			---
CONTRIBUTION	Adjusted Available Income			-103			---
	Total Contribution			0			0
	Number in College			1			1
	Contribution for Student			0*			0
	From Income Analysis			198			0
	From Asset Analysis			-198			0

EXPENSE BUDGETS AND ESTIMATES OF NEED

CONGRESSIONAL METHODOLOGY — Housing: OFF-CAMPUS HOUSING

		1.	2.	3.	Adjustments
Expense Budget	Duration of Budget	9 MOS			
	Tuition & Fees				
	Books and Supplies				
	Living Expenses				
	Dependent Care				
	Total Expenses				
Total Contribution From	Student	0			
	Parents				
	Family	0			
Estimated Financial Need					
Resources & Estimated Awards	Unassessed VA Benefits	0			
	Pell Grant				
	State				

RECEIVED
...SECONDARY EDUCATIO...

PELL GRANT PROGRAM

Released to Pell	Original SAI	Current Analysis Type (Parents' / Student's)	Subsequent SAI
YES	0	REGULAR	

MONTHLY PARENTS'/STUDENT'S CONTRIBUTION ADJUSTMENT (CM)

1 - 8 Months	REGULAR = 0
More than 9 Months	REGULAR = 43.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Title IV) VERIFICATION

*U.S.E.D. VERIFICATION REQUIRED:Q

U.S.E.D. REJECT CODES

ALTERNATE STUDENT'S CONTRIBUTION

	89-90 Resources	Secondary
Congressional Methodology	0	---

ALTERNATE PARENTS' CONTRIBUTION

Using Institutional Options: Primary	Secondary	Data Used	Options
---	---		

LAMME DONNA U BY 10%+.

576-64-484C

0276 73. STU. PRIM. ANALYSIS CALCULATED
U.S. TAX = 0; REPT. USED.

81. NEGATIVE AVAIL. INCOME = -10102.

90. DIFF. BETWEEN NET MO. INC. 442
AND MO. SMA 1272 = -830.

79. STUDENT'S 1989-90 INCOME LT 1908

STUDENT'S IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

Date of Birth	Title	State of Residence	Date of Residence
03-02-53	2	AK	06-77

STUDENT'S OTHER INFORMATION

U.S. Citizen	Alien Registration Number	Marital Status	High School Code	Enrollment Status	Year in College	Study Code	Date Degree Completed	Bachelor Degree 7-1-89	Previous Colleges	Previous College Codes	Dislocated Worker	Displaced Homemaker
YES		SINGLE		FULL	4TH	05	12-91	NO	YES	4866	NO	NO

STUDENT'S STATUS

Born Before 1-1-667	U.S. Veteran?	Parents Dead?	Legal Dependents?	Tax Exemption 1987?	Tax Exemption 1988?	Financial Aid	Resources 1987?	Resources 1988?	Resources 1987?	Resources 1988?	Resources 1987?	Resources 1988?	Tax Exemption 1989?
YES	NO	NO	YES										

STUDENT'S HOUSEHOLD

Family Members	Number in College	Age Groups
4	1	-, 2, 1

PARENT'S HOUSEHOLD & OTHER

Family Members	Number in College	Marital Status

PARENT'S HOUSEHOLD & OTHER (continued)

Age Older Parent	State of Residence	Dislocated Worker	Displaced Homemaker

1988 INCOME & EXPENSE INFORMATION

	U.S. Tax Figures	Number of Exemptions	IRS Income	U.S. Income Tax Paid	Itemized Deductions	Income from Work		Untaxed Income & Benefits			
						Student	Spouse	Social Security	AFDC/ADC	Child Support	Other
Student & Spouse	COMP 1040	3	4754	0	0		0	0	0	1080	0
						Father	Mother				
Parents											

1988 INCOME & EXPENSE INFORMATION (continued)

Medical & Dental Expenses	Elementary & Secondary Tuition	1989 Total Expected Income & Benefits
0	0/	2880

ASSET INFORMATION

	Cash, Savings, & Checking	Home				Other Real Estate		Investments		Business and Farm		Farm?
		Worth	Owed	Year	Price	Worth	Owed	Worth	Owed	Worth	Owed	
Student & Spouse	200	0	0			0	0			0	0	NO
Parents												

