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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: HB 273
 () Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Revenue
 Title PFD: Delayed payments for eligible ab RDU Revenue Programs & Support
 Component Permanent Fund Dividend
 Sponsor Weyhrauch, et al
 Requester _____ Component No. 981

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type-Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: 0.0
 Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2006 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

HB 273 delays payment of dividends for Alaskans who are out of state on allowable absences until the individual returns to Alaska for one year without allowable absences. If an individual fails to otherwise maintain eligibility for any year, the individual's eligibility for the delayed dividends is terminated and the delayed dividends will not be paid.

PFD will review all applications for those with allowable absences exceeding 180 days, determine eligibility, and pend payment for those who are otherwise eligible. In 2004, approximately 17,000 applicants were out of state for more than 180 days on allowable absences.

Prepared by: Sharon Barton Phone 907-465-4785
 Division Permanent Fund Dividend Date/Time 1/6/06 3:19 PM
 Approved by: Jerry Burnett Date 1/6/2006
 Agency Department of Revenue

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 273

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION

PFD will calculate and reserve in the Permanent Fund Dividend Fund the amount needed to pay delayed dividends each year. Funds for delayed payments for those who do not return to the state will be released each year as appropriate and included in the dividend calculation for that year.

Interest earned on funds held for delayed payments will be deposited in the General Fund.

PFD records indicate "failure to return" rates for the four largest absentee groups as follows:




Accompanying others	81%
Active military	66%
Students	64%
Medical	40%

Over a ten year period, 1996-2005, PFD projects that the total of \$181.8 million was paid to individuals who did not or will not return to the state.

Incremental costs will be minimal and can be covered within the PFD 2006 budget.

**Alaska Department of Revenue
Permanent Fund Dividend Division
History of Allowable Absences**

	Qualifying Year																										
	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	
Military																											
Medical Treatment																											
Congress																											
Vocational																											
Postsecondary																											
Secondary																											
Continuing Education																											
Special Education																											
Non-accredited schools																											2003
Accompanying																											
State Employee																											
Congress Staff																											
State Custody																											
Peace Corps																											
Athletic Team																											
Estate																											
Terminally Ill																											
Life-threatening																											
Merchant Marine																											

LEGEND	
Statute	
Regulation	
Policy	

only by their parents may be bound only if their parents join with other competent persons in execution of the compromise; upon the making of the order and the execution of the agreement, all further disposition of the estate is in accordance with the terms of the agreement. (§ 1 ch 78 SLA 1972; am § 11 ch 75 SLA 1996)

Effect of amendments. — The 1996 amendment, effective January 1, 1997, made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

Article 12. Collection of Personal Property by Affidavit and Summary Administration Procedure.

Section	Section
680. Collection of personal property by affidavit	695. Small estates; closing by sworn statement of personal representative
685. Effect of affidavit	700. Settlement directed by court
690. Small estates; summary administrative procedure	705. Inheritance of Native corporation stock

Sec. 13.16.680. Collection of personal property by affidavit. (a) Thirty days after the death of a decedent, any person indebted to the decedent or having possession of tangible personal property or an instrument evidencing a debt, obligation, stock, or chose in action belonging to the decedent shall make payment of the indebtedness or deliver the tangible personal property or an instrument evidencing a debt, obligation, stock, or chose in action to a person claiming to be the successor of the decedent upon being presented an affidavit made by or on behalf of the successor stating that

- (1) the value of the entire estate, wherever located, less liens and encumbrances, does not exceed \$15,000;
- (2) 30 days have elapsed since the death of the decedent;
- (3) no application or petition for the appointment of a personal representative is pending or has been granted in any jurisdiction; and
- (4) the claiming successor is entitled to payment or delivery of the property.

(b) A transfer agent of any security shall change the registered ownership on the books of a corporation from the decedent to the successor or successors upon the presentation of an affidavit as provided in (a) of this section. (§ 1 ch 78 SLA 1972; am § 4 ch 80 SLA 1984)

Sec. 13.16.685. Effect of affidavit. The person paying, delivering, transferring, or issuing personal property or the evidence of it under affidavit is discharged and released to the same extent as if the person dealt with a personal representative of the decedent. The person is not required to see to the application of the personal property or evidence of it or to inquire into the truth of any statement in the affidavit. If any person to whom an affidavit is delivered refuses to pay, deliver, transfer, or issue any personal property or evidence of it, it may be recovered or its payment, delivery, transfer, or issuance compelled upon proof of their right in a proceeding brought for the purpose by or on behalf of the persons entitled to it. Any person to whom payment, delivery, transfer, or issuance is made is answerable and accountable for it to any personal representative of the estate or to any other person having a superior right. (§ 1 ch 78 SLA 1972)

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Burden of proof. — Deceased's mother had the burden of proving that she had a right to disputed property, not merely the burden of establishing a prima facie case; there is a distinction between the burden of proof and the burden of producing evidence

and, although the burden of producing evidence may have shifted to possessor of the property with respect to her claim that the items were gifts, the burden of proof remained with mother throughout the trial. *Bowman v. Bleir*, 889 P2d 1069 (Alaska 1995).

Sec. 13.16.690. Small. from the inventory and a encumbrances, does not ex costs and expenses of adm necessary medical and hos representative, without distribute the estate to t provided in AS 13.16.695.

Collateral references. — 31 tars and Administrators, §§ 398 Jur. 2d, Partition, §§ 46, 47, 103

Sec. 13.16.695. Small representative. (a) Unless pr administered by supervis close an estate administe with the court, at any tim statement stating that

- (1) to the best knowledg less liens and encumbrar family allowance, costs and reasonable, necessary me
- (2) the personal repres distributing it to the pers
- (3) the personal repre distributees of the estate representative is aware w account in writing of the
- (b) If no action or proce court one year after the representative terminates
- (c) A closing statement AS 13.16.630.
- (d) The superior court r property which has not be heirs or claimants have b

Sec. 13.16.700. Settle that a person has died in and no qualified person immediately appoint a pe provided for in AS 13.16.6

Sec. 13.16.705. Inher common stock or other i Alaska under 43 U.S.C. subject to probate nor sh or allowance under this t testamentary disposition (b) of this section, proper case, the determination corporation that initially shall be made on the ba

Legislative Research Services

HB 273

Alaska State Legislature
Legislative Affairs Agency
Division of Legal & Research Services



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Juneau, Alaska 99801-2196
Phone: (907) 463-3991
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February 17, 1997

MEMORANDUM

TO:

FROM: Maria Gladziszewski *MG*
Legislative Analyst/Manager

RE: **Permanent Fund Dividend Scenario**
Research Request 97.053

You asked us to develop a worst case scenario in which a person may qualify for an "allowable absence" and continue to receive a Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD) after leaving the state. You also asked for the estimated additional annual PFD payments that would be necessary if House Bill 2 became law.

SUMMARY

The attachment to this memorandum is the scenario you requested. It involves a hypothetical family of seven, all away from Alaska on allowable absences. The scenario ends after eight years, although the family may continue to receive dividends for many more years. Between 1998 and 2005, the family receives 57 PFDs -- worth about \$54,000 -- although the parents lived in Alaska for about six months, three children for 20 days, two children for 15 days and a grandchild never lived here at all. Officials with the Permanent Fund Dividend Division estimate an additional one-time payment of approximately \$14 million in dividends should House Bill 2 become law. Additional annual payments necessary as a result of the passage of HB 2, dividends to an estimated additional 2,500 PFD recipients, would have minimal impact on the PFD checks of individual Alaskans (an additional 2,500 recipients is less than 1 percent of the total annual PFD recipients and so has a fiscal impact of less than 1 percent per PFD check).

Additional PFD Payments Necessary Should House Bill 2 Become Law

House Bill 2 adds an allowable absence for applicants who accompany another eligible resident out of state (as the spouse, minor dependent, or disabled dependent of the eligible resident). In addition, it retroactively re-opens the filing period for the years 1992 through 1997 for applicants

who would have been previously denied PFDs for being absent to accompany their spouse. As you can see from the following table, Permanent Fund Dividend Division employees estimate that approximately 14,000 new and denied applicants would now qualify for the years 1992 through 1998 if House Bill 2 becomes law. Because the bill specifically requires that eligibility for 1992-1997 is dependent upon qualification for the 1998 dividend, the payment to those previously denied and new filing applicants would occur after the end of the 1998 filing period. The one-time payment to these newly-qualified applicants would be approximately \$14 million.

You also wanted to know about the impact to annual PFD checks should House Bill 2 become law. Approximately 544,000 Alaskans qualify for PFDs each year. If an additional 2,500 Alaskans qualified for a PFD in a year in which each of 544,000 Alaskans would have received a \$1,000 PFD check, the new group of 564,500 Alaskans would each receive a check of \$995.43. In other words, the fiscal impact to each PFD check would be less than one half of one percent (i.e., 2,500 is less than one half of one percent of 544,000).

Estimated Number of Additional PFD Recipients Should HB 2 Become Law

Year	Estimated Number of Recipients	Comments, Source
1992	25	On record with PFD Division
1993	1,052	On record with PFD Division
1994	1,987	On record with PFD Division
1995	1,436	On record with PFD Division
1996	1,360	Estimated by PFD Division
1997	2,500	Estimated by PFD Division
1998	2,500	Estimated by PFD Division
1992-98	3,000	Persons who may qualify but have never filed, estimated by PFD Division
TOTAL	14,000	
Each Subsequent Year	2,500	Estimated by PFD Division

Source: Permanent Fund Dividend Division, February 1997

February 17, 1997

Page 3

The Scenario

Permanent Fund Dividend Division officials who gave suggestions for this narrative say it illustrates what could happen if, by luck and forethought, one family took advantage of the laws and regulations governing allowable absences. Everyone with whom we spoke said it is unlikely that all of the events in this hypothetical "worst case" example would take place in real life exactly as they are described here.

The scenario begins with a summary. It is followed by a narrative describing how this family qualifies for allowable absences. The scenario shows these circumstances:

Joe Jones is a newcomer who looks for work in Alaska for six months, with little success. He joins the Marines and the family leaves Alaska. Because he is on active military duty, Mr. Jones qualifies for a PFD for himself, for his two children and his three stepchildren. (As we explain in the narrative, this scenario assumes House Bill 2 will pass the legislature in 1997, reinstating PFDs to spouses who accompany recipients on allowable absences.) Every year Mr. Jones is away from Alaska on an allowable absence, he and his dependents receive PFDs. When the Jones children reach age 18, they apply for and receive their own allowable absences. When the children have children, *their* children also receive PFDs.

The Jones family continues to qualify for allowable absences for many years. They do so by enrolling in higher education, serving on active military duty, working in Washington, D.C. on the Alaska congressional staff, and joining the Peace Corps. Under Alaska law, PFD recipients away on allowable absences who wish to continue receiving PFDs must be physically present in Alaska once every two calendar years; must maintain "ties indicative of . . . residency" in Alaska and nowhere else (15 AAC 23.143(a)); and after five years' absence, must rebut the presumption that they no longer intend to return to and remain in Alaska. The Jones family fulfills these requirements by returning to Alaska on vacation every two calendar years; by keeping their Alaska driver's licenses and identification cards to document Alaska residency; by voting absentee in Alaska elections; and by submitting the title to their Alyeska cabin to document their intent to return to and remain in Alaska.

In addition to the narrative, we attach statutes and regulations used by the Permanent Fund Dividend Division and a questionnaire required of individuals absent from Alaska for more than five years.

I hope this information is useful to you. If you have any further questions please do not hesitate to call.

Attachments

**PAYING PERMANENT FUND DIVIDENDS
OUT OF STATE:
A WORST-CASE SCENARIO**

SYNOPSIS

Joe Jones and his wife live in Alaska for six months, during which they receive an unexpected inheritance and buy an Alyeska ski cabin. Mr. Jones joins the Marines, with orders to report to California the first week in July. The three children from Mrs. Jones' first marriage arrive in Alaska June 25; the family moves away June 30. In California, Mrs. Jones gives birth to twins. The family returns to Alaska twice on vacation. Mr. Jones remains in the Marines until retirement. Mr. Jones' active military duty is an allowable absence, permitting Permanent Fund Dividends (PFDs) to Mr. Jones, his spouse (see note below), his three stepchildren and the twins born after the family left Alaska.

This scenario ends in the year 2005, eight years after the Joneses leave Alaska, although Mr. and Mrs. Jones, all of their children *and the children's children* may continue to receive PFDs for years into the future. In the eight years of this scenario, the family receives 57 Permanent Fund Dividends.

The Jones family receives their PFDs by remaining on active military duty or in college, working on Alaska congressional staff and serving in the Peace Corps. They keep their Alaska driver's licenses or other Alaska identification, vote absentee in Alaska elections, and return to the state briefly every two calendar years. After five years, they use the title to their Alyeska cabin, which carries the names of all seven Joneses, to prove that they intend to return to and remain in Alaska someday.

