

SB

101

Department of Health and Social Services
Division of Public Assistance
February 16, 1993

DISCUSSION PAPER
SENATE BILL NO. 101/HOUSE BILL NO. 67

Senate Bill 101/House Bill 67 are identical measures that represent the Administration's response to the problems of welfare dependency and increasing costs in Alaska's cash public assistance programs. This set of changes has the dual goals of producing immediate savings in program costs and curbing the rate of increase in the welfare caseload.

SB 101/HB 67 achieves substantial cost savings in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program by reducing benefit payments by 6.3 percent to January 1991 levels, suspending the calendar year 1994 automatic cost-of-living allowance (COLA) adjustment in payment levels, and reducing the payment standards for two-parent AFDC families (AFDC Unemployed Parent and Incapacitated Parent cases) to the same level as the standards for single-parent (AFDC Basic) families.

In addition to saving program dollars, this change establishes payment equity among single-parent and two-parent AFDC families of the same size. SB 101/HB 67 also makes a cost-neutral adjustment to the payment standards for AFDC families headed by a non-needy relative in order to bring Alaska's AFDC program into conformity with federal requirements that payment standards be incremented equally for each additional child.

SB 101/HB 67 amends the Adult Public Assistance (APA) statutes to achieve savings in payments to the aged, disabled, and blind. APA benefits are reduced to the level in effect in January 1990, resulting in a net reduction in assistance to individual recipients of 3.7 percent. The scheduled January 1994 COLA increase is suspended. The APA statutes are also amended to allow the State to be reimbursed for Interim Assistance paid to individuals applying for federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits by collecting the Interim Assistance from their retroactive entitlement to SSI benefits.

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS of SB 101/HB 67

Section 1 of the bill amends AS 47.25.320(a) to reduce Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) maximum payment levels by 6.3 percent, effectively rolling them back to the levels in effect on January 1, 1991. The maximum grant amounts specified in the current statute were established in 1982.

Under the COLA provision at AS 47.25.320(d), those amounts have been increased annually to reflect cost-of-living increases. The maximum monthly grant amount for one adult and one child is specified in AS 47.25.320(a)(2)(A) as \$500; COLA adjustments have increased this standard to \$845 as of January 1993. Section 1 reduces the standard to \$792.

This section makes a similar adjustment to the payment increment for additional children specified at AS 47.25.320(a)(2)(C). The increment has increased because of COLA adjustments from \$65 in 1982 to \$105 in 1993; SB 101/HB 67 reduces the increment to \$98 for each additional child.

Section 1 amends AS 47.25.320(a)(3) to reduce by 6.3 percent the maximum grant amount for a pregnant woman in her last trimester or an adult whose only dependent child receives SSI benefits. The maximum grant amount specified for such "Adult-only" AFDC cases is set by regulation at \$530 per month as of January 1993. Section 1 reduces the standard to \$497.

Section 1 also amends and renumbers AS 47.25.320(a)(2)(C) to restructure the payment standards for AFDC Unemployed Parent and Incapacitated Parent families by setting the increment for the second parent at \$98, the same as the increment for a second or additional child. The increment for the second parent is currently set by regulations at 7 AAC 45.520 (a)(2) and statute at AS 45.25.320(e). The January 1993 payment standard for a family of two parents and one child is \$1040. This change reduces the standard to \$890 and adds \$98 for each additional child, the same as the proposed standards for single-parent households of the same size.

Finally, Section 1 restructures the payment standards for AFDC households headed by a non-needy specified relative ("Adult-not-included" cases). This cost-neutral change is necessary to conform the program to federal law. The federal Department of Health and Human Services has cited Alaska's AFDC payment standards for households of this type as out of compliance with the requirement that the payment increment for each child above the base level for one child be the same.

Current law sets the payment standard for one child at \$200, two children at \$400, and the increment for a third or additional child at \$65. COLA adjustments since 1982 have increased these standards to \$335 for one child, \$672 for two, and \$105 for each additional child as of January 1993. Section One sets the standard at \$452 for one child and \$98 for each additional child.

The changes in benefit levels imposed by Section 1 would take effect on July 1, 1993.

Section 2 of the bill amends AS 47.25.320(d) to suspend for calendar 1994 the automatic COLA adjustment to the AFDC payment standards. This adjustment, which is based on the federal SSI COLA, occurs each January and is expected to be approximately 3 percent in January 1994. Section 2 also includes language that directs that the 1994 COLA, as well as the previous AFDC COLAs that are, in effect, rescinded by Section 1, will not be restored after 1994. Under Section 2, the annual AFDC COLA adjustments would resume in calendar 1995.

Section 3 allows the Department of Health and Social Services to use its regulatory authority to set standards of need that exceed the payment standards set in Section 1. Federal law allows the states to pay a reduced percentage (a "ratable reduction") of the amount that is established as necessary for the basic household expenses that the AFDC payment is intended to cover. Alaska has historically paid 100 percent of need.

Ratable reductions may be structured to create a payment "gap" that works as an incentive for recipients to earn income. The administration intends to use the authority provided in Section 3 to establish AFDC need standards that are 6.3 percent above the payment standards set in Section 1, effectively maintaining the January 1993 basic need standards and creating a small payment gap that assures that current AFDC recipients who receive small grants will continue to be eligible for Medicaid and Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (JOBS) program services, and providing a small incentive for recipients to work.

The authority provided by Section 3 could also be used, given sufficient appropriations to cover additional AFDC and Medicaid program costs, to create a larger payment gap that allows recipients to retain more of their earnings and earn larger amounts without losing eligibility for AFDC and AFDC-related benefits.

Section 4 amends 47.25.430(b) to suspend the January 1994 COLA increase in Adult Public Assistance benefits. This adjustment, which is based on the federal SSI COLA, is expected to be approximately 3 percent. Section 4 also includes language that directs that the 1994 COLA, as well as the previous APA COLAs that are, in effect, rescinded by Section 5, will not be restored after 1994. Under Section 4, the annual APA COLA adjustments would resume in calendar 1995.

Section 5 amends AS 47.25.430(a) to reduce Adult Public Assistance payments to the levels in effect on January 1, 1990. The January 1993 APA payment to a typical individual who also receives SSI benefits is \$374; Section 5 would reduce that payment to \$331. The payment to a typical couple would be reduced from \$544 to \$484.

Because of increases in the amount of SSI benefits since 1990, the total assistance income of a typical single APA recipient would decrease from \$808 (combined SSI and APA) to \$778 - a reduction of 3.7 percent. A typical couple's combined assistance would be reduced from \$1196 to \$1156 - a 3.3 percent reduction. The APA benefits of recipients who do not receive SSI would be similarly reduced.

The APA need standards are set by regulation at 7 AAC 40.310. Section 5 gives the Department of Health and Social Services the direction and authority to reduce the standards.

The changes in benefit levels imposed by Section 5 would take effect on July 1, 1993.

Section 6 amends AS 47.25.455 to allow the state to be reimbursed for Interim Assistance benefits paid to APA applicants while they are waiting for the Social Security Administration to determine their disability. Social Security typically takes 4 months or longer to make a disability determination. APA applicants must be disabled under SSI standards before they qualify for regular APA and Medicaid benefits; Interim Assistance provides these individuals with a \$280 monthly payment for basic living expenses until they are determined eligible to receive SSI and regular APA benefits.

Once APA applicants are determined to be disabled, they are retroactively eligible for SSI from the date they applied. Such individuals typically receive 4 or more months of retroactive SSI benefits (at up to \$434 per month) for the months they received Interim Assistance. Federal law allows the states to be reimbursed for the Interim Assistance from the applicant's retroactive SSI benefits. Section 6 establishes the authority for Interim Assistance reimbursement in Alaska by requiring applicants to repay the Interim Assistance they receive if they are found eligible for SSI. The Social Security Administration would make the individual's retroactive SSI payment to the Division of Public Assistance. DPA would retain the first \$280 of each month's retroactive SSI benefit and forward the balance to the recipient.

Section 6 also eliminates retroactive eligibility for regular APA benefits to individuals who have received Interim Assistance. Under current law, an Interim Assistance recipient who is found eligible for SSI is retroactively entitled to APA benefits; this entitlement is reduced by the amount of Interim Assistance the individual already received each month. Interim Assistance reimbursement will achieve savings only if the retroactive entitlement is eliminated. Section 6 adds a new subsection (d) to AS 47.25.455 that repeals the retroactive entitlement to APA benefits of Interim Assistance who are found eligible for SSI.

The changes in Section 6 take effect on July 1, 1993.

Section 7 repeals AS 47.25.320(e), which established the payment standards for AFDC Unemployed Parent cases when the AFDC-UP program was enacted in 1990. This change is necessary to conform to the change to AS 47.25.320(a)(2) made in Section 1, establishing the payment standards for two-parent AFDC families at the same level as the standards for single-parent families.

Section 8 provides transitional authority to allow DHSS to adopt implementing regulations for SB 101/HB 67 before the effective date of the law. The regulations would take effect on the effective date of the legislation. This provision is intended to facilitate timely implementation on the statutory changes included in the bill.

Section 9 provides for an effective date for the bill of July 1, 1993.

FISCAL NOTE

No. 5

Bill Version: SB 101

STATE OF ALASKA
1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

I (S) Publish Date: 2-5-93

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Health and Social Services
 Title: An Act Relating to Eligibility BRU: Assistance Payments BRU
for and Payments of Public Assistance. Section 2' Component: Aid to Families with Dependent
 Sponsor: _____ Children (AFDC)
 Requestor: Governor COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 0220

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS	(2,107.3)	(4,424.4)	(4,645.7)	(4,878.0)	(5,121.9)	(5,378.0)
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	(2,107.3)	(4,424.4)	(4,645.7)	(4,878.0)	(5,121.9)	(5,378.0)
CAPITAL						
REVENUE FUND SOURCE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	(960.9)	(2,017.5)	(2,118.5)	(2,224.4)	(2,335.5)	(2,452.5)
1003 GF Match	(960.9)	(2,017.5)	(2,118.5)	(2,224.4)	(2,335.5)	(2,452.5)
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other	(185.5)	(389.4)	(408.7)	(429.2)	(450.9)	(473.0)
TOTAL	(2,107.3)	(4,424.4)	(4,645.7)	(4,878.0)	(5,121.9)	(5,378.0)

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY93) impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

SUSPEND AFDC COLA

Formula AFDC program savings from suspension of the COLA in FY94.

The FY94 reduction is included in the FY94 Gov Budget. DO NOT Duplicate Reduction.

Prepared by: Jan L. Hansen, Director for Public Assistance, acting Phone: 465-3347
 Division: Division of Public Assistance Date: 12/30/92
 Approved by Commissioner: Theodore A. Mala, MD, MPH Date: 1/31/93
 Agency: Department of Health and Social Services

PREPARER TO PROVIDE ALL DISTRIBUTION COPIES TO GOVERNOR'S LEGISLATIVE OFFICE
 For further distribution information call the Governor's Legislative Office

Suspend AFDC COLA

The Division of Public Assistance administers two assistance programs which have statutory provisions for annual cost-of-living payment increases: Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and Adult Public Assistance (APA). Under existing statutes, benefit levels for both of these entitlement programs are increased by the same percentage as any cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) in the federal Supplemental Security Income program. These benefit adjustments are made in January of each year; we currently estimate that the January 1994 adjustments will be 3.0 percent.

This proposes legislation that provides for a suspension of the cost-of-living adjustment in the AFDC program during fiscal year 1994. The general fund savings by this action would be approximately \$960.9 million.

Suspending the COLAs does not reduce individual benefit amounts; it simply does not award an increase in January 1994, leaves statutory authority in place to award COLAs in future years, and reduces the base on which future COLAs will be awarded.

The COLA percentage could be awarded in the AFDC standard of need, and not in AFDC payment calculations, creating a payment gap that serves as an incentive to work. Increased Food Stamp benefits will partially offset the loss of the COLA in household budgets.

Since July 1, 1980 AFDC and APA need standards and maximum payment levels have been automatically increased annually by the same percentage of Social Security and SSI benefits increase. In addition to the automatic COLA the legislature approved AFDC and APA benefit level increases in 1981 and 1983. These increases have maintained formula program maximum payment levels measured as a percentage of the Federal Poverty Guideline for Alaska at approximately 77% for an AFDC family of three and 111% for a single APA client (125% APA couple).

Assumptions used in fiscal note calculation:

1. The January 1, 1994 Federal SSI COLA will be 3.0%.
2. AFDC program caseloads increase at an average annual rate of 5%.
3. Proposed legislation provides for suspension of the January 1, 1994 COLA.

Currently maximum benefit levels are set by AS 47.25.320(a) and 7 AAC 45.520. These benefit levels vary according to size and composition of the assisted family. In accordance with AS 47.25.320(d), AFDC benefits (funded 50% General Fund, 50 percent federal match) are adjusted upward in January of each year by the same percentage as the federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program cost-of-living adjustment.

The FY94-FY99 formula impact of the COLA assumes the suspension of the January 1994 increase is not restored retroactively, therefore the maximum AFDC payment base is lower in subsequent fiscal years. FY95 is the first full year of impact of suspension of the January 1994 COLA. The impact in FY94 occurs only during the second six months of the fiscal year.

AFDC	<u>FY94</u>	<u>FY95</u>	<u>FY96</u>	<u>FY97</u>	<u>FY98</u>	<u>FY99</u>
AFDC Caseload Average Caseload	13858	14550	15278	16042	16844	17686
* Average Payment reduction for the 1/1/94 COLA suspension that is not restored retroactively	\$25.34	\$25.34	\$25.34	\$25.34	\$25.34	\$25.34
TOTAL FY REDUCTION	2107.3	4424.4	4645.7	4878.0	5121.9	5378.0
Funding Source						
Federal	960.9	2017.5	2118.5	2224.4	2335.5	2452.5
GF	960.9	2017.5	2118.5	2224.4	2335.5	2452.5
I/A	185.5	389.4	408.7	429.2	450.9	473.0

* The \$25.34 per year represents the minimum savings as the actual savings would be compounded annually by any subsequent COLAS.

The FY94 reduction is included in the FY94 agency budget request. Do not duplicate reduction.

FISCAL NOTE

Bill Version: SB 101

STATE OF ALASKA
1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

B) (S) Publish Date: 2-5-93

Revision Date: _____ Dent. Affected: Health and Social Services
 Title: An Act Relating to Eligibility BRU: Assistance Payments BRU
for and Payments of Public Assistance. Sections 1, 2, 3 Component: Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)
 Sponsor: _____
 Requestor: Governor COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 0220

Expenditures/F revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS	(8,600.1)	(9,035.3)	(9,482.1)	(9,956.3)	(10,454.0)	(10,976.6)
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	(8,600.1)	(9,035.3)	(9,482.1)	(9,956.3)	(10,454.0)	(10,976.6)

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE FUND SOURCE						
---------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	(3,921.6)	(4,120.0)	(4,324.0)	(4,540.0)	(4,767.0)	(5,005.5)
1003 GF Match	(3,921.6)	(4,120.0)	(4,324.0)	(4,540.0)	(4,767.0)	(5,005.5)
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other	(756.9)	(795.3)	(834.1)	(876.3)	(920.0)	(965.6)
TOTAL	(8,600.1)	(9,035.3)	(9,482.1)	(9,956.3)	(10,454.0)	(10,976.6)

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY93) impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

IMPLEMENT RATABLE REDUCTION

Formula AFDC program savings from a ratable reduction in AFDC payment level.