STUDENT'S (& SPOUSE'S) EXPECTED INCOME & BENEFITS (7/1/89 to 6/30/90)

VA Benefits	Amount	Months		Earnings Student	Earnings Spouse	Other Taxable Income	Nontaxable Income & Benefits
G.I. Bill	0		Summer	1800	0	0	0
VEAP	0		School year	0	0	0	1080
Other	0						

STUDENT'S FINANCIAL AID PREFERENCES

Financial Aid from	Financial Aid through	Work or Loan?	Continued Employment Student?	Continued Employment Spouse?	Loan Default?	Owe Refund?	GSL Interest	GSL Unpaid Balance	GSL Recent Balance	GSL Interest Rate	GSL Loan Period from	GSL Loan Period through	GSL Class Level
09-89	05-90	LOAN	NO		NO	NO	NO	2500	2500	8%	01-87	05-87	1

STUDENT'S COLLEGES & PROGRAMS & OTHER INFORMATION

Other College Codes	"Tape-Only" Agency	FAF Signatures & Date		Other Information?	
4066		Student YES	Student's Spouse NO	Divorced/Sep'd.	NO
		Father NO	Mother NO	Explanations	NO
		Date Completed	05-04-89	Business/Farm	NO

5017

10-4-8(? Annette

1989 - 1990
ALASKA STUDENT LOAN APPLICATION

PART A – TO BE COMPLETED BY STUDENT/ BORROWER. "IMPORTANT" READ THE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.

Lamme'	Donna	U.	576-64-4840
94 Farewell #5	Fairbanks	Ak	99701
94 Farewell #5	Fairbanks	AK	99701
5 2 53	Alaska	6 77	907 456-8323 / 907 456-8323

3 Ages 6, 11, 13

University of Alaska-Fairbanks — School Code 1063

UAF, Fairbank, Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-0600

(2) 9 7 89 5 3 90

B. Ed — 12 91 — Elementary Education

8,940.50			Pending	1,500
Tuition Fees	1332			
Room & Board	4000	7995		
Books & Supplies	500			
Subtotal	7832	11977	Pending	
Transportation	1500	7017		
Personal	2000	488		
Total	11332	13742	1500	

Amount of loan requested: $5500

Donna U. Lamme — 5-5-89 — Fairbanks, AK

PART B – FOR ALASKA STUDENT LOAN OFFICE USE ONLY

13982
1500
12482

11777
500
1277

NO ADJUSTMENT

ENTERED MAY 10 1989

ENTERED MAY 10 1989

RECEIVED MAY 08 1989

STUDENT LOAN OFFICE

00

CSS Use Only 1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___

Section N — Student's Financial Aid Preferences

90. a. During the 1989-90 school year, you want financial aid from ___ ___ (Month, Year) through ___ ___ (Month, Year)

b. Check your preference for work or loan assistance. 1 ☐ Part-time job only 2 ☐ Part-time job and loan 3 ☐ Loan only 4 ☐ No preference

91. a. Your Occupation/Employer ___

b. Will you continue to work for this employer during the 1989-90 school year? Yes ☐ 1 No ☐ 2

92. a. Spouse's Occupation/Employer ___

b. Will your spouse continue to work for this employer during the 1989-90 school year? Yes ☐ 1 No ☐ 2

93. Are you currently in default on an educational loan? (See instructions.) Yes ☐ 1 No ☐ 2

94. Do you owe a refund on a federal grant? (See instructions.) Yes ☐ 1 No ☐ 2

95. If it is necessary to borrow money to pay for educational expenses, do you want to be considered for a GSL/Stafford Loan? Yes ☐ 1 No ☐ 2
(If you checked "Yes," go to 96. Your information may be sent to the appropriate loan agency. If you checked "No," go to 97. Skip 96.)

96. GSL/Stafford Loan information

a. Total unpaid balance on all your GSL loans $ ___ .00

b. Total unpaid balance on your most recent GSL loan $ ___ .00

c. Interest rate of your most recent GSL loan (Check only one box.) 7% ☐ 1 8% ☐ 2 9% ☐ 3 8/10% ☐ 4

d. Loan period of your most recent GSL loan from ___ ___ (Month, Year) through ___ ___ (Month, Year)

e. Class level in which you received the most recent GSL loan (Give number code from below.) ☐

1 = Freshman
2 = Sophomore
3 = Junior
4 = Senior
5 = Fifth year undergraduate
6 = First year graduate/professional
7 = Second year graduate/professional
8 = Third year graduate/professional
9 = Beyond third year graduate/professional

Section O — Student's Colleges & Programs

97. List names and CSS code numbers of the colleges and programs that are to get information from this form. Give the correct housing code. Don't list federal student aid programs. Enclose the right fee. See the instructions and 98 to the right.