NOTE: This scenario assumes the passage of House Bill 2 (20th Legislature), which would bring back a provision (struck down by the court in 1992) that spouses may receive PFDs when they accompany recipients on allowable absences. If House Bill 2 does not pass, Mrs. Jones will not receive PFDs, although all five children will.

THE SCENARIO

When Joe Jones had trouble finding work as a heavy equipment operator in Alabama, he decided to try his luck in Alaska. He arrived in Anchorage in the dead of winter, December 30, 1996, and immediately bought bunny boots, a parka and a car with a good heater. All this kept him busy, but he found the time on December 31 to get his Alaska driver's license. Although Joe did not know it at the time, his future wife Sally had arrived in Anchorage three days earlier,

trying to recover from a divorce. Sally had never learned to drive, but she needed identification to cash checks, so before the new year made its appearance, she had obtained an Alaska identification card.

Sally rented a big house so she would have room for her three children from her former marriage (teenage twin girls named Samantha and Tamantha and an 7-year-old boy named Tommy). Although Sally had custody of the children, they did not arrive in Alaska until their Seattle schools let out for the summer.

In the meantime, to make ends meet, Sally sublet one room in her house. Her first tenant was Joe, who had found a job as an attendant at a nearby parking lot. One thing led to another and the kids arrived in Alaska on

June 25 to find they had a stepfather. Suddenly responsible for a family, Joe signed on with the Marines. His orders: report to San Diego July 1.

Allowable absences include absences for (among other things) education, military service, Peace Corps service, and medical treatment, as well as absence to represent Alaska in the U.S. House or Senate, or to serve as Congressional staff to an Alaska senator or representative.

Life was good in San Diego and Mr. and Mrs. Jones had another set of twins (Chet and Brett), born December 28, 1997. Joe, who liked reading legal documents in his spare time, was perusing Alaska's Administrative Code, 15 AAC 23.163, while lounging beside the Marine compound's pool one warm evening in the spring of 1998, when he discovered that he and all the children were eligible for a Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD) because Joe's military service is an *allowable absence*.

Joe's Alaska driver's license and Sally's identification card are both indicators of Alaska residency. In order to receive a PFD in 1998, Joe and Sally must have obtained these documents before January 1, 1997. (An individual is eligible to receive a PFD if "the individual was a state resident for at least the calendar year immediately preceding January 1 of the current dividend year". A.S. 43.23.005(a)(3))

A person who establishes residency in Alaska remains a resident during an absence unless the person establishes or claims residency elsewhere. (Alaska Statutes 1.10.055)

A couple of days before the family was to leave, Joe opened his mail to find an inheritance check from an eccentric rich uncle, a ski enthusiast. He and Sally took time from their many moving chores to honor Uncle Bob's memory by buying a ski cabin with all the amenities at Alyeska. When the little family left Alaska on the last day of June, visions of Christmas holidays at the cabin danced in their heads.

An adult claiming an allowable absence must have been an Alaska resident for at least the 180 consecutive days immediately before leaving Alaska in order to remain eligible for a dividend (15 AAC 23.163).

When the Jones family left Anchorage, Joe had been in Alaska for 182 days, Sally for 185 days and Joe's three stepchildren for 5 days.

Spouses accompanying PFD recipients on allowable absences were eligible for PFDs before a 1992 Anchorage court case ended the practice (*Zeller v. State of Alaska* 3AN-92-1567 Civ). House Bill 2 would reinstate the pre-1992 practice.

Children in a full-, half-, or stepchild relationship with a PFD recipient, and who accompany that recipient on an allowable absence, are eligible for a PFD.

Joe called a friend in Juneau with this good news. The friend reminded him Sally would also be eligible for a PFD if the legislature were to pass House Bill 2 allowing PFDs to spouses who accompany PFD recipients on allowable absences. *For the purposes of this scenario, we assume House Bill 2 will pass the legislature and Sally will receive a PFD.* If House Bill 2 fails, Sally will not receive a PFD, but all her children will because Joe, whose allowable absence makes him eligible for a PFD, is the stepparent of three children and the full parent of two.

On a lark, Joe and Sally filled out the PFD application in the spring of 1998, citing their six month's residency and Joe's allowable absence on active military duty. They were delighted when, that October, the family received seven PFDs. In 1998, PFDs were paid to Joe, Sally, both sets of twins (including the babies who had never been to Alaska) and 8-year-old Tommy.

About this time, Joe and Sally decided to show their devotion to the Great Land by voting absentee in Alaska elections. This was a little awkward because their main interest was the Permanent Fund Dividend program -- especially the allowable absence provision -- and they weren't always sure about other issues that popped up on the ballots. The Joneses applied for PFDs again in the spring of 1999. In October, the family received seven PFDs. In 1999, PFDs were paid to Joe, Sally, both sets of twins and 9-year-old Tommy.

The title to their Alyeska cabin and the fact that they voted in Alaska state and local elections will come in handy when (after five years' absence) the state tells the Joneses that in order to continue receiving PFDs, they must rebut the presumption that they don't intend to return to and remain in Alaska (15 AAC 23.163(g)).

Joe did well in the Marine Corps. He was promoted and transferred to Washington, D.C. in December 1999. Joe and Sally had a hankering to see again the city in which they had fallen in love, so they took the whole family for a visit to Anchorage on the way to Washington, D.C., traveling on a military transport flight.

Children born outside Alaska whose parents are PFD recipients with allowable absences, may receive PFDs even if they have never been in Alaska. However, they must set foot in Alaska within two years of their birth in order to continue to receive PFDs.

They arrived December 27, 1999, the day before the toddlers' second birthday. From the first minute, the kids adored the Alyeska cabin. Seeing this, Joe and Sally decided to place the names of all five children on the cabin title, since these were good kids with high moral values who never gave their parents a lick of trouble. Meanwhile, Tam and Sam, who had turned 18 that October,

got Alaska driver's licenses in the hopes of showing them off in their new high school in Washington, D.C. The family left Anchorage January 1, 2000.

The twins graduated from high school in June 2000. They were bright girls and one was accepted at the Naval Academy in Annapolis, MD and the other received a scholarship to Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., where she planned to study ethics. Tommy entered the fifth grade. Like their parents, Tam and Sam loved the Northland which had been so good to them, and they showed this love by voting in Alaska's state and local elections.

In the spring of 2000, Joe and Sally applied for PFDs for themselves, Tommy and the younger twins. Tam and Sam, now 18 and entering college, applied on their own. In October, the family received seven PFDs. In 2000, PFDs were paid to Joe, Sally, 10-year-old Tommy, the younger twins and Tam and Sam.

At age 18, Tam and Sam are no longer minor children and cannot receive PFDs as Joe's dependents. Tam and Sam continue to receive PFDs by using their Alaska driver's licenses to claim Alaska residency and by claiming their own allowable absences (in their case, their college enrollment).

To continue receiving a PFD, a recipient away on an allowable absence must return to Alaska every two calendar years (Alaska Statutes 43.23.005(a)(4)).

By being in Alaska in January 2000, Joe's family may stay away from the state until December 2002 (the end of the second calendar year) and continue to receive dividends. The family will next vacation in Alaska between December 23, 2002 and January 2, 2003. Because they will be present in Alaska in calendar year 2003, they may continue to receive PFDs without revisiting Alaska until the end of the second calendar year – 2005.

In the spring of 2001, Joe and Sally applied for PFDs for themselves, Tommy and the younger twins. Tam and Sam, now 19 and in their first year of college that spring, applied on their own. In October, the family received seven PFDs. In 2001, PFDs were paid to Joe, Sally, 11-year-old Tommy, the younger twins and Tam and Sam.

In 2002, Joe and Sally applied for PFDs for themselves, Tommy and the younger twins. Tam and Sam, now 20 and in their second year of college that spring, applied on their own. In October, the family received seven PFDs. In 2002, PFDs were paid to Joe, Sally, 12-year-old Tommy, the younger twins and Tam and Sam.

Joe, who continued to advance in the Marine Corps, was promoted to a new position and sent to Texas. He was to report on January 15, 2003.

Feeling nostalgic for their winter wonderland, the whole family made a trip to Alaska by military transport on the way to the new

An individual whose allowable absence totals more than five years is presumed to have no intention of returning to Alaska and remaining in Alaska. To be eligible for a PFD, the individual must provide documentation that shows an intent at all times during the absence to return to Alaska and remain permanently in Alaska (15 AAC 23.163(f))

station in Texas. They had a family Christmas at the Alyeska cabin from December 23, 2002 to January 2, 2003. Tam, the twin who had been studying at Georgetown University, decided to move to Texas A&M University, not far from her parents, changing her major from ethics to pre-law. She entered her new school in January 2003. She was beginning the second semester of her third year in college. In 2003, Joe and Sally applied for PFDs for themselves, Tommy and the younger twins. Tam and Sam, now 21 and in their third year of college, applied on their own.

The family had now been absent from Alaska for more than five years and Alaska officials asked them to prove that they all intended to return to Alaska and remain there. Joe and Sally are a very

romantic couple with a soft spot for the state which had given them so much happiness, so they quickly found the title to their Alyeska home (which luckily carried the names of all seven Joneses) and sent a copy to the Permanent Fund Division. That October, the family received seven PFDs. In 2003, PFDs were paid to Joe, Sally, 13-year-old Tommy, the younger twins and Tam and Sam.

When determining whether an individual intends to return to and remain in Alaska, the PFD Division considers:

- the length of absence compared to the time the individual spent in Alaska before departing
- the frequency and duration of return trips to Alaska
- whether the intent to return is conditioned upon future events beyond the individual's control, such as economics or finding a job
- any ties the individual has outside Alaska, such as vehicle registration, voter registration, payment of resident taxes or receipt of benefits in another state
- the priority the individual gave Alaska on an employment assignment preference list
- whether the individual's career choice allows him or her to reside in Alaska

In the spring of 2004, Joe and Sally applied for PFDs for themselves, Tommy and the younger twins. Tam and Sam, now 22 and seniors in college, applied on their own. Upon graduation from college in 2004, Tam married a fellow Aggie, the man of her dreams. That fall, she entered law school at the University of Texas at Austin. In October, the family received seven PFDs. In 2004, PFDs were paid to Joe, Sally, 14-year-old Tommy, the younger twins and Tam and Sam.

Joe's career choice -- the Marines -- does not allow him to reside in Alaska and that is a mark against his claim to continue receiving PFDs. However, there are several points in the family's favor, among them, their Alaska voter registration, their participation in state and local elections, and their title to the Alyeska ski cabin.

Tam wanted a career, but being a modern woman, she also wanted a family. During spring break of 2005, she gave birth to a bouncing baby boy. Struggling with bottles and diapers, but determined to become a lawyer, Tam remained in school. Meanwhile, Sam graduated from the Naval Academy and entered active military duty.

In the spring of 2005, Joe and Sally applied for PFDs for themselves, Tommy and the younger twins. Tam and Sam, now 23, applied on their own. Tam applied for a PFD for her baby, who qualifies as a dependent of a recipient with an allowable absence. That October, that family

received eight PFDs. In 2005, PFDs were paid to Joe, Sally, 15-year-old Tommy, the younger twins and Tam and Sam, and to Tam's baby.

The PFD distribution to the Jones family does not end in 2005. It may continue for years:

- Sam continues to receive a PFD during her allowable absence while pursuing her career in the Navy (she makes sure to request assignment in Alaska).
- Tam continues to receive a PFD during her allowable absences while in school and during her career in Washington, D.C. as legal counsel to the Alaska congressional staff.
- Joe and Sally continue to receive PFDs during their allowable absences while Joe is in the military and when, after retirement, the couple joins the Peace Corps, advising third world governments how to stop graft.
- The children of Tam, Sam, Tommy, Brett and Chet receive PFDs as dependents of recipients with allowable absences. They collect PFDs after they turn 18 by emulating their parents and meeting the requirements for allowable absences.

By the year 2005, the Jones family has been away from Alaska for eight years and received 57 PFDs totaling \$54,150 (assuming future dividends at \$950 each year).

Joe has been physically present in Alaska for 197 days; Sally for 200 days; Tommy for 20 days; Tam and Sam (the older twins) for 20 days; and Brett and Chet (the younger twins) for 15 days. Tam's baby has never been in Alaska.

While they are away from Alaska on allowable absences, each recipient must retain his or her Alaska residency. Each must set foot in Alaska once every two years (even if it is on a stopover on the way to a Hawaiian vacation), and each child born outside Alaska must set foot in Alaska two years after his or her birth. After five years, each recipient must prove annually that he or she intends to return to and remain in Alaska. Perhaps the Jones children will buy cabins near the original Jones family cabin, remembering to place the names of their children on the titles.