The FY94 reduction is included in the FY94 Gov Budget. DO NOT Duplicate Reduction.

Prepared by: Jan L. Hansen, Director for Rankin, acting
 Division: Division of Public Assistance
 Approved by Commissioner: Theodore A. Mala, MD, MPH
 Agency: Department of Health and Social Services

Phone: 465-3347
 Date: 12/30/92
 Date: 12/31/92

PREPARER TO PROVIDE ALL DISTRIBUTION COPIES TO GOVERNOR'S LEGISLATIVE OFFICE
 For further distribution information call the Governor's Legislative Office

Ratable Reduction in AFDC Payment Level

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)

This proposes legislation that provides for a ratable reduction of AFDC benefits. A provision of the Medicare Catastrophic Illness Act of 1988 requires, as a condition of future approval of Medicaid State Plans, maintenance of AFDC payment levels at or above those in effect for April 1988.

A ratable reduction of monthly maximum payments to their 1991 benefit level would result in an average payment reduction per family of \$52 for each month of FY94.

Ratable reductions are the single most effective method of immediately reducing program costs. They equitably distribute benefit reductions across the caseload, rather than impact specific groups. Food Stamp benefit increases will partially offset the decreases in cash benefits.

The AFDC reduction can be structured to create a "gap" between the need standard and the payment standard which creates an incentive for earned income by allowing for increased income from earnings without termination of AFDC. "GAP" exists when payments are made at a percentage of the need standard. Reductions in AFDC benefits will also make AFDC a slightly less attractive alternative to work.

Of the 39,911 people who will receive AFDC each month, 24,759 are children under the age of 19. Roughly two-thirds of all AFDC households consist of a parent and one or two children, with no other source of cash income but the PFD. The typical AFDC household in Alaska consists of a mother and one child. In FY94, without the reductions, this household would have expected to receive \$871 per month in AFDC cash assistance, assuming no other source of income. In all months that this family receives assistance, the grant amount will be reduced by \$79 due to imposition of a ratable reduction to the 1991 payment level. The AFDC formula reduction from this reduction is \$8.6 million (\$3.9 million GF).

Assumptions used in fiscal note calculation:

1. AFDC program caseloads increase at an average annual rate of 5%.
2. The ratable reduction to AFDC maximum payment levels is to 1991 levels. This effectively rolls back COLA increases of 3.0% (January 1, 1993) and 3.7% (January 1, 1992).
3. The adjustment in payments is effective July 1, 1993.

Maximum benefit levels are set by AS 47.25.320(a) and 7 AAC 45.520. These benefit levels vary according to the size and composition of the assisted family. In accordance with AS 47.25.320(d), AFDC benefits (funded 50 percent General Fund, 50 percent federal match) are adjusted upward in January of each year by the same percentage as the federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program cost-of-living adjustment.

A provision of the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act of 1988 requires, as a condition of future approval of Medicaid State Plans, maintenance of AFDC payment levels at or above those in effect for April 1988. The proposed reduction does not conflict with this requirement, so long as payments remain at or above the April 1988 level.

The FY94-FY99 formula impact of the ratable reduction assumes the reduction is not restored retroactively, therefore the maximum AFDC payment base is lower in subsequent fiscal years.

AFDC	<u>FY94</u>	<u>FY95</u>	<u>FY96</u>	<u>FY97</u>	<u>FY98</u>	<u>FY99</u>
AFDC Caseload Average Caseload	13858	14558	15278	16042	16844	17686
* Average Payment reduction for the ratable reduction that is not restored retroactively	\$51.71	\$51.72	\$51.72	\$51.72	\$51.72	\$51.72
TOTAL FY REDUCTION	8600.1	9035.3	9482.1	9956.3	10454.0	10976.5
Funding Source						
Federal	3921.6	4120.0	4324.0	4540.0	4767.0	5005.5
GF	3921.6	4120.0	4324.0	4540.0	4767.0	5005.5
I/A	756.9	795.3	834.1	876.3	920.0	965.6

* The \$51.72 per year represents the minimum savings as the actual savings would be compounded annually by any subsequent COLAS.

The FY94 reduction is included in the FY94 agency budget request. Do not duplicate reduction.

FISCAL NOTE

Bill Version: SB 101

STATE OF ALASKA
1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BI (S) Publish Date: 2-5-93

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Health and Social Services
 Title: An Act Relating to Eligibility BRU: Assistance Payments BRU
for and Payments of Public Assistance, Sections 4, 5 Component: Adult Public Assistance (APA)
 Sponsor: _____
 Requestor: Governor COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 0222

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99
OPERATING						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS	(4,051.9)	(4,247.7)	(4,460.2)	(4,683.3)	(4,917.4)	(5,163.4)
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	(4,051.9)	(4,247.7)	(4,460.2)	(4,683.3)	(4,917.4)	(5,163.4)
CAPITAL						
REVENUE FUND SOURCE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	(3,815.6)	(4,001.0)	(4,202.0)	(4,412.0)	(4,632.0)	(4,864.0)
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other	(236.3)	(246.7)	(258.2)	(271.3)	(285.4)	(299.4)
TOTAL	(4,051.9)	(4,247.7)	(4,460.2)	(4,683.3)	(4,917.4)	(5,163.4)

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY93) impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

IMPLEMENT RATABLE REDUCTION

Formula APA program savings from a ratable reduction in APA payment level.

The FY94 reduction is included in the FY94 Gov Budget. DO NOT Duplicate Reduction.

Prepared by: Jan L. Hansen, Director
 Division: Division of Public Assistance
 Approved by Commissioner: Theodore A. Mala, MD, MPH
 Agency: Department of Health and Social Services

Phone: 465-3347
 Date: 12/30/92
 Date: 12/31/92

PREPARER TO PROVIDE ALL DISTRIBUTION COPIES TO GOVERNOR'S LEGISLATIVE OFFICE
 For further distribution information call the Governor's Legislative Office

Ratable Reduction in APA Payment Level

Adult Public Assistance (APA)

Federal rules require, as a condition of federal Medicaid funding, APA payment levels at least as high as those in effect for March 1983 or maintenance of total program expenditures for the immediately preceding year. A reduction to the 1990 APA maximum payment level would result in an average payment reduction per client of approximately \$37 for each month of FY94. Ratable reductions are the single most effective method of immediately reducing program costs. They equitably distribute benefit reductions across the caseload, rather than impact specific groups.

Food Stamp benefit increases will partially offset decreases in cash benefits.

In FY94, the maximum state supplemental payment for an APA individual living independently is \$384. A ratable reduction to the 1990 payment level would reduce the state payment to an individual APA client by \$53 each month. The APA payment is currently 111% of poverty and would be reduced to 104% of poverty. The APA formula reduction from the ratable is 3.8 million GF.

Assumptions used in fiscal note calculation:

1. APA program caseloads increase at an average annual rate of 5%.
2. The ratable reduction to APA maximum payment levels is to 1990 levels. This rolls back COLA increases of 3.0% (January 1, 1993) 3.7% (January 1, 1992) and 5.4% (January 1, 1991).
3. The adjustment in payments is effective July 1, 1993.

Adult Public Assistance payment levels are set in regulation at 7 AAC 40.310, as authorized by AS 47.25.430(b). These benefit levels vary according to the composition of the household and the type of living arrangement. Current statute at AS 47.25.430(b), provides for COLA adjustments at the same percentage as the SSI program. APA payments are funded with 100 percent General Fund monies.

The APA program is essentially supplemental to federal Social Security and SSI benefits; APA applicants are required to apply for payments from the Social Security Administration, and nearly all APA recipients receive federal payments which are subtracted from the APA maximum payment standard to determine the amount of their APA payments. Under current state law, both federal benefit levels and APA benefit levels are adjusted concurrently each January.

Federal rules require, as a condition of federal Medicaid matching funds, maintenance of APA payment levels at least as high as those in effect for March 1983, or maintenance of total APA program expenditures for a calendar year at a level at least as great as the expenditures for the immediately preceding year (Interim Assistance expenditures are not considered in the calculation.) Alaska's compliance is not threatened by this proposed ratable reduction in APA payments.

The FY94-FY99 formula impact of the ratable reduction assumes the reduction is not restored retroactively, therefore the maximum APA payment base is lower in subsequent fiscal years.

APA	<u>FY94</u>	<u>FY95</u>	<u>FY96</u>	<u>FY97</u>	<u>FY98</u>	<u>FY99</u>
APA Caseload Average Caseload (less Interim Assistance)	9207	9653	10136	10643	11175	11734
* Average Payment reduction for the ratable reduction that is not restored retroactively	\$36.67	\$36.67	\$36.67	\$36.67	\$36.67	\$36.67
TOTAL FY REDUCTION	4051.9	4247.7	4460.2	4683.3	4917.4	5163.4
GF	3815.6	4001.0	4202.0	4412.0	4632.0	4864.0
I/A	235.3	246.7	258.2	271.3	285.4	299.4

*The \$36.67 per year represents the minimum savings as the actual savings would be compounded annually by any subsequent COLAS.

The FY94 reduction is included in the FY94 agency budget request. Do not duplicate reduction.

FISCAL NOTE

Bill Version: SB 101
 (S) Publish Date: 2-5-93

STATE OF ALASKA
 1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Health and Social Services
 Title: An Act Relating to Eligibility BRU: Assistance Payments BRU
for and Payments of Public Assistance, Section 6 Component: Adult Public Assistance (APA)
 Sponsor: _____
 Requestor: Governor COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 0222

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99
OPERATING						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE FUND SOURCE						
---------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	434.0	1,016.3	1,076.1	1,135.9	1,195.7	1,255.5
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	(434.0)	(1,016.3)	(1,076.1)	(1,135.9)	(1,195.7)	(1,255.5)
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY93) impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

IMPLEMENT INTERIM ASSISTANCE REIMBURSEMENT

Enact Interim Assistance Reimbursement that recovers state Interim Assistance benefits from the retroactive SSI benefits of applicants found eligible for SSI.

The FY94 GF savings is included in the FY94 Gov Budget. DO NOT Duplicate Reduction.

Prepared by: Jan L. Hansen, Director *for Randy Moran, acting*
 Division: Division of Public Assistance
 Approved by Commissioner: Theodore A. Mala, MD, MPH *Theodore A. Mala by Jay Stuey*
 Agency: Department of Health and Social Services

Phone: 465-3347
 Date: 12/30/92
 Date: 12/31/92

PREPARER TO PROVIDE ALL DISTRIBUTION COPIES TO GOVERNOR'S LEGISLATIVE OFFICE
 For further distribution information call the Governor's Legislative Office

Enact Interim Assistance Reimbursement and Eliminate Retroactive APA Payments to Interim Assistance Recipients After SSI Application Approved.

State statute AS 47.25.455 requires the State to pay \$280 per month to persons eligible under this statute while the Social Security Administration is processing their disability applications. SSI regulations allow states to be reimbursed for their Interim Assistance costs out of the retroactive SSI entitlements of applicants who are ultimately found eligible for federal SSI benefits.

Because of concerns that disability assistance can be easily abused, the process of proving or disproving disability for Social Security purposes has gradually become lengthy and complex. Concerns that people may need help badly while that process is allowed to unfold led to Alaska's enactment of Interim Assistance for APA Aid to the Disabled applicants who are awaiting a disability determination by the Social Security Administration. Although a high proportion (about 60%) of all Disability applicants are ultimately determined to be not legally disabled, an Alaska Supreme Court decision (Moore v. Beirne) determined that AS 47.25.455 requires that the state continue interim assistance until all Social Security administrative processes are complete and all administrative appeal rights have been exhausted.

Under existing state law, Alaska applicants for Adult Public Assistance receive Interim Assistance for an average of 8.8 months before a decision is made on their eligibility for SSI benefits. The Interim Assistance case is converted retroactively to Adult Public Assistance, effective with the date of APA application, after the SSI decision is made. Interim Assistance recipients receive \$280 in Interim Assistance. The proposed change does not eliminate any monthly assistance payments to recipients; it simply recovers Interim Assistance by reducing retroactive windfall payments.

The proposed changes to AS 47.25.455 would enable DHSS to effectively recover Interim Assistance benefits from the retroactive SSI benefits of APA applicants who are found eligible for SSI. APA applicants would be required to agree to have their retroactive SSI benefits paid to DHSS to reimburse the state for the Interim Assistance they would receive. There would be no retroactive entitlement to regular APA benefits.

\$280 of the monthly retroactive SSI benefit would be collected by DHSS, and the remaining \$154 in retroactive SSI would be paid to the client.

	<u>FY94</u>	<u>FY95</u>	<u>FY96</u>	<u>FY97</u>	<u>FY98</u>	<u>FY99</u>
Cases per month	32	34	36	38	40	42
Average Reimbursement Amount	\$1130.20	\$2491	\$2491	\$2491	\$2491	\$2491
TOTAL	434.0	1016.3	1076.1	1135.9	1195.7	1255.5

The FY94 reduction is included in the FY94 agency budget request. Do not duplicate reduction.

282

FISCAL NOTE

Bill Version: SB101

(S) Publish Date: 2-5-93

STATE OF ALASKA
1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Health and Social Services
 Title: An Act Relating to Eligibility BRU: Assistance Payments BRU
for and Payments of Public Assistance, Section 4 Component: Adult Public Assistance (APA)
 Sponsor: _____
 Requestor: Governor COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 0222

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99
OPERATING						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS	(607.7)	(1,274.2)	(1,338.0)	(1,404.8)	(1,475.1)	(1,548.8)
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	(607.7)	(1,274.2)	(1,338.0)	(1,404.8)	(1,475.1)	(1,548.8)

CAPITAL						
----------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE FUND SOURCE						
----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99
1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	(572.2)	(1,200.2)	(1,260.4)	(1,323.3)	(1,389.5)	(1,459.0)
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other	(35.5)	(74.0)	(77.6)	(81.5)	(85.6)	(89.8)
TOTAL	(607.7)	(1,274.2)	(1,338.0)	(1,404.8)	(1,475.1)	(1,548.8)

POSITIONS:

	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99
FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY93) impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

SUSPEND APA COLA

Formula APA program savings from suspension of the COLA in FY94.

The FY94 reduction is included in the FY94 Gov Budget. DO NOT Duplicate Reduction.

Prepared by: Jan L. Hansen, Director for Ranlynn, acting
 Division: Division of Public Assistance
 Approved by Commissioner: Theodore A. Mala, MD, MPH
 Agency: Department of Health and Social Services

Phone: 465-3347
 Date: 12/30/92
 Date: 12/31/92

PREPARER TO PROVIDE ALL DISTRIBUTION COPIES TO GOVERNOR'S LEGISLATIVE OFFICE
 For further distribution information call the Governor's Legislative Office

Suspend APA COLA

The Division of Public Assistance administers two assistance programs which have statutory provisions for annual cost-of-living payment increases: Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and Adult Public Assistance (APA). Under existing statutes, benefit levels for both of these entitlement programs are increased by the same percentage as any cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) in the federal Supplemental Security Income program. These benefit adjustments are made in January of each year; we currently estimate that the January 1994 adjustments will be 3.0 percent.

This proposes legislation that provides for a suspension of the cost-of-living adjustment in the APA program during fiscal year 1994. The general funds savings by this action would be approximately \$572.2 million.

Suspending the COLAs does not reduce individual benefit amounts; it simply does not award an increase in January, leaves statutory authority in place to award COLAs in future years, and reduces the base on which future COLAs will be awarded. Increased Food Stamp benefits will partially offset loss of COLAs in household budgets.

