Don Young (AK-AL) Research Report
The following report contains research on Don Young, a Republican Congressman in Alaska’s At-Large district. Research for this research memo was conducted by the DCCC’s Research Department between January and February 2020. By accepting this report, you are accepting responsibility for all information and analysis included. Therefore, it is your responsibility to verify all claims against the original documentation before you make use of it. Make sure you understand the facts behind our conclusions before making any specific charges against anyone.

Don Young
Republican Incumbent in Alaska’s At-Large Congressional District

Research Memo - 2020
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Prepared by the DCCC Research Department
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Alaskans Benefitted Under ACA, But Young Voted Against It

**Significant Findings**

✓ Young voted against the Affordable Care Act, and then voted consistently to repeal or dismantle it.

✓ Young voted to allow Trump’s legal campaign against the Affordable Care Act to move forward.

✓ The Affordable Care Act helped Alaskans.

✓ The Affordable Care Act brought down the number of uninsured in Alaska, and Alaskans receive higher tax credits for health care costs under the Affordable Care Act than any other state.

✓ Young consistently voted against lowering prescription drug costs for Alaskans.

✓ Young voted against the Lower Drug Costs Now Act, a measure the CBO found would reduce drug prices by 55 percent.

✓ Young voted for the Republican tax bill, which was called “a major victory” for drug company investors.

✓ Young voted twice against allowing prescription drug reimportation.

Young Voted Against The Affordable Care Act, And Then Voted Consistently To Repeal Or Dismantle It

Young Voted Against The Protecting Americans With Preexisting Conditions Act

Young Voted Against Passage Of The Protecting Americans With Preexisting Conditions Act, Prohibiting Federal Departments From Exempting State Health Care Plans From Federal Requirements Under The ACA. In May 2019, Young voted against: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit the Health and Human Services and Treasury departments from taking any action to implement or enforce their October 2018 guidance regarding criteria for evaluating Section 1332 state health care plan waivers under the 2010 health care overhaul, and would prohibit the departments from effectively reissuing the guidance. Section 1332 waivers exempt state health care plans from certain federal requirements under the Affordable Care Act, including requirements related to qualified health plans, tax credits, and individual and employer mandates. To be eligible for such waivers, proposed state plans are required to provide care to a ‘comparable number’ of residents that is ‘as comprehensive’ and ‘as affordable’ as would otherwise be provided under the ACA. The October 2018 guidance modifies guidelines for considering waiver applications, emphasizing that a proposed state health care plan should be evaluated based on the number of residents that would have ‘access’ to comparable coverage under the plan, as opposed to the number of residents that purchase such coverage.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230-183. [HR 986, Vote #196, 5/9/19; CQ, 5/9/19]

The Bill Would Nullify Trump Administration Guidance Allowing States To Make Major Changes To Their Affordable Care Act Markets. “The bill would nullify a Trump administration guidance that would allow states to ask for waivers to make major changes to their Obamacare markets. The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services laid out in November four examples of what states could request -- opening the door for people to use subsidies to buy coverage outside the Obamacare exchanges. This would include short-term
health insurance plans that can reject people with pre-existing conditions or charge them higher premiums. The Trump administration last year made these policies more attractive by extending their terms to just under a year, instead of three months.” [CNN, 5/9/19]

Young Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit The Use Of Appropriated Funds To Implement The August 2018 Rule On Short-Term Limited-Duration Insurance Plans

Young Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit The Use Of Appropriated Funds To Implement The August 2018 Rule On Short-Term Limited-Duration Insurance Plans. In June 2019, Young voted against: “Castor, D-Fla., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available under the bill for the implementation, administration or enforcement of an August 2018 rule issued by the Departments of the Treasury, Labor, and Health and Human Services related to short-term limited-duration insurance plans.” The amendment was adopted 236 to 188. [HR 2740, Vote #283, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]

The Trump Administration Rule Allowed Short Term Health Plans To Be Sold For Up To 3 Years; The Obama Administration Had Limited To 90 Days. “Insurers will again be able to sell short-term health insurance good for up to 12 months under final rules released Wednesday by the Trump administration. This action overturns an Obama administration directive that limited such plans to 90 days. It also adds a new twist: If they wish, insurers can make the short-term plans renewable for up to three years. […] But the plans could also raise premiums for those who remain in the Affordable Care Act marketplace — and the short-term coverage is far more limited.” [Kaiser Health News, 8/1/18]

Short Term Plans Could Discriminate Based On Pre-existing Conditions, And Exclude Essential Health Benefits. “Short-term plans are less expensive because, unlike their ACA counterparts, which cannot bar people with preexisting health conditions, insurers selling these policies can be choosy — rejecting people with illnesses or limiting their coverage. Short-term plans can also set annual and lifetime caps on benefits, and cover few prescription drugs. Most exclude benefits for maternity care, preventive care, mental health services or substance abuse treatment.” [Kaiser Health News, 8/1/18]

Young Voted Repeatedly To Allow Trump Administration Legal Campaign Against The Affordable Care Act To Move Forward

Young Voted Against An Amendment Prohibiting Justice Department Funds From Being Used To Argue The Affordable Care Act Was Unconstitutional

Young Voted Against An Amendment Prohibiting Justice Department Funds From Being Used To Argue The Affordable Care Act Was Unconstitutional. In June 2019, Young voted against: “Underwood, D-Ill., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill for the Justice Department to argue that the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act is unconstitutional or invalid in any litigation to which the U.S. is a party.” The motion was adopted by a vote of 238-194. [HR 3055, Vote #374, 6/20/19; CQ, 6/20/19]

Young Voted Against Condemning The Trump Administration’s Legal Campaign Against The Affordable Care Act

Young Voted Against Condemning The Trump Administration’s Legal Campaign Against The Affordable Care Act. In April 2019, Young voted against: “Passage of the resolution that would express the sense of the House of Representatives that the Trump administration's stance on invalidating the 2010 health care law is 'unacceptable' and that the Justice Department should protect individuals with pre-existing conditions, individuals who pay high costs for prescription drugs, and individuals who ‘gained health insurance coverage since 2014.’ The resolution would recommend that the department reverse its position in the case of Texas v. United States.” The resolution passed 240 to 186. [H Res 271, Vote #146, 4/3/19; CQ, 4/3/19]
HEADLINE: “House Votes To Condemn Trump Administration’s Opposition To ACA.” [Jurist.org, 4/4/19]

Young Voted Against Authorizing House Intervention Into The Texas Court Case That Found The Affordable Care Act Unconstitutional

In January 2019, Young voted against: “Adoption of the resolution that would establish the rules of the House for the 116th Congress. Title III of the resolution would authorize the speaker, on behalf of the House of Representatives, to intervene in the Texas court case that found the 2010 healthcare law unconstitutional and other cases related to the law. It would also direct the Office of General Counsel to represent the House in any such litigation.” The resolution was adopted 235-192. [H Res 6, Vote #19, 1/09/19; CQ, 1/09/19]

HEADLINE: House Democrats vote to defend ACA in court — and jam Republicans [Washington Post, 1/3/19]

2017: Young Voted For The American Health Care Act – The Republican Health Care Repeal Bill

In May 2017, Young voted for: “Passage of the bill that would make extensive changes to the 2010 health care overhaul law, by effectively repealing the individual and employer mandates as well as most of the taxes that finance the current system. It would, in 2020, convert Medicaid into a capped entitlement that would provide fixed federal payments to states and end additional federal funding for the 2010 law’s joint federal-state Medicaid expansion. It would prohibit federal funding to any entity, such as Planned Parenthood, that performs abortions and receives more than $350 million a year in Medicaid funds. As amended, it would give states the option of receiving federal Medicaid funding as a block grant with greater state flexibility in how the funds are used, and would require states to establish their own essential health benefits standards. It would allow states to receive waivers to exempt insurers from having to provide certain minimum benefits, would provide $8 billion over five years for individuals with pre-existing conditions whose insurance premiums increased because the state was granted a waiver to raise premiums based on an individual’s health status, and would create a $15 billion federal risk sharing program to cover some of the costs of high medical claims.” The bill was passed by a vote of 217-213. [HR 1628, Vote #256, 5/4/17; CQ, 5/4/17]

Young Voted 13 Times To Repeal The Affordable Care Act

2013: Young Voted For Repealing The Affordable Care Act. [HR 45, Vote #154, 5/16/13; CQ Floor Votes, 5/16/13]

Young Voted For Repealing The Affordable Care Act. In May 2013, Young voted for: “Passage of the bill that would repeal the 2010 health care overhaul law, which requires most individuals to buy health insurance by 2014, makes changes to government health care programs and sets requirements for health insurers. It also would repeal provisions pertaining to the Independent Payment Advisory Board. The bill would restore the provisions of law amended or repealed by the health care overhaul, and repeal certain provisions of the health care reconciliation law.” The bill passed 229-195. [HR 45, Vote #154, 5/16/13; CQ Floor Votes, 5/16/13]
Obama’s health-care law. On Thursday, the House is scheduled to do it again, taking up another bill that would repeal the health care law in full.” [Washington Post, 5/15/13]

2012: Young Voted For Repealing The Affordable Care Act. [HR 6079, Vote #460, 7/11/12; CQ Floor Votes, 7/11/12]

Young Voted For Repealing The Affordable Care Act. In July 2012, Young voted for: “Passage of the bill that would repeal the 2010 health care overhaul law, which requires most individuals to buy health insurance by 2014, makes changes to government health care programs and sets new requirements for health insurers. The bill would restore the provisions of law amended or repealed by the health care overhaul, and repeal certain provisions of the health care reconciliation law.” The bill passed 244-185. [HR 6079, Vote #460, 7/11/12; CQ Floor Votes, 7/11/12]

HEADLINE: Repeal Of Health Care Law Approved, Again, By House [New York Times, 7/12/12]

2011: Young Voted For Repealing The Affordable Care Act. [HR 2, Vote #14, 1/19/11; CQ Floor Votes, 1/19/11]

Young Voted For Repealing The Affordable Care Act. In January 2011, Young voted for: “Passage of the bill that would repeal the 2010 health care overhaul law, which requires most individuals to buy health insurance by 2014, makes changes to government health care programs and sets new requirements for health insurers. The bill would restore the provisions of law amended or repealed by the health care overhaul, and repeal certain provisions of the health care reconciliation law.” The bill passed 245-189. [HR 2, Vote #14, 1/19/11; CQ Floor Votes, 1/19/11]


Young Voted 7 Times For Republican Budget Resolutions That Fully Repealed The Affordable Care Act

2015: Young Voted For Republican Conference Report On Budget That Began Process To Repeal Affordable Care Act. [S Con Res 11, Vote #183, 4/30/15; Bloomberg, 4/29/15]

Young Voted For A Republican Conference Report On Budget That Began Process To Repeal Affordable Care Act. In April 2015, Young voted for: “House and Senate Republicans agreed on a unified budget plan Wednesday that would allow them to bypass Democrats and send President Barack Obama legislation to repeal or revise his landmark health-care law. The budget proposal spells out the Republican Party’s priorities by calling for $5.3 trillion in spending cuts to reach balance in nine years.” An agreement to pass the Conference Report passed 226 to 197. [S Con Res 11, Vote #183, On Agreeing to the Conference Report, 4/30/15; Bloomberg, 4/29/15]


Young Voted For A Republican Budget That Repealed The Affordable Care Act. In March 2015, Young voted for: “[The Republican budget] also includes parliamentary language, called reconciliation that orders House committees to draft legislation repealing the Affordable Care Act. Under budget rules, that reconciliation repeal bill cannot be filibustered in the Senate and would need only a majority vote to pass.” The resolution passed 228 to 199. [H. Con Res. 27, Vote #142, 3/25/15; New York Times, 3/25/15]

Young Voted For A Budget Alternative That Repealed The Affordable Care Act. In March 2015, Young voted for: a budget alternative known as Price amendment #2 offered as an amendment on the floor that would repeal the Affordable Care Act, slash Pell grants and alter Medicare while requiring no offsets for increased OCO defense spending. “Tom Price, R-Ga., also submitted an amended version that included increased defense funding without requiring cuts in other areas to offset the spending. Price’s plan increased funding to the Overseas Contingency Operations Fund by $2 billion over the committee plan, to $96 billion, and requires no offsets. The version that passed out of committee would have required offsets over $73.5 billion in the OCO fund, which pays for wars and other overseas activities and is not subject to sequester caps.” The resolution passed 219 to 208. [H. Con Res. 27, Vote #141, 3/25/15; US News and World Report, 3/25/15]

2015: Young Voted For Republican Budget That Repealed Affordable Care Act. [H Con Res 96, Vote #177, 4/10/14]

Young Voted For Republican Budget That Repealed Affordable Care Act. In April 2014, Young voted for: “Adoption of the concurrent resolution that would provide for $2.842 trillion in new budget authority in fiscal 2015, not including off-budget accounts. It would assume $5.1 trillion in reductions over the next 10 years in both discretionary and mandatory spending. The proposal would assume the repeal of the 2010 health care overhaul. It also would propose extending the 2013 law that withheld the pay of members of Congress unless the House and Senate each approve a budget resolution. It would propose changing the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program into a block grant program and call for a decrease of $125 billion in SNAP funding over five years. The proposal would call for expanded work and job training requirements in order to receive aid from the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families Program and would propose preventing beneficiaries from receiving unemployment insurance and disability insurance concurrently. It would call for the creation of a block grant program for Medicaid run by individual states. It also would include a proposal for a 10-year ‘doc fix’ to prevent a 24 percent cut in Medicare payments to doctors. It would assume the enactment of legislation to consolidate the current seven individual tax brackets into two, allowing for the reduction of the top individual rate from 39.6 percent to 25 percent and the corporate rate from 35 percent to 25 percent and call for repeal of the alternative minimum tax. It also would call for a maximum-income cap to qualify for Pell Grants and the elimination of eligibility for less than half-time students.” The resolution was adopted 219-205. [H Con Res 96, Vote #177, 4/10/14; CQ Floor Votes, 4/10/14]

2013: Young Voted For Republican Budget That Repealed Affordable Care Act. [H Con Res 25, Vote #88, 3/21/13]

Young Voted For Republican Budget That Repealed Affordable Care Act. In March 2013, Young voted for: “Adoption of the concurrent resolution that would provide $2.769 trillion in new budget authority in fiscal 2014, not including off-budget accounts. It would assume that the spending levels required by the sequester remain in place and that non-war discretionary spending for all future years will be at post-sequester levels. It would assume that all discretionary savings from the sequester beginning in fiscal 2014 will come from non-defense programs. It would assume $5.7 trillion in reductions over the next 10 years in both discretionary and mandatory spending. It would assume repeal of the 2010 health care overhaul and a restructuring of Medicare into a "premium support" system beginning in 2024. It would call for an overhaul of the tax code, under which the alternative minimum tax would be repealed, the six current individual income tax brackets would be consolidated into two and tax credits and deductions would be eliminated or curtailed.” The resolution passed 221-207. [H Con Res 25, Vote #88, 3/21/13; CQ, 3/21/13]

2012: Young Voted For Republican Budget That Repealed Affordable Care Act. [H Con Res 112, Vote #151, 3/29/12]
Young Voted For Republican Budget That Repealed Affordable Care Act. In March 2012, Young voted for:
“Adoption of the concurrent resolution that would provide $2.793 trillion in new budget authority for fiscal 2013, not including off-budget accounts. It calls for limiting discretionary appropriations to $1.028 trillion in 2013 and for major cuts in non-defense discretionary and mandatory spending over the next 10 years. It would assume significant future savings by restructuring Medicare into a "premium support" system beginning in 2023, converting Medicaid and the food stamp program into block grants to states, and repealing the 2010 health care overhaul. It calls for an overhaul of the tax code, under which the alternative minimum tax would be repealed, the six current individual income tax brackets would be consolidated into two, tax credits and deductions would be eliminated or curtailed, and the corporate tax code modified to reduce the top rate to 25 percent from 35 percent and converted into a "territorial" tax system where U.S. companies would pay tax only on income earned in the United States. It also would direct the Budget Committee to report a bill that would repeal the sequestration of discretionary spending set for January 2013 by the 2011 debt limit law and direct six House committees to find substitute savings from mandatory programs.” The resolution was adopted 228-191. [H Con Res 112, Vote #151, 3/29/12; CQ, 3/29/12]

2011: Young Voted For Republican Budget That Repealed Affordable Care Act. [H Con Res 34, Vote #277, 4/15/11; Washington Post, 4/15/11]

Young Voted For Republican Budget That Repealed Affordable Care Act. In April 2011, Young voted for:
“Ryan’s budget, titled ‘The Path to Prosperity,’ would spend about $40 trillion over the next decade — $6.2 trillion less than the budget President Obama proposed in February. The bulk of the savings would come from federal health-care programs, starting with a repeal of Obama’s ambitious new initiative to expand coverage for the uninsured.” [H Con Res 34, Vote #277, 4/15/11; Washington Post, 4/15/11]

Young Voted 3 Times For Repealing Major Pillars Of Affordable Care Act, Including Individual Mandate

Young Voted For Overturning Obama’s Veto Of A Bill That Would Repeal Major Portions Of The Affordable Care Act. In February 2016, Young voted for: “Passage, over President Obama’s Jan. 8 2016, veto, of the bill that would repeal portions of the 2010 health care law and block federal funding for Planned Parenthood for one year. The bill would zero-out the law’s penalties for noncompliance with the law’s requirements for most individuals to obtain health coverage and employers to offer health insurance. The bill would scrap in 2018 the law’s Medicaid expansion, as well as subsidies to help individuals buy coverage through the insurance exchanges. It also would scrap certain taxes included in the law, including the tax on certain high-value employer-sponsored health insurance plans.” A two-thirds majority was required to override the President’s veto. The motion was rejected 241-186. [HR 3762, Vote #53, 2/2/16; CQ Floor Votes, 2/2/16]

The Bill Attempted “To Overturn President Obama’s Veto Of Legislation To Repeal Obamacare.”
“House Republicans are moving on to a new round of budget fights after failing on Tuesday to overturn President Obama’s veto of legislation to repeal Obamacare and defund Planned Parenthood. Republicans were not able to rally the support of two-thirds of the House necessary to overturn the veto, leaving conservatives to turn their attention to a final year of budget fights with the president. The 241-186 vote, appropriately scheduled for Groundhog Day, was the 63rd time the House has voted to overturn all or part of Obama’s signature health care law.” [Washington Post, 2/2/16]

Young Voted For Agree With Senate Amendment To Bill To Repeal Major Portions Of The Affordable Care Act, Including Individual Mandate. In January 2016, Young voted for: “Price, R-Ga., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would repeal portions of the 2010 health care law and block federal funding for Planned Parenthood for one year. The bill would zero-out the law’s penalties for noncompliance with the law’s requirements for most individuals to obtain health coverage and employers to offer health insurance. The bill would scrap in 2018 the law’s Medicaid expansion, as well as subsidies to help individuals buy coverage through the insurance exchanges. It also would scrap certain taxes included in the law, including the tax on certain high-value
employer-sponsored health insurance plans.” The bill passed 240-181. [HR 3762, Vote #6, 1/6/16; CQ Floor Votes, 1/6/16]