Historical Summary of Dividend Applications and Payments

Dividend Year	State Population	Dividend Applications		Dividend Amount	Amount Disbursed
		Received	Paid		
2004	655,435	625,072	598,378	\$919.84	\$550,412,019.52
2003	648,243	619,446	595,567	\$1,107.56	\$659,626,186.52
2002	640,841	612,258	589,378	\$1,540.76	\$908,090,047.28
2001	632,389	608,504	586,187	\$1,850.28	\$1,084,610,082.36
2000	625,504	607,823	583,040	\$1,963.86	\$1,145,008,934.40
1999	622,000	589,778	572,790	\$1,769.84	\$1,013,746,653.60
1998	617,082	581,837	565,256	\$1,540.88	\$870,991,665.28
1997	609,655	573,089	554,733	\$1,296.54	\$719,233,523.82
1996	605,212	564,411	546,040	\$1,130.68	\$617,396,507.20
1995	601,581	563,052	541,851	\$990.30	\$536,595,045.30
1994	600,622	557,874	534,608	\$983.90	\$526,000,811.20
1993	596,906	549,095	527,952	\$949.46	\$501,269,305.92
1992	586,722	542,285	522,639	\$915.84	\$478,653,701.76
1991	569,054	533,710	512,098	\$931.34	\$476,937,351.32
1990	553,171	531,515	497,608	\$952.63	\$474,036,309.04
1989	538,900	524,294	507,551	\$873.16	\$443,173,231.16
1988	535,000	532,241	518,152	\$826.93	\$428,475,433.36
1987	541,300	535,590	529,482	\$708.19	\$374,973,857.58
1986	550,700	540,216	532,299	\$556.26	\$296,096,641.74
1985	543,900	525,148	518,476	\$404.00	\$209,464,304.00
1984	524,000	490,414	481,346	\$331.29	\$159,465,116.34
1983	499,100	465,569	457,207	\$386.15	\$176,550,483.05
1982	464,300	484,344	469,740	\$1,000.00	\$469,740,000.00
Total		12,757,565	12,342,378	\$23,929.69	\$13,120,547,211.75

2005 amount, not yet posted, is \$10 million

Source:

Dividend statistics were obtained from the Permanent Fund Dividend Division's Application and Payment Status report as of January 2005. Population statistics were obtained from the Alaska Department of Labor.

**Permanent Fund Dividend
HB 273
2005 Absentee Return Study
Methodology & Summary**

Using a 1996 statistically valid applicant sample (95% confidence level and interval level of five) of individuals in four allowable absence categories who were absent from the state for more than 180 days, the division determined the percent of individuals who did not return to Alaska by 2005.

The respective percentages by category were applied to all individuals in each absence category for the years 1996-2005 to project the total cost of dividends paid to individuals who would not return to Alaska.

A ten year period is used for the study because Alaskans may only continue to receive the PFD for ten years while allowably absent from the state.

The "did not return" percentages for the sample are as follows:

Accompanying	81%
Students	64%
Active Military	66%
Medical	40%

Applying these percentages to each year 1996-2005 indicates that a total of \$154,206,323 was paid over the ten year period to individuals who have not or will not return to the state, an average of \$15.4 million each year.

Permanent Fund Dividend

2005 Projection

Individuals absent for more than 180 days who will not return over a ten year period

Absence Category/Year	Individuals Absent	% did not return in sample	Calculated total did not return	Dividend Amount	Total paid
Accompanied					
1996	4,105	0.81	3,325	\$1,131	\$3,760,632
1997	4,127	0.81	3,343	\$1,297	\$4,334,165
1998	4,248	0.81	3,441	\$1,541	\$5,301,983
1999	5,335	0.81	4,321	\$1,770	\$7,648,098
2000	7,011	0.81	5,679	\$1,964	\$11,152,584
2001	7,680	0.81	6,221	\$1,850	\$11,510,222
2002	7,525	0.81	6,095	\$1,541	\$9,391,317
2003	7,633	0.81	6,183	\$1,108	\$6,847,744
2004	7,506	0.81	6,080	\$920	\$5,592,498
2005	6,864	0.81	5,560	\$846	\$4,703,625
Total	62,034		50,248		\$70,242,868
Students					
1996	4,142	0.64	2,651	\$1,131	\$2,997,297
1997	4,446	0.64	2,845	\$1,297	\$3,689,227
1998	4,773	0.64	3,055	\$1,541	\$4,706,957
1999	5,085	0.64	3,254	\$1,770	\$5,759,767
2000	5,443	0.64	3,484	\$1,964	\$6,841,146
2001	5,611	0.64	3,591	\$1,850	\$6,644,429
2002	5,659	0.64	3,622	\$1,541	\$5,580,263
2003	5,534	0.64	3,542	\$1,108	\$3,922,712
2004	5,200	0.64	3,328	\$920	\$3,061,228
2005	4,873	0.64	3,119	\$846	\$2,638,437
Total	50,766		32,490		\$45,841,462
Active Duty					
1996	2,601	0.66	1,717	\$1,131	\$1,940,993
1997	2,813	0.66	1,857	\$1,297	\$2,407,130
1998	2,992	0.66	1,975	\$1,541	\$3,042,807
1999	3,437	0.66	2,268	\$1,770	\$4,014,740
2000	4,308	0.66	2,843	\$1,964	\$5,583,804
2001	4,805	0.66	3,171	\$1,850	\$5,867,793
2002	4,684	0.66	3,091	\$1,541	\$4,763,167
2003	4,901	0.66	3,235	\$1,108	\$3,582,580
2004	4,826	0.66	3,185	\$920	\$2,929,838
2005	4,920	0.66	3,247	\$846	\$2,747,131
Total	40,287		26,589	\$13,966	\$36,879,993
Medical					
1996	144	0.4	58	\$1,131	\$65,127
1997	138	0.4	55	\$1,297	\$71,569
1998	131	0.4	52	\$1,541	\$80,742
1999	134	0.4	54	\$1,770	\$94,863
2000	221	0.4	88	\$1,964	\$173,605
2001	261	0.4	104	\$1,850	\$193,169
2002	285	0.4	114	\$1,541	\$175,647
2003	299	0.4	120	\$1,108	\$132,464
2004	349	0.4	140	\$920	\$128,410
2005	374	0.4	150	\$845	\$126,412
Total	2,336		934	\$13,965	\$1,242,009
Total - All Categories/Ten years					\$154,206,323

Permanent Fund Dividend Division
HB 273
Delayed Payments Analysis
February 6, 2006

This report expands and corrects the January report sent to Representative Weyhrauch and the House State Affairs Committee.

Changes include:

- The total sample size was increased from 367 to 1,905 to provide reliable samples of each absence group for more detailed analysis. The larger sample size results in somewhat higher did-not-return rates in every category.
- The expanded report includes all absence groups. The December report included only the four largest groups of absentees.
- Two secondary questions were explored.
 - Do more individuals return if they are only out one or two years, and does the return rate after one or two years vary by absence type?
 - How do the return rates of accompanying family members vary by absence type of their sponsor?
- The Individuals Absent count used in the projection of dividends paid to absentees over the 10 year period was corrected. The January report erroneously used the numbers of all applicants who had requested approval for an absence over 180 days when only those approved and paid should have been used. This error only affected the projected cost data and did not affect the rates of return.

Rate of Return Summary (expressed as the percentage that did NOT return)

Absence Type	Paid Absentees	Sample	10 year Did Not Return Rate	5 year Did Not Return Rate	Out only one year	Out only two years
Accompanying/child	2400	332	82%	79%	76%	82%
Military sponsor		295	84%	91%	96%	97%
Student sponsor		33	82%	79%	79%	91%
Accompanying/Spouses*	879	221	68%	70%		
Military sponsor		189	69%	73%	91%	94%
Student sponsor		30	67%	47%	77%	90%
College	3532	317	67%	65%	39%	39%
Active Military	2232	328	72%	74%	75%	68%
Medical	51	46	63%	n/a	26%	43%
Care for ill Family	44	44	**n/a	43%	n/a	19%
Settling an Estate	6	6	**n/a	33%	n/a	25%
Care for Terminally Ill	39	39	**n/a	38%	n/a	23%
Merchant Marine	10	10	**n/a	50%	n/a	25%
Secondary School	213	213	n/a	67%	34%	45%
Congressional	33	33	76%	85%	n/a	100%

* Spouses were not eligible in 1996, the base year for this analysis. A sample of 221 spouses, who nevertheless applied in 1996 and would have been paid if spouses had been authorized as an allowable absence, were selected to track for these projections.

** Allowable absence established after 1996; based on 2000-2005 data.

The weighted average did-not-return rate for all absence types is 72%

Projection of Dividends Paid (Attachment 1)

The data indicates that over the 10 year period almost \$137 million was paid to absentees who did not return. Projected amounts by year are as follows:

Year	Total
1996	\$7,149,354
1997	\$8,513,172
1998	\$12,123,444
1999	\$16,256,033
2000	\$20,985,180
2001	\$20,994,330
2002	\$17,912,737
2003	\$13,204,640
2004	\$10,865,196
2005	\$8,950,856
	136,954,963

Overview of Absence Types (Attachments 1 and 2)

Accompanying/child (2,40G)

This group includes dependent children of individuals out on an allowable absence. This group has the highest ten year did-not-return rate (82%). After five years the rate is 79%.

89% of the absence group are military dependents, 10% are college student dependents and 1% is a mix of the other absence types.

The children of students do-not-return at 82% after ten years and children of military at 84%. After five years, children of college students return at a higher rate than children with military sponsors. The children of other absence types was too small for further analysis.

Children who claim the absence for only one year indicate an overall did-not-return rate of 76% and for two years is 82%. Military sponsored children out for only one year have a 96% did-not-return rate and 97% for two years. Children sponsored by college students only out for one year did-not-return at 79% and at 91% after two years.

Accompanying/spouse (879)

The overall did-not-return rate after ten years for spouses was 68% and after five years is 70%.

Military spouses made up 86% of the group; 14% were college student spouses; and 1% was a mixture of other absence types.

Spouses of students and military return at approximately the same rate at 10 years; at five years student spouses return at a higher rate. Student spouses only out for one year return at a higher rate than military. When spouses are out only for two years, the return rate between the groups is similar. The sample of spouses of other absentee types was too small for analysis.

Attending Coilege (3,532)

Paid applicants attending college indicated a did-not-return rate of 67% after ten years. At five years the overall rate was 65%.

Students who claim the absence for only one or two years have a significantly lower did-not-return rate at 39% for both years.

Active Duty Military (2,232)

Active duty military indicate a did-not-return rate of 72% after ten years. The overall rate at five years is 74%.

Active military who claim the absence for only one year, do-not-return at 75% and for two years 68%.

Medical Care (51)

The group of applicants claiming an absence to pursue medical care have a ten year do-not-return of 63%. No applicants in this group were absent for five years.

The Medical Care group included only 51 individuals in 1996. 67% (34) of this group claim the absence for only one year and the did-not-return rate at one year is 26% and after a two year absence is 43%.

Congressional (33)

The Congressional group included only 33 individuals in 1996. The did-not-return rate at 10 years is 76% and at 5 years is 76%. Only one individual in this group was absent for only one or two years, and did not return.

Attending Secondary School (213)

The did-not-return rate after five years for this group is 67%. Individuals who were absent only one year have a did-not-return rate of 34% and after two years of 45%.

Note: The following groups are newer allowable absence types and were established after 1996, the base year for the other groups. These groups are only tracked from 2000-2005.

Caring for Ill Family (40)

The did-not return rate for this small group at five years is 43%. 68% (27) were absent two years or less and the did-not return rate is 19%.

Settling an Estate (12)

The did-not-return rate for this very small group at five years is 33%. Individuals who were absent only two years did-not-return at 25%.

Caring for Terminally Ill Family (39)

The did-not-return rate for this small group at five years is 38%. Individuals who were absent two years or less have a did-not-return rate of 23%. Individuals who were absent for only 2 years, did-not-return at the rate of 23%.

Merchant Marine (10)

The five year did-not-return rate for this very small group is 50% and of those who were only absent two years or less, 25% did not return.

Conclusions

- No absence group returns at more than 50% after 10 years. The did-not-return rate for the largest absence groups varies from 67-82%.
- Approximately \$135 million was paid to individuals who did not return over a ten year period.
- College and Secondary School Students return at a higher rate than other absence types if they are only out one or two years; and they return at a much higher rate after one or two years than when they stay out on longer absences.
- Active Military do not return at substantially higher rates if only absent one or two years.
- Accompanying college spouses return at approximately the same rate as spouses of military at 10 years. At five years military spouses return at a higher rate than college spouses. Student spouses only out for one year return at a higher rate than military spouses. At two years, both groups return at about the same rate.
- Accompanying children of students and military return at about the same rate at 10 years. At one or two years, military children return at a somewhat higher rate than children of students.
- Other absence types, except for Congressional, tend to be out only one or two years.

