

HB

367

(File 1)

ALASKA STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Interim Address:

**119 N. Cushman, Suite 211
Fairbanks, AK 99701
(907)-456-5081
Fax# (907)-456-8245**



**Session Contact:
(907)-465-3719
FAX# (907)-465-3258
State Capitol
Room 416**

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN COGHILL

HB 367 DENALI KID CARE QUALIFICATIONS SPONSOR STATEMENT

The federal government has slowly been imposing guidelines to provide more and more public assistance to more and more people, many of whom are not living in poverty. Working Alaskans are now not only being asked to provide medical care for the poor, they are being asked to provide medical care for Alaskans living at 250% of the poverty level.

This legislation serves two purposes. First, it brings the definition of poverty back to the basic assumption that a family is poor if they do not have the resources to provide for essential needs such as food, clothing and shelter. Persons 150% of the poverty level would qualify for medical coverage for children and pregnant women. Second, it tells the federal government that we disapprove of its move to provide public assistance to people who are not poor at the expense of people who are truly living at poverty level.

This legislation does not eliminate Denali Kid Care. It eliminates free medical services for a family of four who, with their PFD's is making over \$50,000 a year. Why in a state where unemployment is 5.8% are we providing medical assistance to 105,000 Alaskans. The simple truth is that we are broadening the definition of poor. This legislation frees up \$27 million in federal and state Medicaid dollars that can be used to provide medical services to the Alaskans who are poor and to the developmentally disabled.

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REPRESENTATIVE JOHN COGHILL

HB 367 MEDICAL HEALTH CARE

Sectional Analysis

***Section 1:** This section does four things:

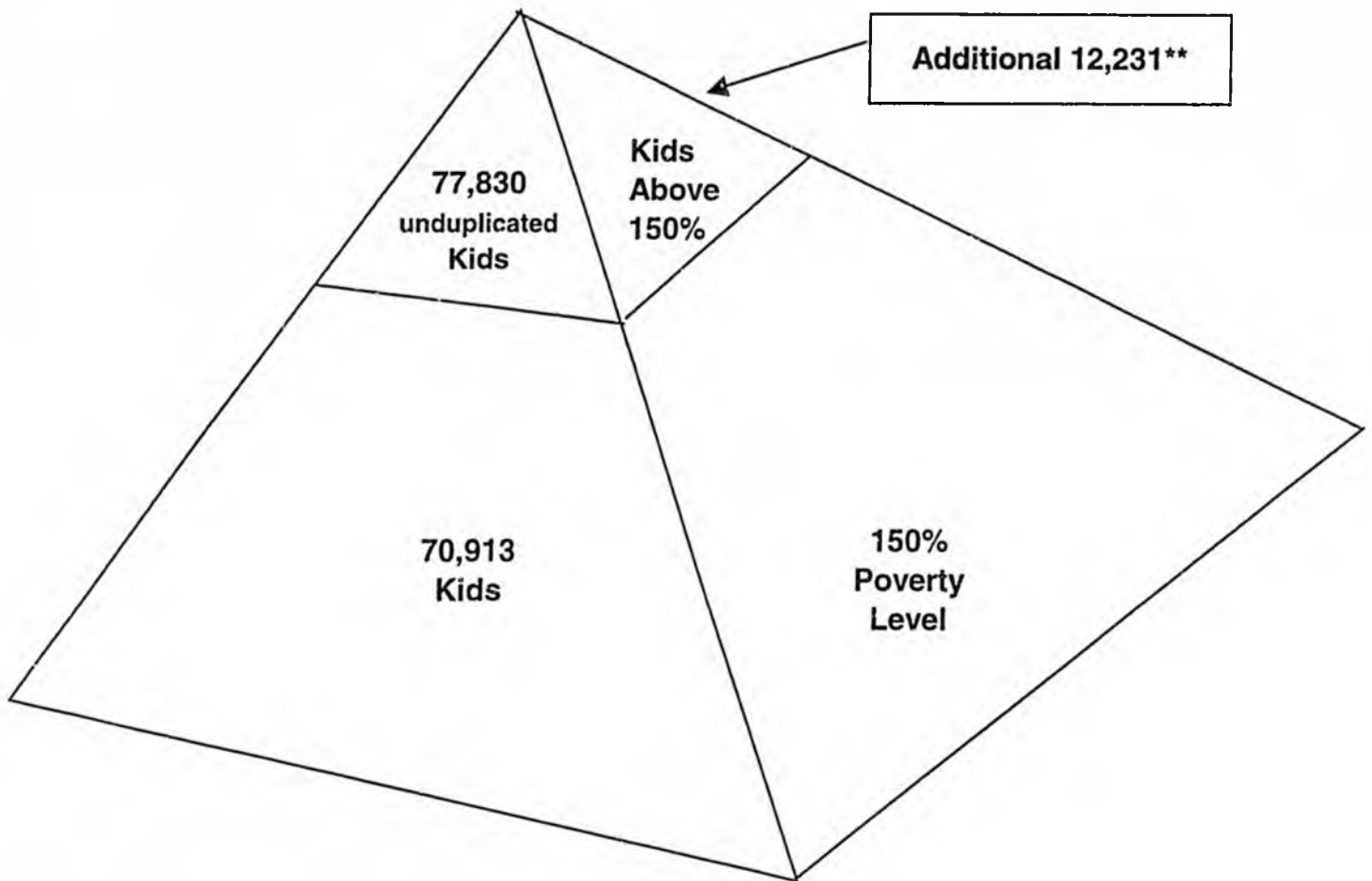
- a. Cleans up language in (b)(3) by deleting "child-care" and inserting child care because hyphens are avoided when possible.
- b. Cleans up language in (b)(7) by deleting a title cased "Aid to Families with Dependent Children" and inserting aid to families with dependent children then deleting an end parenthesis mark that was a grammatical error.
- c. Amends (b)(13) to provide that if a person does not qualify for Medical assistance under Medicaid, the household income must be 150% of the federal poverty level (replacing the standard set in 1998 of 200% of federal poverty level).
- d. Amends (b)(14) to provide that if a pregnant woman does not qualify for Medical assistance under Medicaid, the household income must be 150% of the federal poverty level (replacing the standard set in 1998 of 200% of federal poverty level).

***Section 2:** This is language clean up to reflect to repeal of AS 47.07.042(d) as provided for in Section 3.

***Section 3:** Deletes provision in AS 47.07.042 that allow for the department to require premiums or cost-sharing contributions from persons under nineteen years of age who are qualified for medical assistance under AS 47.07.020(b)(13) and whose household income is between 150 to 200 percent of federal poverty level. Section 1 eliminates the qualification of those persons.

***Section 4:** The effective date is July 1, 2000.

CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM COVERAGE ELIGIBILITY



If a portion of these children were in the below 150% category at some time during the year, the total number of children (unduplicated) would be 77,423 which would result in a formula using FY'03 estimates of $=\text{sum}(77,423 - 70,913) * (345.93 * 12)$ or a fiscal impact of \$27,024,052 for FY'03.

