

**BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF IDAHO**

JEFFREY HARTMAN, )  
 )  
 Claimant, )  
 )  
 v. )  
 )  
 WAL-MART STORES, INC., )  
 )  
 Employer, )  
 )  
 and )  
 )  
 AMERICAN HOME ASSURANCE )  
 COMPANY, )  
 )  
 Surety, )  
 )  
 and )  
 )  
 STATE OF IDAHO, INDUSTRIAL )  
 SPECIAL INDEMNITY FUND, )  
 )  
 Defendants. )  
 \_\_\_\_\_ )

**IC 2003-013172**

**FINDINGS OF FACT,  
CONCLUSIONS OF LAW,  
AND RECOMMENDATION**

Filed October 1, 2007

**INTRODUCTION**

Pursuant to Idaho Code § 72-506, the Idaho Industrial Commission assigned the above-entitled matter to Referee Michael E. Powers, who conducted hearings in Idaho Falls on October 20 and 21, 2005, and January 13, 2006, and in Boise on June 28, 2007, where the parties presented oral closing arguments. Stephen A. Meikle of Idaho Falls represents Claimant. Alan K. Hull of Boise represents Wal-Mart Associates, Inc., and its surety American Home Assurance Company. Thomas B. High of Twin Falls represents State of Idaho, Industrial Special Indemnity Fund. Oral and documentary evidence was presented at the October 2005 and January 2006 hearings. The record remained open for the taking of seven post-hearing

depositions. The parties submitted post-hearing briefs and this matter came under advisement on July 3, 2007, and is now ready for decision.

### **ISSUES**

By agreement of the parties at hearing, the issues to be decided are:

1. Whether the condition for which Claimant seeks benefits is due in whole or in part to a pre-existing injury, disease, or cause not work related;
2. Whether Claimant is entitled to reasonable and necessary medical care pursuant to Idaho Code § 72-432;
3. Whether Claimant's current condition is related to his industrial accident and injury;
4. Whether Claimant is entitled to temporary partial or temporary total disability (TPD/TTD) benefits and the extent thereof;
5. Whether Claimant is entitled to permanent partial impairment (PPI) benefits and the extent thereof;
6. Whether Claimant is entitled to permanent partial disability (PPD) benefits and the extent thereof, including whether Claimant fits within the category of an odd-lot worker;
7. Whether apportionment pursuant to Idaho Code § 72-406 is appropriate;
8. Whether the State of Idaho, Special Indemnity Fund (ISIF) is liable pursuant to Idaho Code § 72-332, and if so;
9. Apportionment under the *Carey* formula; and
10. Whether Claimant is entitled to an award of attorney fees pursuant to Idaho Code § 72-804.

## **CONTENTIONS OF THE PARTIES**

Claimant, who suffered a brain injury at an early age and was diagnosed with cerebral palsy (CP), contends that as a result of injuring his right elbow in a fall occurring at work, he has suffered a debilitating increase in spasms in his extremities to the extent that he is no longer capable of working or living independently.

Employer/Surety contends that the medical evidence of record is insufficient to establish causation, i.e., there is no relation between Claimant's resolved contused elbow and any increase in symptoms associated with his underlying CP. While the exact cause of the increase in his clonus, jerking type of spasms is unknown, no medical expert has credibly related his increased spasticity to his fall. Even if causation is found, any total permanent disability should be apportioned between Employer/Surety and ISIF.

ISIF agrees with Employer/Surety that Claimant has failed to establish causation. However, in the event that causation is found, they contend that because Claimant's elbow injury was not permanent and did not produce any impairment or disability, his industrial accident did not combine with any pre-existing condition(s) to invoke ISIF liability. ISIF further contends that based upon the accommodations to Claimant afforded by Employer, and other employers before them, Claimant was already totally and permanently disabled as the sole result of his pre-existing CP.

## **EVIDENCE CONSIDERED**

The record in this matter consists of the following:

1. The testimony of Claimant, his sister Tami Lynn Hartman, his ex-wife Denise Hartman, his ex-health care provider Brooke Thorne, and private investigator Kerry Nesbit, all taken at the October 20-21, 2005, hearing, and Donald R. Bjornson, M.D., Employer's general

manager Cory Asleson, and front end manager Jonell Chase, taken at the January 13, 2006, hearing.