**Permanent Fund Dividend
2005 Projection**

Individuals absent for more than 180 days who will not return over a ten year period

Absence Category/Year	Individuals Absent Paid	% did not return in sample	Calculated total did not return	Dividend Amount	Total paid
Accompanied					
1996	2,400	0.82	1,968	\$1,131	\$2,225,808
1997	2,375	0.82	1,948	\$1,297	\$2,525,012
1998	3,380	0.82	2,772	\$1,541	\$4,270,703
1999	4,254	0.82	3,488	\$1,770	\$6,173,697
2000	5,270	0.82	4,321	\$1,964	\$8,486,825
2001	5,719	0.82	4,690	\$1,950	\$8,677,036
2002	5,837	0.82	4,786	\$1,541	\$7,374,601
2003	6,071	0.82	4,978	\$1,108	\$5,513,677
2004	6,117	0.82	5,016	\$920	\$4,613,862
2005	5,308	0.82	4,353	\$846	\$3,682,266
Total					\$53,543,287
Students					
1996	3,532	0.67	2,366	\$1,131	\$2,675,686
1997	3,792	0.67	2,541	\$1,297	\$3,294,041
1998	4,154	0.67	2,783	\$1,541	\$4,288,546
1999	4,519	0.67	3,028	\$1,770	\$5,358,598
2000	4,729	0.67	3,168	\$1,964	\$6,222,353
2001	4,879	0.67	3,269	\$1,850	\$6,048,436
2002	4,974	0.67	3,333	\$1,541	\$5,134,706
2003	4,885	0.67	3,273	\$1,108	\$3,624,989
2004	4,446	0.67	2,979	\$920	\$2,740,038
2005	3,924	0.67	2,629	\$846	\$2,224,202
Total					\$41,611,594
Active Duty					
1996	2,232	0.72	1,607	\$1,131	\$1,817,048
1997	2,373	0.72	1,709	\$1,297	\$2,215,216
1998	2,565	0.72	1,847	\$1,541	\$2,845,697
1999	2,934	0.72	2,112	\$1,770	\$3,738,752
2000	3,525	0.72	2,538	\$1,964	\$4,984,277
2001	3,731	0.72	2,686	\$1,850	\$4,970,444
2002	3,851	0.72	2,773	\$1,541	\$4,272,096
2003	4,049	0.72	2,915	\$1,108	\$3,228,848
2004	4,026	0.72	2,899	\$920	\$2,666,359
2005	3,834	0.72	2,760	\$846	\$2,335,366
Total					\$33,074,102
Medical					
1996	51	0.63	32	\$1,131	\$36,329
1997	33	0.63	21	\$1,297	\$26,955
1998	46	0.63	29	\$1,541	\$44,655
1999	75	0.63	47	\$1,770	\$83,625
2000	114	0.63	72	\$1,964	\$141,044
2001	153	0.63	96	\$1,850	\$178,348
2002	162	0.63	102	\$1,541	\$157,250
2003	193	0.63	122	\$1,108	\$134,668
2004	245	0.63	154	\$920	\$141,977
2005	219	0.63	138	\$845	\$116,585
Total					\$1,061,437

**Permanent Fund Dividend
2005 Projection**

Individuals absent for more than 180 days who will not return over a ten year period

Congressional					
1996	23	0.78	17	\$1,131	\$19,764
1997	21	0.76	16	\$1,297	\$20,693
1998	18	0.78	14	\$1,541	\$21,079
1999	20	0.76	15	\$1,770	\$26,902
2000	19	0.76	14	\$1,964	\$28,358
2001	21	0.76	16	\$1,850	\$29,530
2002	23	0.76	17	\$1,541	\$26,932
2003	26	0.76	20	\$1,108	\$21,885
2004	28	0.76	21	\$920	\$19,574
2005	21	0.76	16	\$845	\$13,486
					\$228,205
Cared for Ill Family					
1996	1	0.43	0	\$1,131	\$486
1997	10	0.43	4	\$1,297	\$5,575
1998	31	0.43	13	\$1,541	\$20,540
1999	29	0.43	12	\$1,770	\$22,070
2000	40	0.43	17	\$1,964	\$33,778
2001	30	0.43	13	\$1,850	\$23,869
2002	35	0.43	15	\$1,541	\$23,188
2003	18	0.43	8	\$1,108	\$8,573
2004	28	0.43	12	\$920	\$11,075
2005	15	0.43	6	\$845	\$5,450
					\$154,604
Settled an Estate					
1996		0.33	-	\$1,131	\$0
1997		0.33	-	\$1,297	\$0
1998	2	0.33	1	\$1,541	\$1,017
1999	12	0.33	4	\$1,770	\$7,009
2000	6	0.33	2	\$1,964	\$3,888
2001	2	0.33	1	\$1,850	\$1,221
2002	4	0.33	1	\$1,541	\$2,034
2003	3	0.33	1	\$1,108	\$1,096
2004	7	0.33	2	\$920	\$2,125
2005	2	0.33	1	\$845	\$558
					\$18,948
Care of Terminally Ill					
1996	1	0.38	0	\$1,131	\$430
1997		0.38	-	\$1,297	\$0
1998		0.38	-	\$1,541	\$0
1999	29	0.38	11	\$1,770	\$19,504
2000	39	0.38	15	\$1,964	\$29,104
2001	38	0.38	14	\$1,850	\$26,718
2002	30	0.38	11	\$1,541	\$17,565
2003	31	0.38	12	\$1,108	\$13,047
2004	46	0.38	17	\$920	\$16,079
2005	38	0.38	14	\$845	\$12,202
					\$134,648

**Permanent Fund Dividend
2005 Projection**

Individuals absent for more than 180 days who will not return over a ten year period

Mechant Marina					
1996		0.5	-	\$1,131	\$0
1997		0.5	-	\$1,297	\$0
1998		0.5	-	\$1,541	\$0
1999		0.5	-	\$1,770	\$0
2000	10	0.5	5	\$1,964	\$9,819
2001	12	0.5	6	\$1,850	\$11,102
2002	11	0.5	6	\$1,541	\$8,474
2003	8	0.5	4	\$1,108	\$4,430
2004	11	0.5	6	\$920	\$5,059
2005	18	0.5	9	\$845	\$7,605
					\$46,490
Secondary School					
1996		0.67	-	\$1,131	\$0
1997		0.67	-	\$1,297	\$0
1998		0.67	-	\$1,541	\$0
1999		0.67	-	\$1,770	\$0
2000	213	0.67	143	\$1,964	\$280,282
2001	272	0.67	182	\$1,850	\$337,195
2002	278	0.67	188	\$1,541	\$288,992
2003	251	0.67	168	\$1,108	\$188,258
2004	427	0.67	288	\$920	\$263,157
2005	504	0.67	338	\$845	\$285,340
					\$1,639,194
Mixed Absence*					
1996	435	0.72	313	\$1,131	\$354,129
1997	432	0.72	311	\$1,297	\$403,276
1998	539	0.72	388	\$1,541	\$597,985
1999	614	0.72	442	\$1,770	\$782,411
2000	513	0.72	369	\$1,964	\$725,371
2001	491	0.72	354	\$1,850	\$654,111
2002	520	0.72	374	\$1,541	\$576,861
2003	555	0.72	400	\$1,108	\$442,581
2004	552	0.72	397	\$920	\$385,581
2005	417	0.72	300	\$845	\$253,703
					\$5,156,008
* Percentage of did not return derived from weighted average of all other categories					
Total - All Categories/Ten years	132,806		97,712		\$136,668,518

Permanent Fund Dividend Division
 HB 273
 Delayed Payments Analysis

Years = years applicant requested allowable absence					
Yes = applicant returned					
No = Applicant did not return					
Accompanying/Child					
Years	Yes	No	total	% yes	% no
1	20	65	85	24%	76%
2	16	71	87	18%	82%
3	18	22	40	45%	55%
4	16	33	49	33%	67%
5	7	26	33	21%	79%
6	4	10	14	29%	71%
7	4	6	10	40%	60%
8	0	5	5	0%	100%
9	2	2	4	50%	50%
10		2	2	0%	100%
11	1		1	100%	0%
12			0		
13		1	1	0%	100%
14			0		
15		1	1	0%	100%
Accompanying/Spouse					
Years	Yes	No	total	% yes	% no
1	26	77	103	25%	75%
2	27	37	64	42%	58%
3	12	15	27	44%	56%
4	3	7	10	30%	70%
5	1	2	3	33%	67%
6	4	1	5	80%	20%
7			0		
8	1		1	100%	0%
9			0		
10		1	1	0%	100%

Permanent Fund Dividend Division
 HB 273
 Delayed Payments Analysis

Attending College					
	Yes	No	total	% yes	% no
Years					
1	34	22	56	61%	39%
2	23	15	38	61%	39%
3	27	44	71	38%	62%
4	17	36	53	32%	68%
5	12	34	46	26%	74%
6	8	15	23	35%	65%
7	3	9	12	25%	75%
8	2	3	5	40%	60%
9	1	3	4	25%	75%
10	1	1	2	50%	50%
11			0		
12		3	3	0%	100%
13	1		1	100%	0%
14		1	1	0%	100%
15			0		
16	1		1	100%	0%
17			0		
18		1	1	0%	100%
Active Military					
	Yes	No	total	% yes	% no
Years					
1	15	45	60	25%	75%
2	24	52	76	32%	68%
3	16	20	36	44%	56%
4	23	24	47	49%	51%
5	10	35	45	22%	78%
6	7	11	18	39%	61%
7	10	11	21	48%	52%
8	1	5	6	17%	83%
9	5	3	8	63%	38%
10		5	5	0%	100%
11	1	2	3	33%	67%
12			0		
13	1	1	2	50%	50%
14	1		1	100%	0%

Permanent Fund Dividend Division
 HB 273
 Delayed Payments Analysis

Medical Care					
Years	Yes	No	total	% yes	% no
1	25	9	34	74%	26%
2	4	3	7	57%	43%
3		2	2	0%	100%
4	1		1	100%	0%
6	1		1	100%	0%
10		1	1	0%	100%
Congressional					
Years	Yes	No	total	% yes	% no
2		1	1	0%	100%
3	2	3	5	40%	60%
4	1		1	100%	0%
5	1	3	4	25%	75%
6	1	1	2	50%	50%
7	1	3	4	25%	75%
8		1	1	0%	100%
9	1	1	2	50%	50%
10		1	1	0%	100%
11	1		1	100%	0%
13	1	1	2	50%	50%
14		1	1	0%	100%
15		2	2	0%	100%
17		1	1	0%	100%
19		1	1	0%	100%
20		1	1	0%	100%
22	1		1	100%	0%
24		2	2	0%	100%
Caring for Ill Family					
Years	Yes	No	total	% yes	% no
2	22	5	27	81%	19%
3	10	2	12	83%	17%
4	4		4	100%	0%

Permanent Fund Dividend Division
 HB 273
 Delayed Payments Analysis

Settling an Estate					
Years	Yes	No	total	% yes	% no
2	3	1	4	75%	25%
3		1	1	0%	100%
4	1		1	100%	0%
Caring for Terminally Ill Family					
Years	Yes	No	total	% yes	% no
2	17	5	22	77%	23%
3	9	4	13	69%	31%
4	1		1	100%	0%
5			0		
6		2	2	0%	100%
7			0		
8		1	1	0%	100%
Merchant Marine					
Years	Yes	No	total	% yes	% no
2	3	1	4	75%	25%
3	1	1	2	50%	50%
4	1		1	100%	0%
7		1	1	0%	100%
8		1	1	0%	100%
Attending Secondary School					
Years	Yes	No	total	% yes	% no
2	48	25	73	66%	34%
3	28	23	51	55%	45%
4	15	20	35	43%	57%
5	9	16	25	36%	64%
6	3	6	9	33%	67%
7	2	7	9	22%	78%
8	1	7	8	13%	88%
9		1	1	0%	100%
10		1	1	0%	100%

Louie Flora

From: PCMS@legis.state.ak.us
Sent: Monday, January 30, 2006 10:41 AM
To: Louie Flora
Subject: New Pom:HB 273 Pfd: Delay Payment For Allowable Absences

Clifford Boner
Hc 60 Box 2465

Copper Center 99573-9801,

822-3806

College students I agree with for employment opportunities make it slim that they will return. Our Federal Delegation should give up the right to collect a PFD until they have returned to the state if we expect to have our active duty military do so.

Louie Flore

From: POMS@legis.state.ak.us
Sent: Monday, January 30, 2006 9:10 AM
To: Louie Flore
Subject: New Pom:HB 273 Pfd: Delay Payment For Allowable Absences

Clifford Boner
Hc 60 Box 2465

Copper Center 99573-9801,
822-3806

Just leave the Military and their dependents alone. Deployed military and their families are giving up enough already with service to the country. Focus on fixing the oil tax instead.

Louie Flora

From: POMS@legis.state.ak.us
Sent: Friday, January 27, 2006 8:26 PM
To: Louie Flora
Subject: New Pom:HB 273 Pfd: Delay Payment For Allowable Absences

Harvey Harms
Po Box 670071

Chugiak 99567-0071,
alaskatrophy@yahoo.com
907 696 2484

Dear Sir

I agree that all effort should be made to stop permanent fund fraud, but HB 273 would be very damaging to students who return to Alaska. I have two daughters who are Doctors who returned to Alaska to practice and the Alaska Permanent Fund helped greatly.