Since July 1, 1980 AFDC and APA need standards and maximum payment levels have been automatically increased annually by the same percentage of Social Security and SSI benefits increase. In addition to the automatic COLA the legislature approved AFDC and APA benefit level increases in 1981 and 1983.

These increases have maintained formula program maximum payment levels measured as a percentage of the Federal Poverty Guideline for Alaska at approximately 77% for an AFDC family of three and 111% for a single APA client. (125% APA couple)

Assumptions used in fiscal note calculation:

1. The Federal SSI COLA will be 3.0%.
2. APA program caseload increases at an average annual rate of 5%.
3. Proposed legislation provides for suspension of the January 1, 1994 COLA.

Adult Public Assistance payment levels are set in regulation at 7 AAC 40.310, as authorized by AS 47.25.430(b). These benefit levels vary according to the composition of the household and the type of living arrangement. Current statute at AS 47.25.430(b) provides for COLA adjustments at the same percentage as the SSI program. APA payments are funded with 100 percent General Fund monies.

The APA program is essentially supplemental to federal Social Security and SSI benefits; APA applicants are required to apply for payments from the Social Security Administration, and nearly all APA recipients receive federal payments which are subtracted from the APA maximum payment standard to determine the amount of their APA payments. Under current state law, both federal benefit levels and APA benefit levels are adjusted concurrently each January.

Federal rules require, as a condition of federal Medicaid matching funds, maintenance of APA payment levels at least as high as those in effect for March 1983, or maintenance of total APA program expenditures for a calendar year at a level at least as great as the expenditures for the immediately preceding year (Interim Assistance expenditures are not considered in the calculation.) Alaska's compliance is not threatened by a one-year suspension of the APA COLA.

Under this proposed change in the law, the State will pass along the 1/1/94 COLA increase allowed in the federal SSI program, but will not increase the state supplemental contribution to recipients.

The FY94-FY99 formula impact of the COLA assumes the prior suspension of the January 1994 increase is not restored retroactively, therefore the maximum APA payment base is lower in subsequent fiscal years. FY95 is the first full year of impact of suspension of the January 1994 COLA. The impact in FY94 occurs only during the second six months of the fiscal year.

APA	<u>FY94</u>	<u>FY95</u>	<u>FY96</u>	<u>FY97</u>	<u>FY98</u>	<u>FY99</u>
APA Caseload Average Caseload (less Interim Assistance)	9207	9653	10136	10643	11175	11734
* Average Payment reduction for the 1/1/94 COLA suspension that is not restored retroactively	\$11	\$11	\$11	\$11	\$11	\$11
TOTAL FY REDUCTION	607.7	1274.2	1338.0	1404.8	1475.1	1548.8
GF	572.2	1200.2	1260.4	1323.3	1389.5	1459.0
I/A	35.5	74.0	77.6	81.5	85.6	89.8

*The \$11 per year represents the minimum savings as the actual savings would be compounded annually by any subsequent COLAS.

The FY94 reduction is included in the FY94 agency budget request. Do not duplicate reduction.



CATHOLIC COMMUNITY SERVICE

419 SIXTH STREET, C.C.S. WING
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801
(907) 463-3933

Child Care Resources
9095 Glacier Highway
Juneau, Alaska 99801
789-5523

Parent Aid Family Support Center
427 W. 12th Street
Juneau, Alaska 99801
586-3785

Southeast Senior Services
419 Sixth Street, CCS Wing
Juneau, Alaska 99801
586-6233

March 10, 1993

CHAIRMAN RIEGER, VICE-CHAIRMAN SHARP AND MEMBERS OF THE SENATE
HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE:

My name is Vicky Borrego and I am the legislative liaison for Catholic Community Service. We oppose Senate Bill 101. Senate Bill 101:

1. Reduces the amount of public assistance grants Alaskan families may receive.
2. Takes out any cost of living allowances available through the law beginning after January 1, 1994.
3. Rolls back the public assistance benefits level to what was in effect on January 1, 1990.

Senate Bill 101 affects the most needy senior citizens and disabled adults, with seniors losing as much as \$36 per month. It was estimated that 23,000 dependent children will also be dramatically and negatively affected by changes to public assistance benefits.

Catholic Community Service carries out our mission by providing social services in a spirit of compassion and collaboration to the people of Southeast Alaska, especially the neediest and most vulnerable, without regard to their faith, ethnicity or way of life. CCS is committed to advocating for public policies and programs which meet basic human needs and promote self-sufficiency and independence.

Senate Bill 101 does not promote greater self-sufficiency, independence or empowerment but reduces an already extremely spartan monthly benefit even further. Instead of punishing the recipient of public assistance benefits, including the elderly and disabled adults and dependent children, why not identify and quantify the basic problems contributing to the need for public assistance, as recommended in Governor Hickel's Organizational Efficiency Task Force, July, 1992? Why not seek federal waivers allowing the implementation of dependency reduction measures under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program, rather than going along with programs that add to the problem?



United Way Member Agency

Cathoiiic Community Service is opposed to Senate Bill 101 because we have not exhausted several other options available to us before having to take basic benefits away from the most disenfranchised and poorest members of our society. Tax settlements such as the \$650 million is one such possibility. If there is strong support for reforming public assistance programs, let's implement the task force recommendations by asking the basic questions first.

Thank you for your attention. Please let me know if I can provide you with any additional information.

ALASKA PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PARTICIPATION

DIST	TOWN	Persons Receiving AFDC & Food Stamps	Persons Receiving Food Stamps Only	Persons Receiving Adult Public Assistance	Persons Receiving Medicaid Only	TOTAL Persons receiving assistance	TOTAL Community Population	Percent of Total Pop receiving assistance
Unduplicated Person Count by Community for OCTOBER 1992								
AFDC= Aid to Families with Dependent Children								
Adult Public Assistance = elderly, disabled, & blind								
	39 AKIACHAK	58	73	36	20	187	481	38.9%
	39 AKIAK	40	72	15	14	141	287	49.1%
	40 AKUTAN	0	0	3	2	5	487	1.0%
	38 ALAKANUK	150	94	33	45	322	559	57.6%
	39 ALEKNAGIK	0	1	4	0	5	200	2.5%
	28 ALEXANDER CREEK	9	0	0	1	10	40	25.0%
	36 ALLAKAKET (& ALATNA)	10	45	13	11	79	203	38.9%
	37 AMBLER	67	32	12	10	121	301	40.2%
	37 ANAKTUVUK PASS	2	0	2	10	14	246	5.7%
9..25	ANCHORAGE	12,773	3851	3,214	2647	22485	240,258	9.4%
9..25	EAGLE RIVER	402	102	81	91	676		
	34 ANDERSON	9	10	0	1	20	649	3.1%
	3 ANGOON	53	25	17	11	106	705	15.0%
	36 ANIAK	65	35	18	15	133	529	25.1%
	36 ANVIK	12	11	4	4	31	104	29.8%
	36 ARCTIC VILLAGE	23	19	8	3	53	96	55.2%
	40 ATKA	5	3	4	1	13	87	14.9%
	37 ATQASUK	3	0	1	2	6	217	2.8%
	39 ATMAUTLUAK	79	46	17	9	151	267	56.6%
	37 BARROW	62	25	34	61	182	3,702	4.9%
	36 BEAVER	17	6	5	5	33	103	32.0%
	39 BETHEL	287	195	118	52	652	4,868	13.4%
	36 BETTLES (& EVANSVILLE)	0	0	1	0	1	66	1.5%
	28 BIRCH CREEK	10	1	1	5	17	42	40.5%
	37 BREVIG MISSION	46	41	15	10	112	234	47.9%
	37 BUCKLAND	43	91	9	17	160	340	47.1%

ALASKA PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PARTICIPATION

DIST	TOWN	Persons Receiving AFDC & Food Stamps	Persons Receiving Food Stamps Or.ly	Persons Receiving Adult Public Assistance	Persons Receiving Medicaid Only	TOTAL Persons receiving assistance	TOTAL Community Population	Percent of Total Pop receiving assistance
28	CANTWELL	0	3	2	0	5	147	3.4%
36	CHALKYITSIK	25	21	4	3	53	90	58.9%
39	CHEFORNAK	49	60	26	19	154	330	46.7%
35	CHENEGA	0	4		5	9	94	9.6%
38	CHEVAK	124	169	26	68	387	619	62.5%
35	CHICKALOOON	17	7	0	0	24	145	16.6%
36	CHICKEN	0	0	1	0	1		
40	CHIGNIK	9	0	3	2	14	177	7.9%
40	CHIGNIK LAKE	14	9	2	4	29	133	21.8%
	CHINIYAK	1	4	0	0	5	69	7.2%
36	CHISTOCHINA	0	2	2		4	60	6.7%
36	CHITNA	9	5	4		18	49	36.7%
36	CHUATHBALUK	14	22	4	7	47	129	36.4%
36	CIRCLE	42	12	4	5	63	73	86.3%
39	CLARK'S POINT	0	3	0	2	5	58	8.6%
34	CLEAR	4	2	0	0	6		
5	COFFMAN COVE	4	1	0	1	6	198	3.0%
35	COPPERCENTER	95	39	28	7	169	449	37.6%
35	CORDOVA	65	24	31	25	145	2,504	5.8%
5	CRAIG	89	32	10	22	153	1,637	9.3%
36	CROOKED CREEK	36	18	8	7	69	106	65.1%
37	DEERING	22	39	2	5	68	158	43.0%
35	DELTA JUNCTION	155	59	44	46	304	736	41.3%
39	DILLINGHAM	73	41	32	32	178	2,110	8.4%
37	DIOMEDE	20	12	1	16	49	180	27.2%
35	DOT LAKE	8	6	8	1	23	70	32.9%
24	EAGLE	6	11	7	6	30	161	18.6%
5	EDNA BAY	1	0	0	1	2	86	2.3%
39	EEK	46	57	20	11	134	284	47.2%
40	EGEGIK	0	0	2		2	122	1.6%
40	EKWOK	22	23	8	6	59	78	75.6%

ALASKA PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PARTICIPATION

DIST	TOWN	Persons Receiving AFDC & Food Stamps	Persons Receiving Food Stamps Only	Persons Receiving Adult Public Assistance	Persons Receiving Medicaid Only	TOTAL Persons receiving assistance	TOTAL Community Population	Percent of Total Pop receiving assistance
	5 ELFIN COVE	0	0	1	0	1	57	1.8%
	38 ELIM	34	33	11	7	85	267	31.8%
	38 EMMONAK	134	121	37	52	344	692	49.7%
29..34	FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BC	3563	1465	894	889	6811	79,730	8.5%
	34 EILESON AFB	7	38	1	6	52	5,251	1.0%
29..31	FAIRBANKS	2867	972	794	680	5,313	32,156	16.5%
	29 ESTER	2	3	1	2	8	147	5.4%
	33 FOX	2	2	2	0	6	275	2.2%
	32 FT WAINWRIGHT	18	203	5	8	234	7,860	3.0%
33..34	NORTH POLE (area)*	615	229	77	175	1096	1,671	65.6%
	34 SALCHA	41	17	13	15	86	354	24.3%
	33 TWO RIVERS	11	1	1	3	16	453	3.5%
	40 FALSE PASS	0	0	1	1	2	84	2.4%
	35 FORT GREELY	3	34	0	1	38	1,147	3.3%
	36 FORT YUKON	100	75	37	21	233	718	32.5%
	38 FORTUNA LEDGE	44	41	13	17	115		
	35 GAKONA	20	11	10		41	25	164.0%
	36 GALENA	16	10	5	8	39	829	4.7%
	38 GAMBELL	35	71	33	7	146	546	26.7%
	35 GLENNALLEN	32	24	13	16	85	451	18.8%
	38 GOLOVIN	20	4	6	3	33	146	22.6%
	39 GOODNEWS BAY	38	30	21	23	112	236	47.5%
	36 GRAYLING	29	34	10	17	90	203	44.3%
	36 GULKANA (area)*	1	6	2	1	10	103	9.7%
	5 GUSTAVUS	4	0	0	4	8	258	3.1%
	5 HAINES BOROUGH	110	73	39	31	253	2,212	11.4%
	34 HEALY	5	17	4	7	33	487	6.8%
	5 HOLLIS	0	0	1	1	2	111	1.8%
	36 HOLY CROSS	48	42	10	10	110	273	40.3%
	5 HOONAH	72	34	18	10	134	793	16.9%
	38 HOOPER BAY	306	176	39	39	560	890	62.9%

ALASKA PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PARTICIPATION

DIST	TOWN	Persons Receiving AFDC & Food Stamps	Persons Receiving Food Stamps Only	Persons Receiving Adult Public Assistance	Persons Receiving Medicaid Only	TOTAL Persons receiving assistance	TOTAL Community Population	Percent of Total Pop receiving assistance
36	HUGHES	6	13	5	3	27	66	40.9%
36	HUSLIA	18	33	10	5	66	224	29.5%
5	HYDABURG	54	19	17	14	104	405	25.7%
1	HYDER	12	6	2	0	20	99	20.2%
36	IGIUGIG	0	0	1	1	2	33	6.1%
36	ILLIAMNA	4	22	8	7	41	94	43.6%
40	IVANOFF BAY	0	3	0		3	35	8.6%
3..4	JUNEAU	1139	395	343	405	2282	29,251	7.8%
5	KAKE	41	47	16	14	118	725	16.3%
37	KAKTOVIK		0	2	1	3	224	1.3%
36	KALSKAG (LOWER)	82	48	22	11	163	299	54.5%
36	KALSKAG (UPPER)	15	30	11	8	64	173	37.0%
37	KALTAG	25	53	12	23	113	257	44.0%
6	KARLUK	14	0	3	3	20	71	28.2%
5	KASAAN	1	0	0	0	1	52	1.9%
39	KASIGLUK	138	106	25	25	294	459	64.1%
	KENAI BOROUGH	2,858	1,162	683	937	5,640	42,242	13.4%
9	HOPE	15	3	2	4	24	161	14.9%
7..9	KENAI	610	244	139	201	1194	6,535	18.3%
7	ANCHOR POINT	134	51	30	34	249	866	28.8%
7	CLAM GULCH	14	10	5	4	33	79	41.8%
8	COOPER LANDING	5	2	1	1	9	243	3.7%
6	ENGLISH BAY	7	4	2	6	19		
7	HOMER	269	127	97	133	626	3,937	15.9%
7	KASILOF	119	30	13	22	184	383	48.0%
8	MOOSE PASS	0	1	3	3	7	81	8.6%
9	NIKISKI	231	46	18	44	339	2,743	12.4%
9	NIKISHKA	0	0	0	0	0		
7	NINILCHIK	27	9	7	5	48	456	10.5%
6	PORT GRAHAM	6	1	4	4	15	166	9.0%
7	SELDOVIA	15	9	7	5	36	302	11.9%