ELIGIBILITY LEVELS for CHIP	
150%	70,913
200%	77,830

Prepared by Representative Coghill's Office
with Assistance from Anna Kim
01/25/02

HEALTHY FAMILIES ALASKA PLAN

Enacted with HB 369 in 1998

Now known as Denali Kid Care

MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA April 1, 2001 to April 2, 2002

Family Size*	Monthly Income Standard - Alaska 100% Federal Poverty Level	Monthly Income Standard - Alaska 125% Federal Poverty Level	Monthly Income Standard - Alaska 133% of (125%)Federal Poverty Level	Monthly Income Standard - Alaska 150% of (125%)Federal Poverty Level	Monthly Income Standard - Alaska 200% of (125%)Federal Poverty Level
1	\$716	\$895	\$1,193	\$1,343	\$1,790
2	\$968	\$1,210	\$1,613	\$1,815	\$2,420
3	\$1,220	\$1,525	\$2,033	\$2,288	\$3,050
4	\$1,472	\$1,840	\$2,453	\$2,760	\$3,680
5	\$1,724	\$2,155	\$2,873	\$3,233	\$4,310
6	\$1,976	\$2,470	\$3,293	\$3,705	\$4,940
7	\$2,228	\$2,785	\$3,712	\$4,178	\$5,570
8	\$2,480	\$3,100	\$4,132	\$4,650	\$6,200
9	\$2,732	\$3,415	\$4,552	\$5,123	\$6,830
10	\$3,064	\$3,830	\$5,105	\$5,745	\$7,660

Household income Exemptions: (This income is not calculated into the formula)

1. Native Corporation Dividends up to \$2,000 per recipient
2. Alaska Permanent Fund Dividends
3. Income of stepparents are not counted if the inclusion of that income would disqualify the child.
4. Income of any household inhabitant who is not the biological or adoptive parent, even though that income may be considered in other public assistance programs.

Other eligibility:

1. Runaway teens qualify because there are no age restrictions on a person applying for Medicaid.
2. U.S. born children of Illegal aliens qualify because DenaliKidCare and Medicaid are not permitted to report illegal aliens.
3. Anyone regardless of their relationship, non-relationship, legal or non-binding status with the child can apply for DenailKidCare for a child.

HEALTHY FAMILIES ALASKA PLAN

Enacted with HB 369 in 1998
Now known as Denali Kid Care

ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA April 1, 2001 to April 1, 2002

Family Size*	Annual Income Standard 100% Federal Poverty Level	Annual Income Standard - Alaska 125% Federal Poverty Level	Annual Income Standard 133% of 125% Federal Poverty Level	Annual Income Standard 150% of 125% Federal Poverty Level	Annual Income Standard 200% of 125% Federal Poverty Level	Income Standard + PFD's 200% of 125% Federal Poverty Level
1	\$8,584	\$10,730	\$14,271	\$16,095	\$21,460	\$23,310
2	\$11,608	\$14,510	\$19,298	\$21,765	\$29,020	\$32,721
3	\$14,632	\$18,290	\$24,326	\$27,435	\$36,580	\$42,131
4	\$17,656	\$22,070	\$29,353	\$33,105	\$44,140	\$51,541
5	\$20,680	\$25,850	\$34,381	\$38,775	\$51,700	\$60,951
6	\$23,704	\$29,630	\$39,408	\$44,445	\$59,260	\$70,362
7	\$26,728	\$33,410	\$44,435	\$50,115	\$66,820	\$79,772
8	\$29,752	\$37,190	\$49,463	\$55,785	\$74,380	\$89,182
9	\$32,776	\$40,970	\$54,490	\$61,455	\$81,940	\$98,593
10	\$35,800	\$44,750	\$59,518	\$67,125	\$89,500	\$108,003

Household Income Exemptions: (This income is not calculated into the formula)

1. Native Corporation Dividends up to \$2,000 per recipient
2. Alaska Permanent Fund Dividends
3. Income of stepparents are not counted if the inclusion of that income would disqualify the child.
4. Income of any household inhabitant who is not the biological or adoptive parent, even though that income may be considered in other public assistance programs.

Other eligibilities:

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3. Anyone regardless of their relationship, non-relationship, legal or non-binding status with the child can apply for DenaliKidCare for a child.

STATE OF ALASKA

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

P.O. Box 110650
 Juneau, AK 99811-0650
 Phone: (907) 465-3082
 Fax: (907) 465-2499

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

MEMORANDUM

DATE: January 28, 2002

TO: Anna Kim
 Fiscal Analyst
 Legislative Finance Division

FROM: Janet Clarke *J. Clarke*
 Director
 Administrative Services Division

Post-It® Fax Note	7671	Date	1/29/02	# of pages	1
To	Rynnika Mals	From	Anna Kim		
Co./Dept	Leg. Fin	Co.	Leg. Fin		
Phone #	5038	Phone #	5410		
Fax #	3258	Fax #			

SUBJECT: Denali Kid-Care benefits

The following information is being provided in response to your inquiry of January 24.

How many people (kids and adults) would lose benefits with a shift of the poverty rate from 200% to 150%?

Reducing Medicaid coverage for pregnant women and children from the current income limit of 200% of the federal poverty level to 150% of the federal poverty level will result in 6,972 children and 722 pregnant women losing coverage. Total savings realized will be \$27.3 million (\$5.2 million GF for children, and \$2.9 million GF for pregnant women).

Full cost savings will not be achieved for two years because children are eligible for six months under continuous eligibility provisions, pregnant women are eligible through 2 months postpartum, and regulations must be adopted to implement any law passed to affect Medicaid eligibility. Assuming that regulations go into effect on October 1, 2002, children will drop off Medicaid coverage through February 2003; pregnant women will drop off coverage through June of 2003. Claims for these services can be submitted up to one year from the date of service, although the majority of claims are filed within three months of service.

Please contact me at 465-1630 if you have any questions.

cc: Jay Livey, Commissioner
 Elmer Lindstrom, Deputy Commissioner
 Bob Labbe/Nancy Burns, DMA
 Laura Baker, Budget Chief, DAS

Bill History/Action Display



BILL: HB 367

SHORT TITLE: MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
COVERAGE

BILL VERSION:

SPONSOR(S): REPRESENTATIVE(S) COGHILL, Ogan, Dyson

CURRENT STATUS: (H) HES
THEN FIN

STATUS DATE: 01/30/02

TITLE: "An Act relating to coverage of children and pregnant women under the medical assistance program; and providing for an effective date."

[Full Text](#)

No Fiscal Notes Available

Committee Action with Bill History

Jrn-Date	Jrn-Page	Action
01/30/02	2098	(H) READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRALS
01/30/02	2098	(H) HES, FIN
01/30/02	2098	(H) REFERRED TO HES
02/04/02	2153	(H) COSPONSOR(S): OGAN, DYSON

[Similar Subject Match](#) or [Exact Subject Match](#)

[FAMILIES](#)

[HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES](#)

[MEDICAL CARE](#)

[PUBLIC ASSISTANCE](#)

Bill Root: [Display Bill Root](#)



[TO REPORT PROBLEMS WITH BASIS INQUIRY](#)

[LIVE KTOO STREAMS](#) 

[Return to Basis Main Menu \(22 Legislature\)](#)

[Return to Legislature Home Page](#)

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2002 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
Bill Version: HB 367
() Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Health & Social Services
Title: RELATING TO MEDICAID COVERAGE FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN BRU: Medical Assistance
Component: Medicaid Services
Sponsor: COGHILL
Requestor: HOUSE (HES) Component Number: 2077

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims	(10,292.5)	(15,308.8)	(16,917.5)	(16,917.5)	(16,917.5)	(16,917.5)
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	(10,292.5)	(15,308.8)	(16,917.5)	(16,917.5)	(16,917.5)	(16,917.5)

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES (0)						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	(7,338.7)	(10,809.4)	(11,893.0)	(11,893.0)	(11,893.0)	(11,893.0)
1003 GF Match	(2,953.8)	(4,499.4)	(5,024.5)	(5,024.5)	(5,024.5)	(5,024.5)
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	(10,292.5)	(15,308.8)	(16,917.5)	(16,917.5)	(16,917.5)	(16,917.5)

Estimate of any current year (FY2002) cost: _____

Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2003 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill would reduce eligibility income levels for pregnant women and children from 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level to 150 percent. Regulations will be needed in order to discontinue Medicaid coverage, however, since pregnant women are guaranteed eligibility through two months post partum and children are eligible for six months, those already eligible when the regulations go into effect will remain eligible for the appropriate period.