Louie Flora

From: POMS@legis.state.ak.us
Sent: Friday, January 27, 2006 7:00 PM
To: Louie Flora
Subject: New Pom:Permanent Fund

Michelle Tabler
13241 Vern Dr

Anchorage 99516-2650,
mtabler@alaska.net
9073458568
9073458568

I am opposed to any restriction on Permanent Fund dividends to college students. My daughter, a life-long Alaskan, will need the money from her dividends while in college. Think about incentives to bring these students back - like the 50% forgiveness clause of the Ak student loans which I had 30 years ago!

Louie Flora

From: POMS@legis.state.ak.us
Sent: Friday, January 27, 2006 2:42 PM
To: Louie Flora
Subject: New Pom:Permanent Fund

Const: ace Boquist
2723 Snug Harbor Cir

Anchorage 99507-4909, cboquist
cboquist@gci.net
9072697843
9073381232

Money held should accrue interest. Doesn't holding money present more problems related to distributing the money if the person dies during the time the money is held? What happens to money that isn't distributed some way? Do you re-invest it or re-distribute amongst the group? Vote NO, re-think this.

Louie Flora

From: POMS@legis.state.ak.us
Sent: Friday, January 27, 2006 10:39 AM
To: Louie Flora
Subject: New Pom:HB 273 Pfd: Delay Payment For Allowable Absences

Brenda Gower
Po Box 3347

Valdez 9686-3347,

Please pass HB 273.

Also:

I am happy with Senator Lisa Murkowski, but unhappy with Governor Murkowski.

Louie Flora

From: POMS@legis.state.ak.us
Sent: Friday, January 27, 2006 8:45 AM
To: Louie Flora
Subject: New Pom:HB 273 Pfd: Delay Payment For Allowable Absences

Suzanne Miles
Po Box 772196

Eagle River 99577-2196,

I do not support this bill. It takes money away from students at a critical time and it is a slap in the face to the military. Kudos to Rep. Bob Lynn for doing the right thing and voting no.

Louie Flora

From: Dewey Youngerman [dfy@sphosp.com]
Sent: Thursday, January 26, 2006 4:42 PM
To: Louie Flora
Subject: Comment on HB 273

As a medically released Alaskan US service member I have some very strong feelings regarding holding service members PFD disbursements until returning to the state. Unlike Alaskan students or workers who are exposed to employment opportunities outside, service members have a very high ratio of returns to the state following service. Part of this reason is that the military is contractually bound to pay to move them back to their State of Record (State of enlistment) after their active duty is completed.

These individuals have a Federal contract to move them back. This benefit was worth almost \$20,000.00 in my case, there was no way I was going to lose that benefit. While it is true the State of Record may be changed once in a service persons career, it is not likely to occur. Compounding the issue is the low income of our enlisted troops, sailors, and marines who often have families to support (\$15,000 -19,000/year) and the PFD becomes very important.

Currently the degree of difficulty of just proving you qualify while outside on active duty is enormous. An example I am very familiar with was mine. I reestablished residency in calendar year 95 after moving back to the state in 94. From PFD years 95 to 2002 I was denied my PFD while on active duty. Each year the clerk(s) I dealt with after filing responded in writing and later on the phone by saying that since I was not in state over 6 months of the year I was not eligible. I did spend between 15 and 30 days each year here on leave. After my medical discharge a sympathetic clerk told me to reapply, expect denial, and then contest the findings since I applied on time, returned each year on leave, and consummated my Federal contract by moving back to Alaska. I did so to be told that even though I was informed of each year's denial by the State, I was ineligible since I didn't file my rebuttal within 30 days of each year's denial. The current system has plenty of caveats in favor of the state.

If you would accept a compromise, please consider with-holding the PFDs of those who statistically do not return (i.e. snowbirds, students, or transient workers) and having Alaskan service members and those who statistically return sign a 'Return or Repay' agreement. Repayment would include interest and the State's cost of recovery. Considering the ease of finding someone in the current electronic age, this would create a contractual agreement up front to discourage fraud and set up recovery of dishonest individuals stolen State monies. Garnishing a fraudulent claimants wages, VA benefits, or retirement wouldn't be too hard and if they have to pay for all costs incurred you could actually break even on the cost of garnishment.

Frankly, since it is so hard to prove you qualify, if you with-hold students and service members PFDs many would question 'why should we go back to a place where legislators making it difficult to get what we deserve?'. Please do not financially penalize our honest service members when it is difficult enough to prove residency and any extra income is desperately needed while performing their patriotic duties, or students who could bring back valuable skills to Alaska.

Thank you for your time and consideration.
Dewey F. Youngerman III, former

Rep. Paul Seaton

From: Rep. Bruce Weyhrauch
Sent: Monday, January 23, 2006 10:41 AM
To: Ryan Fahey
Cc: Rep. Peggy Wilson; Rep. Paul Seaton
Subject: RE: PFD

Thanks Ryan

I hope it can move from committee soon.

Bruce

From: Ryan Fahey [mailto:rfahey@ptialaska.net]
Sent: Monday, January 23, 2006 10:26 AM
To: Rep. Bruce Weyhrauch
Subject: PFD

Dear Rep. Weyhrauch,

Just a short email to let you know that I support your legislation of withholding PFD from people who leave the state. Alaska has been bilked for millions of dollars from people who keep their residency with no intention of returning to Alaska. I hope you can get this legislation passed.

Ryan Fahey/ Sitka, AK

Louie Flora

From: POMS@legis.state.ak.us
Sent: Tuesday, January 17, 2006 4:25 PM
To: Louie Flora
Subject: New Pom:Permanent Fund

Lary Kuhns
Po Box 2694

Homer 99603-2694, lkuhns

Dear Legislators,

We long time Alaskans depend on these constitutionally mandated payments for the support of our college students. If anything, re-work the bill to only include those students in their senior year. Defeat this bill.

Louie Flora

From: POMS@legis.state.ak.us
Sent: Tuesday, January 17, 2006 7:22 AM
To: Louie Flora
Subject: New Pom:Permanent Fund

Vicki Janz
310 W Arlington Ave

Soldotna 99669,
tomj@gci.net

262-1635

Rep Weyhrauch and Sen Seekins would withhold the Perm Fund to students who are attending college outside of Alaska. Students depend upon the permanent fund, and worry that when they graduate they will not be able to find a job in Alaska.

Louie Flora

From: POMS@legis.state.ak.us
Sent: Wednesday, January 18, 2006 10:51 AM
To: Louie Flora
Subject: New Pom:HB 273 Pfd: Delay Payment For Allowable Absences

David Mccargo
Po Box 100767

Anchorage 99510-0767,

PFD reform is long over due. In addition, it should be restricted to U.S. citizens and put in trust for minors.

Louie Flora

From: POMS@legis.state.ak.us
Sent: Tuesday, January 17, 2006 8:36 PM
To: Louie Flora
Subject: New Pom:Permanent Fund

John Gimarc
11155 Bluff Creek Cir

Anchorage 99515, agimarc
agimarc@ak.net
345-0629
345-0629

Ladies & Gentlemen - So you follow a seat belt law with an attack on students and soldiers? This is not a particularly good message from people who call themselves conservatives. The current laws / rules on PFD checks to students and military are adequate. Simply enforce them honorable and equally. Please.

Louie Flora

From: POMS@legis.state.ak.us
Sent: Tuesday, January 17, 2006 6:43 PM
To: Louie Flora
Subject: New Pom:Permanent Fund

Courtney Pederson
19816 N Mitkof Lp

Eagle River 99577,
cp003g@hotmail.com

Please support students and don't withhold the PFD! Alaska students are returning to Alaska to work, many of us are needing to complete professional programs before we can return. This may be 3-6 or even more years after schooling is completed. The PFD is an extremely important addition to tuition.

Louie Flora

From: POMS@legis.state.ak.us
Sent: Tuesday, January 17, 2006 6:33 PM
To: Louie Flora
Subject: New Pom:Permanent Fund

Constance Boquist
2723 Snug Harbor Cir

Anchorage 99507-4909, cboquist
cboquist@gci.net
9072697843
9073381232

Please find a way to let Students have their PFD checks while they are in school. The extra money is used for school, every little bit helps. How can people get checks and not prove they are in Alaska? Doesn't everyone have to show proof of returning to Alaska?

Louie Flora

From: POMS@legis.state.ak.us
Sent: Tuesday, January 17, 2006 3:37 PM
To: Louie Flora
Subject: New Pom:HB 273 Pfd: Delay Payment For Allowable Absences

Kim Smith
Po Box 3235

Homer 99603-3235,krsmith
krsmith@gci.net
907-235-6703

I ask you legislators supporting this legislation; did your children attend college outside? Did they return; if not, will you refund their PFD amounts to the State? Did your family need that help desperately?? Our families need these funds while the kids are in college!

Louie Flora

From: POMS@legis.state.ak.us
Sent: Tuesday, January 17, 2006 3:30 PM
To: Louie Flora
Subject: New Pom:HB 273 Pfd: Delay Payment For Allowable Absences

Kim Smith
Po Box 3235

Homer 99603-3235,krsmith

With one son in Yale, another son at Connecticut College we believe your logic is flawed, simply wrong regarding HB 273. We struggle paying tuition, they live and work here, and they are Alaskans. Remove hard working college students from this Bill and punish those committing fraud.

Louie Flora

From: Vince Yelmene [vinni@gci.net]
Sent: Thursday, January 2006 4:03 PM
To: Rep. John Harris; Rep. John Coghill; Rep. Ethan Berkowitz; Rep. Tom Anderson; Rep. Mike Chenault; Rep. Sharon Cissna; Rep. Harry Crawford; Rep. Eric Croft; Rep. Nancy Dahlstrom; Rep. Jim Elkins; Rep. Richard Foster; Rep. Les Gara; Rep. Berta Gardner; Rep. Carl Gatto; Rep. Max Gruenberg; Rep. David Guttenberg; Rep. Mike Hawker; Rep. Jim Holm; Rep. Reggie Joule; Rep. Mary Kapsner; Rep. Mike Kelly; Rep. Beth Kerttula; Rep. Vic Kohring; Rep. Pete Kott; Rep. Gabrielle LeDoux; Rep. Bob Lynn; Rep. Lesil McGuire; Rep. Kevin Meyer; Rep. Carl Moses; Rep. Mark Neuman; Rep. Kurt Olson; Rep. Jay Ramras; Rep. Norman Rokeberg; Rep. Woodie Salmon; Rep. Ralph Samuels; Rep. Paul Seaton; Rep. Bill Stoltze; Rep. Bill Thomas; Rep. Bruce Weyhrauch; Rep. Peggy Wilson; Sen. Ben Stevens; Sen. Gary Stevens; Sen. Johnny Ellis; Sen. Con Bunde; Sen. John Cowdery; "Senator_Fred_Dyson"@legis.state.ak.us; Sen. Kim Elton; Sen. Hollis French; Sen. Lyda Green; Sen. Gretchen Guess; Sen. Lyman Hoffman; Sen. Charlie Huggins; Sen. Albert Kookesh; Sen. Donny Olson; Sen. Ralph Seekins; Sen. Bert Stedman; Sen. Gene Therriault; Sen. Tom Wagoner; Sen. Gary Wilken
Subject: PFD 'volunteers'

hello,

Given the recent reports of excessive abuse of the PFD system by "volunteers", it seems quite obvious the bill sponsored by Rep. Bruce Weyhrauch is a must pass. With over 70% of those volunteers lying and not returning to Alaska, it is quite obvious we need to implement this legislation. If you care at all about honesty and fairness, you will vote yes on this non-partisan legislation.

The PFD program was intended to assist 'residents'.

respectfully,
Vince Yelmene
Registered: Non-partisan

Louie Flora

From: Wendy Gardner [gerwen@ptialaska.net]

Sent: Monday, May 09, 2005 10:00 PM

To: Rep. Paul Seaton

Subject: Wendy Gardner

Dear Paul,

Please do not group college students and military together in this decision for individuals returning to AK for a PFD. I believe there are more military personnel getting PFD's with no intention of returning to the state then college students.

Hope all your family is well. Greet them for us.

Sincerely,

Wendy Gardner

Louie Flora

From: Larry and Susan [lsemmens@ptialaska.net]
Sent: Monday, May 09, 2005 9:37 PM
To: Rep. Paul Seaton; Rep. Mike Chenault; Rep. Kurt Olson
Subject: HB 273

Rep. Seaton, Chenault, Olson

My 23 year old son is Alaskan born and raised.

He will leave for a year tour of duty in Iraq in August as a member of the Alaska Army Guard. Yes, Guard not regular Army. He is ready and willing to go.

His young wife will remain here, trying to pay the bills and finish college. Somehow it seems to me that of all people, he should be eligible for this dividend! Certainly more could be demanded of him than of Murkowski, Young and Stevens! Not that their service should be discounted. Yet if he does give the ultimate sacrifice, his wife wouldn't collect his dividend would she? This is not right is it?

I am sorry there are those who collect and never return to Alaska. But honestly I am ashamed that our State is poised to work a financial hardship on our military members who are clearly Alaskans. There should be a better way to save a few bucks.

Please rethink this. It isn't right.