CNN: The Legislation Would “Repeal Obamacare.” “The GOP-controlled House of Representatives on Wednesday afternoon passed legislation that would repeal Obamacare, and after more than 60 votes to roll back all or part of the law, the bill dismantle it will finally get to the President’s desk.” [CNN, 1/6/16]

Young Voted For House Passage Of A Bill To Repeal Major Portions Of Affordable Care Act, Including Individual Mandate. In October 2015, Young voted for: “Passage of the bill that would repeal portions of the 2010 health care law, including: the requirements for most individuals to have health insurance and employers with more than 50 employees to offer it or face penalties, the 2.3 percent tax on the sale of medical devices, the tax on certain high-value employer-sponsored health insurance plans, and the Prevention and Public Health Fund. The measure also would block, for one year, federal funding for Planned Parenthood and would increase funding for community health centers by $235 million in both fiscal 2016 and 2017.” The bill passed 240-189. [HR 3762, Vote #568, 10/23/15; CQ Floor Votes, 10/23/15]

Los Angeles Times: The Bill “Would Repeal Several Major Pillars Of President Obama’s Landmark 2010 Law, Including The Requirement That Americans Have Health Coverage.” “House Republicans pushed forward with another vote to roll back the Affordable Care Act on Friday, passing a bill that would repeal several major pillars of President Obama’s landmark 2010 law, including the requirement that Americans have health coverage.” [Los Angeles Times, 10/23/15]

HEADLINE: House Republicans vote to repeal Obamacare, again [Los Angeles Times, 10/23/15]

According To The CBO, The Bill Would Increase The Number Of Uninsured Americans By 32 Million. “The number of people who are uninsured would increase by 18 million in the first new plan year following enactment of the bill. Later, after the elimination of the ACA’s expansion of Medicaid eligibility and of subsidies for insurance purchased through the ACA marketplaces, that number would increase to 27 million, and then to 32 million in 2026.” [CBO, 1/2017]

According To The CBO, The Bill Would Cause Health Insurance Premiums To Double. “Premiums in the nongroup market (for individual policies purchased through the marketplaces or directly from insurers) would increase by 20 percent to 25 percent—relative to projections under current law—in the first new plan year following enactment. The increase would reach about 50 percent in the year following the elimination of the Medicaid expansion and the marketplace subsidies, and premiums would about double by 2026.” [CBO, 1/2017]

According To The CBO, The Bill Would Leave In Place Rules That Insurance Companies Could “Not Deny Coverage Or Vary Premiums Because Of An Enrollee’s Health Status Or Limit Coverage Because Of Preexisting Medical Conditions.” “Importantly, H.R. 3762 would leave in place a number of market reforms—rules established by the ACA that govern certain health insurance markets. Insurers who sell plans either through the marketplaces or directly to consumers are required to: Provide specific benefits and amounts of coverage; Not deny coverage or vary premiums because of an enrollee’s health status or limit coverage because of preexisting medical conditions; and Vary premiums only on the basis of age, tobacco use, and geographic location.” [CBO, 1/2017]
insurance. Those who do not obtain coverage would be subject to an excise tax. Excluded from the mandate would be those exempt from filing income tax and others with a hardship waiver, religious objection or those who cannot afford coverage. Employers with more than 50 workers would have to provide coverage or pay a fine if any employee gets a subsidized plan on the exchange. Certain small businesses would get tax credits for providing coverage, and those with low incomes, excluding illegal immigrants, could get subsidies.” The motion was agreed to, thus clearing the bill for the president, by a vote of 219-212. [HR 3590, Vote #165, 3/21/10; CQ, 3/21/10]

**The Affordable Care Act Helped Alaskans**

**ACA Increased Coverage For American Indians And Alaska Natives**

Government Accountability Office Report Found ACA Increased Coverage For American Indians, Alaskan Natives. “GAO’s analysis of Indian Health Service (IHS) data shows that from fiscal years 2013 through 2018, the percentage of patients at federally operated IHS hospitals and health centers who reported having health insurance coverage increased an average of 14 percentage points, from 64% in 2013 to 78% in 2018. Most gains occurred in fiscal years 2014 through 2016.” [American Journal Of Managed Care, 10/2/19]

**Percentage And Number Of Uninsured Alaskans Decreased Under ACA**

**Percentage Of Uninsured Alaskans Decreased By 4.5% From 2013-2016 Under ACA.** According to the 2016 U.S. Census Current Population Report on Health Insurance Coverage, the percentage of Alaskans who were uninsured decreased by 4.5% between 2013 and 2016, from 18.5% to 14%. The number of Alaskans who were uninsured decreased from 132,000 in 2013 to 101,000 in 2016. [Barnett and Berchick for U.S. Census, Accessed 2/24/20]

**Alaskans Received Higher Tax Credits For Health Care Costs Under The ACA Than Other States’ Residents**

Without The ACA, Alaskans Would Lose More In Average Per-Person Tax Credits Than Any Other State. “Because of differences in income distribution and premium cost, Wyoming and Alaska would lose the most in average per-person tax credits with $5,360 and $5,570 per year respectively.” [National Academy for State Health Policy, 3/17/15]

17,000 Alaskans Had Subsidized Coverage Through Federal Exchange With Subsidies “$264 Above The National Monthly Average.” “About 17,000 people in Alaska have subsidized coverage through the federal exchange, receiving annual tax credits worth $536 a month. That subsidy is $264 above the national monthly average, the Kaiser Family Foundation says. The average cost to the consumer after tax credits is about $105 a month.” [Alaska Dispatch News, 6/18/15]

Without The ACA, 32,000 Alaskans Would Lose Tax Credits In 2016, Totaling $156 Million In Annual Lost Tax Credits. [District-by-District Impact of a Potential Supreme Court Ruling Against Affordable Care Act Federal Exchange Tax Credits, December 2014]

More Than 87 Percent Of Alaskans Enrolled Through Federal Exchange Receive Subsidies. According to the National Academy for State Health Policy, more than 87 percent of Alaskans enrolled in the federal exchange receive a tax credit. This is higher than the nationwide average of 87 percent. [National Academy for State Health Policy, 3/17/15]

Majority Of Alaskans Would Not Be Able To Afford Coverage Without Subsidies. “Because most people eligible for tax credits have modest incomes, the vast majority would not be able to afford any coverage
without financial help and the ranks of the uninsured would become much larger than they would otherwise be.” [Wall Street Journal, 11/19/14]

**Out-Of-Pocket Costs For Those Previously Receiving Subsidies Would Increase 256 Percent.** “The subsidies average $268 monthly per person and cover 72% of the premium, leaving enrollees to pay for 28% of the premium (or an average of $105 per month). With the subsidies eliminated, those who had been receiving them would face an increase in their out-of-pocket premiums averaging 256%.” [Kaiser Family Foundation, 2/25/15]

**Without Subsidies, Premiums For Alaskans Would Rise $6,400 Per Year, Almost Double U.S. Average.** “If the subsidies vanish, the 17,000 Alaskans can expect premium increases of $6,400 a year, according to multiple studies. The U.S. average would be about $3,300, according to a recent study by Avalere, a health care consulting company.” [Alaska Dispatch News, 6/18/15]

**People Who Buy Insurance Without Subsidies Could Also See Rates Increase; Marketplaces Could Collapse**

**An ACA Repeal Would Mean People Who Buy Insurance Without Subsidies Could Also See Rates Increase.** “The effect of a court decision would not be limited to the people currently receiving subsidies in the federal marketplaces. People who buy their own health insurance in those states, even without subsidies, could be affected, because rates would increase if insurance pools become older and less healthy.” [New York Times, 3/03/15]

…and because the very sick would be most likely to remain in the insurance markets, rates would spike and insurers would leave the markets, possibly causing the marketplaces in states with federally run exchanges to collapse.” [Wall Street Journal, 11/19/14]

**Young Consistently Voted Against Lowering Prescription Drug Costs For Alaskans**

**Young Voted Against The Lower Drug Costs Now Act**

**The Bill Would Cap Seniors’ Out-Of-Pocket Costs For Prescription Drugs At $2,000 Per Year**

**CBO Found H.R. 3's Negotiation Provision Would Reduce Drug Prices By 55 Percent And Lower Health Care Premiums**

**CBO: H.R. 3’s Negotiation Provision Would Reduce Drug Prices By 55 Percent.** “CBO then estimated net spending for drugs with the international prices selected for negotiation under title I [of H.R. 3]. CBO estimates that
reducing prices to 114 percent of the AIM price, on average, would reduce—by nearly 55 percent—the prices for the first group of drugs subject to negotiation.” [Congressional Budget Office, 10/11/19]

**CBO: H.R. 3’s Negotiation Provision Would Reduce Drug Prices By 55 Percent.** “CBO then estimated net spending for drugs with the international prices selected for negotiation under title I [of H.R. 3]. CBO estimates that reducing prices to 114 percent of the AIM price, on average, would reduce—by nearly 55 percent—the prices for the first group of drugs subject to negotiation.” [Congressional Budget Office, 10/11/19]

**CBO Projected HR3 Would Lower Health Care Premiums.** “Second, while beneficiaries who instead face a copayment or coinsurance at the pharmacy may not directly see the effects of drug price negotiations, the CBO projects that they would benefit from lower premiums and cost-sharing. Third, H.R. 3 uses federal savings from negotiations to pay for a new out-of-pocket maximum for drug spending for beneficiaries in Medicare Part D. Consumers with private insurance would also save on their prescription drugs, as they would pay lower prices before meeting their plan’s deductible. Moreover, lower drug prices could in turn reduce premiums or cost-sharing depending on how consumers’ coverage is designed.” [Center for American Progress, 12/9/19]

**CBO Found HR3 Would Save Medicare $345 Billion**

Congressional Budget Office: H.R. 3 Would Save Medicare $345 Billion Between 2023 And 2029. “In response to your request, the Congressional Budget Office and the staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT) have been analyzing the effects of H.R. 3, the Lower Drug Costs Now Act of 2019, as introduced on September 19, 2019. This letter describes a preliminary estimate of the effects of title I of the bill on federal direct spending and revenues related to Part D of Medicare, the outpatient drug benefit. […] CBO estimates that applying the provisions in title I to prescription drugs covered under Part D of Medicare would reduce federal direct spending for Medicare by $345 billion over the 2023-2029 period (see Table 1).” [Congressional Budget Office, 10/11/19]

**Young Voted Against A Bipartisan Measure To Bring Down Drug Prices By Restricting Anti-Competitive Behaviors By Pharmaceutical Companies**

**Young Voted Against The Strengthening Health Care and Lowering Prescription Drug Costs Act**

Young Voted Against The Strengthening Health Care and Lowering Prescription Drug Costs Act. In May 2019, Young voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that comprises a package of measures related to the development and market entry of generic drugs and a package of measures related to enrollment in and federal funding to support Affordable Care Act health insurance marketplaces. Title I of the bill includes provisions intended to facilitate the development and market entry of generic and biosimilar drug products. Specifically, it would allow the Food and Drug Administration to approve a subsequent company's application to manufacture a generic drug in cases where an initial company has applied but not received final FDA approval to introduce the drug after 30 months; approval of the subsequent application would trigger a 180-day exclusivity period for sale of the generic drug by the initial applicant company, after which point other generic versions could enter the market. It would prohibit generic and brand-name drug manufacturers from entering into agreements in which brand-name manufacturers pay to delay entry of a generic drug into the market, and it would authorize the Federal Trade Commission to issue penalties and initiate civil actions to enforce the prohibition. It would allow generic drug manufacturers to bring civil action against the license holder for a brand-name drug if the license holder does not provide ‘sufficient quantities’ of samples of the brand-name drug on ‘commercially reasonable, market-based terms;’ it would also outline certain affirmative legal defenses for defendants and certain terms for legal remedies in the case of a successful suit. Title II of the bill includes several provisions intended to facilitate enrollment in and provide funding and support for state- and federally-operated health insurance marketplaces under the Affordable Care Act. Specifically, it would authorize $200 million in grant funding for states to establish and operate state-based ACA health insurance marketplaces. It would authorize $100 million for Health and Human Services Department consumer outreach and educational activities related to ACA marketplace plans. It would authorize
$100 million for the HHS ‘navigator’ program, which funds certified entities to help individuals enroll in qualified plans, and would make certain modifications to the duties and selection of navigators. It would prohibit the HHS, Treasury, and Labor departments from taking any action to implement or enforce an August 2018 rule that effectively extends the maximum duration of coverage for short-term, limited-duration health insurance plans, which are not required to meet ACA patient protection requirements. As amended, the bill would authorize $25 million annually in grant funding for the ACA navigator program in state-based marketplaces and include a number of additional requirements related to outreach and education programs by navigators and by HHS.” The bill passed 234-183. [HR 987, Vote #214, 5/16/19; CQ, 5/16/19]

**The Bipartisan Measure Included Three Drug Pricing Provisions Restricting Anti-Competitive Behaviors By Pharmaceutical Companies**

*The Bipartisan Measure Included Three Drug Pricing Provisions Restricting Anti-Competitive Behaviors By Pharmaceutical Companies.* “House Democrats this evening passed the session’s first legislation aimed at lowering drug prices, as the party looks to solidify its political advantage on a key issue for voters ahead ahead of 2020. […] Five Republicans voted for the measure. The legislation includes three bipartisan drug pricing provisions restricting anti-competitive behaviors by pharmaceutical companies alongside a slate of proposals reversing Trump administration policies designed to undermine the Affordable Care Act.” [Politico, 5/16/19]

**The Bill Prevented Tactics Drug Companies Used To Keep Price High By Preventing Generic Drugs From Entering The Market.** “1) The bill targets generic drug ‘parking’ […] Research has shown prices start to really come down once there are several generic drugs on the market, not just one. So the House bill tries to prevent ‘parking’ by permitting the FDA to approve a second generic application before the first drug has gone on the market under select circumstances. […] 2) The bill bans ‘pay-for-delay’ agreements This is pretty straight-forward: Sometimes, brand-name drug manufacturers will straight-up pay a generic manufacturer to delay the generic product from entering the market. The Federal Trade Commission has estimated that such deals increase spending on prescription drugs by $3.5 billion annually.” [Vox, 5/13/19]

**The Bill Made It Easier For Generic Drugs To Be Developed.** “3) The bill makes it easier for generic manufacturers to get the materials from brand-name drug makers Another hiccup in the generic drug pipeline is when brand-name manufacturers refuse to provide the materials that generic competitors need to produce their cheaper knockoff versions of the brand-name drug. […] The House bill would allow generic manufacturers to request the FDA authorize them to obtain materials from the brand-name company, allow generic drug makers to sue in court for samples and the court would be allowed to award monetary damages to the generic company as a way to discourage brand-name companies from participating in anti-competitive behavior.” [Vox, 5/13/19]

**The Bill Included Money For States To Set Up ACA Insurance Marketplaces, Restored Funding For ACA Enrollment And Outreach, And Repealed The Expansion Of Short Term Insurance Plans.** “Democrats have paired those policies with a few proposals to shore up Obamacare: providing money for states to set up their own insurance marketplaces[;] restoring funding for ACA enrollment outreach and support cut by the Trump administration[;] repealing President Donald Trump’s expansion of skimpy ‘short-term’ insurance plans” [Vox, 5/13/19]


**HEADLINE:** “House Passes Drug Pricing Bills Paired With Obamacare Fixes” [Politico, 5/16/19]

**Young Voted For The Republican Tax Bill – “A Major Victory” For Big Pharma Investors**
Young Voted For The Republican Tax Bill

Young Voted For Final Passage Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act. [HR 1, Vote #699, 12/20/17; CQ Floor Votes, 12/20/17]

Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Included A “Major Victory For Pharma Manufacturers”

Politico: Repatriation Provision In Tax Bill Was A “Major Victory For Pharma Manufacturers.” “The bill, H.R. 1 (115), lowers the corporate tax rate and would offer a one-time reduction on profits U.S.-based multinational companies earn and keep abroad. The repatriation provision is seen as a major victory for pharma manufacturers who store boatloads of cash in countries where tax rates are lower.” [Politico, 12/4/17]

Pharmaceutical Companies Were “One Of The Biggest Beneficiaries” Of The Provision, And Were Seen As Likely To Return Money To Their Shareholders, Rather Than Invest In Research And Innovation. “U.S. drugmakers will be one of the biggest beneficiaries of the repatriation portion of the bill. They’ve been sitting on billions of dollars in overseas earnings and can now bring home that cash at a reduced rate. While the tax bill has been promoted by Republicans as a job creator, the reality is that drug companies are more likely to return the money to shareholders, or use it to make acquisitions.” [Bloomberg, 12/20/17]

Tax Bill Was Estimated To Save Top Five Pharmaceutical Companies $42.7 Billion. “The tax proposal supported by President Donald Trump and congressional Republicans would give five top pharmaceutical corporations a $42.7 billion tax break.” [Public Citizen and ITEP, 11/20/17]

Pharmaceutical Companies Worked To Benefit Shareholders, Rather Than To Bring Down The Cost Of Drugs Or Invest In New Research And Development

Pharmaceutical Companies Were Predicted To Use Savings From Tax Bill To Invest In Mergers And Acquisitions In An Effort To Preserve Patents And Prevent Competitors From Producing Cheaper, Generic Drugs. “Blue-chip drugmakers holding $200 billion in cash, mostly overseas, will start investing more of it in mergers and acquisitions after President Trump’s tax overhaul slashed the cost of spending the money in the U.S., debt-ratings firm Moody’s predicts. […] Amgen, Pfizer, Gilead, and Celgene are the most likely to seek deals, Moody’s projects, as they grapple with challenges from a shrinking market for some medications to the expiration of patents on others that will enable rivals to produce cheaper generic versions.” [Washington Examiner, 1/9/18]

Nine Pharmaceutical Companies Announced $50 Billion In Share Buybacks After Tax Bill Passed, “A Sum That Towers Over Investments In Employees Or Drug Research And Development.” “The pharmaceutical industry is using a large portion of its windfall from Republicans’ corporate tax cuts to boost its stock prices. Nine drug companies are spending a combined $50 billion on new share buyback programs, a sum that towers over investments in employees or drug research and development. The bottom line: All of those buybacks were announced during or after the passage of the Republican tax bill. That money is enriching hedge funds, other Wall Street investors and top drug company executives, but it isn’t necessarily helping patients.” [Axios, 2/22/18]

HEADLINE: Pharma’s $50 billion tax windfall for investors [Axios, 2/22/18]

HEADLINE: Big Pharma investors cash in on Trump’s tax plan [Salon, 2/22/18]

Young Voted Against Bill To Allow Medicare To Negotiate With Drug Companies To Lower Prices

Young Voted Against Bill To Allow Medicare To Negotiate With Drug Companies To Lower Prices. In January 2007, Young voted against: “Passage of the bill that would require the Health and Human Services (HHS) Department to negotiate with drug companies the prices of drugs covered under the Medicare Part D prescription
drug program. It also would specify that the bill should not be construed to authorize HHS to establish or require a particular formulary.” The bill passed 255-170. [HR 4, Vote #23, 1/12/07; CQ, 1/12/07]

Young Voted Twice Against Allowing Prescription Drug Reimportation

Young Voted Against Bill To Allow Prescription Drug Reimportation. In July 2003, Young voted against: “Passage of the bill that would require the Food and Drug Administration to establish a program that would allow the importation of FDA-approved prescription drugs from FDA-approved facilities in the European Union, Australia, Canada, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Lichtenstein, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and South Africa.” The bill passed 243-186. [HR 2427, Vote #445, 7/25/03; CQ, 7/25/03]

Young Voted Against Motion To Allow For Prescription Drug Reimportation. In July 2003, Young voted against: “Obey, D-Wis., motion to instruct House conferees to insist on the provisions in the House bill that would allow for reimportation of prescription drugs from Canada.” The House agreed to the motion 237-176. [HR 2673, Vote #624, 11/18/03]
Young Did Not Represent The Interests Of Alaskans In DC

**Significant Findings**

- Young urged Alaska’s state legislature to protect federal matching funds in the 2019 state budget.
- Young voted to divert funds for Alaska military projects and designate them for Southern border wall instead.
- Young voted for the Republican tax bill that hurt small businesses in Alaska.
- In Don Young’s first 10 years in Congress, he voted with his party just 58% of the time. In the last five years, he voted with his party 90% of the time.