2. Claimant's Exhibits F-DD admitted at the October 20, 2005, hearing.
3. Defendants' Exhibits 1-56<sup>1</sup> admitted at the October 20, 2005, hearing.
4. Defendants' Exhibits 21A and 22B admitted at the January 13, 2006, hearing.
5. Stipulation of Facts regarding Claimant's medical history filed

November 30, 2006.

6. The post-hearing depositions of: Judith Linette Gooch, M.D., taken by Defendants on February 7, 2006; Gary C. Walker, M.D., taken by Defendants on February 12, 2006; Nancy J. Collins, Ph.D., and John M. Janzen, Ph.D., both taken by Claimant on February 16, 2006; Craig W. Beaver, Ph.D., taken by Defendants on February 17, 2006; Horace E. Watson, M.D., taken by Defendants on March 20, 2006; and Robert Friedman, M.D., taken by Defendants on March 20, 2006.

All objections made during the course of taking the above-referenced depositions are overruled.

After having considered all the above evidence and the briefs of the parties, the Referee submits the following findings of fact and conclusions of law for review by the Commission.

## **FINDINGS OF FACT**

### **BACKGROUND**

Preliminarily, the Referee, on behalf of the Commission, would like to commend counsel for presenting a "well-lawyered" case. This matter involves complicated medical issues, a voluminous record, and a number of witnesses. At times, the taking of testimony was

---

<sup>1</sup> ISIF joined in Employer/Surety's proposed exhibits.

challenging due to the emotional nature of the information solicited. All counsel treated the witnesses with respect and dignity. All counsel worked diligently to present their respective cases in a straightforward and professional manner and their efforts are appreciated.

1. Claimant was 31 years of age and resided with his father in Arizona at the time of the hearing. At approximately three weeks of age, in 1974, a sibling dropped Claimant on his head, resulting in an injury to his brain that was eventually diagnosed as mild CP in 1976. Since that time, Claimant has had varying degrees of difficulty with ambulating. He has, at times, used assistive devices such as (as described by Claimant) a “Forrest Gump” brace, an AFO, a full brace, a shoe lift, a walker, and wheelchair.

2. Claimant testified that in spite of his CP, he participated in school activities, including sports, but was slower than his classmates. Claimant is a high school graduate and attended about one year of college. After having lived on both the east and west coasts, he moved to Idaho Falls in 2000 to marry a woman he met on the Internet.

3. Claimant’s medical history is lengthy and somewhat complex. He has had surgeries to attempt to improve his gait that was affected by his spastic quadriplegia. In 1985, Claimant was admitted to a hospital following a seizure. He was diagnosed by a neurologist with an unknown seizure disorder. Claimant had a second seizure in February 1986, and a third (grand mal) requiring hospitalization in April of 1986. He suffered two additional (petit mal) seizures while in the ER. He was diagnosed with seizure disorder and cerebral palsy. Claimant suffered more seizures requiring medical attention in 1988 and 1989. In 1993, Claimant was again hospitalized for a grand mal seizure and a “regular” seizure. Claimant returned to a hospital in 1996 after experiencing yet another seizure. In 2000, after moving to Idaho, Claimant

was treated for back pain for which physical therapy was prescribed. In 2001, Claimant was suffering from retractable back pain as well as hip pain.

4. On January 28, 2002, Claimant was working as a cashier at Wal-Mart's Sam's Club when he tripped over a warning cone and fell onto his right elbow. He felt immediate right elbow pain and presented to Flint Packer, M.D., that same day. Dr. Packer observed swelling in the elbow and pain to palpitation. X-rays were negative for fracture, dislocation, and joint effusion. Dr. Packer diagnosed a right elbow contusion and recommended ice and rest. He also prescribed pain medications. Claimant saw Dr. Packer again on February 4, 2002, at which time he was still complaining of right elbow pain. Dr. Packer recommended physical therapy and gave Claimant a light-duty work release. Claimant never returned to work after his fall. Dr. Packer again saw Claimant on February 11, 2002, at which time Claimant informed him that he had yet to start physical therapy. Dr. Packer again noted pain to palpitation. X-rays showed no changes from those taken on January 28<sup>th</sup>. Dr. Packer took Claimant off work pending further evaluation and insisted that Claimant begin physical therapy, which Claimant commenced on February 13<sup>th</sup>.