Sincerely

Larry Semmens
Veteran

Louie Flora

From: Nancy Osborne [petero@gci.net]
Sent: Monday, May 09, 2005 9:10 AM
To: Ian Laing
Subject: Re: New Pom:HB 273 Pfd: Delay Payment For Allowable Absences

Good Day to you Ian.

No doubt as the legislature tries to conclude it's yearly work, you have a lot on your plate and I really appreciate your taking time to update us. The information was helpful and your consideration is certainly above and beyond.

We are glad to hear that the bill will not likely get any where this year. We do agree with the intent of the bill, we just think there needs to be some way to not penalize college students who need the money for their education. They don't need it after they finish school. They need it while they are in school. There must be a way to address both concerns and I appreciate all the time and effort our legislatures and staff put into meeting the needs and concerns of Alaskans.

We have tracked the bill several times on BASIS and was relieved to begin thinking that it might not get any where this year. We will indeed keep track of it in future sessions.

Thanks again for your time, effort and thoughtfulness.

Two Thankful Constituents.

Nancy and Tom Osborne
Box 2375
Seward, AK 99664

----- Original Message -----

From: "Ian Laing" <Ian_Laing@legis.state.ak.us>
To: <petero@gci.net>
Sent: Sunday, May 08, 2005 8:57 PM
Subject: RE: New Pom:HB 273 Pfd: Delay Payment For Allowable Absences

Nancy,

We spoke about this a couple weeks ago and I just wanted to let you know the bill is not likely to go anywhere this year. After you called, I looked at the bill a bit more and spoke to the Legal department. I will likely be submitting an amendment to the bill when it is heard in State Affairs next session. The way it is currently written, if, for instance, a student were to claim their dividend while away from the state for several years, and was then to get a job out of state for a year or two, they would not be able to claim their previous dividends at all. The amendment I would like to offer would allow them to claim their dividends the next year they return to Alaska and qualify for a dividend.

Representative Seaton still believes in the intent of the bill - to prevent brain drain, and people claiming dividends who have no intention of returning to the state. As it is now, only 20% of military return to the state, and 40% of college students. I would encourage you to follow the bill on BASIS, beginning next year and testify if you're interested. I'll look forward to talking with you more about this when we take it up again next year. And thanks again for taking the time to write in.
Ian.

Ian Laing
Rep. Paul Seaton

Legislative Staff
(800) 665-2689

-----Original Message-----

From: POMS@legis.state.ak.us [mailto:POMS@legis.state.ak.us]
Sent: Thursday, April 28, 2005 9:43 AM
To: Ian Laing
Subject: New Pom:HB 273 Pfd: Delay Payment For Allowable Absences

Nancy Osborne
PO Box 2375

Seward 99664-2375, petero
petero@gci.net
907-224-8006
907-224-8006

We implore you to reconsider withholding the PFD after graduation from college students. This is unfair. Why penalize young Alaskans trying to pay for a quality education? This is robbery and we ask you to eliminate this provision. Also, give the PFD to the noble Alaskans in the Peace Corps.

Louie Flora

From: POMS@legis.state.ak.us
Sent: Thursday, April 28, 2005 9:43 AM
To: Ian Laing
Subject: New Pom:HB 273 Pfd: Delay Payment For Allowable Absences

Nancy Csborne
PO Box 2375

Seward 99664-2375, petero
petero@gci.net
907-224-8006
907-224-8006

We implore you to reconsider withholding the PFD after graduation from college students. This is unfair. Why penalize young Alaskans trying to pay for a quality education? This is robbery and we ask you to eliminate this provision. Also, give the PFD to the noble Alaskans in the Peace Corps.

Louie Flora

From: Rieta Rule [brr@alaska.net]
Sent: Wednesday, April 20, 2005 10:17 AM
To: Rep. Bruce Weyhrauch; Rep. Paul Seaton; Rep. Norman Rokeberg; Rep. Bob Lynn; Rep. Richard Foster
Subject: Permanant Fund Dividend

Mr. Wehrauch,

I have been studying the article that Larry Persily had in April 19th Anchorage Daily News, about House Bill 273, concerning absent residents and the Permanent Fund Dividend. I understand that a lot of these are sent to residents who are absent from the state for special reasons, most being legitiment, but I believe that the Military who are serving our country in Iraq, or at a war zone, and have always been residents in Alaska should not be in this category. Obviously you do not have a son or daughter over there.

I do. Our grandson was born and raised in Alaska, as were his parents, he has been raised to support our country in every way, and joined the Marine Guard right out of High School, and was sent to Iraq in January of this year, where he is proudly and bravely trying to do his duties, as are many other Alaskan men and women, and I really do not believe he or the other Alaska Military should be punished in this way.

If you feel you must hold their permanent fund checks until they get back, they should then receive them with the interest they would have received, had their checks been deposited in the banks. I also feel they are residents of Alaska during their service and upon return should receive these checks, not wait and set up residency again. If they stay here for another year or more they are entitled to continue to receive them, without the waiting period of a new Alaska resident. These people have not given up their residency when they go to serve our country, and until they return they should continue to receive their checks just like you and I do.

A lot of these men and women have their on families staying here trying to make a living while their spouses are supporting our country, and they probably need every cent they can get to take care of food, rent,ect. This check would help them out a lot.

I know there are some people who abuse their residency in Alaska. and still receive the check, and for those I think something needs to be done. I just do believe the Military, particularly at the war zones, should be exempt from this bill.

I hope you will give this great consideration before pushing House Bill any further.

Thanks for listening to me, Norieta Rule
1727 Bartlett Dr.
Anchorage, AK 99507

phone: 907-563-7445
cell:907-229-1509
email: brr@alaska.net

Louie Flora

From: Ann Bayes [bayes@xyz.net]
Sent: Wednesday, January 18, 2006 12:25 PM
To: Rep. Paul Seaton; Louie Flora
Subject: Fwd: PFD Proposal

Hello,

As the concern for PFD checks going to people during absences is again in the news, and as I am doing a much needed clean out of my computer files, I am resending you these comments. I have no problem with holding checks during absences, but I think the recipients deserve the dividends. plus earnings, when they make their return to Alaska.

Thanks for all your efforts; and good luck holding onto some of our current windfall from high oil prices for the future!

Ann

Begin forwarded message:

From: Ann Bayes <bayes@xyz.net>
Date: Thu Apr 1, 2004 7:07:05 AM US/Alaska
To: Paul Seaton <representative_Paul_Seaton@legis.state.ak.us>
Cc: Chris_Knight@Legis.state.ak.us
Subject: PFD Proposal

Hi Paul,

Your proposal to withhold dividends from college students and others until they return to Alaska has merit, but I strongly object that there would be no interest or investment earnings attached when they return and become eligible to receive them.

Why not pool those funds and create an investment share, the value of which would fluctuate based on earnings/losses of the pooled PFD \$\$'s being held and invested? You would then also teach them how investing for the future really works. If the average student spends 5 years Outside, he/she will have enough years of investing to weather the historical average for stock market dips. When interest rates are as low as they are now, conservative investors don't make but a few percentage points worth of interest on certificates of deposit, but that has not been nor will it always be the case. Like the fund itself, there would be years of potential losses.

Our two daughters chose to return to Alaska after college; David plans to do the same. During their college years, Michelle's and Erica's PFD's were allowed to earn for them so that they had money to payoff student loans when they graduated. This in turn is allowing them to become taxpaying home owners while accepting whatever jobs the local economy has to offer. David has invested his money in the startup of his Alaska-based fishing charter business while still in school. In the past 12 months, the State of Alaska has received an amount in licensing and fees equal to or greater than his PFD of 2003, the Kenai Borough has received sales tax revenue, and the local economy has seen purchasing of goods and

services equal to his lifetime worth of PFD's.

Do not punish the students/residents who do want to come back and use their PFD funds wisely while tightening up on those who don't.

Thanks,
Ann and Bruce

HB

277

Representative Beth Kerttula

Alaska State Legislature District 3

HB 277

Sponsor Statement

"An Act naming the Charles Gamble Jr. - Donald Sperl Joint Use Facility in Juneau."

Charles Gamble Jr. and Donald Sperl were two young men from Juneau who served their country in Vietnam. Tragically, both of them were killed in the line of duty within 20 months of each other. Both men had lived in Juneau their entire lives and attended Juneau-Douglas High School before joining the United States Army and being deployed to Vietnam.

The Joint Use Facility/ UAS Student Recreation Center/ National Guard Readiness Center is currently under construction and is slated for completion in July of this year. The facility was built with federal, state and university funds for a total of \$16.3 million.

Naming the joint use facility after Charles and Donald will show our respect for their dedication to our country and honor them for their valiant service. Their names will live on as a reminder for all of true patriotism.

Presented by: Assembly
Introduced: 04/11/2005
Drafted by: J.W. Hartle

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU, ALASKA

Serial No. 2306

**A Resolution Requesting that the Army National Guard Name
the New National Guard Readiness Center After Donald W.
Sperl and Charles F. Gamble, Jr.**

WHEREAS, Juneau-Douglas High School graduates Donald W. Sperl and Charles F. Gamble, Jr., died serving our country in the Vietnam war; and

WHEREAS, both of these two Juneau residents are listed on the Vietnam Veterans' Memorial, and are the only two soldiers listed from Juneau, Alaska; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Army National Guard and the University of Alaska Southeast are building a joint UAS Student Recreation Center and Alaska Army National Guard Readiness Center in Juneau; and

WHEREAS, the National Guard will have to name the new "Readiness Center" facility; and

WHEREAS, it would be appropriate to name the new facility after these two young men who gave their lives for their country.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU, ALASKA:

Section 1. The Assembly of the City and Borough of Juneau respectfully requests that the U.S. Army National Guard name the new Alaska Army National Guard Readiness Center in honor of these two Juneau men, Donald W. Sperl and Charles F. Gamble, Jr.

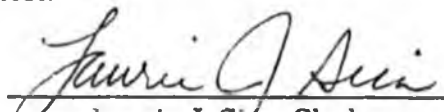
Section 2. Copies of Resolution 2306 shall be provided to the University of Alaska Southeast and the Alaska Army National Guard.

Section 3. Effective Date. This resolution shall be effective immediately upon adoption.

Adopted this 11th day of April, 2005.


Bruce Botelho, Mayor

Attest:


Laurie J. Sica, Clerk

**STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE**

2001

Source
SJR 27

**Legislative
Resolve No.**
28



Relating to an Alaska National Guard Armory in Juneau.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

WHEREAS the Alaska National Guard has maintained armories across the state of Alaska since 1959; and

WHEREAS the Alaska National Guard protects the people and infrastructure of our state, with 84 armories and readiness centers that provide rapid access to all areas of the state; and

WHEREAS the steep mountains, deep waters, open oceans, and inland channels of the southeast area of Alaska create a challenging environment for emergency management, making it essential that emergency workers understand the climate, culture, and coordinates of the area; and

WHEREAS the persons serving in the Alaska National Guard in the southeast area of Alaska are neighbors, coworkers, and friends who dedicate many hours of their busy lives to perfecting their military and emergency readiness skills; and

WHEREAS Juneau was the first Alaska city to have a National Guard unit, and the Alaska National Guard's main armory in the southeast area of Alaska has been located in Juneau since the current armory was constructed in 1960, and

WHEREAS the Alaska National Guard armory in Juneau provides the only battalion headquarters for all of the southeast area of Alaska; and

WHEREAS having a Juneau armory greatly improves the Alaska National Guard's ability to recruit and retain personnel in the state's third largest and capital city; and

WHEREAS the Alaska National Guard armory in Juneau is now located on property owned by the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority, and the City and Borough of Juneau and the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority have worked together to provide a new site for a National Guard readiness center; and

WHEREAS the National Guard is also considering constructing a joint facility with the University of Alaska Southeast, and the facility would improve the capacity of both the Alaska National Guard and the University of Alaska Southeast to fulfill their missions in a manner that is cost-efficient for both;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature supports building a new Alaska National Guard Armory in Juneau and calls on the National Guard Bureau to make the project a high priority; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature calls on the United States Congress to make appropriations to fund a new armory in Juneau, in keeping with the national interest.

COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Donald Rumsfeld, United States Secretary of Defense; General Eric K. Shinseki, U.S. Army Chief of Staff; Lieutenant General Russell C. Davis, Chief, National Guard Bureau; Major General Roger C. Schultz, Director, Army National Guard; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

Paula Cadlente

From: Lindegaards [Dock3050@gci.net]
Sent: Wednesday, April 27, 2005 12:33 PM
To: Sen. Kim Elton
Subject: Naming the new armory here in Juneau

Dear Senator Elton,

Eric and I are both in favor of honoring Charles Gamble and Don Sperl, by naming the the National Guard Armory after our two Vietnam War heroes. Don and Charlie are our hometown boys, and gave their lives for our service, our freedom, and the embetterment of Vietnam. They honored their families, and their whole community. We would like to return that honor, by not forgetting them, and the values for which they stood. Please represent our wishes to name the new National Guard Armory, the Sperl-Gamble Armory.