This fiscal note assumes that regulations will go into effect October 1, 2002, that the projected 3,821 children and 722 pregnant women who will lose eligibility will drop off the program in proportional monthly increments, and that 95% of the claims for services for these people will be processed within 6

Prepared by: Nancy Weller Phone 465-5825
Division: Medical Assistance Date/Time 02/06/2002
Approved by: Elmer A. Lindstrom, Deputy Commissioner Date 02/08/2002
Agency: Department of Health & Social Services

For distribution information, call the Governor's Legislative Office

FISCAL NOTE

**STATE OF ALASKA
2002 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

BILL NO. HB 367

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION

months of the date of service.

GROUP	NUMBER	TOTAL FUNDS	GF	EFFECTIVE GF MATCH RATE
PG women	722	\$9,883,001	\$3,305,117	33.44%
Children	3,821	\$7,034,507	\$1,719,415	24.44%
Annual cost:	PG women	\$13,696.56	Children	\$1,841.04
Monthly cost:	PG women	\$1,141.38	Children	\$153.42

This fiscal note assumes that beginning October 1, 2002, 722 pregnant women and 3821 children would newly be denied Medicaid coverage in the one year period following the regulations going into effect. The expenditures for these groups are indicated above on an annual and monthly projected cost for FY02. The match rate is the effective general fund match rate for these groups factoring in the 100% federal match for Alaska Native recipients receiving services at tribal health facilities. The fiscal note assumes that the pregnant women and children applied for coverage equally over months of the year and that claims for health care services are submitted equally over the six months following the dates of service.

FY03	EXPENDITURES	SAVINGS	GF	FFP
PG Women	\$5,012,940	(\$4,870,061)	(\$1,628,548)	(\$3,241,513)
Children	\$1,612,083	(\$5,422,424)	(\$1,325,240)	(\$4,097,180)

The projected expenditure for pregnant women and children for FY 03 are based on the eligibility segments for those groups who remain on Medicaid after October 1, 2002. Due to guaranteed six month eligibility for children, the children will drop off Medicaid coverage through February of 2003, and claims for their services should be processed by August of 2001. Pregnant women are required to receive coverage through two months postpartum, therefore, the last group of pregnant women will not lose coverage until June of 2004. Claims for these pregnant women should be mostly processed by December of 2004.

FY04	EXPENDITURES	SAVINGS	GF	FFP
PG Women	\$1,462,108	(\$8,420,893)	(\$2,815,947)	(\$5,604,946)
Children	\$146,553	(\$6,887,954)	(\$1,683,416)	(\$5,204,538)

The expenditures for pregnant women in FY04 are due to the delay in claims processing following services delivered (claims are processed on average 11.3 days from receipt, however providers delay claims submission for several months).

Subject: NYT story "States Face Hard Choices on Medicaid Cuts"
Date: Sun, 13 Jan 2002 21:42:15 -0900
From: Dan Saddler <Dan_Saddler@legis.state.ak.us>
Organization: House Majority
To: reps <lsncdrs+housemajlegs@legis.state.ak.us>

HB 367

To House Majority Representatives -

The attached story in the New York Times provides a national perspective on escalating state costs for Medicaid, showing that we in Alaska are not alone. I hope you find it interesting.

-Dan Saddler

States Face Hard Choices on Medicaid Cuts

By ROBERT PEAR and ROBIN TONER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 —

Medicaid, the insurance program for 44 million low-income people, is in a fiscal crisis, forcing state legislatures convening around the country this month to look for ways to cut benefits and reduce payments to hospitals, nursing homes and pharmacies.

The 36-year-old program, which pays for one-third of all births and nearly two-thirds of all nursing home patients, is caught in the financial vise of soaring costs and declining state revenues.

Overall Medicaid spending grew by 11 percent last year, and many states report that spending on prescription drugs, which are covered by Medicaid, is rising at an annual rate of more than 20 percent.

At the same time, state revenues are declining because of the national recession, and most states, unlike the federal government, must balance their budgets.

"I think it's quite serious," said Gov. John Engler of Michigan, a Republican who is chairman of the National Governors Association, noting that Medicaid now represented the fastest-growing item in state budgets. States are struggling to decide which services to trim and which groups should bear the brunt.

"These are terrible choices," Mr. Engler said, "extraordinarily difficult."

Gov. Howard Dean of Vermont, a Democrat and former chairman of the governors association, agreed, saying that Medicaid was "under enormous pressure everywhere because of the catastrophic increase in health care costs, particularly pharmaceutical costs and hospital costs."

The political fallout has already begun. Parents of children with severe illnesses and disabilities held a rally on Wednesday at the Capitol in Little Rock, Ark., to protest new cuts in Medicaid and requirements that families pay some of the costs in the form of co-payments.

Ray Hanley, the Medicaid director in Arkansas, said, "We are getting our brains beat out by health care providers and advocates" for patients who rely on the program.

C. J. Moorman, the father of a Medicaid patient, a 16-year-old boy with cerebral palsy, said, "They could easily co-pay a family to death."

Governors of both parties are putting pressure on the federal government to increase its contribution to Medicaid, which is financed by the federal government and the states.

The need is particularly acute in a recession, officials say, because many people turn to Medicaid when they lose their jobs and their health insurance.

"The need for Medicaid goes up just when the states' ability to pay for it goes down," said Vernon K. Smith, the former Medicaid director of Michigan, who is now a health policy consultant.

The situation in Oklahoma illustrates the hard choices facing many states. The board of the Oklahoma Health Care Authority, the state Medicaid agency, voted on Thursday to adopt stricter income tests for pregnant women, children and the elderly, blind and disabled; to reduce dental services for adults; to reduce payments for prescription drugs; and to delay indefinitely a scheduled increase of 3 percent in payments to hospitals and doctors. The state also decided to eliminate its Medicaid program for people deemed "medically needy" because of very high medical bills.

The cuts will affect at least 50,000 of the 461,000 Medicaid recipients in Oklahoma. Under the new policy, for example, Medicaid will no longer cover children 6 to 18 in families with incomes that are 100 percent to 185 percent of the federal poverty level (\$14,631 to \$27,065 for a family of three).

In Indiana, Gov. Frank L. O'Bannon, a Democrat, is trying to cut the state contribution to Medicaid by \$251 million, or about 10 percent, over the next two years. State officials made a first round of cuts last fall, reducing payments to hospitals, nursing homes and pharmacies by about 5 percent. The nursing homes and drugstores filed suit to block the cuts. At a forum this month, state officials unveiled a "Medicaid balanced budget plan" with two dozen options for further cuts.

Prescription drug spending for Medicaid recipients in Indiana grew 20 percent last year, to \$549 million, and state officials estimate that it will rise more than 50 percent in the next two years, to \$845 million.

To control costs, Indiana officials will develop a list of "preferred drugs" and want to require prior authorization for anyone trying to fill prescriptions for more than four brand-name drugs in a month.