Alaska State Budget 2019

**Young Released Statement Urging End To Divide In Alaska Budget Decisions That Could Lose $1 Billion In Federal Funds**

Young Released Statement Urging End To Divide In Alaska Budget Decisions That Could Lose $1 Billion In Federal Funds. “Alaska’s congressional delegation urged lawmakers and the governor to prioritize Alaskans and find a way through an unprecedented budget divide that threatens federal funding. […] In one scenario, the state could lose $1 billion in federal transportation construction aid if the capital budget isn’t approved by the end of the month. […] Rep. Don Young said in a short statement that Alaskans are having much-needed conversations about the budget. He said an end to the stalemate is important. ‘I’m hopeful that the governor and Legislature can move us forward,’ Young said. ‘That’s in the best interest of the people of Alaska. When it comes to federal funding, Alaskans know that I’ve always put them first, and will continue to do so as their sole representative in Congress.’” [Anchorage Daily News, 7/16/19]

State Legislature Was In A Stalemate After Failing To Choose A Chamber Speaker, Delaying Budget Proceedings. “The Alaska House of Representatives failed Tuesday to break the deadlock over who will lead the chamber. […] The House hasn’t begun its official legislative work in the first 29 days of the session. House rules require that a speaker must be elected first.” [KTOO, 2/12/19]

Budget Proceedings Were Further Complicated By Governor Dunleavy’s Veto Of Nearly $400 Million. “Gov. Mike Dunleavy vetoed 182 separate line items from the state’s operating budget. During a Friday press conference, Dunleavy said the cuts were necessary to balance the budget by next year, while still paying full permanent fund dividends under the formula in state law. […] The mostly-Democratic House majority criticized the budget. The Republican-led Senate majority released a measured statement saying it will be reviewing the vetoes. And the Republican House minority said any changes should come in a separate bill, not through overrides of Dunleavy’s vetoes.” [KTOO, 6/28/19]

Note: While there is no documentation that Young worked against Alaskans getting their fair share in federal matching funds, there is also no specific evidence that he used his power as the sole House Representative to protect Alaska’s funds. More research is needed here.
Young Voted To Divert Funds For Alaska Military Projects And Designate Them For Southern Border Wall Instead

Young Voted For Spending Package That Diverted Military Funds For Alaska To Southern Border Wall.

“In Alaska, the deferred projects include an upgrade to a weapons training range and repairs to two power plant boilers at Eielson Air Force Base, as well as an expansion of a missile field at Fort Greely. In total, the deferred construction projects were worth $102 million, […] a significant portion of the military construction money Alaska receives in a given year. In fiscal year 2017, Alaska received $561 million for defense projects. […] Representative Don Young […] voted for the final spending package.” [Alaska Publica Media, 11/4/19]

Young Voted For The Republican Tax Bill That Hurt Small Businesses In Alaska

Young Voted For The Republican Tax Bill

Young Voted For Final Passage Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act. [HR 1, Vote #699, 12/20/17; CQ Floor Votes, 12/20/17]

Republican Tax Bill Benefited Large Corporations, Hurt Small Businesses

Washington Post: Final Tax Bill Included A “Significant Tax Break For The Very Wealthy” And “A Massive Tax Cut For Corporations.” “A new tax cut for the rich: The final plan lowers the top tax rate for top earners. Under current law, the highest rate is 39.6 percent for married couples earning over $470,700. The GOP bill would drop that to 37 percent and raise the threshold at which that top rate kicks in, to $500,000 for individuals and $600,000 for married couples. This amounts to a significant tax break for the very wealthy, a departure from repeated claims by Trump and his top officials that the bill would not benefit the rich. […] A massive tax cut for corporations: Starting on Jan. 1, 2018, big businesses’ tax rate would fall from 35 percent to just 21 percent, the largest one-time rate cut in U.S. history for the nation's largest companies.” [Washington Post, 12/15/17]

U.S. Senate Committee On Small Business & Entrepreneurship: “Small Businesses Lose In Trump Tax Plan.” “Unfortunately, the House and Senate Republican tax bills fall short in helping truly small businesses with less tax complexity and a fairer competitive environment. In fact, because the House and Senate tax bills dramatically lower tax rates on large corporations while allowing large firms to take advantage of a major new loophole, the bills could make matters worse for America’s job creators.” [U.S. Senate Committee On Small Business & Entrepreneurship, accessed 2/21/20]

Forbes: “Small Firms Will Get Whacked.” “The tax plan would dramatically raise taxes on many entrepreneurs, in some cases more than doubling the tax rate they pay on their profits. That explains why groups like the National Federation of Independent Business attacked the bill, saying in a statement that the bill ‘does not help most small businesses. Johnston ran the numbers and discovered how badly small firms will get whacked.” [Forbes, 11/8/17]

Alaska’s Economy Runs On Small Businesses

2016: 53% Of Private Workforce Employed By Small Businesses, And Firms With Fewer Than 100 Employees Had The Largest Share Of Small Business Employment. [U.S. Small Business Administration Office Of Advocacy, Accessed 2/24/20]

In Don Young’s First 10 Years In Congress, He Voted With His Party Just 58 Percent Of The Time, In The Last Five He Voted With It 90 Percent Of The Time

Young Has Become More Partisan Over His Career In Washington

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Party Unity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
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<td>1976</td>
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<td>1973</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>AVERAGE</strong></td>
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[CQ, accessed 2/11/20]

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>AVERAGE</strong></td>
<td><strong>90%</strong></td>
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</table>

[CQ, accessed 2/11/20]
## Young Did Not Show Up For His Constituents

### Significant Findings

- Young said he “never believed in” town halls.
- Young had a high absentee rate over his career, but his attendance record has improved since 2015.
- Young missed votes that were important to Alaskans.
  - In 2020, Young missed a vote on coronavirus relief to attend an NRA fundraiser.
  - In 2013, Young missed a vote impacting Alaskan petroleum reserves while on a hunting safari.
  - In 2007, Young missed a vote on Iraq troop withdrawals, also because of a hunting safari.
- Young was an effective legislator in 2019, according to measures by non-partisan GovTrack.

### Young Said He “Never Believed In” Town Halls

**Don Young Didn’t Believe In Town Halls**

Don Young Said He Didn’t Believe In Town Halls. “In an interview Thursday, Young said of town halls: he ‘never believed in them,’ and that the format doesn’t lend itself to civil conversations about policy. ‘I do meetings with local groups that ask me,’ he said. Young noted that he planned to attend an Eagle Scouts celebration this week.” [Anchorage Daily News, 2/22/17]

April 2017: Don Young Declined Town Hall Invitations In Fairbanks And Anchorage. “In Alaska, the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner reported that groups in Fairbanks requested a town hall on Monday with Rep. Don Young, and held the event with Young absent after he declined the invitation. Groups in Anchorage invited Young and Sens. Lisa Murkowski and Dan Sullivan to a similar town hall, again held in their absence.” [Peninsula Clarion, 4/24/17]

### Town Hall Project Listed Young As A “Missing Member”

Town Hall Project Listed Young As A “Missing Member,” Meaning He Had Not Held A Town Hall Since At Least January 2019. [Town Hall Project, accessed 3/30/20]

### Young Had A High Absentee Rate Over His Career, But His Attendance Record Has Improved Since 2015

Throughout Career, Young Missed Over One In Eight House Votes

2020: As Member Of Congress, Don Young Had Missed 4,018 Votes, Over One In Eight. “From Mar 1973 to Jan 2020, Young missed 4,018 of 28,413 roll call votes, which is 14.1%. This is much worse than the median of 2.2% among the lifetime records of representatives currently serving.” [GovTrack, accessed 2/6/20]
Young Ranked 2nd For Most Missed Votes In House In 2015

2015: Young Had 2nd Highest Absentee Rate In House, Missing 14.8% Of Votes. According to a study by Vocativ, Young has missed 4,000 of 25,000 votes, or 14.8%. This is the second highest percentage of any House member. Vocativ notes Young is one of only two Republicans in the top 10 members to miss votes. [Vocativ, 2/17/15]

Young’s Attendance Has Improved Since 2015

NOTE: It is not true that Young has missed more votes in recent years than earlier in his career. While his overall missed votes rate comes in at 14.1%, it has been much lower since 2015.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Votes Eligible</th>
<th>Missed Votes</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Percentile</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015 Jan-Mar</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>24.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015 Apr-Jun</td>
<td>244</td>
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<td>4.5%</td>
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<td>2015 Jul-Sep</td>
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<td>2015 Oct-Dec</td>
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<td>78th</td>
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<td>2016 Apr-Jun</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>70th</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016 Jul-Sep</td>
<td>232</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017 Jan-Mar</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017 Apr-Jun</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>31st</td>
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<td>2017 Jul-Sep</td>
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<td>2.5%</td>
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<td>2017 Oct-Dec</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
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<td>2018 Jan-Mar</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
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<td>2018 Apr-Jun</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>2019 Oct-Dec</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
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[GovTrack, Accessed 2/27/20]
Missed Votes

From Mar 1973 to Feb 2020, Young missed 4,018 of 28,449 roll call votes, which is 14.1%. This is much worse than the median of 2.2% among the lifetime records of representatives currently serving. The chart below reports missed votes over time.

We don’t track why legislators miss votes, but it’s often due to medical absences and major life events.

NOTE: Further research necessary on key votes Don Young has missed over his career.

Young Skipped Vote On Coronavirus Relief Package And Went To An NRA Fundraising Event The Same Day

Young Skipped Vote On Coronavirus Relief Package And Went To An NRA Fundraising Event In Alaska Later That Day. “Alaska’s sole congressman skipped a vote on providing U.S citizens an emergency coronavirus relief package days after saying the seriousness of the pandemic is being ‘blown out of proportion.’ Rep. Don Young, 86, missed the House vote on whether to ensure two weeks of paid sick leave for workers, expand family leave for workers, and provide free testing for COVID-19 which took place in Washington, D.C. in the early hours of March 14. As noted by the Anchorage Daily News, later that day Young attended an NRA fundraising event in Mat-Su, Alaska, which he posted about on Facebook.” [Newsweek, 3/19/20]

Young Missed Vote Impacting Alaska Petroleum Reserves For South African Hunting Safari

2013: Young Missed A Vote While On Hunting Safari In South Africa. “When a key House of Representatives panel took up a bill this week that would require annual lease sales and streamline permitting in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska, home state Rep. Don Young missed the session. He was on a big-game hunting safari in South Africa. Aides said Thursday that Young, a 21st-term Fort Yukon Republican who is Alaska’s sole representative in the House, was hunting antelope when the Natural Resources Committee’s energy subcommittee met Wednesday to consider the legislation. ‘He’s out of the country on a hunting trip that was scheduled over a year ago,’ Mike Anderson, Young’s spokesman, told McClatchy.” [McClatchyDC, 5/23/13]

Young Missed A Vote On Iraq Troop Withdrawals While On A Hunting Trip In Africa With A Lobbyist
2007: Young Missed A Vote On Iraq Troop Withdrawals While On A Hunting Trip In Africa With A Lobbyist. “And a hearty Loop welcome home to Rep. Don Young (R-Alaska), just back from a two-week hunting trip to Zambia. Some Alaska media have popped him for being gone while the House voted on Iraq troop withdrawals last week. But a Young spokeswoman said the Africa trip—he was accompanied by former aide, now lobbyist Mike Henry—had been planned for nearly a year, so Young didn’t know he would miss the vote, the Alaska Daily News reported. He went on his own tab, we’re told. In any event, he shot a cape buffalo, a puku and a bushbuck. The meat was given to people in Zambia, the spokeswoman said.” [Washington Post, 7/20/07]

Young Missed Vote On Important Election Security Bill

2019: Young Did Not Vote On An Election Security Bill Requiring Cybersecurity Safeguards And Paper Ballots. “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would authorize funding for and establish a number of requirements related to voting system infrastructure, security, and audits for federal elections. Specifically, it would require each jurisdiction administering voting for a federal election to conduct votes with paper ballots that can be counted either by hand or optical scanner and to conduct manual audits for all federal elections before an election is certified. It would authorize $1.3 billion through fiscal 2026 for U.S. Election Assistance Commission grants for states to update voting systems in accordance with the bill’s provisions, including for cybersecurity risk mitigation and to conduct post-election audits. Among other provisions, it would require states to use voting system hardware and software manufactured in the U.S., require that such systems are tested by the Commission at least nine months before a general federal election, and establish certain disclosure and cybersecurity incident reporting requirements for vendors of voting system equipment. It would also prohibit states from using voting systems connected to the internet or containing wireless capabilities and would require jurisdictions to ensure that each polling station has voting systems equipped for individuals with disabilities, including visual and mobility disabilities.” The bill passed by a vote of 225-184. [HR 2722, Vote #428, 6/27/19; CQ, 6/27/19]

The SAFE Act Mandated Improvements To The Security Of Election Hardware And Software, While Requiring Voting Systems Use Backup Paper Ballots In Federal Contests. “The House passed an election security measure Thursday that would require voting systems to use backup paper ballots in federal contests, while also mandating improvements to the higher-tech side of the polls. […] The measure, known as the Securing America’s Federal Elections Act, passed Thursday would authorize $600 million for states to bolster election security. It also would give states $175 million biannually to help sustain election infrastructure. […] It would also require implementation of cybersecurity safeguards for hardware and software used in elections, bar the use of wireless communication devices in election systems and require electronic voting machines be manufactured in the United States.” [Roll Call, 6/27/19]

Young Did Not Vote On The Equality Act. In May 2019, Young did not vote on: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit discrimination or segregation based on sex, sexual orientation, and gender identity under 1964 Civil Rights Act protections, including in public facilities, public education, federal assistance programs, employment, jury service, and areas of public accommodation. It would expand the definition of ‘public accommodations’ to include transportation services and any establishment providing a good, service, or program, including retailers, health care facilities, and legal services. The bill would define ‘gender identity’ as ‘gender-related identity, appearance, mannerisms, or other gender-related characteristics of an individual,’ regardless of designated sex at birth. The bill would also allow the Justice Department to intervene in equal protection cases regarding sexual orientation and gender identity.” The bill passed 236-173. [HR 5, Vote #217, 5/17/19; CQ, 5/17/19]

The Equality Act Would Prohibit Discrimination On The Basis Of Sexual Orientation And Gender Identity. “The House passed sweeping legislation on Friday that would prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity. […] The legislation, which amends the Civil Rights Act of 1964,
prohibits discrimination of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people in both the public and private sectors, offering civil rights protections in businesses, hospitals and welfare services. It explicitly states that individuals cannot be denied access to a locker room or dressing room on the same basis.” [New York Times, 5/17/19]

Young Missed Votes On Providing Assistance To Hurricane Victims

2013: Young Did Not Vote On Providing $9.7 Billion In Assistance To Victims Of Hurricane Sandy. In January 2013, Young did not vote on: the “Garrett, R-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would temporarily increase the borrowing authority of the Federal Emergency Management Agency by $9.7 billion for carrying out the National Flood Insurance Program. The increased authority would expire Sept. 30, 2017.” The bill passed, 354-67. [HR 41, Vote #7, 1/4/13; CQ, 1/4/13]

2005: Young Did Not Vote On $51.8 Billion For Relief And Recovery From Hurricane Katrina. In September 2005, Young did not vote on: the “Lewis, R-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would appropriate $51.8 billion in fiscal 2005 supplemental spending for disaster relief to areas affected by Hurricane Katrina. The bill would provide $50 billion for the Federal Emergency Management Agency, $1.4 billion for the Defense Department and $400 million for the Army Corps of Engineers.” The motion passed 410-11. [HR 3673, Vote #460, 9/8/05; CQ, 9/8/05]

Young Missed Republican Budget Priority Vote For A Fishing Trip

Young Missed A Signature Budget Measure Vote For A Fishing Trip. “Representative Don Young of Alaska likes to get around his home state, and he does not let his voting schedule get in the way. One Tuesday in July when his fellow House Republicans voted for their signature budget measure, known as Cut, Cap and Balance, Mr. Young was the only one among them to miss the vote, for a charity fishing trip in Whittier.” [New York Times, 10/31/11]

Young Was An Effective Legislator In 2019

According To Measures From A Nonpartisan Organization, Young Was An Effective Legislator In 2019

According To Many Measures, Young Was An Effective Legislator In 2019. According to GovTrack, Don Young was a more effective legislator than many other House members. He introduced 37 bills and resolutions, the 2nd most bills compared to House Republicans, got influential cosponsors the 3rd most often compared to House Republicans, got bipartisan cosponsors on the 4th most bills compared to House Republicans, joined bipartisan bills the 5th most often compared to all representatives, and got bills out of committee the 8th most often compared to House Republicans. [GovTrack, Accessed 2/24/20]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Young Sponsored Bills That Became Law</th>
<th>Number Of Bills Sponsored That Became Law</th>
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<tr>
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[Congress.gov, Accessed 2/27/20]
Climate Change

### Significant Findings

- Young was a climate denier.
- Young: “I’m one of the skeptics that man has anything to do with climate change. It’s a fear tactic utilized by politicians. I’ve got about 72 top-notch scientists who say it’s all a myth, a political ploy to frighten people to do things that are not really necessary.”
- In 2019, a majority of Alaskans were concerned about climate change and believed environmental protection was more important than economic growth.
- Alaskans are among the hardest hit by climate change.
- Young was co-chair of the House Oceans Caucus, but repeatedly voted for bills that would further extreme climate catastrophe.
- Young was forced to step down from ranking member position in the House Natural Resources committee.