ALASKA PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PARTICIPATION

DIST	TOWN	Persons Receiving AFDC & Food Stamps	Persons Receiving Food Stamps Only	Persons Receiving Adult Public Assistance	Persons Receiving Medicaid Only	TOTAL Persons receiving assistance	TOTAL Community Population	Percent of Total Pop receiving assistance
6	SEWARD	180	70	45	57	352	2,806	12.5%
7	SOLDOTNA	569	208	108	197	1082	3,652	29.6%
36	TYONEK	20	18	5	1	44	154	28.6%
5	WHALE PASS	6	6	0	0	12	75	16.0%
35	WHITTIER	15	8	4	1	28	279	10.0%
	KETCHIKAN BOROUGH	616	315	193	215	1,339	14,110	9.5%
1	KETCHIKAN	568	309	188	214	1279	8,478	15.1%
1	SAXMAN	39	5	3	0	47	379	12.4%
1	WARD COVE	9	1	2	1	13		
37	KIANA	74	74	16	19	183	401	45.6%
40	KING COVE	21	10	1	10	42	871	4.8%
40	KING SALMON	3	0	0	0	3	696	0.4%
39	KIPNUK	103	120	24	30	277	470	58.9%
37	KIVALINA	35	76	16	13	140	327	42.8%
5	KLAWOCK	51	29	9	11	100	758	13.2%
5	KLUKWAN	0	0	0	1	1	129	0.8%
37	KOBUK	19	11	1	2	33	110	30.0%
6	KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH	403	303	132	192	1,030	15,535	6.6%
6	KODIAK	317	214	102	158	791	7,229	10.9%
6	AKHIOK	9	13	3	3	28	81	34.6%
6	LARSEN BAY	21	14	3	7	45	149	30.2%
6	OLD HARBOR	36	15	7	6	64	298	21.5%
6	PORT LIONS	7	30	6	10	53	238	22.3%
6	OUZINKIE	13	17	11	8	49	216	22.7%
36	KOKHANOK	31	13	5	7	56	152	36.8%
40	KOLIGANEK	17	34	7	8	66	181	36.5%
39	KONGIGANAK	57	62	12	17	148	294	50.3%
38	KOTLIK	126	89	17	42	274	503	54.5%
37	KOTZEBUE	176	159	55	57	447	3,075	14.5%
38	KOYUK	70	37	17	11	135	277	48.7%
36	KOYUKUK	7	1	7	9	24	127	18.9%

ALASKA PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PARTICIPATION

DIST	TOWN	Persons Receiving AFDC & Food Stamps	Persons Receiving Food Stamps Only	Persons Receiving Adult Public Assistance	Persons Receiving Medicaid Only	TOTAL Persons receiving assistance	TOTAL Community Population	Percent of Total Pop receiving assistance
39	KWETHLUK	111	125	54	34	324	559	58.0%
39	KWIGILLINGOK	35	42	23	14	114	278	41.0%
40	LEVELOCK	10	8	7	6	31	105	29.5%
36	LIME VILLAGE	6	3	6	1	16	42	38.1%
36	LIVENGOOD	3	1	2	0	6		
36	MANLEY HOT SPRINGS	19	6	3	3	31	96	32.3%
39	MANOKOTAK	71	50	8	20	149	404	36.9%
	MAT-SU BOROUGH	3,910	1,247	507	535	6,199	41,797	14.8%
28	BIG LAKE	288	85	18	20	411	1,477	27.8%
28	HOUSTON	101	34	11	6	152	815	18.7%
26..28	PALMER	1022	342	179	194	1737	3,039	57.2%
28	SKWENTNA	37	13	0	3	53	85	62.4%
35	SUTTON	60	16	10	7	93	308	30.2%
28	TALKEETNA	81	28	11	10	130	250	52.0%
28	TRAPPERS CREEK	38	29	3	4	74	296	25.0%
27..28	WASILLA (area)*	2145	636	263	281	3325	4,124	80.6%
28	WILLOW (area)*	138	64	12	10	224	285	78.6%
36	MCGRATH	20	3	6	10	39	531	7.3%
38	MEKORYUK	24	40	17	6	87	206	42.2%
36	MENTASTA LAKE	29	6	2	3	40	96	41.7%
5	METLAKATLA	193	41	21	34	289	1,564	18.5%
2	MEYERSCHUCK	0	5	0	1	6	37	16.2%
36	MINTO	42	36	26	6	110	218	50.5%
38	MT VILLAGE	167	105	31	38	341	727	46.9%
40	NAKNEK	11	0	2	5	18	575	3.1%
39	NAPAKIAK	69	44	28	14	155	323	48.0%
39	NAPASKIAK	53	73	21	21	168	362	46.4%
34	NENANA	77	40	21	18	156	504	31.0%
40	NEW STUYAHOK	83	23	16	8	130	396	32.8%
36	NEWHALEN	6	0	0	0	6	161	3.7%
38	NEWTOK	55	84	9	20	168	213	78.9%

ALASKA PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PARTICIPATION

DIST	TOWN	Persons Receiving AFDC & Food Stamps	Persons Receiving Food Stamps Only	Persons Receiving Adult Public Assistance	Persons Receiving Medicaid Only	TOTAL Persons receiving assistance	TOTAL Community Population	Percent of Total Pop receiving assistance
38	NIGHTMUTE	38	16	10	4	68	178	38.2%
36	NIKOLAI	11	10	6	6	33	107	30.8%
40	NIKOLSKI	4	0	5	1	10	35	28.6%
37	NOATAK	36	42	13	5	96	333	28.8%
38	NOME	124	130	78	32	364	4,559	8.0%
36	NONDALTON	72	13	14	3	102	212	48.1%
37	NOORVIK	95	105	14	20	234	520	45.0%
36	NORTHWAY	48	25	20	10	103	324	31.8%
37	NUIQSUT	8	0	1	6	15	391	3.8%
36	NULATO	5	57	16	26	130	364	35.7%
39	NUNAPITCHUK	88	88	21	20	217	475	45.7%
39	OSCARVILLE	0	3	3	0	6	57	10.5%
40	PEDRO BAY	9	4	0	3	16	42	38.1%
5	PELICAN	7	0	0	0	7	265	2.6%
40	PERRYVILLE	11	2	1	1	15	108	13.9%
2	PETERSBURG	106	34	18	50	208	3,680	5.7%
40	PILOT POINT	5	5	2	4	16	97	16.5%
38	PILOT STATION	93	137	25	51	306	470	65.1%
38	PITKA'S POINT	14	8	6	3	31	135	23.0%
39	PLATINUM	0	2	2	3	7	54	13.0%
5	POINT BAKER	2	5	3	2	15	39	38.5%
37	POINT HOPE	12	6	14	4	36	680	5.3%
37	POINT LAY	0	0	2	3	5	139	3.6%
5	PORT ALEXANDER	7	3	1	2	13	119	10.9%
40	PORT HEIDEN	10	7	4	3	24	126	19.0%
5	PORT PROTECTION	0	2	0	0	2	62	3.2%
39	QUINHAGAK	96	46	37	20	199	501	39.7%
36	RAMPART	0	17	2	8	27	68	39.7%
36	RED DEVIL	5	4	1	1	11	53	20.8%
36	RUBY	33	25	6	10	74	207	35.7%
38	RUSSIAN MISSION	76	41	20	18	155	266	58.3%

ALASKA PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PARTICIPATION

DIST	TOWN	Persons Receiving AFDC & Food Stamps	Persons Receiving Food Stamps Only	Persons Receiving Adult Public Assistance	Persons Receiving Medicaid Only	TOTAL Persons receiving assistance	TOTAL Community Population	Percent of Total Pop receiving assistance
40	SAND POINT	4	3	2	8	17	1,073	1.6%
38	SAVOONGA	52	141	22	21	236	545	43.3%
38	SCAMMON BAY	105	54	17	14	190	360	52.8%
37	SELAWIK	152	116	29	29	326	597	54.6%
36	SHAGELUK	46	23	8	12	89	144	61.8%
38	SHAKTOOLIK	4	10	9	2	25	212	11.8%
38	SHELDON POINT	29	22	3	14	68	103	66.0%
37	SHISHMAREF	42	105	23	29	199	466	42.7%
37	SHUNGNAK	38	25	8	14	85	224	37.9%
2	SITKA	265	112	97	86	560	8,815	6.4%
5	SKAGWAY	9	0	3	11	23	735	3.1%
35	SLANA	30	22	7	0	59	63	93.7%
36	SLEETMUTE	30	27	8	5	70	106	66.0%
40	SOUTH NAKNEK	3	3	0	1	7	136	5.1%
38	ST MARYS	60	52	21	28	161	477	33.8%
38	ST MICHAEL	81	49	12	16	158	324	48.8%
40	ST PAUL ISLAND	23	8	7	3	41	771	5.3%
38	STEBBINS	109	106	23	25	263	442	59.5%
8	STERLING	122	25	15	18	180	3,802	4.7%
36	STEVENS VILLAGE	5	9	8	5	27	102	26.5%
36	STONY RIVER	2	10	2	2	16	51	31.4%
40	ST. GEORGE	3	0	1	2	6	287	2.1%
36	TAKOTNA	0	4	2	5	11	38	28.9%
36	TANACROSS	17	1	11	1	30	106	28.3%
36	TANANA	22	38	20	17	97	407	23.8%
35	TATITLEK	8	7	1	3	19	119	16.0%
37	TELLER	18	27	17	4	66	254	26.0%
5	TENAKIEE	1	3	4	1	9	106	8.5%
36	TETLIN	28	26	16	5	75	87	86.2%
5	THORNE BAY	35	19	6	4	64	637	10.0%
39	TOGIAK	107	33	42	28	210	738	28.5%

ALASKA PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PARTICIPATION

DIST	TOWN	Persons Receiving AFDC & Food Stamps	Persons Receiving Food Stamps Only	Persons Receiving Adult Public Assistance	Persons Receiving Medicaid Only	TOTAL Persons receiving assistance	TOTAL Community Population	Percent of Total Pop receiving assistance
35	TOK	97	50	5	18	170	935	18.2%
38	TOOKSOOK BAY	60	90	20	37	207	449	46.1%
36	TULUKSAK	91	81	22	22	216	333	64.9%
39	TUNTUTULIAK	104	54	20	15	193	300	64.3%
38	TUNUNAK	81	41	21	21	164	371	44.2%
39	TWIN HILLS	2	0	4	0	6	66	9.1%
38	UNALAKLEFT	47	41	17	10	115	732	15.7%
40	UNALASKA	6	4	10	2	22	3,825	0.6%
35	VALDEZ	99	39	23	77	238	4,360	5.5%
36	VENETIE	59	38	22	11	130	182	71.4%
37	WAINWRIGHT	5	28	17	3	53	536	9.9%
37	WALES	3	25	8	7	43	147	29.3%
38	WHITE MOUNTAIN	15	15	9	7	46	182	25.3%
36	WISEMAN	1	1	0	3	5	33	15.2%
2	WRANGELL	105	48	48	45	246	2,539	9.7%
5	YAKUTAT	21	0	17	10	48	729	6.6%

source of info: Dept of H&SS, Dept of C&RA, Div of Elections

*some communities, particularly on the road system, serve as area hubs;

% community participation may appear larger as a result of clients from out of town

JUNEAU EMPIRE

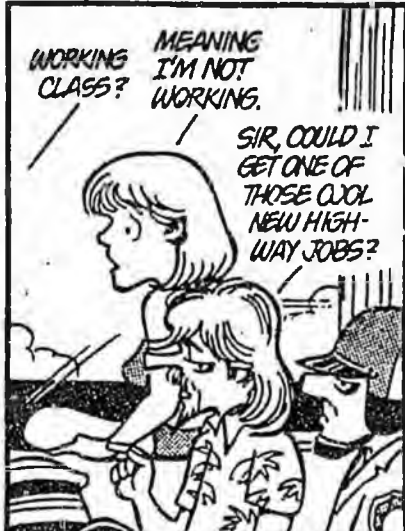
NEWSPAPER
except holidays, by Fourth
Channel Dr., Juneau, Alaska
Juneau Alaska USPS 504-400
488 37-30
508 37-48

Represented for national advertising by Paper, 31816 1st Ave
South, #124 Federal Way, Washington, 98003 Phone (206) 848-8181
HOURS DELIVERY RATES
(Subject to 4% sales tax)
One Month \$10.50
MAIL SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(Payable in advance only)
2nd Class U.S. only
3 Months \$44.00
First class (Sunday thru Friday) \$37.00 1 month
First class Sunday only \$14.00 1 month
VISA and MasterCard accepted

BY GARRY TRUDEAU



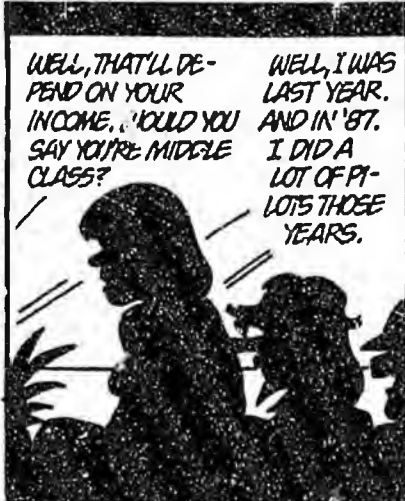
SOME FEARED
MADE THE UP-
S, AND IN '90,
AND MADE THE
"NOW I'M



WORKING
CLASS?
MEANING
I'M NOT
WORKING.
SIR, COULD I
GET ONE OF
THOSE COOL
NEW HIGH-
WAY JOBS?



IDENT, HOW
THE AVERAGE
SES? HOW WILL
EU PROGRAM
AFFECT HER?



WELL, THAT'LL DE-
PEND ON YOUR
INCOME. WOULD YOU
SAY YOU'RE MIDDLE
CLASS?
WELL, I WAS
LAST YEAR.
AND IN '87,
I DID A
LOT OF PI-
LOTS THOSE
YEARS.

to count the cars.
Alaska is a state of immensities

LETTERS

Eaglecrest deserves support throughout the long winter

Dear editor:
Just a simple appeal to all the skiers in the community to remember your ski area and continue to get up there and support it.

After a tremendous start this year with lots of fresh snow, lots of skiers and a full parking lot every weekend, interest seems to have dropped off. A lot of us hard-core can't quite figure out where everybody is hiding, especially with the nice, clear weather.

OK, so all the snow down here in town is bulletproof, but the grooming machines have been working all the main runs every night and the 2 to 3 inches of loose snow have been excellent and easy to ski. The sun's getting higher in the sky, the two cross-country tracks have been kept in excellent shape all winter with more and more people using them, and now the best part of the ski season approaches.

Eaglecrest, unlike most other ski areas throughout the world, depends almost entirely on the purchase of lift tickets to pay its bills. Each skier, regardless of age, sex, ski length, race, marital status, political persuasion, hair length, I.Q., skiing ability, economic status, etc., should become an ambassador for Eaglecrest.

If you have a pair of skis not being used, especially if they are youth skis, let's get them out there and on some kid for the rest of the season.

If you've got any room in your vehicle on the way up, call around

School in Sitka and isolated programs in art, math, critical think-

and get those less ambitious folks up there. They'll thank you for it. As everybody knows, even a crummy day of skiing is much better than a good day of doing almost anything else.

Anyway, do what you can for your 'ole ski area. Most of us feel like we're the luckiest people alive to live in this great state, this fine town and to have the excellent facility that we have in Eaglecrest for our various winter recreational activities. With that comes the responsibility of all skiers to continue to support Eaglecrest with your pocketbooks and your presence, even if the conditions aren't perfect every day.

This season can still be our biggest and best. See you up there.

**Pat Harmon, past president
Juneau Bomber Club**

Family asks legislators not to cut welfare payments

Dear editor:
To the House Finance Committee: Please think twice about taking more money from my step-kid's welfare. These AFDC grants they are entitled to are already cut each month because I am unemployed and the state welfare takes money from my unemployment benefits.