In Idaho, Gov. Dirk Kempthorne, a Republican, told the State Legislature on Wednesday: "Prescription drugs are quickly becoming our single largest Medicaid expense. Prescriptions are expected to cost almost 40 percent more this year than they did two years ago." He, too, wants to require prior authorization. But drug companies oppose such requirements, saying they limit patients' access to medicines.

Like many governors, Mr. Kempthorne lamented that Medicaid was taking resources that might be used for other programs. If the state does nothing, he said, "we will see Medicaid growth that continues to outpace that of education and economic development."

In Maine, Gov. Angus King, an independent, proposed on Tuesday a 5.6 percent cut in Medicaid payments to doctors, with slightly deeper cuts for hospitals and nursing homes. Doctors said some Medicaid patients would inevitably be turned away if the Legislature approved the cuts.

Governor Dean of Vermont, a state that takes pride in its health policies, said he was committed to controlling Medicaid costs by reducing benefits, like podiatry or dental coverage, but not the number of people eligible for basic insurance coverage. He said it made no sense to preserve a generous benefit package for fewer and fewer people.

In his State of the State address on Tuesday, Mr. Dean declared, "As I have said annually for the past decade, I will not allow any child to be cut from the health care rolls."

New York has felt the same fiscal pressures as other states, but with special intensity. The state has lost hundreds of millions in tax revenue as a result of damage done to its economy by the Sept. 11 attacks. Layoffs increased the number of people without health insurance, and many turned to a special temporary program known as disaster-relief Medicaid, which makes benefits available with little screening or paperwork.

Gov. George E. Pataki, a Republican, has led the bipartisan effort by governors to persuade Congress to provide billions of dollars in additional aid for Medicaid.

In Illinois, Gov. George Ryan, a Republican, announced last month that he was cutting state Medicaid payments to hospitals by \$114 million, or 13 percent, to help fill a \$500 million gap in the state budget. After an outcry by hospital executives, Mr. Ryan said on Tuesday that he would restore \$24 million to hospitals.

To help pay for the restorations, Illinois officials said they would reduce Medicaid payments to doctors, dentists, chiropractors and other health care professionals.

Ohio's Medicaid director, Barbara Coulter Edwards, said the state had expected to see a net increase of about 43,000 in its Medicaid rolls from July to December. The actual increase, driven by the recession, was 84,000, raising the total number of recipients to 1.4 million. "While our service budget has not been cut, for which we're grateful, we have a real challenge because we're having to serve more people within it," Ms. Edwards said.

Advocates for low-income people are already sounding alarms here in Washington, arguing that Congress and the administration must confront the problem or face renewed growth in the number of uninsured. "I think this is going to be a very tough year for low-income and low-wage working families who depend on Medicaid as a lifeline," said Ronald F. Pollack, executive director of Families USA, a consumer advocacy group.

In recent years, Medicaid has been an important tool for extending coverage to children and families. In fact, state officials said, their success in adding people to the Medicaid rolls, encouraged by the federal government, is one reason the program is such a burden on states today.

Medicaid provides health insurance for one-fifth of all children and is the largest source of federal grants to states, accounting for nearly one-fifth of state budgets.

Dan Saddler <Dan_Saddler@legis.state.ak.us>



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P O. Box 190604
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99519 6604

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February 11, 2002

Alaska State House of Representatives
Chairman, House Education and Social Services Committee
State Capitol Room 104
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Representative Dyson,

When Denali KidCare went into effect March 1, 1999, it's goal was to provide health care insurance primarily to uninsured children in both working and non-working families and additionally, to pregnant women. That goal was exceeded beyond anything we could have imagined. The Denali KidCare program in Alaska has been a tremendous success. As a result, the children of the state of Alaska have never been in better health. HB 367 proposes a cut in spending on Denali KidCare of more than \$5 million. That cut could have devastating effects on the children of Alaska and I urge you to reconsider.

The State Child Health Insurance Program, adopted by Congress in 1997 provides health care insurance for uninsured children. As a result of the S-Chip program, the federal government extends funding to the state of Alaska. The budget cuts proposed by HB 367 would affect a loss of about \$11.9 million in matching federal funds. HB 367, if adopted by the Legislature would not only reduce the income levels for Denali KidCare so that 3,821 children and 722 pregnant women would lose health care coverage but also cost the state of Alaska millions in matching funds. Those matching funds are used in many other areas of our state healthcare program and are critical.

Nearly 71 cents of every dollar spent on Denali KidCare comes from federal funds. That leaves only 29 cents coming from state general funds. Services for children enrolled in Denali KidCare who are also eligible for Native Health Services are paid 100% by federal funds.

- Vital to the wellbeing of Alaska's children, health care insurance for children is relatively inexpensive, approximately \$552 per year per child in state funds.



3200 Providence Drive
P.O. Box 198604
Anchorage, Alaska
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Tel 907.562.2211

- Children with health care coverage are more likely to receive well-baby and well-child care, timely immunizations and have health care problems discovered early.
- Working families in jobs with no health benefits can qualify for health care for their children.
- Prenatal care is the single most cost-effective health care expenditure. It ensures the best outcome for newborn babies and is the best possible way to assure a health start for Alaskan children.

As a physician in Alaska and the chairman of the Department of Pediatrics at Providence, I cannot stress strongly enough the importance of the Denali KidCare program. I see children each and every day from all over Alaska. Without Denali KidCare, those children would not be covered by insurance. Denali KidCare has expanded Medicaid income levels, assuring that more Alaskan children receive a healthy start in life. It is simply put, an incredibly successful program, one that Alaskans can and should be proud of. It is a program that must be preserved.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey G. Demain, M.D., FAAP, FAAAAI
Chair, Department of Pediatrics, PAMC

Alaska State Legislature



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Representative John Coghill

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: Jan. 30, 2001

CONTACT: Rep. John Coghill, Jr.: (907) 465-3719

Coghill Bill Limits Threshold of "Poor" **HB 367 Preserves Benefits for Alaskans at 150 Percent of Poverty**

(JUNEAU) – Saying it's unfair to make Alaska's working families subsidize health care for others living at twice the poverty rate, Rep. John Coghill (R-North Pole) today introduced a bill to lower the state Medicaid qualifying level to 150 percent of the federal poverty rate.

"The federal government has slowly been expanding its definition of who is considered poor, and I don't believe that we should be providing free medical care to a 'poor' family of four earning more almost \$51,500, including Permanent Fund Dividends," Coghill said. The cutoff line would be \$23,310 for one person, \$32,721 for a couple, and \$42,131 for a three-person family.

Adjusting the qualifying level for state Medicaid benefits from its current 200 percent to a more reasonable 150 percent, Coghill said, would save \$27.3 million - \$8.1 million in state general funds, and \$19.2 million in federal funds. This money could be available to cover the costs of other health care programs that Alaska provides to the poor, such as the Chronic and Acute Medical Assistance (CAMA), or to any other state service. Another source of health insurance is the Alaska Comprehensive Insurance Association (ACHIA), a nonprofit organization created by the legislature to provide health care insurance to Alaska residents who have a health condition that prevents them from qualifying for conventional health care insurance.

"Pregnant women and children in Alaska who are truly needy will continue to receive the medical care they need through the under the "Denali Kid Care" program," Coghill said. "But the program must be focused on those facing real hardships in obtaining food, shelter and medical care. Someone making twice the federal poverty rate may not be well-off, but they're not suffering as much as many others."

Medical benefits under the program would not be cut off precipitously, but would continue an additional six months in the case of children, and for up to two months past delivery date for expectant mothers, according to a state health department official.

