HB 193: Paid Parental Leave, Unemployment Insurance Updates

Representative Carolyn Hall May 16, 2025

HB 193: Paid Parental Leave

- Adjusts Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefit table to be at least 50% of weekly wages.
- Creates a Paid Parental Leave Plan (PPL): covers adoption, fostering, and childbirth, or placement of a child with a legal guardian in a Tribal or state court.
- Gives Department of Labor + Workforce Development (DOLWD) ability to set the PPL duration between 8 and 26 weeks.
- Creates accelerated benefit: participants can use 2x the benefit schedule for half the duration.
- Tax cut for employers.
- None of these changes require UGF.

HB 193: Other Changes

- Directs DOLWD to conduct actuarial studies on the PPL fund.
- Allows DOLWD to adjust UI wage base & benefit for inflation.
- Adjusts dependent benefit for inflation (\$23 to \$72).
- Increases funding for STEP, TVEP, at the request of DOLWD.
- Increases maximum taxable wage base to \$85k a year, and maximum weekly benefit to \$817/week.

Refresher: Paid Parental Leave

- SOA only has the Alaska Family and Medical Leave Act, providing unpaid absences for state employees and employers over a certain size.
- PPL is known to help improve the health & life outcomes of infants & parents of newborns and allows for bonding time with foster and adopted children.
- 2019 National Defense Authorization Act extended PPL to federal employees.

- Alaska is in competition with many states for young, talented workers.
 PPL provides a well known & valuable benefit at low cost & high benefit.
- All other states are pursuing these policies. Alaska cannot afford to be left behind.
- PPL allows parents to re-enter the workforce without being penalized.

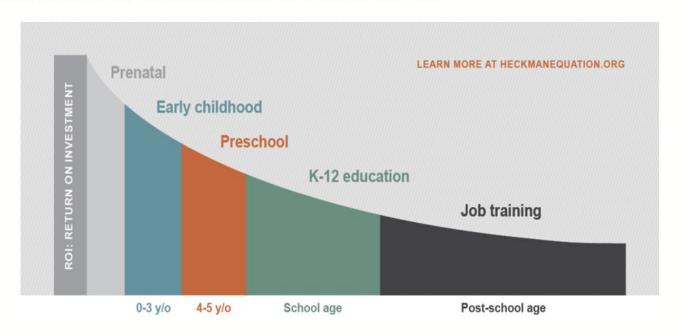
Paid Parental Leave, Explained

23% of mothers in the U.S. return to work within 10 days of giving birth – almost always due to lack of income.

Experts recommend that mothers need at least 6 weeks to recover from vaginal birth with no complications, 12 weeks for a C-section.

The first step is to invest in kids & families

RATE OF RETURN ON INVESTMENT IN HUMAN CAPITAL



The "Heckman Curve" shows that investments have higher rates of return the earlier they are made in a person's life.

How it supports parents

- Women who take paid leave have a 51% reduction in the odds of being rehospitalized within 21 months of giving birth.
- Positive associations with reductions in stress & increase in exercise, both critical for new mothers.
- Mothers with paid leave are less likely to report postpartum depression, with some studies showing a 2% reduction in poor mental health with each week of paid leave.
- Can reduce maternal health disparities for at-risk populations, such as Alaska Native & African American mothers.
- Fathers are more likely to report greater engagement in children's lives, boosting cognitive & developmental benefits for children.
- Fathers who take paid leave are more likely to live longer.

How it can support our state

- Most workers in the U.S. do not have paid leave through their jobs – including ~75% of Alaskans, or ~270,000 people.
- Unpaid leave under the federal Family and Medical Leave
 Act is inaccessible for 68% of Alaskans.
- If Alaskan women participated in the labor force at the same rate as women in countries with paid leave, there would be ~8,000 additional workers in Alaska & \$313,870,000 more wages earned statewide.
- Women are 47% of Alaska's workforce; 28% of business owners are women.
- PPL can reduce working women's reliance on public assistance & SNAP by as much as 40% compared to women who do not have this benefit.