5. Claimant returned to Dr. Packer on February 22<sup>nd</sup> and was still complaining of significant right elbow pain. He continued to diagnose a contused elbow. He recommended that Claimant continue with physical therapy, and kept him off work for another four weeks. Claimant was reluctant to return to physical therapy because he did not believe it was doing him any good; however, he continued nonetheless.

6. Claimant saw Dr. Packer in follow-up on March 29, 2002. He was still complaining of severe pain in his right elbow. Dr. Packer considered sending Claimant to Salt

Lake City to see Judith Gooch, M.D., for cerebral palsy-related spasticity and also considered using Baclofen.

7. Claimant's last physical therapy session was on April 3, 2002, where the physical therapist noted severe tone involving all extremities to a degree not seen before. Claimant expressed frustration because he was not improving. He was unable to control his lower extremities. The physical therapist advocated for the purchase of a motorized wheelchair.

8. Claimant first saw Dr. Gooch on May 13, 2002, for the evaluation and management of his muscle spasms. Claimant informed Dr. Gooch that since his fall, he had elbow pain and generalized body spasms that had increased in severity. Upon examination, Dr. Gooch noted that she was uncertain of the cause of Claimant's spasms and weakness. Claimant returned to Dr. Gooch on June 27<sup>th</sup> to review cervical and brain MRIs that she did not find to be contributory to Claimant's spasms. Claimant told Dr. Gooch that he had never in the past had spasms like those he was currently experiencing. Dr. Gooch recommended thoracic and lumbar MRIs and an EMG of Claimant's right ulnar nerve. On August 21, 2002, Dr. Gooch met again with Claimant and her review of the thoracic and lumbar MRIs did not reveal a cause for his current condition. Claimant informed Dr. Gooch that he was distressed, depressed, and was having marital difficulties. On December 20, 2002, Dr. Gooch authored a letter to Claimant's counsel wherein she noted that Claimant suffered from intermittent mild spasms and decreased balance and coordination before his injury. However, since the injury, she noted an increase in generalized body spasms and emotional difficulties. She attributed 20% of his current condition to his pre-existing cerebral palsy and 80% to his industrial injury. Dr. Gooch recommended the placement of an intrathecal Baclofen pump and on January 8, 2003, Claimant began a successful trial for the pump.

9. On March 4, 2003, Stephen Marano, M.D., placed the Baclofen pump. Claimant was referred to Gary Walker, M.D., for the management of the pump's medication. In an April 7<sup>th</sup> visit with Dr. Packer, he noted that the pump had stopped the spasms, but Claimant was still having back pain. Claimant last saw Dr. Packer on June 4, 2003, at which time Claimant informed him that he was having back pain and the pump was not helping any more. Claimant last saw Dr. Walker on October 24, 2004, and was complaining of a significant increase in his spasticity and shaking. Dr. Walker increased his Baclofen dosage.

10. In the fall of 2004, Claimant separated from his wife and moved first to a nursing home and then to an assisted living facility in Pocatello. In April 2005, Claimant moved to Arizona to live with his father and stepmother. At the time of the hearing, Claimant had quit taking most of his medications and was doing his own physical therapy in a pool at his residence. He also quit using the Baclofen pump because he could not find a physician willing to monitor its operation in Arizona.

## **DISCUSSION AND FURTHER FINDING**

### **Causation**

A claimant must provide medical testimony that supports a claim for compensation to a reasonable degree of medical probability. *Langley v. State, Industrial Special Indemnity Fund*, 126 Idaho 781, 785, 890 P.2d 732, 736 (1995). "Probable" is defined as "having more evidence for than against." *Fisher v. Bunker Hill Company*, 96 Idaho 341, 344, 528 P.2d 903, 906 (1974). Magic words are not necessary to show a doctor's opinion is held to a reasonable degree of medical probability, only their **plain** and **unequivocal** testimony conveying a conviction that events are causally related. *See, Jensen v. City of Pocatello*, 135 Idaho 406, 412-413, 18 P.3d 211, 217-218 (2001). An employee may be compensated for the aggravation or acceleration of a

pre-existing condition, but only if the aggravation results from an industrial accident as defined by Idaho Code § 72-102(17). *See, Nelson v. Ponsness-Warren Idgas Enterprises*, 126 Idaho 129, 132, 879 P.2d 592, 595 (1994). A physician's testimony is not required in every case, but his or her medical records may be utilized to provide "medical testimony." *See, Jones v. Emmett Manor*, 134 Idaho 160, 997 P.2d 621 (2000).