At a time when Alaska faces projected annual budget shortfalls ranging from \$900 million to \$1.2 billion, the state needs to consider whether it can afford to extend generous social services to more people than really need it, Coghill said. If the legislation is approved, those people qualifying at 200% will be phased out over a period between October of 2002 and June of 2003.

HB 367 was referred to the House Health, Education and Social Services Committee, and to the State Affairs and Finance committees. ###

Representative_John_Coghill@LEGIS.state.ak.us

Subject: Denali Kid Care - HB 367 Hearing Tuesday 3:00

Date: Fri, 8 Feb 2002 18:07:11 -0900

From: "Disanto, Diane" <Diane_Disanto@health.state.ak.us>

There will be a hearing in the House HESS committee on Tuesday, February 12 at 3:00. Please Call your LIO for teleconferencing information.

HB 367 - Changing Denali KidCare

Denali KidCare is a program that went into effect March 1, 1999 to provide health care insurance primarily to uninsured children in working and non-working families and to pregnant women. Funded mainly with federal dollars, this program expanded Medicaid income levels to assure that more Alaskan children receive a healthy start in life.

Denali KidCare takes advantage of enhanced federal funding under the State Child Health Insurance Program (S-CHIP) adopted by Congress in 1997 to provide health care insurance for uninsured children. S-CHIP was created to address the increase in the number of children without health insurance as employer coverage of dependents becomes less common.

HB 367, if adopted by the Legislature, will reduce the income levels for Denali KidCare so that 3,821 children and 722 pregnant women lose health care coverage. This change will save the state \$5 million dollars when fully implemented, while giving up \$11.9 million in Federal Funds.

WHY COVER HEALTH INSURANCE FOR CHILDREN?

§ Health care insurance coverage for children is cheap - \$552 per year, per child in state funds.

§ With Denali KidCare, nearly 71 cents of every dollar spent is federal funds; only 29 cents comes from state general funds.

§ Services for children enrolled in Denali KidCare who also are eligible for Tribal Health Services are paid for with 100% federal funds.

§ Health care insurance is vital to the wellbeing of Alaska's children.

§ Children with health care coverage are more likely to receive well-baby/well-child care, adequate immunizations, and have health care problems discovered early.

§ Denali KidCare helps working families who work in jobs with no benefits to provide health care for their children.

§ The state used part of the \$30 million savings from the Medicaid federal match rate change to expand coverage for children and pregnant women.

§ Program elimination will result in a huge loss of federal funds for health care.

WHY COVER HEALTH INSURANCE FOR PREGNANT WOMEN?


§ Prenatal care is the single most cost-effective health care

expenditure.

\$ Prenatal care ensures the best birth outcome for the baby.

\$ Prenatal care is the best method of assuring a healthy start for Alaskan children.

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HB 367 – Changing Denali KidCare

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- Services for children enrolled in Denali KidCare who also are eligible for Tribal Health Services are paid for with 100% federal funds.
- Health care insurance is vital to the wellbeing of Alaska's children.
- Children with health care coverage are more likely to receive well-baby/well-child care, adequate immunizations, and have health care problems discovered early.
- Denali KidCare helps working families who work in jobs with no benefits to provide health care for their children.
- The state used part of the \$30 million savings from the Medicaid federal match rate change to expand coverage for children and pregnant women.
- Program elimination will result in a huge loss of federal funds for health care.

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Margaret Parsons-Williams

From: "Hagen, JoAnn" <JoAnn_Hagen@health.state.ak.us>
To: "hc hp" <hc_hp@hotmail.com>; "bill galic" <bill_galic@health.state.ak.us>; "cheri smith" <wrcc@alaska.net>; "cindie richman" <fcsei@pobox.alaska.net>; "cindy davis-bryant" <cindyd@kpbsd.k12.ak.us>; "debra kimbrell" <debra@kpccc.org>; "gary whiteley" <gwhiteley@kpbsd.k12.ak.us>; "henry novak" <cicada@alaska.net>; "james shill" <james@cpccservices.org>; "katie stafford" <katie_stafford@health.state.ak.us>; "kim smith" <kim_smith@health.state.ak.us>; "linda perry" <nakenu@alaska.net>; "margaret parsons-williams" <m_parsonswilliams@fconline.org>; "sue olson" <susan_olson@health.state.ak.us>; "tammy bidwell" <care@gci.net>; "todd mcgillivray" <tmcgillivray@ci.soldotna.ak.us>; "wini crosby" <fcsdirect@pobox.alaska.net>; "Barbara DeShong" <Barbara_DeShong@health.state.ak.us>; "Bonnie Betley" <Bonnie_Betley@health.state.ak.us>; "Carol Hestand" <Carol_Hestand@health.state.ak.us>; "Cynthia Sawyer" <Cynthia_Sawyer@health.state.ak.us>; "Daria Rosing" <Daria_Rosing@health.state.ak.us>; "Dianne Hardy" <Diane_Hardy@health.state.ak.us>; "Donna Fenske" <dfenske@alaska.net>; "Gayle Erickson" <Gayle_Erickson@health.state.ak.us>; "Judith Dean" <Judith_Dean@health.state.ak.us>; "Laurie Johnson" <Laurie_Johnson@health.state.ak.us>; "Linda Noel" <Linda_Noel@health.state.ak.us>; "Lois Daubney" <loisd@alaska.net>; "Marty Ellis" <Marty_Ellis@health.state.ak.us>; "MaryJane Hanley" <MaryJane_Hanley@health.state.ak.us>; "Nancy Schrag" <Nancy_Schrag@health.state.ak.us>; "Patricia Little" <Patricia_Little@health.state.ak.us>; "Patricia Morrison" <Patricia_Morrison@health.state.ak.us>; "Regina Theisen" <Regina_Theisen@health.state.ak.us>; "Roberta Nyce" <Robin_Nyce@health.state.ak.us>; "Sharon Whytal" <Sharon_Whytal@health.state.ak.us>; "Susan Olson" <Sue_Olson@health.state.ak.us>; "Toni Carlisle" <toni_carlisle@health.state.ak.us>
Sent: Tuesday, February 12, 2002 9:02 AM
Attach: Denali Kid Care Action FEB 11.doc
Subject: FW: Action Alert to Preserve Denali Kidcare

FYI

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

From: Senator Johnny Ellis [mailto:Senator_Johnny_Ellis@legis.state.ak.us]
Sent: Monday, February 11, 2002 7:33 PM
Subject: Action Alert to Preserve Denali Kidcare

Contact: Sen. Johnny Ellis, Senate Democratic Leader, 1-888-330-3704
 Rep. Ethan Berkowitz, House Democratic Leader, 1-888-465-4919

ACTION ALERT!!!

**Oppose Rep. Coghill's House Bill 367:
 "The NO KID-CARE BILL"**

House Bill 367 Cuts Denali KidCare -- Alaska's State Health Care Program for Kids

Juneau -- The House Health Education and Social Services Committee will take public testimony Tuesday, February 12 at 3:00pm on a bill that would cause 3,821 Children and 722 pregnant women lose health care coverage.