Name	City and State	CSS Code No.	Housing Code*

*Housing Codes for 1989-90 (Enter only one code for each college.):
1 = With parents 2 = Campus housing 3 = Off-campus housing 4 = With relatives

98. Fee: Check the box that tells how many colleges and programs are listed in 97.

1 ☐ $8.25 2 ☐ $14.50 3 ☐ $20.75 4 ☐ $27.00 5 ☐ $33.25 6 ☐ $39.50 7 ☐ $45.75 8 ☐ $52.00

Mail this form with a check or money order for the right amount made out to the CSS. This form will be returned to you if no fee is enclosed.

99. Do you give CSS permission to send information from this form to the U.S. Department of Education? (Check "Yes" if you want to be considered for a Pell Grant and other federal student financial aid. If you answer "No," skip 100.) Yes ☐ 1 No ☐ 2

100. Do you give the U.S. Department of Education permission to send family and financial information from this form to:

a. the financial aid agency in your state? Yes ☐ 1 No ☐ 2

b. the first college (or its representative) in 97? Yes ☐ 1 No ☐ 2

Note: Checking "Yes" to 100a and 100b will not meet the requirements of most states and colleges for applying for financial aid. Most agencies and colleges also require that a CSS report be sent to them. See instructions.

101. Check this box if you give Selective Service permission to register you. (See instructions.) ☐

Section P — Explanations/Special Circumstances

Use this space to explain any unusual expenses, educational and other debts, or special circumstances. If more space is needed, enclose additional sheets of paper.

Certification: All of the information on this form is true and complete to the best of my knowledge. If asked by an authorized official, I agree to give proof of the information that I have given on this form. I realize that this proof may include a copy of my U.S., state, or local income tax returns. I also realize that if I don't give proof when asked, the student may not get aid.

Everyone giving information on this form must sign below.

1 ___ Student's signature
2 ___ Student's spouse's signature
3 ___ Father's signature
4 ___ Mother's signature

Date this form was completed:
___ ___ Month Day
1 ☐ 1989 2 ☐ 1990 Year
Write in the month and day. Check the year completed.

When you are done, make a copy of this form for your records.

Print your name Last _______________ First _______________

Section F — Student's (& Spouse's) Expected Income & Benefits

(Don't include any of the benefits given in Section E. See instructions for the kinds of income and taxes to exclude.)

	Calendar Year 1989
38. 1989 income earned from work by you	$ .00
39. 1989 income earned from work by your spouse	$ .00
40. 1989 other taxable income	$ .00
41. 1989 nontaxable income and benefits	$ .00
42. 1989 U.S. income tax to be paid (Skip if you answered "No" to 18.)	$ .00

	Summer 1989 (3 months)	School Year 1989-90 (9 months)
43. Income earned from work by you	$ .00	$ .00
44. Income earned from work by your spouse	$ .00	$ .00
45. Other taxable income	$ .00	$ .00
46. Nontaxable income and benefits	$ .00	$ .00

Section G — Student's Status

47. a. Were you born before January 1, 1966? (See answer to 4.) Yes ☐1 No ☐2

b. Are you a veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces? Yes ☐1 No ☐2

c. Are you a ward of the court or are both your parents dead? Yes ☐1 No ☐2

d. Do you have legal dependents other than a spouse? Yes ☐1 No ☐2

Before going on, read and follow the instructions at the right.

- If you answered "Yes" to 47a or 47b or 47c or 47d, go to Section H and fill in the GRAY and the WHITE areas on the rest of the form. Some colleges may also ask you to complete the PURPLE areas. Don't answer 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, or 53.
- If you answered "No" to all of 47a, 47b, 47c, and 47d and you are:
  - —unmarried now and will be an undergraduate student in 1989-90, go to 48 and follow the directions given. Don't answer 53.
  - —married now or will be a graduate/professional student in 1989-90, go to 53. Don't answer 48, 49, 50, 51, or 52.