The medical evidence:

*Judith Linette Gooch, M.D.*

11. Dr. Gooch is board-certified in physical medicine and rehabilitation. She practices primarily at the Primary Children's Hospital in Salt Lake City and also at the University of Utah Medical Center. She sees patients with childhood-onset disabilities, including CP, in her practice. Her involvement in Claimant's care as a treating physician has been briefly summarized above. Dr. Gooch was deposed by Defendants on February 7, 2006. During her deposition, she learned for the first time that Claimant had been complaining of significant spinal pain for about two years before his accident and that he had a past history of seizures. She noted that by August 2002, Claimant was no longer complaining of right elbow pain. Dr. Gooch was under the impression that Claimant's spasms began within several weeks of his fall. She testified that pain could cause an increase in the severity of whole body spasms, but when the pain goes away, so should the spasms. Dr. Gooch opined that the emotional problems Claimant was experiencing surrounding his divorce could worsen spasms. She was unaware of any cases where elbow pain directly resulted in an increase of whole body spasms. Because Claimant's condition had improved after he quit using the Baclofen pump, she concluded that the underlying condition causing the spasms must have improved. Dr. Gooch testified that there could be something in Claimant's brain that triggered the spasms, but she did

not know what it was and there were no tests that could determine what it was. Among other possible causes of Claimant's whole body spasms, Dr. Gooch included frequent seizures,<sup>2</sup> chronic back pain, and an altered gait. Dr. Gooch testified that while she may have initially believed that temporally Claimant's accident may have been associated with his development of severe whole body spasms, upon the receipt of more background information she testified:

Q. (By Mr. Hull): Okay. And can you sit here today, Dr. Gooch, and tell us on a more-probable-than-not basis, based upon medical evidence, as to what is causing Jeffery's spasms?

A. No.

Dr. Gooch Deposition, p. 37.

*Gary C. Walker, M.D.*

12. Dr. Walker, an Idaho Falls physiatrist, was also involved with treating Claimant, mainly in monitoring and filling his Baclofen pump. Dr. Walker was deposed by Defendants in January 2004 and in February 2006. In his January 2004 deposition, Dr. Walker testified that he did not know the cause of Claimant's whole body spasms. After that deposition, Dr. Walker authored a letter to Claimant's attorney (Defendants' Exhibit 7, pp. 19-20) wherein he inferred that because Claimant's functionality had decreased dramatically since his fall, there might be a temporal relationship. Dr. Walker assumed that Claimant had onset of symptoms between a day to a week after the fall. However, when asked to assume the onset of symptoms was about five months after the accident, Dr. Walker was unable to testify with a reasonable degree of medical probability what was causing the spasms.

---

<sup>2</sup> Dr. Gooch had been unaware that Claimant's wife had told another physician Claimant had seen, Dr. Bjornson, that Claimant had been suffering from seizures in his sleep prior to his accident.

*Donald R. Bjornson, M.D.*

13. Dr. Bjornson testified in person at the January 13, 2006, hearing. He had practiced orthopedic surgery in Idaho Falls from 1965 until his retirement in 1999. Since then, he has conducted disability evaluations for the State of Idaho and independent medical evaluations for attorneys. Dr. Bjornson saw Claimant at his counsel's request on May 18 and 28, 2003, and again for an "interview" in December of 2005. After his May 18 examination of Claimant, review of partial medical records, and obtaining Claimant's history, Dr. Bjornson diagnosed spastic quadriplegia secondary to a perinatal injury. Dr. Bjornson testified that based on the temporal relationship between Claimant's fall and his functional capacity resulting in full body spasms and pain, there was a connection between the fall and the spasms. However, he also testified that he did not know what was causing the spasms and admitted that "temporal relationships" do not always answer medical causation questions.