How it supports businesses

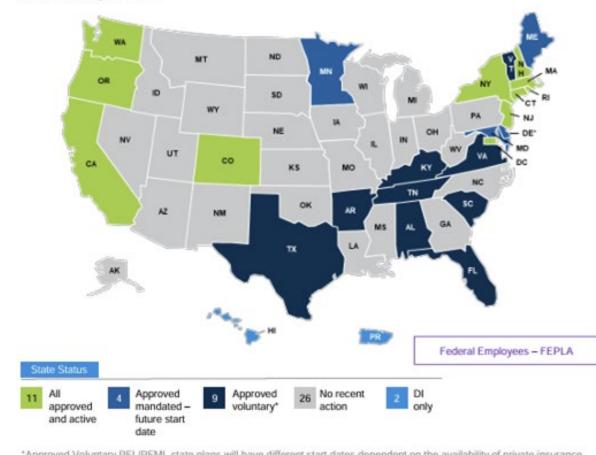
- States that implemented paid leave: businesses reported significantly easier time managing long absences.
- Two-thirds of businesses report they managed the absence by temporarily re-assigning work.
- Studies in CA found small businesses saw a 14% decrease in per worker labor costs when workers took paid leave; smallest businesses had greatest percentage-based savings.
- In CA, 92% of businesses reported paid leave had a positive impact on employee turnover.
- Workers with access to paid leave are more likely to return to work than drop out of the labor pool.
- Paid leave helps workers maintain their salary levels: over time they earn more & can contribute to households & the economy.

How it supports businesses

- Paid leave can dramatically increase employee retention.
- Studies find firms implementing leave policies have greater revenue & profit per full time equivalent employee.
- Recent study found workers with paid leave are 22% more likely to recommend their job to a friend who does not have that benefit.
- Polling finds Generation Z workers identified paid leave as the number one policy they consider when relocating for work.

What Other States are Doing

- Many states are pursuing their own policies.
 - HB 193 is one such policy.
- One way for AK to attract employees in the public & private sectors is a PPL policy.
- Currently, we only have job protected absences.



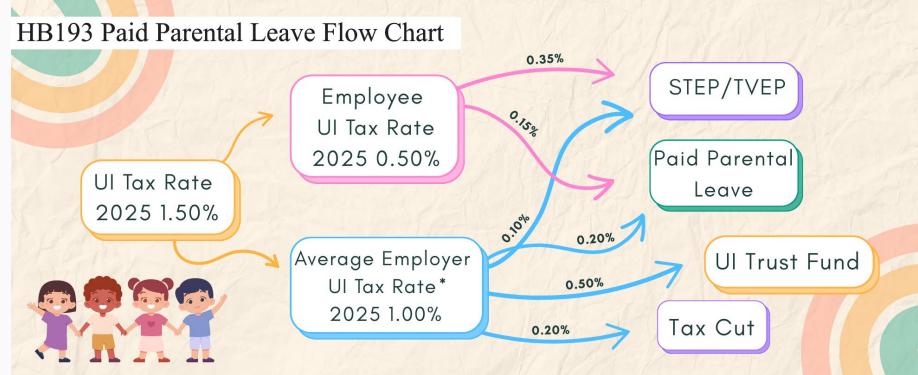
^{*}Approved Voluntary PFL/PFML state plans will have different start dates dependent on the availability of private insurance.

As of January 15,2025

Unemployment Insurance: Model Policy

- Unemployment Insurance: Wage replacement when one is unemployed & looking for work.
- Another type of wage replacement, such as short term disability is widely available.
 - limited application for family purposes beyond pregnancy complications.
- Public & private employers are familiar with unemployment insurance & payroll processes.
- SOA requires employers to collect UI on behalf of employees.
- Alaska's employee contribution is unique: only 3 states have employee contributions.

Current Unemployment Insurance Flowchart 0.35% STEP/TVEP Employee UI Tax Rate 0.50% UI Tax Rate 0.15% 2025 1.50% **UI Trust Fund** Employer UI 1.00% Tax Rate



^{*} The exact employer tax rate varies by employer. The rate provided above is the average employer UI tax rate (Rate Classes 10 & 11). For more information please contact the State of Alaska Department of Labor or the UI Tax Calculation Cookbook (http://labor.alaska.gov/research/uiprog/Tax_Cookbook.pdf).

Thank you!

Questions?