Out of the \$720 I receive each month, \$200 gets taken out to pay off an old AFDC debt. The \$200 we never see is counted each month as income on my wife's AFDC grant. So the welfare takes dollar for dollar from her kids this month.

They, or we as a family of five, receive \$130 in food stamps, or about \$32 a week to try to spend on food. And a \$170 check to pay \$415 rent. My unemployment insurance

serve no one in the long term.
Many policies in many arenas,

is \$520.
I am fighting the state to pay child support. Yes, that's right. I can't pay child support. The state takes it from my kids. \$426 is my support order that was entered on default by the same judge who put me in jail for two years a month earlier. I strongly believe in child support payments. The welfare is taking furds and food away from my two new step-kids. What more do you guys want?

Welfare is to help people in need and give them a second chance, something my new family isn't getting. So wake up, you guys. You try to live off \$35 a week with your families and growing kids, if you have any. We're a family of five people, taxpayers also. We will remember you at election time.

**Charles Wheaton
Juneau**

'Soapbox tactics' hurt Juneau's economic growth

Dear editor:
Regarding the letter from Jeff Gness appearing in the Empire Feb. 24, I offer: Could not government, whether federal, state or local, be considered an industry that is influenced by forces outside the community and even the state? Are they not run primarily on money and lobbies from major sources from outside?

Ore and metals are a natural resource as oil is. Are not our state and local governments most dependent upon oil, an indeterminate resource for operating, managing and planning their "long-term financial security and the communities stake and future"?

As to the Kensington and Alaska Juneau permitting process, how can anyone relate the Greens

university's B
the past four

Creek operation or Alaska- the Greens C are selling their price, which cover operati. Kensington a projects will products at a p thus they have er operating e solvent.

Yes, I believe neau's civil a to see the light tunnel and as trum of soci tions with the outlook in min company these

Knowing th governments c ly on oil reve especially with moil, and th heavily taxed to look at all v ble for a sour income?

In conclusio ing the Kens jects, we need finding other local income. of Juneau, ope currently rest for developm ber sales and censing plan choices.

There are r in our commu displaced in t tion, mining a dustries due factors, but have remaine of soapbox ta

**Melody Fr
Juneau**

karen perdue & associates

Testimony in Opposition to SB 101

Thank you for the opportunity to present written testimony in opposition to SB 101. I oppose the bill for the following reasons.

This is the most sweeping set of cuts to public assistance ever considered by the Alaska Legislature.

Throughout the years there have been numerous proposals to eliminate certain aspects of the benefits for public assistance recipients. Most commonly bills have proposed suspension of the COLA adjustment. This bill, however, authorizes seven statutory changes-- virtually everything the state can legally do to reduce benefits:

The impact of each cut can be postulated, although the combined impact of the cuts, both on the economy and the daily lives of the 44, 321 Alaskans receiving public assistance, cannot be known. For instance, the bill proposes to cut benefits to the poor elderly, blind and disabled in three major ways-- the COLA elimination, the rateable reduction and the interim assistance payback. What is the combined impact of these provisions? No substantive testimony has been heard on this subject.

If this bill passes, the cut to the AFDC benefit will likely be the largest AFDC cut enacted in this country in recent memory.

In 1992, six states enacted reductions to their AFDC payments. But no state has enacted a benefit cut as large as the one contained in this bill, according to the National Center on Law and Social Policy. Seven or eight states increased benefits or improved their program.

In a number of states, a great deal of activity resulted in maintenance of the status quo. In New Mexico, an AFDC increase was approved by the Legislature but vetoed by the Governor. In Iowa, a supplemental appropriation maintained grant levels which otherwise would have been cut. In Nebraska, proposals to increase and decrease benefits were considered and rejected.

The economic impact on the North Star Borough will be substantial.

The bill would cut 3.6 million dollars out of the pockets of the poor in the Fairbanks North Star Borough alone. One thing we do know is that public assistance payments are 100% disposable income. The impact on retail establishments and grocery stores is likely to be substantial.

The philosophy and purpose of the APA and AFDC program are very different, despite the fact they are being treated as virtually the same in HB 67.

This bill encourages the idea that the AFDC program and the APA program have the same purpose. They do not.

Lumping them together without understanding the differences is like assuming that coal and oil and gas taxation policy should be the same because these are all non-renewable energy sources.

The major purpose of the AFDC program is to meet the basic needs of 22,000 poor children while their parents get back on their feet and into the job market. Alaska statistics bear out the fact that reforms in recent years and in the future will be tied to eliminating the economic disincentives built into the program for not working (ie accumulation of some assets, or transitional health benefits) and to making training, education or work the immediate goal of those on assistance.

The 9,664 poor elderly, blind and disabled individuals on Adult Public Assistance have limited prospects for work. Disabled persons who qualify for the program have to prove they have limited ability for gainful employment. Disabilities range from severe physical limitations to chronic mental illness.

The APA payments are meant to foster independence- to provide a basic needs allowance for persons to live in the community. The alternative for many persons on APA to living in the community is to live in costly institutional settings like nursing homes or ICF-MR's. These options cost from \$6,000 to \$10,000 per month today in Alaska. The state, through the Medicaid program or the Pioneer Home program, would pay to the tab for this institutional care for this population.

Over 1000 persons who live in institutions or community-based programs use their APA payment to pay for the cost of their care.

Virtually every adult with a disability who lives in a community program, and people who live in institutions who are Medicaid eligible use their APA payment to pay their way in the program. Each month their APA check is used to offset program costs, minus a \$75.00 personal needs allowance which the client is allowed to keep.

The programs who rely on these payments include :

- Community Developmental Disability Programs
- Community Programs for the Chronically Mentally Ill
- Adult Foster Care
- Adult Residential Care
- Harborview
- Hope Cottages
- Nursing Homes

Alaska has been a leader in providing community-based living options for adults with disabilities and mental illness. Organizations like Hope Cottages, Southcentral Counseling Fairbanks Resource Agency, and Reach provide choices of apartments and group home living arrangements.

Similarly, Governor Hickel's initiative Project Choice counts on a sizeable contribution from the client.

Cuts in payments to these individuals really means a cut to the community-based program budget.

Neither this bill or other Department policy do little to provide incentives or mandates to people who can work. Instead, it imposes across the board cuts on everyone including those with little hope of working.

This bill does not distinguish between people who have limited chance to work and those who should/ could be in the job market today. For instance, cuts are proposed for single AFDC parents, regardless of the age of their child. Thirty three percent of AFDC parents have children under three. In the same vein, the Governor proposes to make drastic cuts to people who have no ability to work at all- the 10,000 elderly, blind and disabled.

One parent of a two parent AFDC family should be in the workforce.

Alaska was federally mandated to add the unemployed parent or two parent family to the AFDC program in October of 1991. This law change has accounted for over half of the AFDC caseload increases experienced over the last two years.

There is ample justification for setting different work and payment policies for families where there are two able-bodied parents as opposed to single parent households, especially households with young children.

There are good examples from other states of policies which require the second parent to work or perform public service. Some local governments in Alaska are also taking that stance. Experience has shown that work requirements aimed at one parent of a UP family tend to shorten the length of stay on the caseload.

Why hasn't the Governor focused his energy on getting people back to work rather than cutting benefits to our very poorest citizens, a great number of which have no ability to work?

We should focus our efforts on equitable ways to reduce the caseload because it will save far more money for the state, even in the short run.

Most of the focus of national efforts has been on the reduction of the caseload rather than on reduction of the payment. One good reason for this is that far more money can be saved by, for instance, getting 10 percent of recipients off the caseload than by cutting benefits by ten percent. States have hotly debated learnfare, workfare, limitations on family size and more restrictive rules for unemployed parents. While these proposals have gained national media attention, relatively few of them passed last year.

Nevertheless, states are beginning to refine their proposals, apply for federal waivers and find true ways of reforming welfare. Alaska should do the same.

In summary, SB 101 does way too much way too fast. It will likely harm our very poorest citizens, some of whom have absolutely no ability to make up the cuts to their monthly checks. This across the board cutting doesn't take into account very real differences in the lives of the over 44,000 Alaskans effected.

Finally, the bill and other current state efforts do very little to attack the real problem- the way to get some AFDC families, particularly two parent families and families with older children back into the workforce.

Karen Pedue

We urge you to vote NO on House Bill 67 + Senate Bill 101. It is important to us that monthly payments to AFDC families not be reduced. Even at current rates, families are struggling to get by.

1.) Dianna Druley T-H Head Start + Juneau

2.) Lillian Jim JH Oregon Headstart - Oregon, AK

3.) Bonnie Kittredge Anchorage

4.) Linda Schrack Ketchikan Head start

5.) Leoni Curbow Juneau, AK

6.) Demayne Curbow Juneau, AK

7.) Linda Carroll Juneau, AK

8.) Helen Watters Juneau

9.) Donna M. Enright - Metlakatla

10.) I believe in... [unclear]

11.) Anna Smith [unclear]

12.) Linda [unclear]

13.) Linda K. Rasmussen Juneau, AK

14.) Cathy Swan - Juneau

15.) Karen Price - Juneau

16.) Arni N. Fishby - Hydaburg

17.) Elizabeth M. Sava

18.) [unclear]

19.) Linda Heidy - Craig

20.) [unclear]

21.) Sue Oshaus

22.) Carolyn Tanner Craig

23.) James & Helen June Head Start - Home based visitor

24.) Evelyn Myers Tlingit & Haida child care center

25. Alice Olsen T & H Headstart Home Visitor.

26. Lena Street Headstart [unclear]

27. [unclear]

28. Caroline Horn - Yakutat

Participants of the Head Start Family Wellness Workshop in Juneau; March 10, 1993

ALASKA PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PARTICIPATION

3/11/93

DIST TOWN	Persons Receiving AFDC & Food Stamps	Persons Receiving Food Stamps Only	Persons Receiving Adult Public Assistance	Persons Receiving Medical Only	TOTAL Persons receiving assistance	TOTAL Community Population	Percent of Total Pop receiving assistance	Unemploy Rate 1990 Census	EST. TOTAL FY 94 CUTS TO AFDC/APA FROM FULL FORMULA (HB 67 & SB 101)
1. Unduplicated Person Count by Community for OCTOBER 1992									
2. AFDC= Aid to Families with Dependent Children									
3. Adult Public Assistance = elderly, disabled, & blind									
4. Reduction estimates based on average cut per case and expected caseload growth									
39 AKIACHAK	58	73	36	20	187	481	38.9%	12.7%	\$43,624
39 AKIAK	40	72	15	14	141	287	49.1%	16.0%	\$21,768
40 AKUTAN	0	0	3	2	5	487	1.0%	0.4%	\$1,694
38 ALAKANUK	150	94	33	45	322	559	57.6%	26.8%	\$73,057
39 ALEKNAGIK	0	1	4	0	5	200	2.5%	14.3%	\$2,526
28 ALEXANDER CREEK	9	0	0	1	10	40	25.0%		\$3,411
36 ALLAKAKET (& ALATNA)	10	45	13	11	79	203	38.9%	69.4%	\$12,950
37 AMBLER	67	32	12	10	121	301	40.2%	39.3%	\$27,846
37 ANAKTUVUK PASS	2	0	2	10	14	246	5.7%		\$1,557
9..25 ANCHORAGE	13,175	3953	3,295	2738	23161	240,258	9.6%	7.0%	\$7,223,597
9..25 EAGLE RIVER	402	102	81	91	676				\$211,675
34 ANDERSON	9	10	0	1	20	649	3.1%	11.5%	\$4,009
3 ANGOON	53	25	17	11	106	705	15.0%	35.1%	\$26,739
36 ANIAK	65	35	18	15	133	529	25.1%	9.7%	\$32,667
36 ANVIK	12	11	4	4	31	104	29.8%	13.6%	\$6,939
36 ARCTIC VILLAGE	23	19	8	3	53	96	55.2%	12.5%	\$15,420
40 ATKA	5	3	4	1	13	87	14.9%	25.7%	\$4,759
37 ATQASUK	3	0	1	2	6	217	2.8%	29.7%	\$2,255
39 ATMAUTLUAK	79	46	17	9	151	267	56.6%	25.3%	\$37,897
37 BARROW	62	25	34	61	182	3,702	4.9%	11.5%	\$46,953
36 BEAVER	17	6	5	5	33	103	32.0%	22.6%	\$8,803
39 BETHEL	287	195	118	52	652	4,868	13.4%	9.0%	\$182,595
36 BETTLES (& EVANSVILLE)	0	0	1	0	1	66	1.5%		\$631
28 BIRCH CREEK	10	1	1	5	17	42	40.5%		\$4,692
37 BREVIG MISSION	46	41	15	10	112	234	47.9%	35.3%	\$19,443
37 BUCKLAND	43	91	9	17	160	340	47.1%	12.2%	\$17,886
28 CANTWELL	0	3	2	0	5	147	3.4%	34.5%	\$1,263
36 CHALKYITSIK	25	21	4	3	53	90	58.9%	31.3%	\$9,339
39 CHEFORNAK	49	60	26	19	154	330	46.7%	6.2%	\$28,793

source of info: Dept of H&SS, Dept of C&RA, Div of Elections, Dept of Labor

**some communities, particularly on the road system, serve as area hubs (catchment areas); % community participation may appear larger as a result of clients from out of town
Communities in italics are listed under borough totals

ALASKA PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PARTICIPATION

3/11/93

DIST TOWN	Persons Receiving AFDC & Food Stamps	Persons Receiving Food Stamps Only	Persons Receiving Adult Public Assistance	Persons Receiving Medicaid Only	TOTAL Persons receiving assistance	TOTAL Community Population	Percent of Total Pop receiving assistance	Unemployment Rate 1990 Census	EST. TOTAL FY 94 CUTS TO AFDC/APA FROM FULL FORMULA (HB 67 & SB 101)
35 CHENEGA	0	4		5	9	94	9.6%	14.3%	\$0
38 CHEVAK	124	165	26	68	387	619	62.5%	17.8%	\$59,631
35 CHICKALOON	17	7	0	0	24	145	16.6%	26.7%	\$5,745
36 CHICKEN	0	0	1	0	1				\$631
40 CHIGNIK	9	0	3	2	14	177	7.9%	4.2%	\$5,570
40 CHIGNIK LAKE	14	9	2	4	29	133	21.8%	15.2%	\$6,716
CHINIAK	1	4	0	0	5	69	7.2%	5.1%	\$258
36 CHISTOCHINA	0	2	2		4	60	6.7%	52.0%	\$1,263
36 CHITNA	9	5	4		18	49	36.7%	33.3%	\$5,838
36 CHUATHBALUK	14	22	4	7	47	129	36.4%	8.6%	\$6,914
36 CIRCLE	42	12	4	5	63	73	86.3%	36.7%	\$18,461
39 CLARK'S POINT	0	3	0	2	5	58	8.6%	18.5%	\$0
34 CLEAR	4	2	0	0	6				\$329
5 COFFMAN COVE	4	1	0	1	6	198	3.0%	14.7%	\$472
35 COPPER CENTER	95	39	28	7	169	449	37.6%	26.6%	\$57,154
35 CORDOVA	65	24	31	25	145	2,504	5.8%	3.1%	\$43,819
5 CRAIG	89	32	10	22	153	1,637	9.3%	8.4%	\$39,600
36 CROOKED CREEK	36	18	8	7	69	106	65.1%	27.3%	\$16,730
37 DEERING	22	39	2	5	68	158	43.0%		\$6,198
35 DELTA JUNCTION	155	59	44	46	304	736	41.3%	8.6%	\$83,869
39 DILLINGHAM	73	41	32	32	178	2,110	8.4%	6.7%	\$49,918
37 DIOMEDE	20	12	1	16	49	180	27.2%		\$5,366
35 DOT LAKE	8	6	8	1	23	70	32.9%	13.6%	\$10,237
24 EAGLE	6	11	7	6	30	161	18.6%	32.5%	\$6,260
5 EDNA BAY	1	0	0	1	2	86	2.3%	25.0%	\$1,763
39 EEK	46	57	20	11	134	284	47.2%	23.9%	\$24,141
40 EGECK	0	0	2		2	122	1.6%	24.3%	\$1,263
40 EKWOK	22	23	8	6	59	78	75.6%	23.5%	\$12,475
5 ELFIN COVE	0	0	1	0	1	57	1.8%		\$631
38 ELIM	34	33	11	7	85	267	31.8%	30.0%	\$20,292
38 EMMONAK	134	121	37	52	344	692	49.7%	34.6%	\$64,963
29..34 FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH	3563	1465	894	889	6811	79,730	8.5%	10.2%	\$1,971,614
34 EILESON AFB	7	38	1	6	52	5,251	1.0%	13.0%	\$3,346
29..31 FAIRBANKS	2867	972	794	680	5313	32,156	16.5%	11.6%	\$1,641,080

source of info: Dept of H&SS, Dept of C&RA, Div of Elections, Dept of Labor

**some communities, particularly on the road system, serve as area hubs (catchment areas); % community participation may appear larger as a result of clients from out of town
 Communities in italics are listed under borough totals