****If you object to this bill, please call, fax, email, or send a public opinion message to the Republican members of the House HESS committee voicing your concerns!****

House HESS Committee

Republican Members:

Representative Fred Dyson (chair) (907) 465-2199 Representative_Fred_Dyson@legis.state.ak.us

Representative Peggy Wilson (907) 465-3824 Representative_Peggy_Wilson@legis.state.ak.us

STATE OF ALASKA

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

P. O. BOX 110660
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0660
PHONE: (907) 465-3355
FAX: (907) 465-2204

February 13, 2002

The Honorable Fred Dyson, Chair
House Health Education and Social Services Committee
Alaska State House of Representatives
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Representative Dyson:

At the February 12th hearing on HB 367, related to coverage of children and pregnant women under the medical assistance program, a number of questions were asked by members of the committee. This letter is in response to those inquiries.

1. Does the WIC Program and Medicaid Program duplicate services.

No. The Women Infants and Children (WIC) Program is a federally funded Program administered by the Division of Public Health through grantees in the state. WIC is a nutrition program for pregnant women, nursing mothers and children that provides nutritional counseling and vouchers for the purchase of infant formula and certain food products such as cereal, milk and cheese. Women and children on Medicaid are eligible for WIC services, but since Medicaid pays only for medical services, there is no duplication of service provision.

2. Is 200% of the Federal Poverty Level for Alaska equal to 250% of the Federal Poverty Level for the lower 48 states?

No. The Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for Alaska is 25% higher in order to account for the higher cost of living in the state. 200% of the FPL for the lower 48 is \$17,180 annual income for a family of one and \$21,460 in Alaska, roughly a 25% increase.

3. What constitutes a "good cause" exemption for a family becoming voluntarily uninsured?

Good cause for becoming uninsured in the year prior to application to Denali KidCare or while on it is defined in 7 AAC 43.020(i). The reasons include: the death of the dependent's insured parent; expiration of COBRA coverage; involuntary termination due to long-term disability or another medical condition; changing to a new employer who does not offer an option for dependent coverage or the likelihood that continuing coverage would have caused severe economic hardship on the individual.

If an individual claims severe economic hardship a determination is made by the Division of Medical Assistance if the family's circumstances meet the criteria (only 40 requests have been received since program inception). Typically, an individual is required to show that basic living expenses, e.g., food, clothing, shelter, transportation, and work expenses, could not be met if they continued paying for health insurance.

4. How does the state assure that applicants for Denali KidCare are correctly reporting insurance status?

The Division of Public Assistance maintains a staff of Quality Control personnel who perform statistically valid sampling reviews of cases to detect situations of fraud and program abuse. These activities are required under federal program rules. In 2000, the Quality Control Unit reviewed a sample of 130 cases and found only one case in which private insurance was dropped before applying for Denali KidCare. Follow-up on this case revealed that the family was no longer insured because the parent lost their job. The reviewers typically interview the parents and may also contact employers to determine the availability of health insurance in the workplace. Proof of income submitted by the parent in applying for Denali KidCare, typically a pay stub, will indicate any deductions made by the employer for benefits such as health insurance.

In applying for Medicaid, a person makes a statement that the information provided is true and correct. Under AS 11.56.210, Unsworn Falsification, a person submitting a false written or recorded statement to a public servant in applying for benefits may be found guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

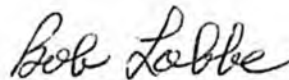
5. What is the nature of funding for Indian health facilities, and will the 100% Federal funding continue for health care for Alaska Natives.

The federal government acknowledged a responsibility for the health care of American Indian and Alaska Native people with the passage of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act in 1976. The Act also allowed the Indian Health Service (IHS) and tribal health providers authorized to operate health programs under PL 93-638 (The Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act) to bill Medicaid, Medicare and other insurance for services provided by them to their beneficiaries. This makes the IHS and tribes the payers of last resort; they are the only entities recognized by federal laws and rules that do not have to pay prior to Medicaid. Congress allowed states to claim 100% federal funds for payments made to the IHS and tribes for American Indians and Alaska Natives by Medicaid in order to prevent creating a financial burden for states that is a federal responsibility. Access to free health care provided by the IHS and tribes is a right of members of federally recognized tribes in the US, and is therefore not recognized as health insurance under federal rules.

The tribes in Alaska have taken over the operation of all health care services formerly run by the IHS, and are directly funded by the federal Indian Health Service under funding agreements negotiated annually. Operation of IHS facilities by the tribes is authorized under self-determination rules and allows the tribes to set the priorities for health care spending. The funding available for Indian health available through the Indian Health Service (IHS) is generally recognized as appropriated at about 60% of the need for health services for the beneficiaries. With limited funding, the tribes cannot pay for all services needed unless additional funding can be generated from other sources, such as billing Medicaid, Medicare and other health insurance. The tribes can only bill Medicaid for eligible beneficiaries, so a reduction in the Denali KidCare income criteria will effect their funding. Currently, the percentage of Alaska Natives in the 150-200% FPL category is 33% for children and 34% for pregnant women.

Please contact me if there are any additional questions on these issues.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bob Labbe".

Bob Labbe,
Director

CC: Laura Baker

STATE OF ALASKA

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

February 14, 2002

P.O. BOX 110660
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0660
PHONE: (907) 465-3355
FAX: (907) 465-2204

The Honorable Fred Dyson
House of Representatives
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99501

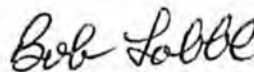
Dear Representative Dyson:

In response to questions raised at Tuesday's hearing on HB 367, the Department of Health and Social Services thought it would be helpful to provide you with a comparison of the cost of private (Blue Cross) individual health insurance plans and the incomes of eligible families. The attached tables include the health insurance and out-of-pocket costs for children, the monthly disposable income for single parent and two-parent families with incomes at 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level, and their monthly disposable income after paying health insurance and out-of-pocket costs. For example, a single mother with 2 children (a family of three) has \$2,248 per month in disposable income. After paying for health insurance and out-of-pocket costs, the family's disposable income drops to \$1,784 per month.

The department believes these families with small disposable incomes do not have enough discretionary income to pay the monthly health insurance premiums and out-of-pocket costs. Further, health insurance premiums increased on average 8.3 percent in 2001 and premiums for small employers (3-199 employees) that dominate Alaska's economy grew by 12.5 percent in 2001. We are also aware that Alaska employers offer health insurance to their employees at much lower rates than the U.S. employers as a whole. Cost is consistently reported by employers as the most important reason for not offering insurance. Finally, the department recently learned that the cost of medical services for private payers in Alaska is 25 percent higher than the average for all states. Alaskan residents are likely to find it increasingly difficult to afford private health insurance plans.

We appreciate your consideration of these important issues.

Sincerely,



Bob Labbe
Director

Attachment

HEALTH INSURANCE and out-of-pocket COSTS for Individual plans for Alaska children

HEALTH INSURANCE and out-of-pocket COSTS	For ONE CHILD Blue Cross Individual Plan¹	For TWO CHILDREN Blue Cross Individual Plan²	For THREE CHILDREN Blue Cross Individual Plan³
<i>Premium</i>	\$182 x 12 = \$2,184	\$182 x 2 x 12 = \$4,368	\$377 x 12 = \$4,524
<i>Deductible</i>	200	200	200
<i>20 percent co-payment on annual medical expenses⁴</i>	679	1,000	1,000
TOTAL Health Insurance and Out-of-pocket costs (and average monthly cost)	\$3,063 (or \$255 per month)	\$5,568 (or \$464 per month)	\$5,724 (or \$477 per month)

Monthly Disposable Income⁵ NOT INCLUDING HEALTH INSURANCE AND OUT-OF-POCKET COSTS at 200 percent of the FPL by family size and single and 2-parent families

	One child	Two children	Three children
<i>for Single-Parent Family at 200 percent of the FPL</i>	\$1,840 per month (family size = 2)	\$2,248 per month (family size = 3)	\$2,657 per month (family size = 4)
<i>for Two-Parent Family at 200 percent of the FPL</i>	\$2,348 per month (family size = 3)	\$2,835 per month (family size = 4)	\$3,254 per month (family size = 5)

Monthly Disposable Income⁵ AFTER PAYING HEALTH INSURANCE AND OUT-OF-POCKET COSTS at 200 percent of the FPL by family size, single and 2-parent families

	One child	Two children	Three children
<i>for Single-Parent Family at 200 percent of the FPL</i>	\$1,585 per month (family size = 2)	\$1,784 per month (family size = 3)	\$2,180 per month (family size = 4)
<i>for Two-Parent Family at 200 percent of the FPL</i>	\$2,093 per month (family size = 3)	\$2,371 per month (family size = 4)	\$2,777 per month (family size = 5)

¹ (One) subscriber rate, under 30 years, non-smoker.