*Robert Friedman, M.D.*

14. Dr. Friedman began practicing physical medicine and rehabilitation in Boise in 1988 as the medical director of the Idaho Elks Rehabilitation Hospital. Dr. Friedman was initially asked by Defendants in 2002 to review Claimant's medical records. Upon his review, Dr. Friedman opined that due to the delay in Claimant's reporting the onset of spasms post-accident, his elbow injury was unrelated to the increase of those spasms and pain. Dr. Friedman personally examined Claimant in November 2004. At that time, Claimant failed to report to Dr. Friedman his history of seizure disorder. Again, based on the fact that medical records reveal that the spasms and muscular symptoms did not occur until several months after the accident, Dr. Friedman concluded there was no causal link between the spasms and Claimant's

contused elbow. He opined that the spasms should have occurred immediately, i.e., 24 hours following the accident to establish such a link.

15. Claimant attended a two-day session at the Idaho Elks hospital in February 2005 to assess his functional capacity and to observe his condition. Claimant asserted that his spasms began immediately following his accident; however, Dr. Friedman could not correlate Claimant's assertion in that regard with the medical records. During his admission, Claimant was uncooperative and demanding. Claimant was noted to have had some spasms while there, but none that interfered with any activities of daily living. Dr. Friedman again saw Claimant in June 2005, at which time he was doing better. By that time, Dr. Friedman was aware of Claimant's history of seizure disorder. He remained of the opinion that there was no neurophysiological or orthopedic connection between Claimant's accident and spasm changes, nor was he aware of any medical literature or research supplying such a connection.

*Craig W. Beaver. Ph. D.*

16. Dr. Beaver is a clinical neuropsychologist with an extensive history of treating cerebral palsy patients. Dr. Beaver's daughter has cerebral palsy along with a seizure disorder. He evaluated Claimant at Defendants' request on February 2-4, 2005, during Claimant's stay at the Elks hospital, and again on June 29, 2005. While Claimant was complaining of pain at the Elks hospital, Dr. Beaver testified that Claimant did not demonstrate the typical behavioral manifestations usually observed in patients suffering a significant amount of pain. Claimant informed Dr. Beaver that his only medical problem pre-accident was a hernia (which is contrary to the admitted medical records). Claimant was "cranky" and somewhat uncooperative during the testing phase of his first evaluation, necessitating the need for the June 2005 session. Dr. Beaver testified that Claimant described his condition as worse than it actually was. He

concluded at the end of his first evaluation that the deficits in Claimant's neurocognitive functioning were common in cerebral palsy patients and not linked to Claimant's accident. Claimant was more cooperative during the second session later in 2005, and completed the testing. While Claimant demonstrated some emotional problems such as anger, stubbornness, and a tendency to not take responsibility for his actions, such problems and difficulties were long-standing and not the result of his accident.

*Horace E. Watson, M.D.*

17. Dr. Watson is a faculty member and resident physician at Vanderbilt University Medical Center in the Department of Orthopedics and Rehabilitation in Memphis, Tennessee. He is a board-certified orthopedic surgeon. Defendants asked Dr. Watson to review and comment on the entire set of voluminous medical records that have been admitted into evidence in this matter. Upon review of those records, Dr. Watson concluded that Claimant's elbow contusion was properly treated and that the increase in Claimant's spasms and pain was not related to his industrial accident. As potential causes for the increase in Claimant's spasticity, Dr. Watson testified:

- Claimant's high consumption of alcohol and smoking;
- His current state of depression and anxiety;
- Marital difficulties;
- His many medications;
- His seizure disorder; and
- Depression and history of sexual abuse.

Dr. Watson also testified that he had never done any work in the past for Defendants' counsel and had no affiliation with Employer.