ALASKA PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PARTICIPATION

3/11/93

DIST	TOWN	Persons Receiving AFDC & Food Stamps	Persons Receiving Food Stamps Only	Persons Receiving Adult Public Assistance	Persons Receiving Medicaid Only	TOTAL Persons receiving assistance	TOTAL Community Population	Percent of Total Pop receiving assistance	Unemploy Rate 1990 Census	EST. TOTAL FY 94 CUTS TO AFDC/APA FROM FULL FORMULA (HB 67 & SB 101)
29	ESTER	2	3	1	2	8	147	5.4%	11.5%	\$1,752
33	FOX	2	2	2	0	6	275	2.2%	18.0%	\$2,383
32	FT WAINWRIGHT	18	203	5	8	234	7,860	3.0%		\$9,328
33..34	NORTH POLE (area)**	615	229	77	175	1096	1,671	65.6%	10.2%	\$289,420
34	SALCHA	41	17	13	15	86	354	24.3%	14.5%	\$23,673
33	TWO RIVERS	11	1	1	3	16	453	3.5%	10.5%	\$4,556
40	FALSE PASS	0	0	1	1	2	84	2.4%		\$631
35	FORT GREELY	3	34	0	1	38	1,147	3.3%	14.4%	\$1,579
36	FORT YUKON	100	75	37	21	233	718	32.5%	27.4%	\$59,966
38	FORTUNA LEDGE	44	41	13	17	115				\$23,284
35	GAKONA (AREA)**	20	11	10		41				\$13,877
36	GALENA	16	10	5	8	39	829	4.7%	9.2%	\$8,560
38	GAMBELL	35	71	33	7	146	546	26.7%	16.8%	\$35,790
35	GLENNALLEN	32	24	13	16	85	451	18.8%	4.4%	\$16,267
38	GOLOVIN	20	4	6	3	33	146	22.6%	15.3%	\$9,235
39	GOODNEWS BAY	38	30	21	23	112	236	47.5%	3.1%	\$22,686
36	GRAYLING	29	34	10	17	90	203	44.3%	29.6%	\$18,297
36	GULKANA	1	6	2	1	10	103	9.7%	27.3%	\$1,356
5	GUSTAVUS	4	0	0	4	8	258	3.1%	4.6%	\$1,415
5	HAINES BOROUGH	110	73	39	31	253	2,212	11.4%	7.8%	\$68,242
34	HEALY	5	17	4	7	33	487	6.8%	3.9%	\$4,052
5	HOLLIS	0	0	1	1	2	111	1.8%	8.3%	\$631
36	HOLY CROSS	43	42	10	10	110	273	40.3%	38.6%	\$22,327
5	HOONAH	72	34	18	10	134	793	16.9%	14.9%	\$34,882
38	HOOPER BAY	306	176	39	39	560	890	62.9%	41.7%	\$129,542
36	HUGHES	6	13	5	3	27	66	40.9%	15.4%	\$4,319
36	HUSLIA	18	33	10	5	66	224	29.5%	38.5%	\$15,534
5	HYDABURG	54	19	17	14	104	405	25.7%	21.8%	\$21,536
1	HYDER	12	6	2	0	20	99	20.2%	22.7%	\$4,193
36	IGUGIG	0	0	1	1	2	33	6.1%		\$631
36	ILLIAMNA	4	22	8	7	41	94	43.6%		\$7,183
40	IVANOFF BAY	0	3	0		3	35	8.6%		\$0
3..4	JUNEAU	1139	395	343	405	2282	29,251	7.8%	4.8%	\$628,853
5	KAKE	41	47	16	14	118	725	16.3%	10.9%	\$29,426

source of info: Dept of H&SS, Dept of C&RA, Div of Elections, Dept of Labor

**some communities, particularly on the road system, serve as area hubs (catchment areas); % community participation may appear larger as a result of clients from out of town
Communities in italics are listed under borough totals

ALASKA PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PARTICIPATION

3/11/93

DIST	TOWN	Persons Receiving AFDC & Food Stamps	Persons Receiving Food Stamps Only	Persons Receiving Adult Public Assistance	Persons Receiving Medicaid Only	TOTAL Persons receiving assistance	TOTAL Community Population	Percent of Total Pop receiving assistance	Unemploy Rate 1990 Census	EST. TOTAL FY 94 CUTS TO AFDC/APA FROM FULL FORMULA (HB 67 & SB 101)
37	KAKTOVIK		0	2	1	3	224	1.3%	30.7%	\$1,263
36	KALSKAG (LOWER)	82	48	22	11	163	299	54.5%		\$45,980
36	KALSKAG (UPPER)	15	30	11	8	54	173	37.0%		\$15,568
37	KALTAG	25	53	12	23	113	257	44.0%	24.1%	\$16,687
6	KARLUK	14	0	3	3	20	71	28.2%	9.1%	\$4,431
5	KASAAN	1	0	0	0	1	52	1.9%	64.5%	\$932
39	KASIGLUK	138	106	25	25	294	459	64.1%	34.8%	\$52,546
	KENAI BOROUGH	2,858	1,162	683	937	5,640	42,242	13.4%	10.3%	\$1,044,596
9	HOPE	15	3	2	4	24	161	14.9%	38.4%	\$5,710
7..9	KENAI	610	244	139	201	1194	6,535	18.3%	12.1%	\$338,328
7	ANCHOR POINT	134	51	30	34	249	866	28.8%	17.5%	\$64,186
7	CLAM GULCH	14	10	5	4	33	79	41.8%		\$8,206
8	COOPER LANDING	5	2	1	1	9	243	3.7%		\$2,963
6	ENGLISH BAY	7	4	2	6	19				\$3,053
7	HOMER	269	127	97	133	626	3,937	15.9%	7.9%	\$159,842
7	KASILOF	119	30	13	22	184	383	48.0%	18.4%	\$43,132
8	MOOSE PASS	0	1	3	3	7	81	8.6%	25.8%	\$1,894
9	NIKISKI	231	46	18	44	339	2,743	12.4%	14.5%	\$94,287
9	NIKISHKA	0	0	0	0	0				\$0
7	NIMLCHIK	27	9	7	5	48	456	10.5%	24.0%	\$10,941
6	PORT GRAHAM	6	1	4	4	15	166	9.0%	38.8%	\$5,001
7	SELDOVIA	15	9	7	5	36	302	11.9%	11.8%	\$9,396
6	SEWARD	180	70	45	57	352	2,806	12.5%	9.2%	\$89,390
7	SOLDOTNA	569	208	108	197	1082	3,652	29.6%	8.7%	\$292,602
36	TYONEK	20	18	5	1	44	154	28.6%	37.7%	\$8,360
5	WHALE PASS	6	6	0	0	12	75	16.0%	35.7%	\$2,415
35	WHITTIER	15	8	4	1	28	279	10.0%	8.0%	\$7,418
	KETCHIKAN BOROUGH	616	315	193	215	1,339	14,110	9.5%	7.2%	\$374,477
1	KETCHIKAN	568	309	188	214	1279	8,478	15.1%	8.6%	\$358,481
1	SAXMAN	39	5	3	0	47	379	12.4%	25.5%	\$11,042
1	WARD COVE	9	1	2	1	13				\$4,955
37	KIANA	74	74	16	19	183	401	45.6%	27.4%	\$30,190
40	KING COVE	21	10	1	10	42	871	4.8%	1.8%	\$9,069
40	KING SALMON	3	0	0	0	3	696	0.4%		\$1,329

source of info: Dept of H&SS, Dept of C&RA, Div of Elections, Dept of Labor

**some communities, particularly on the road system, serve as area hubs (catchment areas); % community participation may appear larger as a result of clients from out of town
 Communities in italics are listed under borough totals

ALASKA PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PARTICIPATION

3/11/93

DIST	TOWN	Persons Receiving AFDC & Food Stamps	Persons Receiving Food Stamps Only	Persons Receiving Adult Public Assistance	Persons Receiving Medicaid Only	TOTAL Persons receiving assistance	TOTAL Community Population	Percent of Total Pop receiving assistance	Unemploy Rate 1990 Census	EST. TOTAL FY 94 CUTS TO AFDC/APA FROM FULL FORMULA (HB 67 & SB 101)
39	KIPNUK	103	120	24	30	277	470	58.9%	5.8%	\$47,058
37	KIVALINA	35	76	16	13	140	327	42.8%	55.6%	\$23,494
5	KLAWOCK	51	29	9	11	100	758	13.2%	17.3%	\$20,952
5	KLUKWAN	0	0	0	1	1	129	0.8%	60.4%	\$0
37	KOBUK	19	11	1	2	33	110	30.0%	35.0%	\$4,702
6	KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH	403	303	132	192	1,030	15,535	6.6%	5.3%	\$245,720
6	KODIAK	317	214	102	158	791	7,229	10.9%	4.4%	\$203,729
6	AKHIOK	9	13	3	3	28	81	34.6%	18.8%	\$3,996
6	LARSEN BAY	21	14	3	7	45	149	30.2%	40.0%	\$5,025
6	OLD HARBOR	36	15	7	6	64	298	21.5%	39.1%	\$13,831
6	PORT LIONS	7	30	6	10	53	238	22.3%	14.1%	\$8,380
6	OUZINKIE	13	17	11	8	49	216	22.7%	18.9%	\$10,760
36	KOKHANOK	31	13	5	7	56	152	36.8%	7.7%	\$12,409
40	KOLIGANEK	17	34	7	8	66	181	36.5%	11.0%	\$9,322
39	KONGIGANAK	57	62	12	17	148	294	50.3%	16.3%	\$27,105
38	KOTLIK	126	89	17	42	274	503	54.5%	36.6%	\$44,656
37	KOTZEBUE	176	159	55	57	447	3,075	14.5%	13.1%	\$95,298
38	KOYUK	70	37	17	11	135	277	48.7%	37.3%	\$31,012
36	KOYUKUK	7	1	7	9	24	127	18.9%	27.0%	\$6,894
39	KWETHLUK	111	125	54	34	324	559	58.0%	11.8%	\$71,015
39	KWIGILLINGOK	35	42	23	14	114	278	41.0%	9.2%	\$22,921
40	LEVELOCK	10	8	7	6	31	105	29.5%	20.9%	\$7,338
36	LIME VILLAGE	6	3	6	1	16	42	38.1%	13.6%	\$6,442
36	LIVENGOOD	3	1	2	0	6				\$2,520
36	MANLEY HOT SPRINGS	19	6	3	3	31	96	32.3%	12.5%	\$6,734
39	MANOKOTAK	71	50	8	20	149	404	36.9%	16.1%	\$25,133
	MAT-SU BOROUGH	3,910	1,247	507	535	6,199	41,797	14.8%	11.6%	\$1,767,916
28	BIG LAKE	288	85	18	20	411	1,477	27.8%	12.9%	\$108,923
28	HOUSTON	101	34	11	7	152	815	18.7%	15.4%	\$49,133
26..28	PALMER	1022	342	179	194	1737	3,039	57.2%	16.7%	\$495,544
28	SKWENTNA	37	13	0	3	53	85	62.4%		\$11,995
35	SUTTON	60	16	10	7	93	308	30.2%	17.2%	\$27,989
28	TALKEETNA	81	28	11	10	130	250	52.0%	10.1%	\$40,416
28	TRAPPERS CREEK	38	29	3	4	74	296	25.0%	30.3%	\$16,985

source of info. Dept of H&SS, Dept of C&RA, Div of Elections, Dept of Labor

**some communities, particularly on the road system, serve as area hubs (catchment areas); % community participation may appear larger as a result of clients from out of town
Communities in Italics are listed under borough totals

ALASKA PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PARTICIPATION

3/11/93

DIST	TOWN	Persons Receiving AFDC & Food Stamps	Persons Receiving Food Stamps Only	Persons Receiving Adult Public Assistance	Persons Receiving Medicaid Only	TOTAL Persons receiving assistance	TOTAL Community Population	Percent of Total Pop receiving assistance	Unemploy Rate 1990 Census	EST. TOTAL FY 94 CUTS TO AFDC/APA FROM FULL FORMULA (HB 67 & SB 101)
27..28	WASILLA (area)**	2145	636	263	281	3325	4,124	80.6%	11.1%	\$960,026
28	WILLOW (area)**	138	64	12	10	224	285	78.6%		\$56,905
36	MCGRATH	20	3	6	10	39	531	7.3%	9.9%	\$9,737
38	MEKORYUK	24	40	17	6	87	206	42.2%	16.7%	\$19,371
36	MENTASTA LAKE	29	6	2	3	40	96	41.7%	18.8%	\$10,085
5	METLAKATLA	193	41	21	34	289	1,564	18.5%	20.6%	\$83,221
2	MEYERSCHUCK	0	5	0	1	6	37	16.2%		\$0
36	MINTO	42	36	26	6	110	218	50.5%	60.3%	\$35,921
38	MT VILLAGE	167	105	31	38	341	727	46.9%	36.7%	\$76,652
40	NAKNEK	11	0	2	5	18	575	3.1%	3.9%	\$5,106
39	NAPAKIAK	69	44	28	14	155	323	48.0%	33.3%	\$40,047
39	NAPASKIAK	53	73	21	21	168	362	46.4%	22.7%	\$29,162
3..	NENANA	77	40	21	18	156	504	31.0%	17.5%	\$42,054
40	NEW STUYAHOK	83	23	16	8	130	396	32.8%	17.7%	\$44,464
36	NEWHALEN	6	0	0	0	6	161	3.7%	5.5%	\$1,619
38	NEWTOK	55	84	9	20	168	213	78.9%	25.9%	\$23,927
38	NIGHTMUTE	38	16	10	4	68	178	38.2%	26.9%	\$17,199
36	NIKOLAI	11	10	6	6	33	107	30.8%	35.5%	\$9,041
40	NIKOLSKI	4	0	5	1	10	35	28.6%		\$4,631
37	NOATAK	36	42	13	5	96	333	28.8%	45.1%	\$17,070
38	NOME	124	130	78	32	364	4,559	8.0%	11.0%	\$109,130
36	NONDALTON	72	13	14	3	102	212	48.1%	42.6%	\$33,887
37	NOORVIK	95	105	14	20	234	520	45.0%	17.5%	\$37,611
36	NORTHWAY	48	25	20	10	103	324	31.8%	26.0%	\$32,592
37	NUQSUT	8	0	1	6	15	391	3.8%	33.1%	\$4,166
36	NULATO	31	57	16	26	130	364	35.7%	25.7%	\$23,044
39	NUNAPITCHUK	88	88	21	20	217	475	45.7%	12.3%	\$39,054
39	OSCARVILLE	0	3	3	0	6	57	10.5%		\$1,894
40	PEDRO BAY	9	4	0	3	16	42	38.1%		\$674
5	PELICAN	7	0	0	0	7	265	2.6%	3.4%	\$3,392
40	PERRYVILLE	11	2	1	1	15	108	13.9%	13.6%	\$5,437
2	PETERSBURG	106	34	18	50	208	3,680	5.7%	4.2%	\$49,968
40	PILOT POINT	5	5	2	4	16	97	16.5%		\$5,177
38	PILOT STATION	93	137	25	51	306	470	65.1%	35.1%	\$50,356

source of info: Dept of H&SS, Dept of C&RA, Div of Elections, Dept of Labor

**some communities, particularly on the road system, serve as area hubs (catchment areas); % community participation may appear larger as a result of clients from out of town
Communities in Italics are listed under borough totals