### Don Young Is A Climate Denier

**Young Said That Concern Over Human Impact On Climate Change Was A “Political Ploy;” Called Himself A Skeptic**

Young said that concern over human impact on climate change was a “political ploy to frighten people to things that are not really necessary,” and called himself a skeptic. “I’m one of the skeptics that man has anything to do with climate change. It’s a fear tactic utilized by politicians. I’ve got about 72 top-notch scientists who say it’s all a myth, a political ploy to frighten people to do things that are not really necessary.”

[Source: E&E News, 1/23/18]

**Young Admitted That “We Do Have A Changing Climate,” But Added, “For The Better”**

Young in 2018: “We Do Have A Changing Climate, I Think For The Better.” “The Arctic has been warming about twice as fast as the rest of the planet, tempting commercial and tourist ships into the region. […] Rep. Don Young (R-Alaska) said new shipping lanes demonstrate that ‘we do have a changing climate, I think for the better. … [W]e have a new opportunity.’” [Source: ClimateWire, 6/8/18]

**Don Young Questioned Man-Made Emissions Role In Climate Change, And Said The U.S. Should Continue To Rely On Oil**

Young: “I Do Not Challenge That Climate Change Is Occurring, But The Central QuestionAwaiting An Answer Is To What Extent Man-Made Emissions Are Responsible For This Change. Contrary To Popular Opinion, That Question Remains Unanswered.” “Alaska is the focal point in the global warming debate. I do not challenge that climate change is occurring, but the central question awaiting an answer is to what extent man-made emissions are responsible for this change. Contrary to popular opinion, that question remains unanswered. Those who claim otherwise perpetrate a tremendous disservice to science and society, and I am shocked by the
continued marginalization of any dissenters. Our state is witnessing the effects of climate change more so than any other state in the Nation. This has caused some in Congress to use Alaska as an example for the need to curb these effects. However, these proposals seek to legislate a solution to a problem we do not fully understand, and if enacted, could result in drastic consequences for our State’s and Nation’s energy, economy, and national security.” [Don Young, accessed 3/30/20]

**Representative Young Failed To Acknowledge The Reality Of Climate Change And Stated The U.S. Should Continue To Rely On Oil.** According to Representative Young’s official website, he believed that oil “was put there to be harvested, […] we should be using what God has provided to further U.S. interests and build out economy,” and that the U.S. “will never be able to fully cut our ties to [fossil fuels].” [Don Young, accessed 2/24/20]

**Scientists Agreed Human Activity Causes Climate Change And Reducing Reliance On Fossil Fuels Is Necessary To Mitigate Catastrophic Consequences Of Climate Change**

*Scientists Agreed It Is Necessary To Reduce The Use Of Fossil Fuels To Mitigate Catastrophic Climate Change Consequences.* “Ninety-seven percent or more of scientists active in the field are convinced the climate has been warming over the past century, the pace of warming is accelerating and human activities — particularly the burning of coal, oil and other fossil fuels — are a primary cause. Many of these scientists also concur that the best option to mitigate the potentially catastrophic consequences of climate change is to reduce the use of fossil fuels and speed up the transition to renewable forms of energy, such as solar and wind.” [New York Times, 10/7/19]

**2019: A Majority Of Alaskans Were Concerned About Climate Change And Believed Environmental Protection Was More Important Than Economic Growth**

**Alaskans Were Concerned About Climate Change**

*Alaskans Believed Global Warming Is Causing Harm.* According to the Yale Climate Opinion Maps 2019, 70% of Alaskans believed global warming will harm future generations, 73% of Alaskans believed global warming will harm plants and animals, and 63% were worried about global warming. [Yale Climate Opinion Maps 2019, 9/17/19]

**Alaskans Believed Congress Should Do More To Address Global Warming**

*Alaskans Believed Congress Should Do More To Address Global Warming.* According to the Yale Climate Opinion Maps 2019, 62% of Alaskans believed Congress should do more to address global warming. [Yale Climate Opinion Maps 2019, 9/17/19]

**Representative Don Young Is Alaska’s Only Congressional Representative.** [GovTrack, accessed 2/24/20]

**Alaskans Believed Environmental Protection Was More Important Than Economic Growth**

*Alaskans Believed Environmental Protection Was More Important Than Economic Growth.* According to the Yale Climate Opinion Maps 2019, 72% of Alaskans believed environmental protection was more important than economic growth. [Yale Climate Opinion Maps 2019, 9/17/19]

**Less Than 1/3 Of Alaskans Supported Drilling For Oil In The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge**
Few Alaskans Supported Drilling For Oil In Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. According to the Yale Climate Opinion Maps 2019, 68% of Alaskans opposed drilling for oil in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, compared to only 31% who were in support of the drilling.

2020: Alaskans Are Among Hardest Hit By Climate Change

Alaska Is Warming Faster Than Any Other U.S. State

EPA: Average Temperature Across Alaska Has Increased 3 Degrees Since 1960, More Than Any Other U.S. State. “Alaska is the largest state in the United States, accounting for about 20% of the total area of the United States and more than twice the land area of Texas. Alaska includes lands on both sides of the Arctic Circle, which makes the United States an Arctic nation. […] Over the past 60 years, the average temperature across Alaska has increased by approximately 3°F. This increase is more than twice the warming seen in the rest of the United States.” [Environmental Protection Agency, Accessed 2/24/20]

Climate Change In Alaska Will Negatively Impact Marine Ecosystems, Human Health, Indigenous Peoples, Economic Viability

National Climate Assessment: Alaskans Are Already Facing Negative Effects Of Climate Change. According to the National Climate Assessment in 2018, “Alaska is on the front lines of climate change and is among the fastest warming regions on Earth. It is warming faster than any other state, and it faces a myriad of issues associated with a changing climate,” including negative effects on infrastructure, marine ecosystems, human health and specifically the livelihoods of Indigenous peoples, as well as major economic costs and risks that hit rural communities hardest. [Fourth National Climate Assessment, Accessed 2/24/20]

Young Was Co-Chair Of The House Oceans Caucus But Repeatedly Voted For Bills That Would Further Extreme Climate Catastrophe

Young Claimed To Care About Health And Future Of Oceans…

Young And Bonamici: “As The Co-Chairs Of The Bipartisan Oceans Caucus, We Are Fighting To Protect The Health And Future Of Our Oceans.” “Oceans are changing rapidly; if we do not act soon the consequences could be devastating. […] These problems are indicators of a changing climate, and they threaten our economy and the livelihood of millions of people. […] As the co-chairs of the bipartisan Oceans Caucus, we are fighting to protect the health and future of our oceans.” [The Hill, Editorial By Representatives Don Young And Suzanne Bonamici, 6/8/18]

… But He Has Repeatedly Voted For Bills That Would Worsen The Effects Of Climate Change

Young Voted Against The Arctic Cultural And Coastal Plain Protection Act

Young Voted Against Passage Of The Arctic Cultural And Coastal Plain Protection Act. In September 2019, Young voted against: “Passage of the bill that would that would repeal existing law authorizing an Interior Department program for the leasing, development, and transportation of oil and gas in and from the coastal plane of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. It would also require the Interior Department to collect inspection fees from certain oil and gas facilities operating on the outer Continental Shelf and set annual levels and schedules for fees collected from facilities above the waterline, drilling rigs, and non-rig units. Such fees would be deposited into a Treasury Department ocean energy safety fund established under the bill's provisions, with funds to be made
available through annual appropriations acts to carry out inspections of outer Continental Shelf facilities.” The bill passed by a vote of 225-193. [HR 1146, Vote #530, 9/12/19; CQ, 9/12/19]

CNBC: The Bill Would “Stop The Trump Administration From Opening Alaska’s Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Or ANWR, To Drilling.” “The House was expected to vote on Thursday on a third bill, sponsored by Rep. Jared Huffman, D-Calif., to stop the Trump administration from opening Alaska’s Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, or ANWR, to drilling. ANWR is the largest wildlife sanctuary in the U.S., and conservationists consider it to be one of the last pristine places left on Earth. It is home to wildlife populations including caribou, polar bears, and millions of birds that migrate to six of the seven continents.” [CNBC, 9/11/19]

Young Voted Against Coastal and Marine Economies Protection Act

Young Voted Against A Ban On Oil And Gas Leasing Off The Atlantic And Pacific Coasts. In September 2019, Young voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would prohibit the Interior Department from any further oil and gas leasing within the Atlantic Region or Pacific Region outer Continental Shelf planning areas. It would also require the Interior Department to collect inspection fees from certain oil and gas facilities operating on the outer Continental Shelf and set annual levels and schedules for fees collected from facilities above the waterline, drilling rigs, and non-rig units. Such fees would be deposited into a Treasury Department ocean energy safety fund established under the bill’s provisions, with funds to be made available through annual appropriations acts to carry out inspections of outer Continental Shelf facilities.” The bill passed 238 to 189. [H.R. 1941, Vote #525, 9/11/19; CQ, 9/11/19]

CNBC: The Bill Would “Permanently Ban Oil And Gas Leasing Off The Pacific And Atlantic Coasts.” “The House also passed a measure, 238-189, sponsored by Rep. Joe Cunningham, D-S.C., to permanently ban oil and gas leasing off the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. […] Cunningham’s bill, the Coastal and Marine Economies Protection Act, would place a moratorium on offshore drilling and block the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management from offering new areas for oil and gas leasing off the California, Oregon and Washington state coastline and the Atlantic Coast.” [CNBC, 9/11/19]

Young Voted Against Protecting and Securing Florida’s Coastline Act

Young Voted Against Permanently Extending A Drilling Moratorium In Certain Areas In The Gulf Of Mexico. In September 2019, Young voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would permanently extend an existing moratorium on oil and gas leasing by the Interior Department in certain areas of the Gulf of Mexico, which is currently set to expire in June 2022. It would also require the Interior Department to collect inspection fees from certain oil and gas facilities operating on the outer Continental Shelf and set annual levels and schedules for fees collected from facilities above the waterline, drilling rigs, and non-rig units. Such fees would be deposited into a Treasury Department ocean energy safety fund established under the bill’s provisions, with funds to be made available through annual appropriations acts to carry out inspections of outer Continental Shelf facilities.” The motion passed by a vote of 248-180. [HR 205, Vote #521, 9/11/19; CQ, 9/11/19]

CNBC: The Bill “Would Ban Oil And Gas Leasing In Eastern Areas Of The Gulf Of Mexico Off The Florida Coast,” And Passed With Bipartisan Support. “The first bill, Protecting and Securing Florida’s Coastline Act of 2019, would ban oil and gas leasing in eastern areas of the Gulf of Mexico off the Florida coast. The measure passed 248-180, with the support of about 20 Republicans. Rep. Francis Rooney, R-Fla., the bill’s sponsor, said a series of spills from oil and gas operations in the Gulf have threatened jobs in marine recreation and fishing.” [CNBC, 9/11/19]
Young Voted Against The Climate Action Now Act, Prohibiting The Use Of Federal Funds For U.S. Withdrawal From The Paris Agreement

Young Voted Against The Climate Action Now Act, Prohibiting The Use Of Federal Funds For U.S. Withdrawal From The Paris Agreement On Climate Change And Requiring The President To Develop A Plan For The United States To Meet Its Contribution. In May 2019, Young voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would prohibit the use of federal funds for U.S. withdrawal from the Paris Agreement on climate change and would require the president to develop a plan for the United States to meet its nationally determined contribution under the accord. Specifically, it would require the plan to describe how the U.S. will meet, by 2025, its proposed goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 26 to 28 percent below 2005 levels. It would also require the plan to describe how the U.S. will confirm that other major parties to the accord are fulfilling their proposed contributions. The bill would require the plan to be submitted to Congress and made public no later than 120 days after enactment and to be updated annually. As amended, the bill would require the plan to describe how the U.S. can assist other parties in fulfilling contributions to the accord; require a public comment period on the plan and on subsequent updates to the plan; and order a number of reports on the impacts of the Paris Agreement on clean energy job development, the U.S. economy, and U.S. territories.” The bill passed 231 to 190, with 11 not voting. [HR 9, Vote #184, 5/2/19; CQ, 5/2/19]

Young Voted For Striking A Provision From The NDAA Stating Climate Change Poses A Threat To National Security

Young Voted For Striking A Provision From The NDAA Stating Climate Change Poses A Threat To National Security. In July 2017, Young voted for: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment that would eliminate the bill’s provision that would express the sense of Congress that climate change is a direct threat to national security, and would eliminate the provision that would require the secretary of Defense to report to Congress on vulnerabilities to military installations and combatant commands resulting from climate change-related effects.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 185-234. [H R 2810, Vote #368, 7/13/17; CQ, 7/13/17]

Young Voted For Reducing EPA Funding

Young Voted For Reducing EPA Funding By $1.8 Million, In Line With Trump’s FY 2018 Budget Proposal. In September 2017, Young voted for: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment that would reduce funding for the EPA by $1.8 million.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 151-260. [H R 3354, Vote #492, 9/13/17; CQ, 9/13/17]

Young Voted For Bills That Would Gut The EPA

HEADLINE: The Transparency Bills That Would Gut the EPA [The Atlantic, 3/15/17]

Young Voted For The EPA Science Advisory Board Reform Act. In March 2017, Young voted for: “passage of a bill that would establish a selection process for members of the EPA’s Science Advisory Board. The bill would require the board’s members represent a variety of scientific and technical viewpoints. It would require board member nominees to disclose financial relationships that would be relevant to EPA advisory activities. It would require the board to generally avoid making policy determinations or recommendations to the EPA.” The bill was passed by a vote of 229-193. [HR 1431, Vote #208, 3/30/17; CQ, 3/30/17]


NRDC Called The Bill A “Gift To The Chemical Industry” That Would Make It Much More Difficult To Hold Polluting Industries Accountable.” “Another gift to the chemical industry is being wrapped with a bow by the Republican Congress. The EPA Science Advisory Board is meant to provide scientific advice to the
EPA, such as reviewing its chemical hazard assessments. But this new Republican Science Advisory Board Act (SAB Act) would instead invite the chemical and regulated industries to help characterize the science of harm about their own hazardous products. This, ultimately, would make it much more difficult to hold polluting industries accountable.” [NRDC, 3/30/17]

NRDC Said The Bill Would “Encourage Industry Conflicts In The Review Of Scientific Materials” And Hamper The Work And Effectiveness Of The Board, “Undermin[ing] Important Public Health, Safety And Environmental Measures.” “In short, due to these and other provisions, the ‘EPA Science Advisory Board Reform Act of 2017’ would alter the nature of the SAB, which has been largely successful in providing the EPA expert review of key scientific and technical questions, and would encourage industry conflicts in the review of scientific materials. It would also pile new and burdensome requirements on the Board, severely hampering its work and effectiveness. The result would be to further stall and undermine important public health, safety and environmental measures.” [NRDC, 3/30/17]

Young Voted Against An Amendment Prohibiting Any Member Of The EPA Science Advisory Board From Being Employed By Any Interests Before The Board During That Person’s Term And For Three Years After. In March 2017, Young voted against: the “Foster, D-Ill., motion to recommit the bill the House Science, Space and Technology Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prohibit, both during and for three years following a term on the board, Science Advisory Board members from being employed by any entity with interests before the board.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 189-233. [HR 1431, Vote #207, 3/30/17; CQ, 3/30/17]

Young Voted For Energy Appropriations Bill That Cut Renewable Energy Programs And Rolled Back Clean Water Protections

Young Voted For A $146.5 Energy-Water-Legislative Branch-Veterans Affairs Appropriations For Fiscal Year 2019. In June 2018, Young voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide $146.5 billion in discretionary funding for fiscal 2019 to various departments, agencies and legislative operations, including $44.7 billion for the Energy Department, the Army Corps of Engineers, the Interior Department’s Bureau of Reclamation; $98 billion for military construction activities and for VA programs and activities; and $3.8 billion for operations of the House of Representatives, joint House-Senate items and legislative branch entities such as the Library of Congress, the Capitol Police, and the Government Accountability Office. It would provide $11.2 billion for programs that maintain and refurbish nuclear weapons in the United States’ stockpile. As amended, it would provide $1.1 billion in funding for the Veterans Community Care Program.” The bill passed by a vote of 235-179. [HR 5895, Vote #257, 6/8/18; CQ, 6/8/18]

Bill Included Cuts To Renewable Energy Research, Funding For Yucca Mountain Nuclear Waste Repository, And Rider To Repeal “Waters Of The United States” Rule. “House lawmakers want more money for nuclear weapon modernization efforts while introducing cuts to renewable energy research. It also would set aside funding for the Yucca Mountain nuclear waste repository in Nevada and continue funding for the mixed oxide fuel fabrication facility in South Carolina. The House bill includes controversial policy riders meant to ease the repeal of the EPA-Army Corps joint ‘Waters of the United States’ regulation. Democrats have called the measure a “poison pill” unlikely to survive Senate scrutiny.” [CQ, 6/8/18]

Rep. Lowey: Republicans Attached Veterans Affairs Appropriations To Energy Appropriations To Force Through Cuts To Clean Energy Initiatives And Roll Back Clean Water Protections. “This broken process has a simple aim: Republicans are using America’s veterans as pawns to force through cuts to clean energy research and harmful policy provisions that weaken environmental safeguards. […] With gas prices approaching $3 a gallon, the bill cuts energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives. It cuts transformational science efforts, such as the successful and popular ARPA-E program. Just as bad, it contains many harmful riders, including rolling back clean water protections, blocking the National Oceans Policy,
further endangering salmon on the Columbia River, and weakening gun safety rules on public lands.” [Rep. Lowey Floor Statement, 6/7/18]

Young Was Forced To Step Down From Ranking Member Position In Natural Resources Committee

Young’s Presence Was “Embarrassing”, Forced Him Out Of His Ranking Member Position Of The Natural Resources Committee

2008: Young “About To Be Removed By Republican Leaders.” “Alaska Rep. Don Young, under investigation for his role in a corruption scandal that has already toppled Alaska Sen. Ted Stevens, was forced out Wednesday as the top Republican on the Natural Resources Committee. Young said he was temporarily stepping down from his post, but GOP insiders said the veteran lawmaker did so because he was about to be removed by Republican leaders.” [Politico, 12/11/08]

Young’s Presence As Ranking Member “Proved Embarrassing” For GOP Leaders. “Young has vehemently denied any wrongdoing in the Alaska corruption probe, but his continued presence atop the Natural Resources panel proved embarrassing for Minority Leader John A. Boehner (R-Ohio) and other GOP leaders, who want to embrace a reform agenda as part of their comeback from the electoral disasters of 2006 and 2008.” [Politico, 12/11/08]

Young Decreased Participation In The Natural Resources Committee After He Was Forced Out Of His Position

2010: Young “Won’t Be Able To Reclaim His Seniority” Due To Clashes With Republican Leaders. “Rep. Don Young (R-Alaska) may be out of trouble with the Justice Department in a long-running home-state corruption probe, but the veteran lawmaker won’t be able to reclaim his seniority on the House Natural Resources Committee anytime soon, according to Republican insiders. Young’s continued clash over earmarks with Minority Leader John Boehner (R-Ohio) and other top Republicans, as well as the still ongoing federal review into the controversial ‘Coconut Grove’ road project in Florida, will prevent the veteran lawmaker from getting his post back, the sources said. ‘No one expects that will happen,’ said a source close to the GOP leadership. ‘There is zero chance.’” [Politico, 8/6/10]

2010: “Don Is, Like, Never There; He’s Not A Player” Of The Natural Resources Committee. “A Republican lawmaker close to the Natural Resources Committee suggested Young hasn’t made much of an effort to involve himself in the panel’s activities since being forced out by Boehner in December 2008. ‘Don is, like, never there; he’s not a player. He’d have to go back and reintroduce himself to members,’ said the GOP lawmaker, speaking on the condition of anonymity.” [Politico, 8/6/10]

Young Retained Control Of Other Committee Positions

2017: Young Named “Chairman Emeritus,” A Made-Up Position, After Being Term-Limited Out Of His Chairmanships. “Young will continue to be a member of the House Transportation & Infrastructure Committee and the Natural Resources Committee, two panels he used to chair. In addition, Shuckerow said Young has been named ‘Chairman emeritus’ of the Resources Committee. That’s a special title created for Young, and Shuckerow said it means he can participate in any of the subcommittees.” [Alaska Public Media, 2/8/17]

Young Previously Served As Chairman Of Two Committees And One Subcommittee. “Young became chairman of the Resources Committee in 1995. When term limits forced him to give up that gavel in 2001, he
became Transportation chairman for six years. In 2011 he came chairman of Indian, Insular and Alaska Native Affairs, a subcommittee of the Resources panel.” [Alaska Public Media, 2/8/17]
**Special Interest Funding**

### Significant Findings

- Young’s campaigns were funded by special interests.
- Young took nearly $1 million from lobbyists between 1989 and 2019.
- Young received close to $3 million in corporate PAC donations between 1978 and 2019.