18. When the medical records are viewed as a whole and especially when the depositions of the medical providers and experts are considered, the Referee is constrained to

find that Claimant has failed to meet his burden of proof regarding causation. The **only** medical evidence of help to Claimant is the testimony and records of Dr. Bjornson. The Referee does not find Dr. Bjornson's opinions as persuasive as the opinions expressed by the other physicians involved in this matter. As an example, Dr. Bjornson, contrary to all other experts expressing an opinion on the subject, testified that cerebral palsy is a progressive condition akin to post-polio syndrome. Simply, Dr. Bjornson did not express the level of expertise in the area of cerebral palsy as did the other experts, **all** of whom failed to connect the deterioration of Claimant's condition post-accident to his contused (and resolved) right elbow. There were many other credible reasons for that deterioration, in whatever degree one might assign to it, other than a contused elbow that no other physician had ever seen or heard of as causing an increase in spasticity. While Claimant and his lay witnesses may be convinced that his fall aggravated his underlying CP condition, the medical records fail to support their convictions. Therefore, the Referee finds that Claimant has failed to meet his burden of proof that his accident caused or aggravated any increase in his full-body spasms or any other condition for which he seeks benefits.

19. Based on the foregoing finding, all other issues are moot.

#### **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

1. Claimant has failed to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the condition for which he seeks benefits was caused by or aggravated by his industrial accident at Employer's on January 28, 2002.

2. All other issues are moot.

**RECOMMENDATION**

Based upon the foregoing Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, the Referee recommends that the Commission adopt such findings and conclusions as its own and issue an appropriate final order.

DATED this \_\_14<sup>th</sup>\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_September\_\_\_\_, 2007.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

\_\_\_\_\_/s/\_\_\_\_\_  
Michael E. Powers, Referee

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_/s/\_\_\_\_\_  
Assistant Commission Secretary

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on the \_\_1<sup>st</sup>\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_October\_\_\_\_, 2007, a true and correct copy of the **FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND RECOMMENDATION** was served by regular United States Mail upon each of the following:

STEPHEN A MEIKLE  
PO BOX 51137  
IDAHO FALLS ID 83705-1137

ALAN K HULL  
PO BOX 7426  
BOISE ID 83707-7426

THOMAS B HIGH  
PO BOX 366  
TWIN FALLS ID 83303-0366

\_\_\_\_\_/s/\_\_\_\_\_

ge

**BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF IDAHO**

JEFFREY HARTMAN, )  
 )  
 Claimant, )  
 )  
 v. )  
 )  
 WAL-MART STORES, INC., )  
 )  
 Employer, )  
 )  
 and )  
 )  
 AMERICAN HOME ASSURANCE )  
 COMPANY, )  
 )  
 Surety, )  
 )  
 and )  
 )  
 STATE OF IDAHO, INDUSTRIAL )  
 SPECIAL INDEMNITY FUND, )  
 )  
 Defendants. )  
 \_\_\_\_\_ )

**IC 2003-013172**

**ORDER**

Filed October 1, 2007

Pursuant to Idaho Code § 72-717, Referee Michael E. Powers submitted the record in the above-entitled matter, together with his proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law to the members of the Idaho Industrial Commission for their review. Each of the undersigned Commissioners has reviewed the record and the recommendation of the Referee. The Commission concurs with this recommendation. Therefore, the Commission approves, confirms, and adopts the Referee's proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law as its own.

Based upon the foregoing reasons, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

1. Claimant has failed to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the condition for which he seeks benefits was caused by or aggravated by his industrial accident at Employer's on January 28, 2002.

2. All other issues are moot.

3. Pursuant to Idaho Code § 72-718, this decision is final and conclusive as to all issues adjudicated.

DATED this \_\_1<sup>st</sup>\_\_ day of \_\_October\_\_\_\_, 2007.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

\_\_\_\_/s/\_\_\_\_\_  
James F. Kile, Chairman

\_\_\_\_/s/\_\_\_\_\_  
R. D. Maynard, Commissioner

\_\_\_\_/s/\_\_\_\_\_  
Thomas E. Limbaugh, Commissioner

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_/s/\_\_\_\_\_  
Assistant Commission Secretary

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on the \_\_1<sup>st</sup>\_\_ day of \_\_October\_\_\_\_, 2007, a true and correct copy of the foregoing **ORDER** was served by regular United States Mail upon each of the following persons:

STEPHEN A MEIKLE  
PO BOX 51137  
IDAHO FALLS ID 83705-1137

ALAN K HULL  
PO BOX 7426  
BOISE ID 83707-7426

THOMAS B HIGH  
PO BOX 366  
TWIN FALLS ID 83303-0366

\_\_\_\_/s/\_\_\_\_\_

ge