² (One) subscriber rate x 2, under 30 years, non-smoker.

³ (One) subscriber and children rate, under 30 years, non-smoker.

⁴ Assumed Medicaid costs at \$283 per month. Maximum out-of-pocket costs on insurance plan = \$1,000

⁵ Monthly disposable income is gross income minus federal and state taxes.

Eligible Children 150% to 200% of the Federal Poverty
Level by Village

Village	Monthly Average Enrollees
ADAK	3
AKHIOK	1
AKIACHAK	11
AKIAK	3
ALAKANUK	9
ALEKNAGIK	5
ALLAKAKET	3
AMBLER	4
ANAKTUVUK PASS	4
ANCHOR POINT	21
ANCHORAGE AIRPORT	1,192
ANDERSON	3
ANGOON	5
ANIAK	7
ATKA	1
ATMAUTLUAK	5
BARROW	25
BEAVER	1
BETHEL	21
BIG LAKE	22
BREVIG MISSION	8
BUCKLAND	7
CANTWELL	7
CHALKYITSIK	2
CHEFORNAK	12
CHEVAK	18
CHICKALOON	1
CHIGNIK	1
CHIGNIK LAKE	2
CHITINA	4
CHUATHBALUK	3
CLAM GULCH	1
COFFMAN COVE	2
COOPER LANDING	3
COPPER CENTER	10
CORDOVA	14
CRAIG	20
CROOKED CREEK	1
DEERING	1
DELTA JUNCTION	26
DILLINGHAM	15

DIOMEDE	2
EEK	4
EGEGIK	1
EIELSON AFB	1
EKLUTNA	1
ELIM	13
EMMONAK	28
ESTER	2
FAIRBANKS	239
FALSE PASS	1
FORT YUKON	10
FRITZ CREEK	1
GAKONA	3
GALENA	4
GAMBELL	13
GLENNALLEN	10
GOLOVIN	3
GOODNEWS BAY	3
GRAYLING	1
GUSTAVUS	4
HAINES	18
HALIBUT COVE	1
HEALY	2
HOMER	126
HOONAH	11
HOOPER BAY	9
HOPE	1
HOUSTON	12
HUGHES	4
HUSLIA	8
HYDABURG	6
IGIUGIG	2
ILIAMNA	2
JUNEAU	101
KAKE	18
KAKTOVIK	5
KALTAG	4
KARLUK	3
KASIGLUK	3
KASILOF	10
KENAI	63
KENNY LAKE	2
KETCHIKAN	65
KIANA	4
KING COVE	8
KING SALMON	5

KIPNUK	4
KIVALINA	5
KLAWOCK	7
KLUKWAN	2
KOBUK	2
KODIAK	106
KOKHANOK	5
KOLIGANEK	5
KOTLIK	25
KOTZEBUE	33
KOYUK	4
KOYUKUK	3
KWETHLUK	10
KWIGILLINGOK	3
LARSEN BAY	4
LEVELOCK	1
MANOKOTAK	4
MCCARTHY	1
MCGRATH	2
MEKORYUK	5
MENTASTA LAKE	4
METLAKATLA	19
NAKNEK	7
NANWALEK	7
NAPAKIAK	7
NAPASKIAK	2
NELSON LAGOON	2
NENANA	7
NEW STUYAHOK	3
NEWHALEN	4
NEWTOK	10
NIGHTMUTE	3
NIKISKI	28
NIKOLAEVSK	1
NIKOLAI	1
NINILCHIK	16
NOATAK	10
NOME	13
NONDALTON	4
NOORVIK	8
NORTH POLE	75
NORTHWAY	3
NUIQSUT	10
NULATO	9
NUNAPITCHUK	4
OUZINKIE	1

PALMER	149
PEDRO BAY	1
PELICAN	1
PETERSBURG	34
PILOT STATION	4
PLATINUM	1
POINT HOPE	2
POINT LAY	3
PORT ALEXANDER	2
PORT GRAHAM	8
PORT HEIDEN	2
PORT LIONS	4
QUINHAGAK	11
RUBY	3
RUSSIAN MISSION	3
SALCHA	7
SAND POINT	4
SAVOONGA	12
SEALYMAN	1
SCAMMON BAY	3
SELAWIK	13
SELDOVIA	1
SEWARD	28
SHAGELUK	1
SHAKTOOLIK	3
SHELDON POINT	2
SHISHMAREF	7
SHUNGNAK	11
SITKA	45
SKAGWAY	2
SKWENTNA	2
SLANA	1
SLEETMUTE	1
SOLDOTNA	94
STEBBINS	21
STERLING	19
STEVENS VILLAGE	3
SUTTON	6
TAKOTNA	1
TALKEETNA	6
TANACROSS	1
TANANA	2
TATITLEK	1
TELLER	1
TETLIN	1
THORNE BAY	6

TOGIAK	21
TOK	10
TOKSOOK BAY	8
TRAPPER CREEK	5
TULUKSAK	4
TUNTUTULIAK	3
TUNUNAK	2
TWIN HILLS	2
TWO RIVERS	6
TYONEK	5
UNALAKLEET	6
UNALASKA	4
VALDEZ	19
VENETIE	1
WAINWRIGHT	3
WASILA	315
WHITE MOUNTAIN	2
WHITTIER	1
WILLOW	16
WISEMAN	1
WRANGELL	33
YAKUTAT	11
Totals	3,821

~~2/14/02~~
2/14/02

The Chairman Dyson,

I support the continuation of
Special Care income guidelines
as they are currently in place.

No cuts - no changes - if anything
let us increase the gross amount.

I am grateful each month for the
benefits of Special Care. Without
the program, I would pay \$400/mo
for Blue Cross insurance coverage for
my two children. On a salary of
\$2800/month - 10 months of the
year - this is significant. As a
single mom, no child support, who
works a 50/hr week to provide
for my children - I need Special
Care. Please support the

benefits to children and families.

Rebecca Paul

POB 1031

Home AK

99603

rkpaul @ xyz.net

In Support of the 200% Income Eligibility for Denali Kid Care

Reducing the income eligibility for Denali KidCare will result in a reduction of funds for the State of Alaska only if the families who are affected by the reduction purchase health insurance for their children.

If approximately 722 fewer pregnant women are served, and these women do not enroll in private insurance companies, the costs to the state may far exceed the cost of insuring them through Denali KidCare. For example the basic costs for a "normal" delivery range between \$3300 and \$4800. For C-section deliveries, the range is between \$8300 and \$9600, not including Physician fees, lab tests, and the anesthesiologist fees.

A family with an income of \$44,000 per year, generally have few assets, and unpaid hospital bills are passed along to increase the costs for future patients.