### Young’s Campaigns Were Funded By Special Interests

#### Top Overall Industries As Of 2018

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<td>Oil &amp; Gas</td>
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<td>Lawyers/Law Firms</td>
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<td>Transportation Unions</td>
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[Center for Responsive Politics, accessed 9/5/18]

#### Top Overall Sectors As Of 2018

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</table>

[Center for Responsive Politics, accessed 9/5/18]

### Young Took Nearly $1 Million From Lobbyists
Don Young Received $907,623 From Lobbyists Between 1989-2020.

Don Young Received $907,623 From Lobbyists Between 1989-2020. [Center for Responsive Politics, accessed 2/13/20]

2008: When Don Young Was Facing A Tough Re-election Bid, He Turned To A “Group Of More Than 20 Lobbyists” To Fund His Campaign

2008: When Don Young Was Facing A Tough Re-election Bid, He Turned To A “Group Of More Than 20 Lobbyists” To Fund His Campaign. “Facing bad publicity and a dwindling campaign account, U.S. Rep. Don Young last year turned to the ‘AK Wolfpack,’ a group of more than 20 lobbyists, including former Young staffers and retired former congressmen, with close ties to the Alaska Republican. Young’s chief of staff, Mike Anderson, sent the Wolfpack an e-mail to tell them that national Democrats planned aggressive fundraising and claims of misconduct by Young to topple the 35-year incumbent congressman and his fellow Alaska Republican, U.S. Sen. Ted Stevens.” [McClatchy, 7/6/08]


Young Received Close To $3 Million In Corporate PAC Donations Between 1978 – 2019

Don Young Received 2,680 Corporate PAC Donations Totaling $2,872,165 Between 1978 – 2019. [FEC, accessed 2/11/20 (full list below)]

Note: FEC data does not exist prior to 1978. Young was first elected in 1973.
**Significant Findings**

- Young was deeply connected to Jack Abramoff, a lobbyist who was convicted of conspiracy to bribe public officials, tax evasion, and mail fraud.
- In 2014, the House Ethics Committee found Young violated House ethics rules by failing to report $60,000 in gifts.
- In 2007, Young was found to have failed to report in-kind contributions for multiple fundraisers.
- Since 2000, Young has disclosed $160,000 in privately funded travel, including to Spain, Germany, South Africa, Napa Valley, and Las Vegas.

**Young Deeply Connected To Jack Abramoff, Lobbyist Convicted Of Conspiracy To Bribe Public Officials, Tax Evasion, And Mail Fraud**

**Young Was Connected Directly To Abramoff And His Lobbying Staff**

**Abramoff Colleagues Had Contact With Aides To Young And With Young Himself**

_Abramoff Colleagues Had More Than 130 Contacts With Young And His Aides_. “Records from the former firms of jailed lobbyist Jack Abramoff show that his colleagues had more than 120 contacts with aides to Rep. Don Young (R-Alaska) and at least 10 with Young himself,” [The Hill, 4/21/08]

**2006: Young Claimed He Had No Relationship With Abramoff**

_Young Claimed Relationship With Abramoff Was Inconsequential, Nonexistent_. “Young told the newspaper in 2006, when it wrote about ties between Abramoff and Young, that Abramoff was ‘inconsequential’ to his work in Congress. ‘I have never had any personal or professional relationship with Abramoff,’ Young wrote in a letter to the newspaper.” [The Hill, 4/21/08]

**Young Oversaw The Commonwealth Of The Northern Mariana Islands As Chairman Of The House Resources Committee, While The U.S. Territory Was A Client Of Abramoff**

_Young Refused To Let Bill Regulating Marianas Out Of Committee While Abramoff Urged Rejection Of Bill_. Young first came under criticism related to Abramoff over his efforts as Resources chairman to preserve the freewheeling Mariana economy. Investigations by the government, media, and human rights groups uncovered widespread abuses in the garment industry and among sex workers there starting in the mid-1990s, but Young asserted those investigations were bogus. Then-Senator Frank Murkowski introduced his first bill to take over labor and immigration on the Marianas. In 1997, Abramoff was working for the garment industry and the government. Murkowski failed to get a vote on his bill, but he introduced a slightly scaled-back measure in the next Congress in 1999. This time, the Senate passed it by unanimous consent on Feb. 7, 2000. It went to the House, where it was assigned to Young's committee. In memos to the Marianas government that March, April and May, Abramoff said his staff was closely monitoring the legislation. In April, he wrote, his lobbyists “continued meetings with House Resources Committee Members and staff to advocate rejection” of the Murkowski measure. Actual billing records for those months are not available, so there's no way to know who the lobbyists were talking to. Young stopped
Murkowski’s bill cold, refusing to let it out of his committee. He said the stories of worker abuse were largely fabricated by trade unions and special interest groups promoted by the news media. [Anchorage Daily News, 4/20/08]

**Abramoff Bemoaned Loss of Young’s Chairmanship of Resources Committee.** A private memo written by Abramoff himself to the governor of the Mariana Islands expressed concern that Young was being forced by term limits to give up his Resources chairmanship in 2001. “The loss of Chairman Young’s authority cannot easily be measured -- or replaced,” Abramoff wrote on Jan. 4, 2001, in crediting Young with blocking reform legislation. “We have lost major institutional memory and friendship.” [Anchorage Daily News, 4/20/08]

**Young Urged Development Of Old Post Office While Abramoff Lobbied For The Same Goal**

2006: Young Asked GSA To Grant Preference In Development To Disadvantaged Businesses While Abramoff Was Seeking Same Goal For Two Clients. In 2006, a four-year-old letter surfaced from Young asking the head of the General Services Administration to grant preferences in the development of the Old Post Office Pavilion in Washington, D.C., to disadvantaged businesses. Abramoff was seeking just such a privilege for two Indian tribe clients. A Young spokesman would later say that fact was a coincidence. [Anchorage Daily News, 4/20/08]

**Mark Zacharas, Aide To Young’s Committee, Was Directly Involved In Abramoff’s Wrongdoings**

March Zachares Worked Closely With Abramoff As An Official For The Commonwealth Of The Marianas Islands (CNMI)

Zachares Had “Extensive Contact” With Lobbyist Jack Abramoff As CNMI Official. “Beginning in the mid-1990s, Zachares came to have extensive contact with Abramoff during Zachares’ tenure as an official of the CNMI, and Zachares and Abramoff became personal and professional acquaintances,” the charging document said. From 1994-1998, Zachares served in the office of the attorney general of the Commonwealth of the Marianas Islands. From 1998 to January 2002, Zachares served as Labor and Immigration Secretary for CNMI. [US District Court, District of Columbia, Docket 07-106]


Mark Zachares, Young Aide, Was Heavily Involved In Abramoff Scandal

2007: Zacharas Pled Guilty To Conspiracy In Connection With Abramoff While Working As Young’s Committee Aide. Mark Zachares, a top Young committee aide, pled guilty to conspiracy in connection with the Jack Abramoff lobbying scandal. He admitted to conspiring to illegally use his committee position to influence legislation, while taking more than $60,000 in compensation for his actions.

April 2007: Zacharas Pled Guilty To Conspiracy, Became 11th Conviction In Probe. In April 2007, Mark Zachares, an official of the U.S. Commonwealth of the Marianas Islands (CNMI) when Young blocked reforms to the sweatshop industry, admitted that he conspired to illegally use his official position on the House Transportation Committee to enrich disgraced lobbyist Jack Abramoff, once the lobbyist for the island commonwealth. In return for doing Abramoff’s bidding, Zachares received more than $60,000 in cash and benefits plus the promise of a lucrative career working in one of Abramoff’s companies, according to the charges. Zachares’ guilty plea involved his cooperation with the investigation. It also required his wife’s cooperation in return for shielding her from prosecution. [Anchorage Daily News, 4/29/07; 4/25/07]
January 2002 – February 2004: Zachares Received Gifts As Part Of A “Two Year Plan” With Abramoff. While Zachares served on Young’s committee, he formed a “two year plan” with Abramoff in which he would perform official acts in exchange for gifts and favors, including an eventual job as a lobbyist with Abramoff. He received over $30,000 in tickets to more than forty DC sporting events and attended the infamous 2003 Scotland golf junket. The junket cost more than $160,000 and involved several members of Congress. He also received free meals and drinks at Abramoff’s restaurant and played free rounds of golf with Abramoff at Woodmoor Country Club, a Maryland golf course where Abramoff was a member. [Anchorage Daily News, 4/29/07; US District Court, District of Columbia, Docket 07-106]

Zachares Performed Numerous Official Favors for Abramoff. In his official capacity as a committee aid, Zachares performed favors for Abramoff, including obtaining a Threat Assessment Report for Guam and CNMI that was not public. Zachares also provided information on Department of Homeland Security reorganization plans. He provided business contacts for companies affected by the reorganization so Abramoff could tailor his lobbying in an effort to create a maritime and homeland security lobbying practice that would ultimately employ Zachares, and provided administrative help for Abramoff’s SunCruZ deal – a purchase of a fleet of Florida gambling boats from a businessman who was later killed in a gangland-style hit. Zachares also referred potential clients to Abramoff’s firm. [Anchorage Daily News, 4/29/07; US District Court, District of Columbia, Docket 07-106]

Zachares Served As Top Committee Aide To Young From 2002-2004

June 2002 – November 2004: Zachares Served As Committee Aide To Several Subcommittees Young Was A Part Of. Zachares served in three positions under Young’s House Transportation & Infrastructure Committee. From June through December 2002, Zachares served as legal counsel to the Oversight & Investigations team (which replaced a prior subcommittee of the same name). From January to December 2003, Zachares served as Staff Director on the Coast Guard & Maritime Subcommittee. From January to November 2004, Zachares served as Special Counsel to the Transportation & Infrastructure Committee. [US District Court, District of Columbia, Docket 07-106; Roll Call, 5/02/07]

Young Had Full Hiring Powers Over Subcommittee Zachares Was Hired For

Young Had Full Hiring and Firing Powers Over Subcommittee. The decision to hire Zachares was entirely Young’s, said a spokesman for Frank LoBiondo, chair of the Coast Guard and Maritime Subcommittee. “'Congressman Don Young, who was chair of the full House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee during that time, was solely in charge of the hiring, firing and daily management of staff, including Mark Zachares,’ LoBiondo press secretary Jason Galanes said in a prepared statement last week.” [Anchorage Daily News, 4/29/07]

Abramoff Helped Zachares Acquire Aide Position In Young’s Committee

2001 - 2002: Abramoff Helped Zachares Acquire Committee Position. After Zachares left his position in CNMI, Abramoff helped find him a job. First, Abramoff unsuccessfully tried to have Zachares appointed Director of Insular Affairs at the Department of the Interior, which oversaw CNMI. Abramoff then put him in contact with Young’s committee through former Young Chief of Staff Duane Gibson, who was also deeply involved in Abramoff’s wrongdoings. During the search, Zachares solicited and received $10,000 from Abramoff. [Anchorage Daily News, 4/29/07]

Duane Gibson Was Young’s Chief Of Staff Before Working For Abramoff’s Lobbying Firm

Duane Gibson Worked For Young Prior To Working For Abramoff And Had Contact With Abramoff Lobbyists During Time As Young Staffer. Duane R. Gibson, Young’s former chief of staff and senior counsel, went to work for Abramoff’s Greenberg Traurig lobbying firm after working for Young. Records show that on the Marianas Island issue, Gibson had 35 contacts with Abramoff lobbyists, by far the largest number of contacts in
Young’s staff. Gibson, as a congressional official, took a trip to the Mariana Islands in December 1997 that was arranged and paid for by Abramoff’s lobbying firm. Abramoff submitted a $48,042 bill to the Mariana government to cover the cost of the trip, which included 10 people. [Anchorage Daily News, 4/20/08]

2002: Gibson And Abramoff Attended Campaign fundraiser For Young. Gibson and Abramoff were present at a November 21st fundraiser for Young’s campaign, one of two fundraisers held in Abramoff’s box. [Roll Call, 11/21/02]

2002: Gibson Registered To Lobby With Abramoff For Native American Tribe. Gibson and Abramoff registered to lobby for the Agua Caliente band of Cahuilla Indians. Native American tribes represented by Abramoff have given more than $20,000 to Young’s campaign since 1999. [Anchorage Daily News, 4/25/07]

2002: Gibson Helped Zachares Attain Job In Young’s Transportation Committee. After Abramoff staffer Zachares left his positions in the Marianas Islands, he contacted Abramoff in his search for a new job. Abramoff spoke with Gibson about a job for Zachares, who then contacted the Transportation Committee he had recently left, and was successful in having Zachares hired. [Roll Call, 5/02/07]

May 2002: Gibson joined Abramoff’s Greenberg Traurig Lobbying Firm. Gibson left the Transportation Committee, becoming a lobbyist with Abramoff at the Greenberg Traurig firm. [Roll Call, 5/03/07]

January 2001 - May 2002: Gibson Worked On Transportation Committee Of Which Young Was Chair. In 2001, Young left the Resources Committee chair due to term limits and moved to the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, to which Gibson followed. [Roll Call, 5/03/07]

2001: Abramoff Lobbyist Suggested Abramoff Meet With Gibson To Discuss Transportation Committee Priorities, “Develop Appropriate Clients, Sign Them Up And Deliver.” Shortly after Young took over the Transportation Committee in 2001 for a six-year term -- assuming continued Republican control of the House -- Abramoff lobbyist Dennis Stephens sent an e-mail to Abramoff, with the subject line “duane gibson.” It was an idea of how to exploit a new situation with old friends. “Maybe you and I need to meet with Duane and have him walk us through (a blacked-out name) priorities at his new committee,” Stephens said. “Young should be there for six years -- that is plenty of time to develop appropriate clients, sign them up and deliver.” [Anchorage Daily News, 4/20/08]

1999-2000: Gibson Served As Counsel To House Resources Committee Of Which Young Was Chair. Gibson worked as an attorney for the House Resources Committee, which Young chaired at the time. During his time as counsel, he attacked Clinton administration officials who improperly used the resources of the agency to attack Republicans who opposed tougher labor laws in the Marianas. [Roll Call, 5/03/07]

Young Took $60,000 In Gifts From Lobbyists And Failed To Report Them

House Ethics Committee Said Young Violated Congressional Rules By Accepting $60,000 In Hunting Trips, Rides On Private Planes, And Other Gifts, And Failing To Report Them

2014: Don Young Was The Subject Of Two House Ethics Investigations. “In 2014 Young received a letter of reproval for improper travel gifts and failure to disclose them. The House Committee on Ethics concluded Young had improperly accepted travel gifts and issued a letter of reproval. […] In 2011 Young was investigated for accepting campaign contributions in excess of legal limits. The House Committee on Ethics dismissed the allegations, but also changed House rules to prohibit similar contributions in the future.” [Govtrack, accessed 2/11/20]
2014: Young Had Over 17 Separate Violations Of House Rules On Gifts And Donations. “The House Ethics Committee said Friday that Rep. Don Young violated Congressional rules by improperly accepting nearly $60,000 in hunting trips, rides on private planes and other gifts and failing to report them on his financial disclosure forms. The gifts date back to 2001, when Young stayed at the ranch of Bob Malone, the former Alyeska Pipeline Service Co. president and top BP official in the United States, and improperly accepted a private-plane from Malone worth $3,000. They continued through 2013, when Young accepted $138 in lodging and meals from the Associated General Contractors of Texas, according to the House Ethics Committee. In between, the Committee's Internal Subcommittee found, Young had more than 17 separate violations of House rules: from accepting a $434 pair of cowboy boots in 2005 made by the French bootmaker Le Chameau, to two $10,000 visits to the Mariposa game ranch in south Texas, one paid by the big government contractor Kellogg, Brown and Root in 2006, the other by the pipeline builder Willbros in 2007.” [Alaska Dispatch News, 6/20/14]

House Ethics Committee Ordered Young To Repay The $60,000 He Improperly Accepted

The House Ethics Committee on Friday ordered Representative Don Young to repay nearly $60,000 for trips to hunting lodges that involved improper gifts or the use of campaign funds, but the committee stopped short of issuing the Alaska Republican a full reprimand. […] The panel ordered a ‘letter of reproval’ for Young. He was ordered to repay $30,936 to his campaign committee, Alaskans for Don Young, and $28,127 to 10 private individuals or companies.” [Reuters, 6/20/14]

Don Young Accepted Meals While Traveling On Private Jets With Lobbyists. “The report, released in late June, isn’t likely to help Congress’ already rock-bottom image with the public, painting a striking portrait of a lawmaker who smudged the line between proper and improper as he was wined, dined and jetted around by lobbyists, often on private aircraft owned by corporations or individuals who wanted something from him. The panel found that in at least 15 instances, Young improperly accepted gifts or travel, or misused his campaign money for travel expenses. In total, he was directed to repay a little more than $59,000 either to his campaign or the individual or company that picked up the tab in each instance.” [Center for Responsive Politics, 7/15/14]

Don Young Missed A Vote On Iraq Troop Withdrawals While On A Hunting Trip In Africa With A Lobbyist