Unmarried (Single, Divorced, Widowed, or Separated) Undergraduate Students

48. Did your parents claim you as an income tax exemption ...in 1987? Yes ☐1 No ☐2 ...in 1988? Yes ☐1 No ☐2

If you answered "Yes" to any year in 48, go to Section H and fill in the PURPLE and the WHITE areas on the rest of the form. Skip 49, 50, 51, and 52.

If you answered "No" to both years in 48, go to 49.

49. Beginning with the 1987-88 school year, when did you first receive federal student financial aid? (Check only one box.)

1 ☐ Never received (Go to 52. Skip 50 and 51.)

2 ☐ During the 1987-88 school year (Go to 50. Skip 51 and 52.)

3 ☐ During the 1988-89 school year (Go to 51. Skip 50 and 52.)

4 ☐ Received aid but not in the 1987-88 or 1988-89 school year (Go to 52. Skip 50 and 51.)

50. Did you have total resources of $4,000 or more, not including parents' support ...in 1985? Yes ☐1 No ☐2 ...in 1986? Yes ☐1 No ☐2

If you answered "Yes" to 50 for both years, go to Section H and fill in the GRAY and the WHITE areas on the rest of the form. Some colleges may also ask you to complete the PURPLE areas.

If you answered "No" to any year in 50, go to Section H and fill in the PURPLE and the WHITE areas on the rest of the form.

51. Did you have total resources of $4,000 or more, not including parents' support ...in 1986? Yes ☐1 No ☐2 ...in 1987? Yes ☐1 No ☐2

If you answered "Yes" to 51 for both years, go to Section H and fill in the GRAY and the WHITE areas on the rest of the form. Some colleges may also ask you to complete the PURPLE areas.

If you answered "No" to any year in 51, go to Section H and fill in the PURPLE and the WHITE areas on the rest of the form.

52. Did you have total resources of $4,000 or more, not including parents' support ...in 1987? Yes ☐1 No ☐2 ...in 1988? Yes ☐1 No ☐2

If you answered "Yes" to 52 for both years, go to Section H and fill in the GRAY and the WHITE areas on the rest of the form. Some colleges may also ask you to complete the PURPLE areas.

If you answered "No" to any year in 52, go to Section H and fill in the PURPLE and the WHITE areas on the rest of the form.

Married Students or Graduate/Professional Students

53. Will your parents claim you as an income tax exemption in 1989? Yes ☐1 No ☐2

If you answered "Yes" to 53, go to Section H and fill in the PURPLE and the WHITE areas on the rest of the form.

If you answered "No" to 53, go to Section H and fill in the GRAY and the WHITE areas on the rest of the form. Some colleges may also ask you to complete the PURPLE areas.

Section H — Household Information

Parents

54. Number of family members in 1989-90 [illegible]

Write in the total number of people your parents will support in 1989-90. Always include yourself (the student) and your parents. Include your parents' other children and other [illegible] definition in the instructions [illegible] and give information about [illegible]

55. Number of college students [illegible]

Of the number in 54, [illegible] members who will be [illegible] Include yourself — the student who is applying for aid.

56. Family Members' Listing

Give information for all family members included in 54 or 58.

You are already listed on line 1. List up to seven other family members here. If more than seven, list first those who will be in college at least half-time. List those over seven in Section P and check this box ☐

	Full name of family member	Age	Relationship (Use code below.)	Will attend college at least half-time in 1989-90 school year? Yes	No	Name of school or college this person will attend in 1989-90 school year	Year in school 1989-90	If attended same school in 1988-89, give amount of: 1988-89 Scholarships/Grants	1988-89 Parents' Contribution
1	You — the Student Applicant								
2				☐1	☐2				
3				☐1	☐2				
4				☐1	☐2				
5				☐1	☐2				
6				☐1	☐2				
7				☐1	☐2				
8				☐1	☐2				

Use correct code from below.

1-Student's parent/stepparent
2-Student's brother or sister
3-Student's husband or wife
4-Student's son or daughter
5-Student's grandparent
6-Other (Explain in Section P.)

If you are answering the purple and the white areas, go to page 3 and complete the rest of the form. If you are answering the gray and the white areas, go to page 4. Skip page 3.