ALASKA PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PARTICIPATION

3/11/93

DIST	TOWN	Persons Receiving AFDC & Food Stamps	Persons Receiving Food Stamps Only	Persons Receiving Adult Public Assistance	Persons Receiving Medicaid Only	TOTAL Persons receiving assistance	TOTAL Community Population	Percent of Total Pop receiving assistance	Unemploy Rate 1990 Census	EST. TOTAL FY 94 CUTS TO AFDC/APA FROM FULL FORMULA (HB 67 & SB 101)
38	PITKA'S POINT	14	8	6	3	31	135	23.0%	5.1%	\$9,632
39	PLATINUM	0	2	2	3	7	54	13.0%	8.0%	\$1,263
5	POINT BAKER	2	5	6	2	15	39	38.5%		\$5,714
37	POINT HOPE	12	6	14	4	36	680	5.3%	23.4%	\$15,356
37	POINT LAY	0	0	2	3	5	139	3.6%	11.5%	\$1,263
5	PORT ALEXANDER	7	3	1	2	13	119	10.9%	11.5%	\$2,277
40	PORT HEIDEN	10	7	4	3	24	126	19.0%	22.0%	\$6,037
5	PORT PROTECTION	0	2	0	0	2	62	3.2%	75.0%	\$0
39	QUINHAGAK	96	46	37	20	199	501	39.7%	5.9%	\$54,313
36	RAMPART	0	17	2	8	27	68	39.7%	79.8%	\$1,263
36	RED DEVIL	5	4	1	1	11	53	20.8%	14.3%	\$2,371
36	RUBY	33	25	3	10	74	207	35.7%	12.8%	\$16,278
38	RUSSIAN MISSION	76	41	20	18	155	266	58.3%	21.0%	\$32,554
40	SAND POINT	4	3	2	8	17	1,073	1.6%	2.9%	\$5,199
38	SAVOONGA	52	141	22	21	236	545	43.3%	14.7%	\$37,802
38	SCAMMON BAY	105	54	17	14	190	360	52.8%	18.4%	\$49,745
37	SELAWIK	152	116	29	29	326	597	54.6%	31.3%	\$62,933
36	SHAGELUK	46	23	8	12	89	144	61.8%	22.9%	\$17,713
38	SHAKTOOLIK	4	10	9	2	25	212	11.8%	31.9%	\$8,450
38	SHELDON POINT	29	22	3	14	68	103	66.0%	13.0%	\$11,368
37	SHISHMAREF	42	107	23	29	199	466	42.7%	18.0%	\$28,501
37	SHUNGNAK	38	25	8	14	85	224	37.9%	14.0%	\$19,539
2	SITKA	265	112	57	86	560	8,815	6.4%	6.7%	\$173,405
5	SKAGWAY	9	0	3	11	23	735	3.1%	10.6%	\$4,182
35	SLANA	30	22	7	0	59	63	93.7%	44.4%	\$15,270
36	SLEETMUTE	30	27	8	5	70	106	66.0%	12.9%	\$20,715
40	SOUTH NAKNEK	3	3	0	1	7	136	5.1%	27.5%	\$1,329
38	ST MARYS	60	52	21	28	161	477	33.8%	19.2%	\$33,754
38	ST MICHAEL	81	49	12	16	158	324	48.8%	22.9%	\$27,391
40	ST PAUL ISLAND	23	8	7	3	41	771	5.3%	10.8%	\$12,736
38	STEBBINS	109	06	23	25	263	442	59.5%	39.2%	\$43,395
8	STERLING	122	25	15	18	180	3,802	4.7%	7.4%	\$50,820
36	STEVENS VILLAGE	5	9	8	5	27	102	26.5%	43.3%	\$6,708
36	STONY RIVER	2	10	2	2	16	51	31.4%	26.7%	\$2,445

source of info: Dept of H&SS, Dept of C&RA, Div of Elections, Dept of Labor

**some communities, particularly on the road system, serve as area hubs (catchment areas); % community participation may appear larger as a result of clients from out of town
Communities in Italics are listed under borough totals

ALASKA PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PARTICIPATION

3/11/93

DIST	TOWN	Persons Receiving AFDC & Food Stamps	Persons Receiving Food Stamps Only	Persons Receiving Adult Public Assistance	Persons Receiving Medical Only	TOTAL Persons receiving assistance	TOTAL Community Population	Percent of Total Pop receiving assistance	Unemploy Rate 1990 Census	EST. TOTAL FY 94 CUTS TO AFDC/APA FROM FULL FORMULA (HB 67 & SB 101)
40	ST. GEORGE	3	0	1	2	6	287	2.1%	14.9%	\$2,062
36	TAKOTNA	0	4	2	5	11	38	28.9%		\$1,263
36	TANACROSS	17	1	11	1	30	106	28.3%	35.4%	\$12,550
36	TANANA	22	38	20	17	97	407	23.8%	21.8%	\$20,165
35	TATITLEK	8	7	1	3	19	119	16.0%		\$4,581
37	TELLER	18	27	17	4	66	254	26.0%	3.3%	\$16,132
5	TENAKEE	1	3	4	1	9	106	8.5%	20.0%	\$2,991
36	TEFLIN	28	26	16	5	75	87	86.2%	25.0%	\$18,511
5	THORNE BAY	35	19	6	4	64	637	10.0%	18.6%	\$15,948
39	TOGIAK	107	33	42	28	210	738	28.5%	23.1%	\$58,810
35	TOK	97	50	5	13	170	935	18.2%	20.3%	\$35,961
38	TOOKSOOK BAY	60	90	20	37	207	449	46.1%	25.5%	\$35,378
36	TULUKSAK	91	81	22	22	216	333	64.9%	2.5%	\$45,573
39	TUNTUTULIAK	104	54	20	15	193	300	64.3%	6.4%	\$46,971
38	TUNUNAK	81	41	21	21	164	371	44.2%	14.0%	\$37,269
39	TWIN HILLS	2	0	4	0	6	66	9.1%	25.0%	\$3,711
38	UNALAKLEET	47	41	17	10	115	732	15.7%	19.2%	\$26,833
40	UNALASKA	6	4	10	2	22	3,825	0.6%	1.0%	\$10,229
35	VALDEZ	99	39	23	77	238	4,360	5.5%	8.0%	\$58,782
36	VENETIE	59	38	22	11	130	182	71.4%	37.5%	\$34,347
37	WAINWRIGHT	5	28	17	3	53	536	9.9%	10.2%	\$15,276
37	WALES	3	25	8	7	43	147	29.3%	19.3%	\$6,704
38	WHITE MOUNTAIN	15	15	9	7	46	182	25.3%	36.4%	\$11,758
36	WISEMAN	1	1	0	3	5	33	15.2%		\$711
2	WRANGELL	105	48	48	45	246	2,539	9.7%	9.0%	\$78,969
5	YAKUTAT	21	0	17	10	48	729	6.6%	11.8%	\$19,180

source of info: Dept of H&SS, Dept of C&RA, Div of Elections, Dept of Labor

**some communities, particularly on the road system, serve as area hubs (catchment areas); % community participation may appear larger as a result of clients from out of town

Communities in italics are listed under borough totals

Meg Gaydosik
State Public Policy Chair
AAUW - Alaska
1024Fifth Avenue
Fairbanks, AK 99701

RECEIVED MAR 12 1993
68401 3/10/93

I am submitting this testimony against the proposed cuts to public assistance on behalf of the statewide membership of the American Association of University Women. The AAUW is a non-partisan organization with membership available to anyone who has earned a college degree. The AAUW supports public budgets that give priority to human needs, particularly those that affect women and children.

According to the January edition of "Alaska Economic Trends" published by the State Department of Labor, there are a lot of misconceptions about Public Assistance. The facts and statistics in this report substantiate the premise that much Public Assistance money does what it is intended to do: provide a safety net to allow people to get back on their feet. According to the report, for the years 1984 to 1991 67% of AFDC recipients received public assistance for less than two years. This report also states that Alaska's AFDC population is relatively small compared to other states.

The Community Research Center of the Fairbanks North Star Borough has also just released a study on poverty in the borough that was based on census data. This report states that of all households in the borough headed by a female with children under 5, 41% of these families live below the poverty line. This statistic is astounding. Everyone gives lip service to the idea that "children are our future" but we do not provide basic funding to provide them enough money to survive, much less thrive.

We have a variety of other government welfare programs in this state that no one really considers cutting. These range from the Permanent Fund dividends to Longevity bonuses to state backed mortgage loan guarantees. We pay no income taxes and very limited user fees for other state programs. Yet, we are asking the poorest people, those whose public assistance only guarantees that they will be able to live BELOW the poverty line, to bear a major responsibility in balancing our budget. It is time we took a lesson from our native elders and decide that it is a community responsibility to provide for the children, disabled, and poor. It is also time that we hold the administration accountable for budget decisions that directly impact public assistance funds. According to an article in the 2/12/93 edition of the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner, Health and Human Services Commissioner Pala transferred over \$90,000 from program budgets into his administrative budget for travel and public relations. This type of spending is offensive.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify. If you have not already received a copy of the January "Alaska Economic Trends" report, please request one from the Department of Labor. I strongly urge you to read this before making any decisions regarding public assistance budgets.

State health chief diverts funds to his office

The Associated Press

JUNEAU—Alaska's commissioner of the Department of Health and Social Services has diverted money from programs that provide welfare and medical benefits to cover budget overruns in his office.

Ted Mala said the money is needed for travel, reports, public relations and other operations that support the department's programs.

"You're looking at one of the biggest departments in state government with over 2,000 employees," he said. "You have to have some kind of a management structure to make it all work."

Sen. Jim Duncan, D-Juneau and minority leader, said the Legislature should take a dim view of such budget transfers.

"I think it's a real concern, transferring money from programs that go to assist needy individuals—public assistance and medical programs—into administration. I think it's uncalled for."

Duncan is a member of the Senate Health, Education and Social Services Committee, which oversees the department's operations.

The state budget signed last summer by Gov. Walter J. Hickel included \$796,100 for Mala's office for the fiscal year ending June 30.

Last fall, however, it became clear spending would exceed that level, said Janet Clarke, department administrative director.

Mala issued a memo to his division directors in December, telling them \$93,900 would be transferred from their budgets to his.

Mala took \$22,700 from the Public Assistance Division, which oversees food stamps and other welfare programs, and the same amount from the Public Health Division, which oversees emergency medical services and disease prevention.

He also took \$19,800 from the Family and Youth Services Division, \$16,500 from the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Division, and lesser amounts from other divisions.

Mala and Clarke said part of the money is being spent on the office's public affairs staff, which puts out news releases and issues reports.

Mala also said his office has spent extra money putting top officials on the road to visit villages

and attend town meetings, often at the request of communities.

Hickel's proposed budget for the next fiscal year includes \$863,400 for the commissioner's office, Clarke said. That's an 8 percent increase over the current year, but it's \$26,600 less than the total of the \$796,100 allocated for this year plus

the \$93,900 diversion.

The chairmen of the legislative subcommittees that review the department's budget said they will take a close look at it.

"We generally want the service delivery, not the administration," said Rep. Mark Hanley, R-Anchorage.



Alaska State Legislature

RECEIVED MAR 12 1993

Please enter into the record my testimony to the SHESS
committee name

committee on S.B. 101, dated 3-10-93
bill/subject

Signed: DEVRA DYNES
Testifier

Representing (Optional)
916 23rd Ave.

Address
Folsom, AK 99701

Phone No.

I am a mother of 4 teenagers and have been on AFDC benefits for about 2 years. I've completed by college degree and am currently working part time, hoping to get full time soon.

My benefits have been 1160 a month and we get approx. 200 a month in food stamps. My oldest sons income from his after school job count against the food stamps resulting in the lower amount. Obviously a good portion of our benefits go towards groceries each month - especially with 3 teen boys which consume massive amounts of food.

I stick to a very strict budget and we still barely get by. My monthly expenses are nothing but necessities. Housing payments, utilities, and heat come to about 650.00 each month. I've got our food bill down to about 350.00 for the 5 of us. I shop at a bulk food warehouse and cook everything from scratch to stretch the dollars. Even still, we have to rotate months on buying things like toilet paper, laundry soap, shampoo, etc. Paper towels are an extravagance in this household. The little non-food items such as soap and toothpaste really add up in a family of 5.

I have an 8 year old car which requires maintenance and occassional repairs which sometimes can't be made for months. There is always the monthly cost of gas, oil, and insurance. Just registration and emissions test is \$70 - \$10 more than my spending money.

There are also needed medical and dental work which isn't covered by medicaid that must be paid. Presently one of my sons needs oral surgery and braces to save his 4 top front teeth but at the present time this just isn't possible because of the \$4-5,000 price tag, none of which medicaid covers because it is considered cosmetic.

I realize that benefits are designed to minimally keep a parent afloat temporarily but things that aren't considered are kids birthday presents, the outfit required for a choir concert, shoes for basketball and wrestling - particularly when they can go through 3 sizes in a school year, school pictures, etc. This fall the required school supplies for 2 kids entering high school came to a little over \$200. This was a major expense to meet as there is usually about \$60. left over after I pay our bills each month. There have been many good, healthy activities my kids would have loved to participate in but there just wasn't the money to cover them.

If it wasn't for the dividends each year they also wouldn't have warm winter gear, school clothes or Christmas presents. Dividends help cover many of these expenses but they have to be spent in 3 months - after that any unexpected things like the furnace breaking down or car repairs have to come from the AFDC.

I am luckier than many women as I had already purchased a small home. If I had to rent a 4 bedroom apartment my expenses would be even greater than they are now.

Another concern is the proposed Federal BTU tax - this will have a major impact on low income families. Our climate demands high energy consumption resulting in a greater proportion of tax in Alaska. The expected annual cost of this tax is more than my energy assistance grant was for this year.

The cost of the bare necessities continually is rising while you propose cuts. The end result will be less money to spend on the kids, narrowing their options and opportunities even more. Many of these things aren't merely for fun.