Don Young Missed A Vote On Iraq Troop Withdrawals While On A Hunting Trip In Africa With A Lobbyist. “And a hearty Loop welcome home to Rep. Don Young (R-Alaska), just back from a two-week hunting trip to Zambia. Some Alaska media have popped him for being gone while the House voted on Iraq troop withdrawals last week. But a Young spokeswoman said the Africa trip—he was accompanied by former aide, now lobbyist Mike Henry—had been planned for nearly a year, so Young didn’t know he would miss the vote, the Alaska Daily News reported. He went on his own tab, we’re told. In any event, he shot a cape buffalo, a puku and a bushbuck. The meat was given to people in Zambia, the spokeswoman said.” [Washington Post, 7/20/07]

Young Failed To Report In-Kind Contributions For Multiple Fundraisers

VECO CEO Bill Allen Held Annual Fundraisers For Young, Who Failed To Report Contributions

1996-2006: Allen Hosted Annual “Pig Roast” For Young’s Campaign. For a decade, former VECO Chief Executive Bill Allen held fundraisers for Young in Anchorage every August, known as “The Pig Roast,” participants said. Public records showed contributions to Mr. Young of at least $157,000 from VECO employees and its political-action committee between 1996 and 2006, the last year the event was held. [Wall Street Journal, 7/25/07]
Young Amended FEC Filings Years Later To Show Contributions To Allen. In January 2007, Young amended his campaign finance filings to reflect $38,000 in payments to Allen. The refunds, which hadn’t previously been reported, were labeled “fund-raising costs” in documents filed with the Federal Election Commission. [Wall Street Journal, 7/25/07]

2007 Pig Roast Not Hosted By Allen, But Featured Lobbyists. While the 2007 Anchorage pig roast was not hosted by convicted criminal Bill Allen, the event featured a number of high powered lobbyists, including Rick Alcalde, lobbyist for David Aronoff’s real estate business and alleged beneficiary of Young’s Coconut Road earmark. Also at the fundraiser was former legislator and oil industry lobbyist Mark Hanley, high-powered Washington lobbyist Jack Ferguson, who had close ties to Young. His clients have included Alaska Airlines, Arctic Power, trucking companies and cruise lines. Rick Alcalde, a frequent contributor to Young who lobbied him on national transportation projects, attended. Alcalde’s clients included Aronoff’s real estate business, the Landon Companies, according to federal disclosure forms. When Alaska Republican Party chairman Randy Ruedrich arrived, someone shouted, “Talk about ethically challenged!” Ruedrich was forced to step down from his job as head of the state’s oil and gas commission amid allegations he misused his office for political purposes. [Anchorage Daily News, 8/10/07, 8/09/07]

Young Paid Back In-Kind Contributions To Seafood Processor After Admitting They Were Illegal

Young Paid Back Excess Contributions from Seafood Processor for D.C. Fundraiser. Young decided to pay back excess campaign contributions of $5,583 to Pacific Seafood Processors Association for in-kind contributions to Young's annual Washington, D.C. “Crab Feed” fundraiser dating back to 2000. Previously, the Alaskans for Don Young campaign filed a report with the Federal Elections Commission saying it unknowingly accepted illegal contributions from a seafood processor for the past seven years. In June 2007, the campaign said it would refund about $2,400, covering the years 2004 and later, but that donations preceding 2004 were beyond the FEC statutes of limitation. In August 2007, Alaskans for Young disclosed it has since made a second payment to Pacific Seafoods in the amount of $3,175 to cover contributions made between 2000 and 2004. [KTUU, 8/04/07; Associated Press, 8/07/07]
Since 2000, Young Has Received $160,140 In Privately Sponsored Travel

Young Received $160,140 In Privately Funded Travel Since 2000. [PoliticalMoneyLine.org, accessed 3/26/20]

NOTE: PoliticalMoneyLine did not have records of Young’s privately sponsored travel prior to 2000.

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<td>$4,090</td>
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<td>Speech – tri funds annual conference</td>
<td>$3,653</td>
<td>$1,247</td>
<td>$40</td>
<td>$5,200</td>
<td>$10,140</td>
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<td>Event Description</td>
<td>Cost 1</td>
<td>Cost 2</td>
<td>Cost 3</td>
<td>Cost 4</td>
<td>Other Expenses</td>
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<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>San Diego, CA</td>
<td>American Shortline and Regional Railroad Assn</td>
<td>Speak at annual convention</td>
<td>$4,797</td>
<td>$1,427</td>
<td>$122</td>
<td>$7,771</td>
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<td>Other expenses not specified</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Dania, FL</td>
<td>American Maritime Officers</td>
<td>Speak and tour maritime training center</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
<td>$450</td>
<td>$1,650</td>
<td></td>
<td>$3,300</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lodging and meal = 450</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Greensboro, NC</td>
<td>National Rifle Association</td>
<td>Speak to outdoor writers association of America</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
<td>$120</td>
<td>$1,420</td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,740</td>
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<td>2000</td>
<td>Cape Town, South Africa, George, South Africa</td>
<td>Alaska Natural Gas to Liquids</td>
<td>Fact finding</td>
<td>$6,937</td>
<td>$520</td>
<td>$7,657</td>
<td></td>
<td>$15,114</td>
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<td>2000</td>
<td>Las Vegas, NV</td>
<td>At-Sea Processors Association</td>
<td>Give a speech/annual convention</td>
<td>$2,343</td>
<td>$1,270</td>
<td>$3,743</td>
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<td>$7,356</td>
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<td>2000</td>
<td>Reno, NV</td>
<td>Safari Club International</td>
<td>Speak at annual convention and participate in legis. workshop</td>
<td>$319</td>
<td>$594</td>
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<td>$913</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Under lodging – 3 nights</td>
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<td><strong>Total:</strong> $160,140</td>
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### Ethics & Earmark Issues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Significant Findings</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓ Young was named one of the most corrupt members of Congress after inserting an earmark for a donor, using campaign funds for personal expenses, and improperly accepting gifts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Young had an unethical relationship with the Chouest family of Louisiana, receiving hundreds of thousands in campaign contributions and favoring their company for contracts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Young had deep connections to oil company executives who pleaded guilty to bribery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Young earmarked $10 million for a road to benefit a campaign contributor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Young took nearly $20,000 from indicted businessman Dennis Troha and may have helped him pass a bill benefitting his old company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Young failed to disclose a lucrative land ownership and oil leases in California.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Young earmarked $37 million for a Wal-Mart road in a secret deal, overlooking other crucial infrastructure projects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Young consistently voted to keep Congressional perks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Young Named One Of Most Corrupt Members Of Congress After Inserting Earmark For Donor, Using Campaign Funds For Personal Expenses, And Accepting Gifts

### Young Made “Most Corrupt” List From Citizens For Responsibility And Ethics In Washington Four Times


### Young Inserted $10 Million Earmark To Benefit A Campaign Donor And Was Forced To Step Down From Committee

Young Inserted $10 Million Earmark Into Bill That Benefited A Campaign Donor, Then Stepped Down As Natural Resources Committee Ranking Member. “In 2005, the Alaska Republican inserted a $10 million earmark into a transportation bill — after it passed Congress, but before the president signed it into law — for a highway interchange that would benefit one of his campaign contributors.” He named the road built with the $10 million after his wife. He ultimately stepped down from his position as ranking member on the Natural Resources Committee. [CREW, accessed 5/04/15; Roll Call, 10/16/14]

### Young’s Use Of Campaign Funds For Personal Expenses Earned Him An FBI Investigation
**FBI Investigated Young’s Use Of Campaign Funds For Personal Expenses.** “After a lawsuit, CREW obtained documents about the FBI’s investigation into the earmark revealing the bureau also investigated Rep. Young and his late wife, Lu Young, for using campaign funds to pay for personal expenses like meals, travel, and dry cleaning.” [CREW, accessed 5/04/15]

**Young Violated House Rules For Over 12 Years By Accepting Improper Gifts**

**Young Violated House Rules For At Least 12 Years By Accepting Gifts Totaling Over $59,000.** “The Ethics Committee, meanwhile, finally concluded in June that Young had violated chamber rules for at least 12 years by accepting improper gifts totaling more than $59,000. He was ordered to repay the money to his campaign and donors.” [Roll Call, 10/16/14]

**Young Had Unethical Relationship With Chouest Family Of Louisiana, Receiving Hundreds Of Thousands In Campaign Contributions And Favoring Their Company For Contracts**

**Chouest Family Was Top Contributor To Young For Over A Decade**

**Chouest Family Was Top Contributor To Young And Controls Numerous Shipping And Marine Cargo Entities.** “The Chouest family in Louisiana has been a top contributor to Young for more than a decade, now close to surpassing the $231,620 Young collected from Bill Allen and others associated with Veco until it collapsed during the Alaska political corruption scandal. The family controls numerous entities that deal with shipping and marine cargo. Its members have given Young $220,300 over the years, according to OpenSecrets.org. […] In addition, the family largely bankrolled the Don Young Legal Expense Trust to help him pay for lawyers when he was in trouble.” [Anchorage Press, 10/18/18]

**Chouest Family Skirted Campaign Finance Rules To Donate More Money To Young**

**2011: Chouest Family Avoided Campaign Finance Rules On A Technicality To Donate $60,000 In One Election Cycle To Young.** “In January 2011, at a fundraiser in Texas, Gary handed an envelope to Young that contained a dozen $5,000 checks. The checks were from 12 family companies, all of them at 16201 East Main St. in Galliano, LA. In the ethics investigation that followed, the key issue was whether separate checks totaling $60,000 were a way to surpass the $5,000 per company annual limit on such donations.” [Anchorage Press, 10/18/18]

**Young Lobbied To Get Edison Chouest Ship Used In Arctic Ocean, Even Though Edison Chouest Was Recently Found To Be At Fault In Grounding Of Kulluk Drilling Rig**

“Young lobbied in a transportation subcommittee meeting to get the U.S. Coast Guard to put an Edison Chouest ship to use in the Arctic. ‘I’ll get the elephant out in the room, in a sense,’ Young said during a hearing covered by Liz Ruskin, the Washington, D.C. reporter for Alaska Public Media. No one mentioned the name of the ship or the name of the company, but there was no doubt about the identity of the elephant. It was the $200-million Aiviq, a ship built by Edison Chouest that Shell was going to use in icy waters. In 2011, Gary Chouest told the Houston Chronicle it would be the ‘world’s largest and most powerful anchor-handling ice breaker.’ Its main job for Shell was to move anchors for drilling rigs. But the 324-foot Aiviq lost all four of its engines while towing the Kulluk in late 2012 near Kodiak when seawater got into the fuel supply. The Kulluk ended up on the rocks.” [Anchorage Press, 10/18/18]
Unions “Criticized Rep. Don Young Over His Silence On Campaign Contributor Edison Chouest Offshore’s Likely Assumption Of Tanker Escort Duties In Prince William Sound.” “The two maritime unions that criticized Rep. Don Young over his silence on campaign contributor Edison Chouest Offshore's likely assumption of tanker escort duties in Prince William Sound rescinded their longtime support for him and on Thursday announced they were endorsing his main challenger in the race. Representatives with the Seattle-based Inland boatmen's Union and the Maryland-based International Organization of Masters, Mates & Pilots announced their support for Democrat Steve Lindbeck at a press event at his campaign headquarters on Thursday. The unions each have about 5,000 members living around the country. For decades, the groups have found an ally in Young, a former tugboat operator on the Yukon River. But they say they've been angered by his decision not to speak out over the awarding of a valuable private contract to Louisiana tugboat company Edison Chouest for spill-prevention and ship-escort duties in Prince William Sound.” [Alaska Dispatch News, 6/23/16]


Young Had Deep Connections To Oil Company Executives Who Pleaded Guilty To Bribery

2007: Bill Allen And Richard Smith Pleaded Guilty To Bribery Charges

Allen And Smith Pleaded Guilty To Charges That They Bribed Alaska Legislators In Exchange For Favorable Oil Policies. In 2007, Bill Allen and Richard Smith pleaded guilty to charges that they tried to bribe Alaska legislators to secure favorable state oil policies. Allen was the Chief Executive of VECO Corporation, Alaska’s largest oil-field services company. Smith was a vice president of the company [Anchorage Daily News, 5/7/07]

VECO (Allen And Smith’s Oil Services Company) Was The Biggest Single Source Of Funds To Don Young From 1989 To 2007

Young Received Over $200,000 From VECO Officials. From 1989 to 2007, VECO was the single biggest source of funds to Don Young. Young received more than $200,000 in that time from VECO officials. [Anchorage Daily News, 5/07/07; Reuters, 5/07/07]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributions from Bill Allen</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Midnight Sun Political Action Committee</td>
<td>8/16/2006</td>
<td>$2,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaskans for Don Young</td>
<td>8/03/2006</td>
<td>$2,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Midnight Sun Political Action Committee</td>
<td>8/22/2005</td>
<td>$2,500.00</td>
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<tr>
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<td>8/05/2005</td>
<td>$2,000.00</td>
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<tr>
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<td>8/30/2004</td>
<td>$2,500.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alaskans for Don Young</td>
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<tr>
<td>Midnight Sun Political Action Committee</td>
<td>8/19/2003</td>
<td>$2,650.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alaskans for Don Young</td>
<td>7/31/2003</td>
<td>$2,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Midnight Sun Political Action Committee</td>
<td>8/16/2002</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Midnight Sun Political Action Committee</td>
<td>8/28/2001</td>
<td>$2,500.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alaskans for Don Young</td>
<td>8/09/2001</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CEO Allen Held Annual Fundraiser For Young’s Campaign

**Allen Hosted Annual “Pig Roast” For Young’s Campaign.** For a decade, former VECO Chief Executive Bill Allen held fund-raisers for Young in Anchorage every August, known as “The Pig Roast,” participants said. Public records show contributions to Mr. Young of at least $157,000 from VECO employees and its political-action committee between 1996 and 2006, the last year the event was held. [Wall Street Journal, 7/25/07]

### Young Amended FEC Filings To Show Disbursements To Allen

**2007: Young Amended FEC Filings To Show $38,000 In Payments To Allen.** In January 2007, Young amended his campaign finance filings to reflect $38,000 in payments to Allen. The refunds, which haven't previously been reported, were labeled “fund-raising costs” in documents filed with the Federal Election Commission. [Wall Street Journal, 7/25/07]

### VECO Lobbyist Was Head Of Young’s Alaska Office, Gave Money To Young From Lobbyist Position

**2006: VECO Lobbyist Jerry Hood Became Head Of Young’s District Office.** Lobbyist Gerald (Jerry) Hood billed VECO for more than $300,000 for federal lobbying between 2004 and 2006. In November 2006, Hood quit as lobbyist to become head of Young’s congressional office in Alaska. [Anchorage Daily News, 5/07/07]

**Hood Gave $3,500 To Young’s Campaign During The Time He Was Lobbying Him.** From 2004 to 2006, Gerald Hood gave $3,500 to Young’s campaign account. [Political Moneyline.Com; Center for Responsive Politics, Federal Elections Commission]

### Contributions from Gerald Hood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributions from Gerald Hood</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>$500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaskans for Don Young</td>
<td>6/22/2005</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
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</table>
Federal Investigators Examined Unethical Relationship Between Young And VECO

**Young Under Federal Investigation for Connections to Company.** Federal investigators examined whether Young or Senator Ted Stevens accepted bribes, illegal gratuities or unreported gifts from VECO Corp. Allen was cooperating with federal investigators in the case. It was unknown what VECO may have received in return. The company was awarded a series of federal contracts since 2000, including contracts to provide logistics support for arctic research. [Wall Street Journal, 7/25/07]

*NOTE: This investigation was closed after investigators concluded they could not obtain a conviction. Further research required into the nature and timeline of the investigation.*

**Young Earmarked $10 Million For Road To Benefit Campaign Contributor**

In 2006, Young earmarked $10 million in the 2006 Transportation bill for a road in Florida. Press reports showed that Young’s earmark benefited a campaign contributor, Daniel Aronoff, whose value would be multiplied by the expansion of the road. Aronoff hosted a town hall meeting netting Young $40,000 in campaign cash just days before Young introduced his earmark.