Sincerely yours, Bunny & Eric Lindegaard

Aurora Hauke

From: Arlene Crumrine [arlenec@alaska.com]
Sent: Monday, April 25, 2005 2:25 PM
To: Rep. Bruce Weyhrauch; Sen. Kim Elton; Rep. Beth Kerttula
Subject: Sperl-Gamble Center

Dear Bruce, Kim and Beth:

As chairperson of the Juneau-Douglas 40th class reunion (this year), I would like to ask you support to help get the new National Guard Armory named for two of our classmates who died in Viet Nam. Both of them died shortly out of high school. Don was in our class and Chuck was a good friend. All of us who have lost loved ones, either by war or some other senseless tragedy, would love to have their names on a building. (Obviously I can't do that for my grandson but we did get his name up by the crossing where he was killed.) Again, I ask for your support in helping us with this project.

Thank you,
Arlene Crumrine



Alaska State Legislature

Official Business

State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

April 29, 2005

Representative Paul Seaton, Chair
House State Affairs Committee

Dear Representative Seaton,

As co-sponsors of HB 277, an act naming the Charles Gamble, Jr. – Donald Sperl Joint Use Facility in Juneau, and in honor of Vietnam Veterans Recognition Week, May 1- May 7, 2005, we ask that you waive this bill from your committee. We ask for this waiver simply to enable the legislature to pass this non-controversial legislation during a time when its passage can complement our recognition of Vietnam Veterans. These gentlemen both died as a result of their service in Vietnam and we should honor them appropriately.

We thank you for your attention to our request.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Bill Thomas in cursive script.

Rep. Bill Thomas

Handwritten signature of Beth Kerttula in cursive script.

Rep. Beth Kerttula



THE OFFICIAL SITE OF VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES



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- > National Convention
- > National Calendar
- > VFW Public Service Ads
- > State E-mail listing
- > Census 2000 Veterans' Facts
- > **Vietnam Veterans Recognition Week**

Vietnam Veterans Recognition Week

VFW Posts worldwide will host Vietnam Veterans Recognition Week May 1-7, 2005. An array of activities are planned during the week to recognize Vietnam veterans and their families. For ideas and helpful hints in organizing your event, click on the links at right.

Related Links:

- > Vietnam Veteran Week Brochure
- > Vietnam Veteran Certificate (Blank)
- > Vietnam Veteran Certificate (Online Personalization)
- > Veterans Return Years Later
- > Vietnam Center, Available Online
- > VFW Officials Vis on MIA Issue



Veterans H

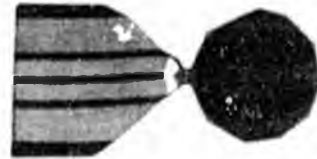
- > Click here for Inf Orange

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Your Service Made a Difference

This Certificate of Recognition is Proudly Presented to:



Presented during VFW's Vietnam Veterans
Appreciation Week, May 1-7, 2005

In recognition of your service during the Vietnam War, the
Veterans of Foreign Wars presents this certificate as a token
of its respect.

Vietnam Veterans Recognition Week, May 1-7



Vietnam veterans
(clockwise from front
center) James Glavin,
Eddie Brooks, Paul
Connors, Don Bayer and
Frank Brinson. They were
featured in the April 1997
issue of VFW magazine.

KICK-OFF: VFW Loyalty Day, Sunday May 1, 2005

Help recognize the more than 3.4 million veterans who served in the Vietnam War during this recognition week. Their service to our country is an important part of our history.

- **Host an open house at your Post.** Invite Vietnam veterans and their families. Put VFW memorabilia and awards on display. If your Post can't accommodate a large group, find a location that can. You may need to obtain a permit.
- **Have a recognition dinner or lunch.** Host a Post dinner or lunch to honor Vietnam veterans and their families.
- **Present Citations to Veterans.** Present the citation on the back page of this brochure to Vietnam veterans. Make copies at your local copy shop VFW leaders should sign them.
- **Invite the community to participate in the ceremony.** Share the experience by inviting the public to be part of the recognition at your Post. People you will need or should consider as speakers are: the Mayor and other elected officials, a local military leader and the media.
- **Set up interviews.** Invite Vietnam veterans to be interviewed and video or audio tape their interview for the Library of Congress's "Veterans History Project." (For more information on the Veterans History Project call 1-888-371-5848 or (202) 707-4916 Or visit their Web site at: www.loc.gov/tallhilf/vets/)
- **Request a proclamation.** Have the Governor, mayor or selectman issue the proclamation on page 2.
- **Start promoting your event at least four to six weeks in advance.** Follow our sample press release on page 2 and send a typed news release to local news media and your local church, school or business bulletins in your community. Two weeks before the recognition week, send the suggested editorial/letter to the editor of your local newspaper.
- **Ask local news media to highlight members contributions to the community all week.** Prepare a list of Vietnam veteran speakers to be interviewed by the media. Use your Post or a local memorial location for the interviews.
- **During the week, promote "VFW Veterans in the Classroom" activities at local schools.** Form a panel of veterans who served in Vietnam and people who can talk about the homefront experience during the war. Make copies of the educational insert and distribute to teachers. While at the school, present a US flag for display that will honor Vietnam veterans.



Note: This brochure is available on the VFW Web site: www.vfw.org starting February 2005. Register your Post activity on line or send a note to VFW's Citizenship Education Department, 406 W. 74th St., Kansas City, Mo. 64111. Describe your activity and provide a contact name and phone number.

Proclamation

Whereas,

This nation is kept strong and free by the loyal citizens who preserve our precious American heritage through their positive patriotic declarations and actions, and

Whereas,

All loyal citizens should make it their duty to inspire complete patriotism among all of our peoples, and

Whereas,

We urgently need a vigorous display of true red, white and blue Americanism, thus convincing friends and foe alike that our nation is firmly united for self preservation, now

Therefore,

I (name of official and title), of the City/State of (name of state), hereby concur with the Congress and President of the United States in designating the first day of May as Loyalty Day, celebrated annually for over fifty years throughout the nation, and I urge every individual, school, church, organization, business establishment and household within my official jurisdiction to publicly reaffirm their strong allegiance to our Flag and Country through active participation in patriotic programs being sponsored and recognize the start of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary "Vietnam Veterans Recognition Week," May 1-7, beginning on this Loyalty Day, May 1, 2005.



Official

Veterans of Foreign Wars
NEWS RELEASE
Contact Information

Name:
Phone:

For Immediate Release
Community invited to

VFW Recognize Vietnam Veterans Event

Date:

VFW Post _____
announced today that a Recognize Vietnam Veterans event will be held at _____ on Loyalty Day, May 1, at _____.

A spokesperson from the VFW said this event is one of hundreds that will be held this week by VFW and Ladies Auxiliary VFW members nationwide and overseas as part of VFW's Vietnam Veterans Recognition week, May 1-7, 2005.

"This is an excellent opportunity for the VFW to let our communities know that our Vietnam Veterans continue to serve our country and will continue to make the VFW the nation's leading veterans organization," said _____.

Editorial

(Send this to your media two weeks in advance of the week off.)
The Veterans of Foreign Wars is designating May 1-7, 2005, as Vietnam Veterans Recognition Week.

More than 3,403,000 American military personnel served in Vietnam and in Southeast Asia during the war. The service of our armed forces reflected the true dedication they held to America, to freedom and to human rights. Vietnam veterans, will tell you they fought for one reason: freedom.

Vietnam veterans often bore the brunt of a nation angry and divided by the war. Despite being treated with disrespect and derision upon returning home, and slighted by a nation that appreciated victory more than honorable service, Vietnam veterans proudly knew they fought the good fight, and their cause was a just one.

Vietnam veterans can be proud of their legacy, especially the vow they made to ensure that future generations of veterans will always receive the assistance and appreciation they earned.

Notwithstanding the stereotype sometimes depicted by Hollywood and in the media, the majority of those who served in Vietnam returned home and put the war behind them. Some became doctors or lawyers. Some became teachers or social workers. Some chose to run for political office. All in all, they made a decision to make a difference, to do what they could to make the world a better place.

The contributions Vietnam veterans have made to America and to society are endless. They deserve nothing but respect and admiration for their dedication to service and country.

SPEECH

(Greeting/Salutation)

For many long years, from February 20, 1961 to May 7, 1975, members of our armed forces fought on behalf of the South Vietnamese people.

Today, we have the opportunity to not only pause and reflect, but to remember and honor the memory of the more 58,000 men and women who gave so much — the ultimate sacrifice for freedom's sake.

During VFW's Vietnam Veterans Recognition Week, we also need to use this occasion to honor and remember the more than 3,403,000 military personnel who served in the republic of South Vietnam or elsewhere in Southeast Asia in support of the U.S. military operations in Vietnam.

Because of the actions of Vietnam veterans, the flame of freedom burns brighter today than ever before throughout the world. The tradition of service demonstrated by those who served during the Vietnam War provides lasting testimony to the indomitable and tenacious spirit that resides in the heart of our Vietnam veterans.

Vietnam War veterans were everyday people made extraordinary by events beyond their control. They did their duty not out of bravado or boldness, but out of a sense of duty and because they had a deep and abiding love for their country. Quite simply, they believed in the promise of the American dream and the essential goodness of America.

Vietnam veterans fought to preserve democracy and freedom, not just here in America, but for all freedom-loving people around the world. The freedom and prosperity we enjoy today is in large part, guaranteed by all of those who served so honorably in Vietnam.

All of us need to be forever thankful to all of them for their unselfish devotion and for their courageous willingness to put their life at risk.

We honor them because we appreciate what they have given us. Without their contributions the world would be a much different place ... a darker place. Our Vietnam veterans performed the highest form of public service. They are one of the reasons we stand apart from the rest of the world as a nation. When it all came down to it, they stood strong, and when it was needed, they answered the challenge.

Vietnam veterans are worthy of every praise, monument and memorial that we could offer. But the best way to honor the Vietnam veteran is to help them honor the vow they made to ensure that every new generation of veterans are appreciated and receive the dignity and respect they have earned; to see to it that every veteran receives the benefits and entitlements they deserve is one way of maintaining a link to the thousands of men and women who helped to secure so many blessings for us.

At this time, I would invite all Vietnam veterans in the audience to please stand or raise your hand to be recognized. (Start clapping when the veterans rise.)

The most generous honor we could bestow to the Vietnam veteran is to use the many opportunities that are afforded us to rededicate ourselves to our country, to America's veterans and to their families.

It is time for the nation to give our Vietnam Veterans their due and thank them for their noble efforts and achievements.



Map courtesy of the West Point Museum Collections, United States Military Academy



Vietnam Warriors

A Statistical Profile

Confusion reigns when it comes to numbers and the Vietnam War. Listed below are some figures that may help sort out fact from fiction in many media reports concerning veterans.

IN UNIFORM AND IN COUNTRY

- Vietnam Vets: 9.7% of their generation.
- 9,087,000 military personnel served on active duty during the Vietnam era (Aug. 5, 1964 - May 7, 1975).
- 8,744,000 personnel were on active duty during the war (Aug. 5, 1964 - March 28, 1973).
- 3,403,100 (including 514,300 offshore) personnel served in the Southeast Asia Theater (Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand and sailors in adjacent South China Sea waters).
- 2,594,000 personnel served within the borders of South Vietnam (Jan. 1, 1965 - March 28, 1973).
- Of the 2.6 million, between 1 and 1.6 million (40-60%) either fought in combat, provided close combat support or were at least fairly regularly exposed to enemy attack. 15% were in combat units.
- Another 50,000 men served in Vietnam between 1960 and 1964.
- 7,484 women (6,250 or 83.5% were nurses) served in Vietnam.
- Peak troop strength in Vietnam, 543,482 (April 30, 1969).

CASUALTIES

- Hostile deaths: 47,418.
- Non-hostile deaths: 10,811.
- Total: 58,229 (includes men formerly classified as MIA and *Magapuez* casualties). Men who have subsequently died of wounds account for the changing total.
- 8 nurses died — 1 was KIA.
- Married men killed: 17,539.
- 61% of the men killed were 21 years old or younger.
- Highest state death rate: West Virginia — 84.1 per 100,000 males (national average in 1970: 58.9).
- Wounded: 303,704 — 153,329 hospital-

- ized + 150,375 injured who required no hospital care.
- Severely disabled: 75,000 — 23,214 100% disabled; 5,283 lost limbs; 1,081 sustained multiple amputations.
- Amputation or crippling wounds to the lower extremities were 300% higher than in WWII and 70% higher than in Korea. Multiple amputations occurred at the rate of 18.4% compared to 5.7% in WWII.
- Missing in Action: 2,338 (at war's end).
- Prisoners of War: 718 (114 died in captivity).

DRAFTEES VS. VOLUNTEERS

- 25% (648,500) of total forces in country were draftees (66% of U.S. armed forces members in WWII were drafted).
- Draftees accounted for 30.4% (17.7% of combat deaths) in Vietnam.
- Reservists killed: 977.
- National Guard: 703 served; 22 KIA.

RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND

- 88.4% of the men who actually served in Vietnam were Caucasian (includes Hispanics); 10.6% (27,000) were black; 1% belonged to other races.
- 86.3% of the men who died in Vietnam were Caucasian; 12.5% (7,241) were black; 1.2% belonged to other races.
- 170,000 Hispanics served in Vietnam; 3,070 (5.2% of total) died there.
- 86.8% of the men who were killed as a result of hostile action were Caucasian; 12.1% (5,711) were black; 1.1% belonged to other races.
- 14.6% (1,530) of non-combat deaths were among blacks.
- 34% of blacks who enlisted volunteered for the combat arms.
- Overall, blacks suffered 12.5% of the deaths in Vietnam at a time when the

- percentage of blacks of military age was 13.5% of the total population.
- Religion of dead: Protestant — 64.4%; Catholic — 28.9%; other/none — 6.7%.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

- 76% of the men sent to Vietnam were from lower middle/working class backgrounds.
- Three-fourths had family incomes above the poverty level. 50% were from middle-income backgrounds.
- Some 23% of Vietnam vets had fathers with professional, managerial or technical occupations.
- 79% of the men who served in Vietnam had a high school education or better when they entered the military service (63% of Korean War vets and only 45% of WWII vets had completed high school upon separation).

WINNING & LOSING

- 42% of veterans who saw heavy combat strongly believe the war was lost because of lack of political will.
- Nearly 75% of the general public agrees that it was a failure of political will, not of arms.

AGE & HONORABLE SERVICE

- Average age of the Vietnam War GI: 19 (26 for WWII).
- 97% of Vietnam era veterans were honorably discharged.

PRIDE IN SERVICE

- 91% of actual Vietnam War veterans and 90% of those who saw heavy combat are proud to have served their country.
- 66% of Vietnam vets say they would serve again if called upon (pooled in the 1980's).
- 87% of the public now holds Vietnam veterans in high esteem.

Compiled by VFW magazine. Please copy and distribute to educators.
www.vfw.org

From the pages of VFW magazine.

Vietnam Vets in the Public Eye

Successful In Every Field

Some 3.4 million Americans served in the Vietnam War. Many of them came home to make exceptional contributions in their chosen professions. Profiled here are just a few of the Vietnam veterans who are perhaps better known to the general public. But they are just a sampling of the tens of thousands of the war's vets who have made an outstanding difference in their communities. Despite the negative stereotype perpetuated by the media and Hollywood for decades, Vietnam vets have always played a positive role in the development of their nation.



COLIN L. POWELL
(1937-) b Harlem, N.Y.
Secretary of State

Secretary of State since Jan. 20, 2001. Colin Powell is credited with energizing the morale of that Cabinet department and advancing U.S. interests abroad. As chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (1989-1993), he was regarded as

the most powerful and popular ever. He also was national security adviser (1987-89) and was chairman of the National Security Council's policy review group.

During his first tour in Vietnam, Powell was an adviser to the 2nd Bn., 3rd Inf. Regt., 1st ARVN Div., and later assistant adviser on the division operations staff. From July 1968 to July 1969, he was executive officer of the 3rd Bn., 1st Inf., 11th Inf. Bde., Americal Div., based at Duc Phu. Later, he served on the division operations and planning staff at headquarters in Chu Lai.

Powell also chaired America's Promise—The Alliance for Youth, dedicated to mentoring disadvantaged youth, from 1997-2000.



FREDERICK W. SMITH
(1944-) b Marks, Miss.
Businessman

Founder of Federal Express. Fred Smith runs the world's largest express transportation and logistics company. Beginning in 1971, it now operates in 215 countries and has \$26 billion in sales. He was essentially the creator of

overnight delivery.

Smith's first tour (March 1967-April 1968) in Vietnam was with companies I, L, and K of the 3rd Bn., 5th Marines, 1st Marine Div., as a rifle and mortar platoon leader and K Co's commander. Returning to Vietnam, in October 1968, he flew 200 missions with Marine Observation Squadron 2, based at Marble Mountain, until July 1969. He earned a Silver Star, two Purple Hearts and a Navy Commendation Medal for valor.

He has been actively involved with the WWII Memorial (co-chairman) and Vietnam Veterans Memorial. He also is a member of the CATO Institute. Smith was named CEO of the year by *Chief Executive* magazine in 2004.



WALTER H. ANDERSON
(1944-) b Mt Vernon, N.Y.
Publisher/Editor

Chairman, CEO and publisher of *Parade* since 2000. He was editor of the world's largest circulation magazine (77 million) for 20 years. Throughout his career, he has helped steer the popular Sunday publication to phenomenal editorial and advertising success.

Anderson arrived in Vietnam in

March 1965. Stationed around Da Nang, he was a sergeant with a Radio Relay and Construction Team assigned to Marine Air Group 26. His unit established communications at Chu Lai. He returned home that December. "What I am today is a result of the Marine Corps," he once said.

An award-winning journalist, he is highly respected in his field. He is the author of four books. Under his direction, *Parade* published many articles about and by Vietnam vets. Anderson worked with the New York Vietnam Veterans Leadership Program from 1984-89, which focused on employment.

A champion of literacy, he is a spokesman for general educational development, as well as an accomplished public speaker.



J. CRAIG VENTER
(1945-) b Salt Lake City, Utah
Scientist (Biochemist)

For his pioneering work as a "gene mapper," J. Craig Venter is credited with "jump-starting a biological revolution." *Time* named him runner up for "Man of the Year" for helping crack the human genetic code—one of the most important scientific milestones of the century.

A scientific dynamo, Venter has

founded four research institutes and one foundation since 1992. Their scope of research includes human genome mapping, biological energy alternatives, pharmaceutical development and possible cures for cancer. He is currently focusing his research on discovering new species of marine life by sampling water from every ocean in the world.

Venter served in the Navy from 1965-68. He was a medical corpsman stationed at the U.S. Navy hospital in Da Nang from July 1967 to August 1968.

One of the most cited scientists in biology and medicine, Venter has authored some 222 research articles. He is a prominent member of several scientific societies and his work has garnered many prestigious scientific awards.



JAMES V. KIMSEY
(1937-) b Washington, D.C.
Businessman & Philanthropist

A corporate trailblazer who helped shape technological trends, James Kimsey founded America Online, the world's most widely accessed online service. Today, he is chairman emeritus, as well as chairman of Kimsey Foundation. A

philanthropic institution devoted to assisting disadvantaged youth in Washington, D.C.

Kimsey was a company commander in the 82nd Airborne Division in the Dominican Republic in 1965. From 1965-66, while stationed near Duc Pho in Vietnam, he led a district advisory team and constructed and ran an orphanage. On his second tour, 1968-69, he was assistant to the commanding general of special operations at MACV, where he oversaw projects in the field.

On the board of 54 non-profit groups, Kimsey also annually donates millions of dollars to many charitable causes. He is co-chairman of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund's Corporate Council.



JAMES H. WEBB, JR.
(1946-) b St. Joseph, Mo.
Writer

Characterized as "one of the four or five most important writers in this country," Jim Webb has written seven books. His first, *Fields of Fire* (1978), sold 1 million copies.

He also is a contributing editor to *Parade* and a frequent contributor to the *Wall Street Journal's* editorial page. He won an Emmy for covering the Marines in Beirut.

A platoon leader and then commander of D Co., 1st Bn., 5th Marines, 1st Marine Div., Webb fought in the An Hoa Basin from March 1969 to February 1970. He earned the Navy Cross, Silver Star, two Bronze Stars (for valor) and two Purple Hearts.

Webb served as Navy secretary (1987-88), as well as assistant secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs (1994-87). He also was the first Vietnam vet House Veterans Affairs Committee counsel.



DENNIS FRANZ (SCHLACHTA)
(1944-) b Maywood, Ill.
Actor

Known best for his role as Detective Andy Sipowicz in the police drama *NYPD Blue*, Dennis Franz has been in six other TV series and several TV movies. Since 1978, he has acted in 17 films. He

won four Emmy awards for best actor on *NYPD Blue*, which has featured Vietnam veteran characters.

A member of recon platoons in D and E Cos., 1st Bn., 505th Inf., 3rd Bde., 82nd Abn Div and HHC and E Co., 1st Bn., 506th Inf., 101st Abn Div, Franz fought in Vietnam from May 1969 to April 1970.

A "genuine Hollywood rarity," Franz has won Screen Actors Guild and Golden Globe awards for his acting. He received VFW's Hall of Fame Award in 1998 for serving as national chairman of the National Salute to Hospitalized Veterans. In 1999, he was honored with a star on Hollywood's Walk of Fame.



JACK SMITH
(1945-2004) b Paris, France
Journalist & Media Consultant

Until his death, former national ABC News correspondent Jack Smith ran a consulting firm that advised Internet companies on how to communicate with clients and the public. During his 25 years (1976-2001) at ABC, he won

notoriety, especially as a technology reporter.

Arriving in Vietnam in September 1965 with the 1st Cavalry Division at An Khe, Smith served with C Co., 2nd Bn., 3rd Bde., 7th Cav Regt., as a rifleman. He was severely wounded at Landing Zone Albany during the Battle of Ia Drang Valley that November, earning a Bronze Star. He left Vietnam in August 1966.

Smith had hosted shows on The Discovery Channel, A&E Biography and The Learning Channel, including a six-part series on Vietnam in 1997-98. He was instrumental in promoting the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in its early stages, as well as other veterans causes.



VIC SNYDER
(1946-) b Medford, Ore.
Congressman and Physician

Doctor, lawyer and public servant, Vic Snyder currently serves Arkansas in the House of Representatives. He sits on the National Security and Veterans

Affairs committees. VA medical care is a primary focus; elderly health needs, Social Security and education are top priorities, too.

Snyder served in Vietnam as an administrative clerk with HQ Co., 1st Marine Div., in Da Nang and An Hoa from March 1968 to April 1969. He earned the Navy Achievement Medal for treating a wounded Marine under fire.

Training at VA hospitals, Snyder later worked in emergency rooms and as a family doctor in central Arkansas for 15 years. He also participated in humanitarian medical missions to Thailand, Honduras, Sierra Leone and Sudan where he cared for war refugees.



ROCKY BLEIER
(1946-) b Appleton, Wis.
Football Player & Motivational Speaker

President of Rocky Bleier, Inc., of Pittsburgh, Rocky Bleier today makes motivational speeches to organizations, corporations and universities. As a Pittsburgh Steel-

ers running back (1970-80), he was one of the team's leading ground gainers and played in four Super Bowls.

Bleier served as a rifleman with 1st Plt., C Co., 4th Bn., 31st Inf., 196th Light Inf. Bde., Americal Div., from May to Aug. 20, 1969, when he was wounded in both legs in the Hiep Duc Valley. He battled for two years to overcome his wounds.

He is active on behalf of charitable groups such as the National Multiple Sclerosis Society and International Special Olympics. And he is a member of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial National Sponsoring Committee.

www.vfw.org

Alaska State Legislature



Chair
Military and Veterans Affairs Committee

Member
Labor and Commerce Committee
State Affairs Committee
Econ Dev, Int'l Trade & Tourism
Education Committee
Joint Armed Services Committee

Finance Subcommittees
Labor and Workforce Development
Community and Economic Development
Military and Veterans' Affairs

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Juneau, AK 99801-1182

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Anchorage, AK 99501-2133

Phone: (907) 269-0205
Fax: (907) 269-0207

Representative_Bob_Lynn@legis.state.ak.us

A Communication From
REPRESENTATIVE BOB LYNN
Chairman

House Military and Veterans' Affairs Committee

To All Concerned:

We the undersigned members of the House Military and Veterans' Affairs Committee request that HB 277 be granted a Committee Waiver out of the Military and Veterans' Affairs Committee.



Representative Bob Lynn, Chair

Date


29 April 05



Representative Nancy Dahlstrom

Date

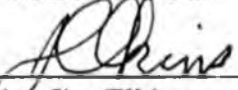
29 Apr 05



Representative Bill Thomas

Date

29 April 05



Representative Jim Elkins

Date

29 Apr 05



Representative Leslie McGuire

Date

4/29/05



Representative Max Gruenberg

Date

4/29/05

Representative Sharon Cissna

Date

Alaska State Legislature

State Capitol, Room 102
Juneau, AK 99802
Phone: 465-2689
Fax: 465-3472
Toll Free (800) 665-2689
Representative_Paul_Seaton@legis.state.ak.us



345 W. Sterling Highway
Suite 102B
Homer, AK 99603
Phone: 235-2921
Fax: 235-4008

REPRESENTATIVE Paul Seaton

District 35

To All Concerned:

We the undersigned member of the House State Affairs Committee request that HB 277 be granted a Committee Waiver out of the House State Affairs Committee.

Representative Paul Seaton, Chair

Date

Representative Carl Gatto, Vice Chair

Date

Representative Jim Elkins

Date

Representative Bob Lynn

Date

Representative Jay Ramras

Date

Representative Berta Gardner

Date

Representative Max Gruenberg

Date