If funding is this tight, I would suggest beefing up the Child Support Enforcement Agency. They have had my childrens fathers name, address, phone number and social security number for two years now. As of January, he had not paid one penny. I called the Governors Office to inquire why he wasn't being pursued to make payments. I was told it shouldn't make any difference to me as I was receiving AFDC therefore it was no concern of mine. Rather than make cuts to single parent families, how about getting the money from the irresponsible parent.



Alaska State Legislature

RECEIVED MAR 12 1993

Please enter into the record my testimony to the SHSS
committee name

committee on SB 101, dated March 10, 1993
bill/subject

Cuts in Public Assistance benefits received by individuals experiencing a disability further reduces their ability to be independent in the community and places a further burden on the need for holding a competitive job in the work force. Certain disabling conditions prevent further development of skills that are marketable in the competitive work force. This bill would most definitely be a discouragement from working rather than an encouragement for work done.

Signed: Jan Boyd Case manager
Testifier

FRA 805 Airport CSICS AIC 99701
Representing (Optional)

Address

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

RECEIVED MAR 12 1993

Please enter into the record my testimony to the SHSS
committee name

committee on SB 101, dated March 10, 1993
bill/subject

I oppose the bill, no changes (keep money where it is at. - clothing, transportation and rent would be harder to pay for - so would groceries. Could not depend on offered current savings if cuts made.

Signed: Brian Kotangam (printed by Jan Boyd as Brian told me)
Testifier

Fairbanks Resource Agency
Representing (Optional)

825 Airport Way
Address

FBIK, AK 99701
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

RECEIVED MAR 12 1993

Please enter into the record my testimony to the _____

SHASS

committee name

committee on _____

S/B 101

, dated _____

March 10, 1993

bill/subject

The passage of House Bill 67 would in effect lower an individual's monthly income by \$73.00. I find it hard to imagine that this proposal is being considered as an option to each one of you on the committee, losing \$73.00 out of your monthly income would not impact you or your family's quality of living. You would simply go out to dinner on one less occasion during the month.

For the clients that I provide advocacy and case management services to this \$73.00 loss translated into a decrease in quality of living, poorer nutrition, decreased medical services, and will in the long run impede an individual's efforts at becoming independent. Vote your conscience, and find the 5.1 million somewhere else.

Signed: _____

Rene Hestington - Case Manager

Testifier

Sailor's Resource Agency

Representing (Optional)

805 Airport Road

Address

456-8901

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

RECEIVED MAR 12 1993

Please enter into the record my testimony to the SHESS
committee name

committee on SB 101, dated 10 March 93
bill/subject

I oppose the bill. I don't agree with what you say about cutting my money - Public Assistance. I want my money to stay where it is. Because I don't want to suffer if it gets lesser and lesser. If this becomes a law, I don't know what I would do without my money. Because if my rent goes up, I don't know what to do. And I don't want to have less food and transportation.

Signed, Jody Ajimuk

Signed: Jody Ajimuk (As told to writer, Eric Gurley)
Testifier

Fairbanks Resource Agency
Representing (Optional)

805 Airport Way, Fbks AK 99701-6039
Address

(907) 456-8901
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

RECEIVED MAR 12 1993

Please enter into the record my testimony to the SHASS
committee name

committee on SB101 , dated 10 March 93
bill/subject

I feel that this bill would rob the Alaskan of necessary assistance that they require. If Adult Public Assistance is changed there are many individuals that would suffer for this. As a Case Manager, for individuals that experience developmental disabilities, I know that they depend upon every penny of their assistance monies. It is these benefits/assistance monies that provide them with opportunities to maintain as independent a lifestyle as the community allows its citizens. With the reduction of benefits and the taking away of the longevity bonus the disabled and elderly are the ones affected, and they are also those that are,

Signed: Eric Gurley, Case Manager
Testifier

Fairbanks Resource Agency
Representing (Optional)

805 Airport Way, Fbks AK 99701-6039
Address

(907) 456-8901
Phone No.

(over cont.)

and may be unable to properly care for themselves,
and utilize any benefits they receive to pay for the
care they may desperately need. Please reevaluate the
human need versus the figure in dollars that may
be placed and utilized ineffectually. Currently, we know
that the monies received are benefiting the individuals
receiving them.

Sincerely,

Barney

TO: H. E. S. S. Committee RECEIVED MAR 12 1993 ①
FROM: MARY LOU CANNEY
AFDC Recipient Alaska Work Programs
Client, Pres. of Resident Council in
Spruce Park Low Income (ALWC) Housing
Testimony in SB 101

As I listen to the explanation of the bill I am struck by some of the numbers. This is something that you understand better than I do but I do see that COPE is \$12.0 million - half of which is Federal money. This is money that is reinvested in our state - mainly through rent payments and food - our communities are invested in by this money. It is not just lost.

What I do understand is what it means personally. It is such an incentive to reduce welfare rolls out it will not achieve this purpose. It will reduce the quality of our life more than it already is - we have nothing extra to take, we already live in poverty and our children are already at risk from this poverty. It is counter productive to keep saying that

the roles of welfare will increase so let
 give each person less money. This is
 the wrong approach - I think a
 more supportive approach needs to be
 taken. It takes support to get off
 welfare - the TBSP program Day
 Care assistance, transportation,
 the affordable housing and whatever
~~that~~ other programs that
 would be helpful. I personally
 volunteered for the TBSP program and it
 took over a year to get into the program.
 It takes money to participate in these
 programs - people will not be able to
 participate and succeed - what we
 do not need is another failure

You have been entrusted with this job
 - please use your common sense and
 listen to the people who have testified
 - they are speaking as well for a group
 of people who have not gained or
 regained their voices. To cut
 COLA in Alaska is very thoughtless
 and actually cruel - as always its
 the women & children who are hurt.

My phone is 452-4666 on FBKS. If you have any
 questions I do have a voice but I have to go ^{can't} _{be} _{heard}



Alaska State Legislature

RECEIVED MAR 12 1993

Please enter into the record my testimony to the SHASS
committee name

committee on SB 101, dated March 10, 1993
bill/subject

The \$73.00 month that I would lose helps me pay for medications, food, rent, getting to work. I do not want this bill to pass. We already cannot even get married without having our benefits cut in half.

By losing these funds, our life style would end up much worse.

Signed: BILL D. Moreland IV *witnessed by Dave Dellington*
Testifier

FAIRBANKS / MYSELF AND SPOUSE

Representing (Optional)

805 AIRPORT ROAD

Address

479-9330 456 8901

Phone No.

4770 Mills Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

RECEIVED MAR 15 1993

March 10, 1993

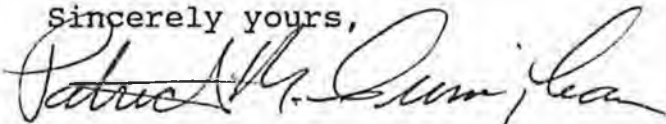
Senator Steve Reiger
Chairman, Senate HESS Committee
Room 516
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Senator Reiger:

I am thankful for the opportunity to testify before your Committee via teleconference from Anchorage, March 10, 1993, regarding SB101. As requested, I am enclosing a copy of my prepared testimony which I summarized during the two minutes allowed for verbal testimony. This is an insidious Bill and there exist many alternatives to reducing public assistance costs that will not add to the level of poverty experienced by recipients. It requires the reframing of public assistance being an income maintenance program to becoming an employment program resulting in the subsequent reduction of caseloads. Your Committee should have in front of it proactive Bills submitted by the Department of Public Assistance targeting moving recipients off of welfare rolls and on to payroll. Instead, you have a Bill proposing to chip away at the safety net provided Alaska's poor citizens.

I am a professor at the University of Alaska Anchorage and teach social welfare policy, among other courses. My dissertation was on welfare reform and I continue to study in this area. I would welcome the opportunity to be a resource to you and the Committee in any way you feel would be appropriate.

Sincerely yours,



Patrick M. Cunningham, DSW

337-8690 (Anchorage)

March 10, 1993 Senate HESS Teleconference: SB101

Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of the Senate HESS Committee:

My name is Dr. Patrick Cunningham and I am representing approximately 400 professional social workers who are members of the Alaska Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers. I served as a member of the Alaska Legislative Family Support Task Force regarding the implementation of the Family Support Act by the State and I have recently written a book, published this year, entitled Welfare Reform.

I am here to speak against the passage of Senate Bill 101. This Bill proposes to "save" the state approximately \$17.4 million in FY94 by reducing payments to public assistance recipients who are already living below the poverty level required for "decency and health". This effort is ill-conceived and pure folly on the part of the Hickel Administration and, in the long run, will result in more costs to the State. The dollar amount cited does not represent a total savings to the State but includes millions of matching Federal dollars that will not come into the State to assist Alaska's poor citizens.

The Department of Public Assistance is the antipoverty agency charged with responding to the needs of the poor and yet their major proposal submitted to you is to move poor citizens deeper into the ravages of poverty. For example, this bill will move the approximately 20,000 children receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) from assistance meeting 77% of their basic needs to 70% of these needs. Also, by eliminating the Cost of Living Allowance (COLA), will result in even more misery. To experience poverty is to experience violence and this Act is a deliberate attempt to inflict more violence upon Alaska's poor. To claim that this Act will save money is inaccurate. Each percentage point increase of poverty is directly associated with increases in the major social problems that afflict this State such as physical and mental illness, family breakup, substance abuse, crime, violence and most importantly the loss of an adult and child's potential. To increase poverty is to increase costs to the State, not reduce those costs. When people are locked deep into poverty, it takes all of their energy to survive and many become casualties over and over again. With this scenario everyone loses.

A win-win scenario is to concentrate not on income maintenance programs and reducing costs but to develop employment programs fostering self-sufficiency through the provision of skills leading to above poverty level employment and thus a cost saving reduction of the caseload. There is a promising program in the State for AFDC families called JOBS (Job Opportunity and Basic Skills) but at present only 930 of 13,000 families on the AFDC caseload are receiving services from this employment program. This represents only 7% of the caseload. Also, the Department of Public Assistance could follow the lead of many states that are applying for waivers from Federal requirements to establish welfare to self-sufficiency programs that would maximize the opportunity to substantially reduce caseloads. This is the best way of reducing the costs of poverty. For example, approximately \$17.4 million would be saved by the State if the AFDC caseload would be reduced by 1,740 families. In addition to these savings would be 1,740 families enjoying a decent and healthy lifestyle. To date, the Department of Public Assistance

had not applied for a single waiver. Instead the major "antipoverty" plan of the Hickel Administration is to add to the misery of the poor by imposing cutbacks and eliminating COLA by advocating for passage of this Bill. I urge you to not only reject this proposal but to create legislation targeting the elimination of poverty in the State of Alaska.

Thank you for the opportunity of presenting this testimony

Patrick, M. Cunningham, DSW, ACSW
Board Member, Alaska Chapter, National Association of Social Workers
4770 Mills Drive
Anchorage, Alaska
337-8690



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
SENATE

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senate HESS Committee members

FR: Sen. Johnny Ellis

RE: Amendments to SB 101

#1 shown as B:3 (top right corner of amendment)
Keeps governor's suspension of 1994 COLA for AFDC and APA.
Restores current payment levels for benefits (no ratable reduction)

failed

#2 shown as B:1
Eliminates governor's suspension of COLA's (restores COLA's)
Keeps governor's ratable reductions

failed

#3 shown as B:2
Eliminates governor's suspension of COLA's (restores COLA's)
Changes governor's ratable reduction levels to 1992 levels for AFDC and APA
(instead of 1991 for AFDC and 1990 for APA)

failed

#4 shown as B:8
Requires DHSS to notify recipients of assistance that they are being cut;
delays the effective date until 90 days after they have been mailed the notice.

failed

A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE SENATE

BY SENATOR ELLIS

TO: SB 101

Page 1, line 13, after "plus":

Insert "\$105 for"

Page 1, line 14:

Delete "\$98 for"

Page 2, line 3:

Delete "\$792"

Insert "\$845"

Page 2, line 6:

Delete "\$98"

Insert "\$105"

Page 2, line 9:

Delete "\$497"

Insert "\$530"

Page 2, line 19:

Delete "(1)"

Page 2, line 20:

Delete ": or"

Page 2, line 21:

Delete

"(2) took effect on or before January 1, 1993"

Page 3, line 8:

Delete "(1)"

Page 3, lines 9 - 10:

Delete "; or (2) took effect in the calendar years that began on January 1, 1991, January 1, 1992, and January 1, 1993"

Page 3, lines 13 - 22:

Delete all material.

Renumber the following bill sections accordingly.

Page 4, line 4:

Delete "10"

Insert "9"

Page 4, line 8:

Delete "8"

Insert "7"

Page 4, line 9:

Delete "1 - 7"

Insert "1 - 6"

A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE SENATE

BY SENATOR ELLIS

TO: SB 101

Page 2, lines 12 - 21:

Delete all material.

Renumber the following bill sections accordingly.

Page 2, line 26, through page 3, line 12:

Delete all material.

Renumber the following bill sections accordingly.

Page 3, line 22:

Delete "took"

Insert "take"

Delete " 1994"

Insert "1993"

Page 4, line 4:

Delete "10"

Insert "8"

Page 4, line 8:

Delete "8"

Insert "6"

Page 4, line 9:

Delete "1 - 7"

Insert "1 - 5"

A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE SENATE

BY SENATOR ELLIS

TO: SB 101

Page 1, line 13, after "plus":

Insert "\$102 for"

Page 1, line 14:

Delete "\$98 for"

Page 2, line 3:

Delete "\$792"

Insert "\$821"

Page 2, line 6:

Delete "\$98"

Insert "\$102"

Page 2, line 9:

Delete "\$497"

Insert "\$514"

Page 2, lines 12 - 21:

Delete all material.

Renumber the following bill sections accordingly.

Page 2, line 26, through page 3, line 12:

Delete all material.

Renumber the following bill sections accordingly.

Page 3, line 17:

Delete "1990"

Insert "1992"

Page 3, line 20:

Delete "1990"

Insert "1992"

Page 3, line 22:

Delete "took"

Insert "take"

Delete "1994"

Insert "1993"

Page 4, line 4:

Delete "10"

Insert "8"

Page 4, line 8:

Delete "8"

Insert "6"

Page 4, line 9:

Delete "1 - 7"

Insert "1 - 5"

A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE SENATE

BY SENATOR ELLIS

TO: SB 101

Page 3, line 16:

Delete "July 1, 1993"

Insert "the effective date of this bill section"

Page 3, line 17:

Delete "After June 30, 1993,"

Insert "On and after the effective date of this bill section"

Page 4, line 4:

Delete "10"

Insert "11"

Page 4, lines 8 - 9:

Delete all material.

Insert new bill sections to read:

*** Sec. 9. NOTIFICATION TO RECIPIENTS.** The Department of Health and Social Services shall notify each household that is receiving assistance under AS 47.25.310 - 47.25.420 or 47.25.430 - 47.25.615 for the month of June 1993 what the changes will be in the household's assistance that will be caused by implementation of secs. 1 - 7 of this Act.

*** Sec. 10.** Sections 8 - 9 of this Act take effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

*** Sec. 11.** Sections 1 - 7 of this Act take effect 90 days after all households covered by sec. 9 of this Act have been mailed the notice required under sec. 9 of this Act. The commissioner of health and social services shall promptly notify the revisor of statutes of the day by which all required notices under sec. 9 of this Act were mailed."