**Earmark For $10 Million “Appeared Mysteriously” In 2006 Transportation Bill**

**Bill Written By Young Included Mysterious $10 Million Earmark.** A $10 million earmark “appeared mysteriously” in a 2006 transportation bill written by Young for Coconut Road, a stretch of road near Fort Myers, Florida that touches five golf clubs on its way to the Gulf of Mexico. The road is in the district of U.S. Rep. Connie Mack. [New York Times, 6/07/07]

**Young First Claimed Rep. Mack Asked For The Money, But Mack Denied He Was Involved**

**Young Spokesman First Claimed Mack Sought Money, But Mack Denied This Claim.** A spokeswoman for Young, Meredith Kenny, initially said that Mr. Mack had requested the Coconut Road money. A spokesman for Mack said he did not ask for the money. Mack’s chief of staff, Jeff Cohen, said Mack was surprised to find the project in the bill long after it had passed. He said his office learned of the Coconut Road earmark only after it was inserted in a major road-spending bill in 2005. “At the end of the day this thing got stuck in there unbeknownst to us and having nothing to do with us, other than it is our district,” Cohen said. “We never solicited or asked for anybody to support the Coconut Road interchange until after it was enacted,” What Mack and other Florida lawmakers did support was federal money to expand Interstate 75 in the fast-growing area of Lee and Collier Counties. Cohen said, “Local leaders ought to make local decisions.” [New York Times, 6/07/07; McClatchy Newspapers, 6/07/07]

**Independent Researcher Suggested Young Changed Earmark After Vote**

**Budget Expert Suggested Young Changed Language In Bill After Approval.** In 2007, a retired federal government budget expert was hired by the leader of a local transportation planning organization to research how Young designated money for the Coconut Road interchange. In August 2007, the researcher issued a report
suggesting that Young or his staff changed language in the earmark after it had already been approved for another project they sought, the widening of Interstate 75. Both the House and Senate had voted for the earmark in 2005 when it was part of a massive highway bill, said researcher Darla Letourneau. But at some point after the vote, the $10 million earmark was given a specific designation for the Coconut Road interchange. “It's definitely not consistent with the rules, at least on its face,” Letourneau said. “It raises a lot of questions in my mind… It's just another example of abuse of power.” [Anchorage Daily News, 8/10/07]

**Changing A Bill After Vote Is A Constitutional Violation.** In October 2007, the Congressional Research Service issued a memo outlining the constitutional violations that occur when lawmakers, staff or enrolling clerks make substantive changes to bills after they pass the House and Senate. [The Hill, 10/16/07]

| Young And Mack Threatened County To Use Money For Specific Interchange Despite Environmental Concerns |

**Young Threatened To Take Away $10 Million If Not Used For Intended Interchange.** The Lee County Metropolitan Planning Organization voted twice in 2006 to block a preliminary study for the interchange, mainly on environmental grounds. Studies by the Army Corps of Engineers, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Federal Highway Administration have all warned that the proposed interchange could threaten wetlands. But Young was evidently determined to see the interchange move forward. In a Jan. 23, 2006, letter to the chairman of the planning agency, Mr. Young warned that his committee would draft another bill taking away the $10 million if it was not used for the interchange. On Jan. 31, Mr. Mack followed up with a letter warning that the rejection would “make it difficult for Southwest Florida to have future success in securing federal resources for other important projects.” The planning organization subsequently reversed itself and approved an initial study of the proposed interchange. But the following election put more environmentalists on the county commission. County planners will again take up the question of what to do about Coconut Road in July 2007. [New York Times, 6/07/07]

| Earmark Benefited Campaign Contributor Who Raised $40,000 At Young Fundraiser |

**Earmark Would Multiply Value Of Real Estate Developer Aronoff’s Land, Who Only Days Prior Had Raised $40,000 For Young.** Real estate developer Daniel J. Aronoff owns as much as 4,000 acres along Coconut Road. The $10 million in federal money would pay for the first steps to connect the road to Interstate 75, multiplying the value of Aronoff’s land. Aronoff helped raise $40,000 for Mr. Young at a “town hall meeting” hosted by Rep. Mack at the nearby Hyatt Coconut Point hotel just days before he introduced the measure. [New York Times, 6/07/07; Fort Myers News-Press, 2/12/06]

| Consultant Admitted Aranoff’s Fundraiser Was Intended To Win Earmark |

**Consultant Admitted Fundraiser Was An Effort To Capture Federal Money For Project.** A consultant who helped push for the project spelled out why its supporters held the fundraiser. “We were looking for a lot of money,” said the consultant, Joe Mazurkiewicz. “We evidently made a very good impression on Congressman Young, and thanks to a lot of great work from Congressman Young, we got $81 million to expand Interstate 75 and $10 million for the Coconut Road interchange,” Mazurkiewicz continued. The invitations to the event listed as hosts Rep. Mack and a business group called the Southwest Florida Transportation Initiative that included Mr. Aronoff’s company and two executives of other Florida developers. Asked in a telephone interview who had organized the fundraiser, Mazurkiewicz, the consultant, said he was then at another fundraiser with a member of Mack’s staff who would know. “Aronoff,” the staff member told Mr. Mazurkiewicz, within earshot of his mobile phone. “Just some local businessmen,” Mr. Mazurkiewicz said into the phone. When pressed, he confirmed that the staff member had named Mr. Aronoff. [New York Times, 6/07/07]
Aronoff And Associates Gave Young More Than $13,000 In Contributions And Allowed Young Use Of Their Company Jet

Young Received More Than $13,000 And Private Jet Access From Aronoff Interests. Daniel Aronoff, associates of Daniel Aronoff, and employees of his business, Landon Companies, had given Don Young more than $13,000 in campaign contributions and allowed Young the use of their company plane.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Recipient</th>
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<td>3/31/07</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>Alaskans for Don Young</td>
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<td>Landon Companies</td>
<td>7/15/05</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
<td>Midnight Sun PAC</td>
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<td>The Landon Companies</td>
<td>3/8/05</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>Young, Don</td>
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<td>Birmingham, MI 48009</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Landon Companies</td>
<td>7/16/04</td>
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<td>Midnight Sun PAC</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aronoff, Daniel</td>
<td>The Landon Companies</td>
<td>2/17/04</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>Young, Don</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Aronoff, Janet</td>
<td>N/A/Housewife</td>
<td>2/17/04</td>
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<td>Aronoff, Arnold</td>
<td>Landon Companies/Investor</td>
<td>5/29/03</td>
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<tr>
<td>Landon Companies</td>
<td></td>
<td>12/12/03</td>
<td>$3,190</td>
<td>Don Young - Private Jet for Campaigning</td>
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</table>

TOTAL: $13,690

[Center for Responsive Politics, PoliticalMoneyLine, Accessed: 5/18/07]

Young Apparently Learned Of Coconut Road While Flying On A Plane Owned By Company Associated With Aronoff Family

Young Learned of Road on Charter Flight Associated with Contributor. Young may have first learned of Coconut Road on Feb. 17, 2005, when he flew to the region on a plane owned by Corporate Flight, a Waterford, Michigan, charter company that is associated with the Aronoff family. The Aronoffs are among the company’s biggest clients, said its general manager, Tom Hector. Young’s re-election campaign reimbursed the company $3,422 for the flight, his campaign filings show. [New York Times, 6/07/07]

Aronoff Paid Lobbyist With Close Ties To Young $480,000 For Work On Transportation Bill

Aronoff Paid Lobbyist Richard Alcade $480,000 For Transportation Lobbying. Aronoff paid Richard Alcalde $480,000 between 2003 and 2006 to lobby on issues related to the Highway Transportation bill and Transportation appropriations.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lobbying Firm</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Lobbyist</th>
<th>Issue Lobbied On</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Rick Alcalde</td>
<td>HR 3350 (Highway Reauthorization Bill) Issues Regarding ITS and Bridge Programs</td>
<td>Year-End (July 1 - Dec 31) 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federalist Group</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>Rick Alcalde</td>
<td>HR 3350 (Highway Reauthorization Bill) Issues Regarding ITS and Bridge Programs</td>
<td>Mid-Year (Jan 1- Jun 30) 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federalist Group</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>Rick Alcalde</td>
<td>HR 3350 (Highway Reauthorization Bill) Issues Regarding ITS and Bridge Programs</td>
<td>Year-End (July 1 - Dec 31) 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potomac Partners LLC</td>
<td>$40,000</td>
<td>Richard Alcalde</td>
<td>HR3 SAFETEA-LU</td>
<td>Mid-Year (Jan 1- Jun 30) 2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>Potomac Partners LLC</td>
<td>$80,000</td>
<td>Richard Alcalde</td>
<td>HR3 SAFETEA-LU</td>
<td>Year-End (July 1 - Dec 31) 2005</td>
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<td>Potomac Partners LLC</td>
<td>$80,000</td>
<td>Richard Alcalde</td>
<td>HR 5576 Transportation Appropriations Bill</td>
<td>Mid-Year (Jan 1- Jun 30) 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potomac Partners LLC</td>
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<td>Richard Alcalde</td>
<td>HR 5576 Transportation Appropriations Bill, Technical Corrections to the SAFE Transportation Equity Act</td>
<td>Year-End (July 1 - Dec 31) 2006</td>
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**TOTAL: $480,000**

[United States Senate Office of Public Records]

**Lobbyist Alcalde And Associates Had Donated $6,000 to Young.** Alcalde had been a frequent contributor to Young, giving him $6,000 between 2001 and 2006.

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<tr>
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**TOTAL: $6,000**
Republican Commissioner Admitted Young Was Involved In Earmark Solely As Favor To Contributor

Republican Commissioner Said Young Did Favor For Contributor. A Republican commissioner of Lee County, Ray Judah, had been campaigning against the interchange, calling it an example of Congressional corruption that is “a cancer on the federal government.” “It would appear that Don Young was doing a favor for a major contributor,” Mr. Judah said. “This is a Don Young production,” Judah said. “You have to ask: ‘Why would a Congressman from Alaska get involved in earmarking $10 million for Southwest Florida?’ You follow the money.” [New York Times, 6/07/07; Fort Myers News-Press, 4/18/06]

Young Did Not Dispute Facts Of Earmark Scandal, Called Story “Old News”

Young Called Story “Old News,” Dismissed Allegations. In a statement to McClatchy Newspapers, Young didn’t dispute any facts in the story, which he called “old news. “Every story that comes out is the same, with different players and different projects,” he said. “When you are the chairman of the largest committee in the House, and a senior member, and in charge of writing a $290-odd billion bill, it’s a guarantee that you are going to be raising more money than other less senior members […] It’s also a guarantee that there will be a plethora of projects for people to look at and pick apart. This is a recycled story.” [McClatchy Newspapers, 6/07/07]

Senate Passed A Bill Calling For DOJ To Investigate Earmark Changes

Senate Passed Technical Corrections Bill That Included Call For DOJ To Investigate Changes To Transportation Bill. On April 17, the Senate passed a technical corrections bill (HR 1195), 88-2, that included a call for the Justice Department to investigate changes made between final passage and President Bush’s signature. (Senate vote 108, p. 1038) The Senate language seeking Justice Department intervention was added April 17 on a vote of 64-28. The amendment was offered by the Senate's acting Ethics chairwoman, Democrat Barbara Boxer of California. (Senate vote 105, p. 1038) [Congressional Quarterly Weekly, 4/20/08] “If violations of federal criminal law occurred, it is the province of the Justice Department and the FBI to investigate and prosecute them,” Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid on the Senate floor. [Anchorage Daily News, 4/18/08]

House Agreed To Senate’s Demand For A Federal Criminal Investigation Of The Earmark. “The House voted 358-51 yesterday to agree to the Senate’s demand for a federal criminal investigation of the $10 million earmark. Young defended his actions, claiming ‘these accusations have little, if any, connection with what actually occurred,’ but eventually joined many of his colleagues in voting for the bill to ‘clear this up once and for all.’” [Center For Public Integrity, Updated 5/1/08]

Young Was Under FBI Investigation Due To Coconut Road Earmark

Justice Department Revealed It Had Been Investigating Young And The “Infamous Coconut Road Interchange.” “The Justice Department revealed descriptions of hundreds of documents Monday night that it had prepared in its investigation of Rep. Don Young and the infamous Coconut Road interchange, including what it said was a ‘potential witness list and indictment.’ […] The lists are court-ordered indexes that contain only a brief description of the document contents, not the documents themselves, so it’s impossible to tell how far the investigation went and whether the referenced indictment was a draft that named Young. The documents refer to numerous FBI interviews, including some with ‘confidential sources.’ Several contain trial strategies and other memos sent among attorneys of the Justice Department's Public Integrity Section and to the U.S. Attorney's office in Tampa.” [McClatchy, 4/11/12]
Investigations Of Young Ended In 2010

August 2010: Investigations Were Closed Without An Indictment. “Young, R-Alaska, had been under investigation by the FBI from around 2006 to 2010 in the same public corruption case that led to U.S. Sen. Ted Stevens’ indictment and guilty verdicts for lying on his financial disclosure reports. Young, like Stevens and several Alaska legislators, was investigated for his connections to the disgraced oil-field service contractor, Bill Allen, and his Veco Corp. In 2008, Congress discovered that Young or someone from his office had changed his 2005 transportation bill after it passed Congress. The edited version of the bill funded start-up work on an interchange in Florida sought by a contributor to Young. Congress asked the FBI to investigate the circumstances. Then in August 2010, Young said his lawyer heard from the Justice Department that it had closed its investigations without seeking his indictment, a year and a half after charges against Stevens were dropped due to prosecutorial misconduct.” [Anchorage Daily News, 4/11/12]

Young Took Nearly $20,000 From Indicted Businessman Dennis Troha, May Have Helped Him Pass A Bill Benefiting His Old Company

Young Took Nearly $20,000 From Troha Family And Employees

2004-2006: Troha Family and Employees Donated Nearly $20,000 to Young’s Campaign. The Troha family and Troha’s employees donated nearly $20,000 to Young’s campaign during the 2004 and 2006 cycles. During the 2006 cycle, Troha’s JHT Holdings was the third-largest contributor to Young’s campaign. [Associated Press, 4/18/07; Center for Responsive Politics, www.opensecrets.org, accessed 5/03/07]

A Bill That Benefitted Troha’s Former Company Was Passed While Young Chaired House Transportation Committee, And Troha Was Paid For It

February 2005: Congress Increased Limit on Truck Length. In February 2005, Congress passed a measure allowing trucks leaving manufacturers’ factories to piggyback three truck cabs on the back of an additional front semi truck. The bill specifically benefited Troha’s former company, Wisconsin trucking conglomerate JHT Trucking. [Anchorage Daily News, 4/06/07]

March 2005: Troha Compensated for Change to Transportation Law. Bank records showed that JHT paid T Group Consulting (Troha’s consulting firm) $107,238 one month after the measure became law. One wire transfer specifically cited the legislation as the reason for the payment. According to the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, contingent on this legislation passing, JHT Holdings agreed to pay Dennis Troha annual fees until the year 2010. In 2007, Troha came under federal investigation for this compensation deal. [Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, 3/20/07]

Young Denied New Law Was Meant To Benefit Troha, Retained Counsel, And Then Denied Ever Knowing Troha

March 2007: Young Spokesman Denied New Law Meant to Benefit Troha. Young’s spokeswoman, Meredith Kenny, said the change in the truck-length law was aimed at helping the trucking industry, not just Troha’s old firm. As for whether Young was doing a favor for a major campaign contributor, Kenny said no way. “I know for a certain fact,” she said, “that Congressman Young would never compromise his integrity for a campaign donation.” [Milwaukee Journal-Sentinel, 3/18/07]

March 2007: Young Retained Counsel In Troha Case. On March 12, three weeks before a Justice Department lawyer signed charges against Zachares, Young spent $25,000 from his campaign fund to retain a Washington law firm. Campaign manager Steven Dougherty said the $25,000 used to hire law firm Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP is for wide-ranging consulting. “This is a safety precaution for our organization and Congressman Young
to seek advice and second opinions; that’s all I’m going to say on that,” [Associated Press, 4/18/07]

April 2007: Young Denied Meeting Or Knowing Troha. Young’s chief of staff Mike Anderson denied any connection to Troha, and said Young had never met with him. “There is no personal connection,” Anderson said. “Mr. Young wouldn’t know Dennis Troha if Mr. Troha walked in and hit him with a bat.” [Anchorage Daily News, 4/06/07]

Troha Indicted In Separate Pay-To-Play Scandal

March 2007: Troha Indicted In Pay-To-Play Scandal On March 1, 2007, Troha was indicted and pleaded not guilty in a separate scandal involving the funneling of more than $100,000 in family contributions to Democratic governor Jim Doyle and the state Democratic party in order to obtain approval of a massive casino project. Troha was the developer of a proposed $808 million casino project to be built at Kenosha, Wisconsin’s “Dairyland Park,” which was owned by the Menominee and Mohegan Indian tribes. Troha stood to make at least $88 million in fees during the first seven years of operation. [Associated Press, 3/01/07; Anchorage Daily News, 4/06/07]

Young Considered Returning Troha-Related Donations

April 2007: Young Considering Returning Contributions. Young’s campaign manager, Steven Dougherty, said that while the campaign believes Troha’s donations were legal, it is considering returning nearly the $20,000 in Troha-related donations to prevent the appearance of impropriety. [Anchorage Daily News, 4/18/07]

NOTE: A detailed search found no evidence that Young returned contributions from Troha. Further research necessary.

Daily News: “Rep. Young Should Do the Right Thing.” “Alaska Rep. Don Young may not know indicted Wisconsin businessman Dennis Troha from Dennis the Menace, but that’s not a sufficient reason to keep campaign money linked to the man […] He shouldn’t need to think much longer. The congressman should keep a simple rule in mind here: When in doubt, give the money back. Or give it to charity […] Bottom Line: Rep. Young should do the right thing and return the tainted contributions.” [Anchorage Daily News editorial, 4/13/07]

Young Failed To Disclose Lucrative Land Ownership And Oil Leases In California

Young Failed To Disclose Inherited Land For 25 Years. “U.S. Rep. Don Young failed for 25 years to disclose his inherited one-third interest in a family farm in California that netted him at least $250,000 when he sold it last year.” [Alaska Dispatch News, 8/28/16]

Voters Can See Video Of The California Land. [YouTube, published 10/17/16]

Young And His Family Members Signed Oil And Gas Leases For The Property In 1993 And 2001 But Did Not Report The 2001 Lease. “In a letter to the House clerk in May, Young, a Republican, admitted his failure to disclose his interest and said it was accidental. But his ownership of the land was no mystery to him: In 1993 and in 2001, Young and several family members signed oil and gas leases for the property. […] Even after he belatedly disclosed his ownership in the farm in May, Young has never reported the 2001 lease to Kansas-based Slawson Exploration Co. Public records in Sutter County, California, show that Young signed it seven months after finishing a six-year stint as chair of the House Committee on Resources, which had oversight of legislation affecting oil and gas on public land.” [Alaska Dispatch News, 8/28/16]
May 2016: Young Wrote A Letter To The Clerk Of The U.S. House Of Representatives Informing Her That He Had Failed To Disclose Ownership In California Property Since 1995. In a letter to U.S. House Clerk Karen Haas on May 16, 2016, Young wrote, “While filing my Financial Disclosure documentation for 2015 it came to my attention that I failed to disclose my interest in my family’s farm when I inherited it on March 3, 1995. I’m requesting that my filings from 1995-2014 be updated to reflect the following: ‘Young Family Farm: I hold a one-third interest in a family farm that was inherited on March 3, 1995. The farm is located in Meridian, CA and produces crops of walnuts, beans and grains. I do not generate any income from this property.’ I assure you this omission was unintentional and I hope that this update now fulfills my obligation to amend prior year filings.” [U.S. House Clerk, Young Letter, 5/16/16]

The Alaska Dispatch News Reported That Young Owned The Land Longer Than He Said, Forcing Young To Update His Financial Disclosures Again

After Being Questioned By The Alaska Dispatch News About A Discrepancy In The Dates Of His Ownership, Young Admitted He Had “Misidentified’ The Date” He Took Ownership Of The Property. The Alaska Dispatch News reported, “The letter Young sent to the House clerk in May said he inherited his share of the farm on March 3, 1995, and he asked that his financial disclosures for the last two decades be updated. […] Asked why Young’s signature had appeared on the 1993 oil and gas leases if he hadn’t inherited his share of the farm until 1995, [Young spokesman] Shuckerow said Young's letter to the House clerk had ‘misidentified’ the date of his inheritance and would be updated.” [Alaska Dispatch News, 8/28/16]

Young Updated His Financial Disclosures “To Correct, Again, The Details Of His Interest” In The Property. The Alaska Dispatch News reported, “Alaska's at-large member of Congress, Don Young, filed updates with the clerk of the House of Representatives on Wednesday to correct, again, the details of his interest in a family farm that was left off financial disclosure reports for more than two decades. Earlier this year, Young filed a notice with the clerk that he had not disclosed partial ownership of a family farm in his birthplace of Meridian, California. When his mother died in 1990, she left the farm to Young and his two brothers. Young's brother Russell ran the walnuts, beans and grain farm, and the congressman didn't collect profits off the farming. But the details weren't quite right the first time around. On Wednesday, Young submitted another update to amend the date that he acquired the property — 1992, not 1995 — and to include payments from a three-year oil and gas lease.” [Alaska Dispatch News, 9/23/16]

Young Falsely Claimed He Made No Income From Land Ownership

Young Claimed He Made No Income From The Land, But Records Show He Did Generate Income From The Oil And Gas Leases. The letter Young sent to the House clerk in May said he inherited his share of the farm on March 3, 1995, and he asked that his financial disclosures for the last two decades be updated. The farm, Young wrote in his letter, ‘produces crops of walnuts, beans and grains. I do not generate any income from this property.’” [Alaska Dispatch News, 8/28/16] “After being asked about the 2001 lease, [Young’s spokesman Matt] Shuckerow said the agreement paid Young $4,100 over a three-year period. That income was reflected on Young's tax filings, Shuckerow said, though not on his public congressional disclosure. Young's 2001 financial disclosure had asked him to disclose assets worth more than $1,000 at the end of the year, and those that generated more than $200 in income.” [Alaska Dispatch News, 8/28/16]

Young Sold The Land For Up To $500,000 In 2015

Young’s Property, Shared With Family, Sold For $1.5 Million In 2015. “California property records show the Youngs' Meridian property was sold for $1.5 million in early 2015 by Young and four family members to Young's relative Troy and Troy's wife, Susan Young. […] Don Young's most recent financial disclosure said his share of the farm was sold for between $250,001 and $500,000. Elected officials are only required to disclose a range for their income.” [Alaska Dispatch News, 8/28/16]
May 2016: Young Disclosed Receiving Between $250,001 And $500,000 From The Sale Of The “Young Family Farm” On March 13, 2015. On his Calendar Year 2015 Financial Disclosure Statement, filed with the Clerk of the U.S. House on May 16, 2016, Young disclosed that he received between $250,001 and $500,000 from the sale of his one-third interest in the “Young Family Farm” in Meridian, California. He listed the sale date as March 13, 2015. [Young 2015 Financial Disclosure Statement, 5/16/16]

Conflicts Of Interest: Young Held Natural Gas Leases While Serving As Chairman Of The House Natural Resources Committee

Young Held Natural Gas Leases While Serving As Chairman Of The House Natural Resources Committee And Then While Continuing On As One Of Its Most Senior Members. According to Young’s congressional bio, he served as chairman of the House Natural Resources Committee from 1995 to 2001, and then continued to serve on the Committee as one of its most senior members. During that time, Young actively leased the oil and gas rights to an energy company. The Alaska Dispatch News also reported, “Even after he belatedly disclosed his ownership in the farm in May [2016], Young has never reported the 2001 lease to Kansas-based Slawson Exploration Co. Public records in Sutter County, California, show that Young signed it seven months after finishing a six-year stint as chair of the House Committee on Resources, which had oversight of legislation affecting oil and gas on public land.” [Young Congressional Bio, accessed 10/17/16; Alaska Dispatch News, 8/28/16; Sutter County Clerk, Oil, Gas and Mineral Lease, Instrument 2001-0014751, 7/09/01; Sutter County Clerk, Oil and Gas Lease, Book 1626, Page 442, 11/15/93]

House Natural Resources Committee Has Jurisdiction Over Mineral Land Laws. According to the Committee on Natural Resources, its jurisdiction includes mineral land laws and mineral resources of public lands. [House Committee on Natural Resources, accessed 8/19/16]


Young Earmarked $37 Million For Wal-Mart Road In Secret Deal, Overlooking Crucial Infrastructure Projects

In 2005, Young Inserted $37 Million Earmark To Widen A Road Leading To Wal-Mart Headquarters In Arkansas

Young Increased Funding For Street Leading To Wal-Mart Headquarters From $3 Million To $37 Million. On March 9, Young added a manager’s amendment to widen the Bentonville street leading to Wal-Mart Stores Inc.’s headquarters from an existing $3 million to $37 million. [Arkansas Democratic-Gazette, 3/25/05; Associated Press, 3/25/05]

Earmark Increase Was Made In Secret Deal With Arkansas Representative

Young Increased Earmark Amount In Secret Deal With Rep. Boozman. According to Taxpayers for Commonsense, Republican Representative John Boozman (R-AR), whose district includes Wal-Mart Stores Inc.’s headquarters, was largely responsible for getting the earmark. He proposed an amendment to the highway bill to
exempt retailers, such as Wal-Mart, from federal truck driving rules. To get this amendment to go away, Young offered Boozman an additional $34 million for the road in his final revisions to the bill. [“Another Corporate Welfare Scandal,” Taxpayers for Commonsense, 4/12/05]

Arkansas Highway Commissioner Complained That This Funding Overlooked Other Important Projects

Arkansas Highway Commissioner Said Other Projects Overlooked. In 2005, Arkansas Highway Commissioner Jonathan Barnett said he thought $37 million was too much for one city street when several interstate and highway projects received only a small part of the money needed. Barnett said the $37 million would be better spent widening Arkansas 102 from Greenhouse Road in Bentonville to Arkansas 279 in Centerton. He said he requested $20 million for that project, but it was passed over. “Do you spend your money on state highways that carry the most traffic or on a few city streets?” Barnett asked. “The main arteries are where the greatest needs are.” [Arkansas Democratic-Gazette, 3/25/05]

Wal-Mart Pac Donated $10,000 To Young Day Before Bill Passed

Wal-Mart’s PAC donated $10,000 to Young’s campaign the day before the bill passed the house on July 29, 2005. [Anchorage Daily News, 10/29/06; 7/30/05]

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[Center for Responsive Politics; accessed 6/11/07]

Wal-Mart Was Young’s 5th Highest Contributor In 2005

Wal-Mart Executives Were Young’s 5th Highest Contributor In 2005. Eight Wal-Mart executives gave a total of $4,000 to Young's campaign account, all recorded on July 28, 2005. [Anchorage Daily News, 10/29/06]

Young Announced He Was Proud Of His Earmarks

2007: Young Said He Was “Always Proud” Of His Earmarks. “Rep. Don Young (R-Alaska) took to the floor late Tuesday night to defend his earmark for the infamous ‘bridge to nowhere,’ and another that secured $10 million for a road in Florida that benefited a campaign contributor. ‘I was always proud of my earmarks. I believe in earmarks, always have, as long as they are exposed. But don’t you ever call that a scandal,’ he said.” [The Hill, 6/14/07]

2008: Young Had Spent $1.3 Million On Legal Fees

Young Forced To Spend $1.3 Million On Lawyers. As of August 2008, Young had spent $1.3 million on lawyers, “draining his account.” [Anchorage Daily News, 8/06/08]

Young Consistently Voted To Keep Congressional Perks
**Young Voted To Protect Congressional Pay Several Times**

**2012: Young Voted Against Extending Pay Freeze To Members Of Congress.** In 2012, Young voted against extending an existing pay freeze on federal employees for an additional year, through December 31, 2013, and apply the same pay freeze to members of Congress. “House lawmakers voted Wednesday night to freeze their pay and the salaries of congressional staffers and civilian federal employees,” the Washington Post reported. “The bill, introduced by Rep. Sean Duffy (R-Wis.), would extend the current two-year freeze on federal cost-of-living raises for an additional year starting next January. Lawmakers haven’t raised congressional pay in four of the last six years.” The motion passed, 309-117. [CQ Floor Votes, 2/01/12; HR 3835, Vote #19, 2/01/12; Washington Post, 2/01/12]

**2011: Young Voted To Protect Own Pay During Lapse In Appropriations.** In 2011, Young voted against a measure that would have struck all of the provisions in the bill and would have prohibited Members of Congress and the President from receiving basic pay for any period in which there is more than a 24-hour lapse in appropriations. The measure would have also prohibited the Members and President from receiving retroactive pay. The measure failed 188-237. [HR 1255, Vote #223, 4/01/11]

**2012: Young Voted Against Cutting Own Office Budget.** In June 2012, Young voted against a motion to reduce by $3.1 million the amount provided for salaries and expenses for the House of Representatives. It would have also cut $3.1 million from the amount provided to Members’ representational allowances, including clerk hire, official expenses and official mail. The motion failed 101-309. [HR 5882, Vote #376, 6/08/12]

**2012: Voted Against Cutting Funding For Member Gym, Beauty Salon, Barber Shop, And House Dining Room.** In 2012, Young voted against a Democratic budget proposal that would task the Committee on House Administration with identifying ways to cut subsidies paid to the House gym, Barber shop, Salon, and the House dining room. “The Committee on House Administration shall review the policies pertaining to the services provided to Members of Congress and House Committees, and shall identify ways to reduce any subsidies paid for the operation of the House gym, Barber shop, Salon, and the House dining room,” the amendment stated. The proposal, offered as a substitute amendment, died 163-262. [H Con Res 112, Vote #150, 3/29/12; Section 412 of Van Hollen Amendment #6, House Report 112-423]

**2014: Voted Against Cutting Funding For Member Gym, Beauty Salon, Barber Shop, And House Dining Room.** In April 2014, Young voted against the Democratic budget alternative. The budget would affirm that no taxpayer funds could be used to purchase first class flights or lease corporate jets for members of Congress. The budget failed 163-261. [H Con Res 96, Vote #176, 4/10/14; House Democratic Budget Substitute, FY 2015]

**2012: Voted Against Continue Access To First-Class Flights And Corporate Jets At Taxpayer Expense.** In 2012, Young voted against barring the use of taxpayer funds for the purchase of first class airfare or for leasing corporate jets. “Further, it is the policy of this resolution that no taxpayer funds may be used to purchase first class airfare or to lease corporate jets for Members of Congress,” the amendment stated. The resolution died 163-262. [H Con Res 112, Vote #150, 3/29/12; Section 412 of Van Hollen Amendment #6, House Report 112-423]

**2014: Voted Against Continue Access To First-Class Flights And Corporate Jets At Taxpayer Expense.** In April 2014, Young voted against the Democratic budget alternative. The budget would affirm that no taxpayer funds could be used to purchase first class flights or lease corporate jets for members of Congress. The budget failed 163-261. [H Con Res 96, Vote #176, 4/10/14; House Democratic Budget Substitute, FY 2015]
2014: Voted Against Ending Taxpayer Funded Car Leases For Congress. In May 2014, Young voted against an amendment that would block lawmakers from using their official office budgets to lease automobiles. At the time, 63 members of the House used taxpayer funds to lease cars. The amendment failed 196-221. [HR 4887, Vote #188, 5/01/14; Associated Press, 5/01/14]

Young Repeatedly Voted For Secretive Congressional Benefits

2011: Young Voted To Keep Federal Health Care Benefits A Secret. In January 2011, Young voted against requiring the disclosure of whether Members were enrolling in the Federal Employees Health Benefits program. The bill failed 191-238. [H Res 5, Vote #5, 1/05/11]

Voted Against Prohibiting Congressional Pensions For Millionaire Lobbyists. In May 2012, Young voted against a motion to make former members of Congress who are registered lobbyists earning more than $1 million annually ineligible to receive retirement benefits. It also would require that members of Congress contribute more toward their retirement benefits. The motion failed 170-232. [HR 5652, Vote #246, 5/10/12; CQ Floor Votes, 5/10/12]

Voted Against Disclosing Tax Benefit Taken By Members Of Congress. In April 2012, Young voted against requiring Members of Congress who benefitted from a 20 percent business tax cut to disclosure that fact to their constituents. The motion would have eliminated the 20 percent income tax cut for companies engaged in pornography, lobbying, drug trafficking, illegal prostitution, companies that send U.S. jobs overseas, golf courses that discriminate their membership on the basis of gender or race, and companies that violate U.S. trade sanctions against Iran. The original bill provided a 20 percent income tax cut to virtually all U.S. partnerships and corporations with fewer than 500 workers. The motion failed 179-229. [HR 9, Vote #176, 4/19/12; Washington Post, 4/22/12]

Voted Against Prohibiting Insider Trading By Members Of Congress. In 2011, Young voted against a motion that would have directed the SEC to prohibit insider trading by members and employees of Congress. The motion would have required that the SEC develop rules to prohibit members of Congress and their employees from using nonpublic information gained through their job to benefit themselves in the trading of commodities, securities or swaps or futures. The motion failed 183-244. [HR 3630, Vote #922, 12/13/11; CQ Floor Votes, 12/13/11]

Young Voted Against Establishing The Office Of Congressional Ethics

2008: Young Voted Against Establishing The Office Of Congressional Ethics. In 2008, Young voted against “adoption of the self-executing rule (H Res 1031) that would provide for automatic adoption of the resolution that would establish an Office of Congressional Ethics to consider alleged violations by House members and employees.” The rule was adopted 229 to 182. [H Res 1031, Vote #122, 3/11/08; CQ Floor Votes, 3/11/08]

Insensitive Comments

✓ Young made insensitive, incorrect, dangerous comments about the coronavirus.

✓ Young made comments implying letting wolves loose would solve homelessness.
✓ Young was known for insensitive comments, including racist slurs, implying he murdered someone, and disrespecting a fallen Marine.

✓ Young made insensitive comments about suicide, despite recent student suicide and Alaska’s high rates of suicide.

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**Young Made Insensitive, Incorrect, Dangerous Comments About The Coronavirus**

**Young Jokingly Called The Deadly Coronavirus The “Beer Virus”**

Young Jokingly Called The Coronavirus The “Beer Virus.” “‘They call it the coronavirus. I call it the beer virus. How do you like that?’ Young said, in an apparent reference to Corona beer.” [The Hill, 3/19/20]

**Young Contradicted CDC Guidelines, Recommending Seniors Still “Go Forth With Everyday Activities”**

Young Told Seniors To “Go Forth With Everyday Activities.” ‘It attacks us senior citizens. I’m one of you. I still say we have to as a nation and state go forth with everyday activities.’ ‘The 86-year-old congressman said that the deadliness of the virus was ‘blown out of proportion,’ claiming ‘it’s not nearly as deadly as the other viruses we have.’” [The Hill, 3/19/20]

Young’s Remarks Conflicted With CDC Warnings. “The remarks conflicted with many of the warnings that the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and other top U.S. health officials have issued amid the coronavirus pandemic. The CDC has urged people to avoid nonessential mass gatherings, and its warnings have helped lead businesses and schools around the country to shutter.” [The Hill, 3/19/20]

**Young Skipped Vote On Emergency Coronavirus Relief Package And Called The Pandemic “Blown Out Of Proportion”**

Young Skipped Vote On Emergency Coronavirus Relief Package And Called The Pandemic “Blown Out Of Proportion.” “Alaska’s sole congressman skipped a vote on providing U.S citizens an emergency coronavirus relief package days after saying the seriousness of the pandemic is being ‘blown out of proportion.’’” [Newsweek, 3/19/20]

**Young Waited Nearly Two Weeks To Rescind His Comments**

After Making Incorrect And Dangerous Comments On March 13th, Young Waited Until March 26th To Correct His Statement On Coronavirus. “Rep. Don Young, R-Alaska, who on March 13 told a group of seniors that fears of the ‘beer virus’ have been overblown by the media, on Thursday delivered a very different message. ‘Weeks ago I did not fully grasp the severity of this crisis, but clearly, we are in the midst of an urgent public health emergency,’ Young said in a video published to YouTube and distributed by his office. As of Thursday night, 69 cases of coronavirus had been confirmed in Alaska and one Alaska resident had died of the virus while out of state, according to the state health department. ‘This pandemic is dangerous and ... is especially threatening our senior citizens, of which I am one,’ said Young, who is 86” [Anchorage Daily News, 3/27/20]

**Young Implied Wolves Would Solve Homelessness**
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Young Said That If He Let Wolves Loose, They “Wouldn’t Have A Homeless Problem Anymore”

Young Suggested That Letting Wolves Loose In Some Congressional Districts Would Solve Homelessness.

“Alaska Republican Rep. Don Young, famous for his salty tongue and brusque demeanor, suggested Thursday that if he let loose wolves in some congressional districts, they ‘wouldn’t have a homeless problem anymore.’” [Washington Post, 3/5/15]

Young Known For Insensitive Comments, Including Racist Slurs, Implying He Murdered Someone, And Disrespecting Fallen Marine

Young Referred To Latinos Who Worked On His Father’s Ranch As “Wetbacks”

2013: Young Referred To Latinos As “Wetbacks.” In a March 2013 interview with public radio station KRBD, Young said, “I used to own – my father had a ranch. We used to hire 50 to 60 wetbacks to pick tomatoes…You know, it takes two people to pick the same tomatoes now.” [ABC News, 3/28/13; Washington Post, 4/01/13]

Young Implied He Murdered Someone

2014: Young: “Don’t Ever Touch Me. The Last Guy Who Touched Me Ended Up On The Ground Dead.” According to his opponent, before a debate in October 2014, Don Young said, “Don’t you ever touch me. Don’t ever touch me. The last guy who touched me ended up on the ground dead.” When asked about the comment, Young said, “There’s some truth to that.” [New York Magazine, 10/17/14]

Young Made Goofy Face And Laughed During Tribute To Fallen Marine

Made Goofy Face While Congressman Paid Tribute To Fallen Marine. “On Tuesday afternoon, as he sat on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives before the world, God and the cameras of C-SPAN, Young put his thumbs in his ears, waved his other eight fingers, stuck out his tongue and shook with laughter. He staged the clown act at the very moment a fellow congressman, standing a couple of feet away, uttered this sentence about a Marine from New Jersey: ‘Staff Sgt. D’Augustine was killed on March 27, 2012 in Helmand Province Afghanistan.’” [Alaska Dispatch News, 6/20/14]

Dermot Cole Of Alaska Dispatch: “Young Should Never Again Issue A Press Release Or Give A Speech About How Much He Appreciates Veterans.” After the incident, Dermot Cole wrote in the Alaska Dispatch, “For penance, I think Young should never again issue a press release or give a speech about how much he appreciates veterans. From now on, he should leave that to others.” [Alaska Dispatch News, 6/20/14]

Young Described As Ornery, Aggressive, And Unstable Congressman

Young was Described As “Ornery,” “Aggressive,” And “Unstable.” “Rep. Don Young, the House’s longest-serving Republican, has survived more than four decades in Congress despite a reputation for being ornery, aggressive — and maybe even a little unstable.” [Roll Call, 10/16/14]

Young Made Insensitive Comments About Suicide, Despite Recent Student Suicide And Alaska’s High Rates Of Suicide

Young Told Students Suicide Shows Lack Of Support From Family And Friends, Days After Student Committed Suicide
Young Told Students Suicide Shows Lack Of Support From Family And Friends, Days After Student Committed Suicide. “More concerning, school officials say, Young made what they called hurtful and insensitive statements about suicide just days after a Wasilla student took his own life. That encounter occurred after teacher Carla Swick posed a question about Alaska’s high suicide and domestic violence rates and asked what Young’s office is doing about it. Young started talking about suicide, mentioning the role played by alcohol and depression, several witnesses said. The school didn’t record the assembly. But then, witnesses say, Young said suicide shows a lack of support from friends and family. That comment stunned students and staff still mourning the loss of a student who died Thursday, staffers say.” [Alaska Dispatch News, 10/21/14]

Alaska Had Highest Rate Of Suicide Per Capita In U.S. According to the Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics, Alaska has the highest rate of suicide per capita in the United States. While the rate of suicide in the country was 11.5 suicides per 100,000 people, Alaska’s rate was 21.8 per 100,000 in 2007. Among Alaska Native peoples, the rate was 35.1 per 100,000 people. [Statewide Suicide Prevention Council, accessed 5/05/15]