Some families who are not insured will not seek medical attention for their children. These also cause high costs to be passed along to the State of Alaska. For example, if ear infections go untreated, hearing loss can result, which can lead to costly special education and therapy services.

The question is, how many of these families in the 150% to 200% of poverty range will be able to maintain insurance for their children? The missing equation for these families is their child care costs. Families in this income range are working families. They do not qualify for child care assistance. The cost for one preschooler is approximately \$550 per month in Juneau.

A family of four with a gross income of \$44,160 (\$3680) will find it a struggle to pay for both health insurance and childcare for two children. Some examples of typical monthly expenses for a family of four:

Food ¹	424
Rent ²	1,464
Child care:	1,100 for two pre-school age children
Total:	\$2,988

With a 25% income tax payment the "disposable income" for this families transportation, clothing, and supplies would be less than \$228 per month.

* December 2001, Alaska Cooperative Extension

*Alaska Housing Finance Corp. Fair Market Value in Juneau, includes utilities.

Respectfully submitted by:

Joy Lyon

789-1235

ilyon@naeycsea.org

Marilyn Eaton, PA-C
PO Box 2285
Cordova, AK 99574

Representative Jack Coghill
Alaska State House

Dear Mr. Coghill and Committee:

I want to voice my concern about proposed HB367 and its effect on the working poor of this state.

I am wondering if the reasoning behind this bill is to save money or to negate a measure taken by the opposing party. I can understand the latter more than the former, as the savings would be at the expense of children who have no say about how their families spend their money. Just because the parents may be above the poverty level does not mean that they will spend their money on health care. In fact, that is one of the last things that the working poor can afford. When it's a choice between feeding the whole family and taking one child in for a well child exam, the child does without. The same holds true with medications, glasses, specialty care, etc.

I am appalled that you would even think of presenting this bill. We should not be saving money on the backs of pregnant women and children. This means higher infant and maternal mortality, as women who cannot afford the care will not get the early care they need. Children of the **WORKING POOR** who cannot afford insurance will do without care.

I urge you to rethink this issue.

Respectfully,

Marilyn Eaton, PA-C

February 14, 2002

Representative John Coghill
State Capitol
Juneau Ak 99801

Dear Representative Coghill:

As you know ,HB 380, Medicare Part B Reimbursement has been introduced and cosponsored by two Fairbanks representative, Jeannette James and Joe Hayes. It is a bill that is very important to elderly citizens who have given this state many years of service. Your support of this bill means a great deal to me and to my fellow retirees. Under the constitution we are guaranteed no diminishment of benefits and paying an extra \$50 a month, an 11% increase from a little more than a year ago, is certainly a diminishment.

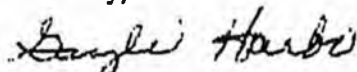
In 1999 when I was first eligible to apply for Social Security, I was told I didn't qualify , on my own or from my husband, because of the Government Pension Offset which affects all of us on government pensions who were not eligible for full retirement before 1983. Now, at age 65, I will apply again and expect the same response, except I will then qualify, and must apply for, Medicare Part B. Part A as you know is automatic. There are at least three scenarios for TRS and PERS employees when they reach 65 and I am under number two:

1. Apply for Social Security - eligible - Medicare Part B deducted from monthly check
2. Apply - denied -have spouse on SS - Part B deducted from spouse's check
3. Apply - denied - no spouse - Must send monthly Medicare Part B payment in

The third scenario concerns me the most. Many seniors are on a fixed income and as they age have many additional costs simply for caring for their home, if they have one, and for themselves. This additional burden of having to pay more than \$ 600 a year in medical insurance costs, and having to remember to write a monthly check, does not seem right. I'm not sure what happens if a senior forgets to write a check. Our seniors who devoted their lives to working and caring for the children in Alaska deserve more.

I thank you once again for sponsoring HB 380 and hope many of your fellow legislators will give it their support. Good luck and let me know what I can do to help.

Sincerely,



Gayle Harbo, Box 10201, Fairbanks Ak 99710
email: sjharbo@mailcity.com

**Fax Cover Sheet**

Alaska State Office | 3601 "C" Street, Suite 1420 | Anchorage, AK 99503
907-341-2277 | 907-341-2270 (FAX) | www.aarp.org

To: REPRESENTATIVE JOHN COGHILL

From: PAT LUBY (CELL) 907-599-0839

Company: _____

Date: 2-14-02

Fax number: 907-465-3258

Total number of pages including cover: 2

Notes/Comments:

AARP is a nonprofit, nonpartisan membership organization for people 50 and over. We provide information and resources; advocate on legislative, consumer, and legal issues; assist members to serve their communities; and offer a wide range of unique benefits, special products, and services for our members. These benefits include AARP Webplace at www.aarp.org, *Modern Maturity* and *My Generation* magazines, and the monthly *AARP Bulletin*. Active in every U.S. state and territory, AARP celebrates the attitude that age isn't just a number — it's about how you live your life.

AARP Alaska

Honorable Fred Dyson, Chair
House Health, Education and Social Service Committee
Alaska Capitol Room 104 (MS3100)
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

RE: HB 367 -- Oppose

Dear Representative Dyson,

On behalf of the 112,000 members of AARP in Alaska, we oppose HB 367, authored by Representative John Coghill.

We understand the Legislature's need to resolve our fiscal problems but we do not believe it is good public policy nor good health policy to take families off the Denali KidCare program and increase the number of uninsured in our state.

Most of our uninsured are working families whose employer does not provide insurance. Denali KidCare provides a valuable safety net for many children in these families as well as for pregnant women. Health insurance increases the chances for good health throughout one's life.

AARP will support fiscal decisions that you and your colleagues make that are fair and make sense. We do not feel it makes sense to take Alaskans currently receiving health insurance benefits off that coverage.

AARP recommends a "NAY" vote on HB 367.

Should you have any questions about our position, please feel free to contact Marie Darlin (586-3637), Coordinator of the AARP Capitol City Task Force; Patrick Luby, AARP Legislative Representative (907-762-3314); or me (907-245-5259).

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,
Marguerite Stetson
Marguerite Stetson
AARP Alaska Executive Council Member for Advocacy

cc: Vice-Chair Representative Peggy Wilson
Representative John Coghill, Jr.
Representative Vic Kohring
Representative Gary Stevens
Representative Sharon Cissna
Representative Reggie Joule

Alaska State Office | 3801 "C" Street, Suite 1420 | Anchorage, AK 99503 | Phone: 907-341-2277 | Fax: 907-341-2270 | www.aarp.org

AARP is a nonprofit, nonpartisan membership organization for people 50 and over. We provide information and resources; advocate on legislative, consumer, and legal issues; assist members to serve their communities; and offer a wide range of unique benefits, special products, and services for our members. These benefits include AARP Webplace at www.aarp.org, *Modern Maturity* and *My Generation* magazines, and the monthly *AARP Bulletin*. Active in every U.S. state and territory, AARP celebrates the attitude that age isn't just a number -- it's about how you live your life.

POM to Antivirus Delegation

Object to lowering the maximum allowable income for the Denali Kid Care Program.

I am a member of the lower income middle class who is not eligible for health care through native heritage or government employment. The current threshold is actually TOO LOW. For example, the expense of having a baby is approximately \$10,000-\$12,000! Private insurance for a family of 3 costs well over \$1000/month. Individuals in my category must go without medical insurance.

Please take a hard look at the Denali Kid Care Program and adjust it so that Children and pregnant mothers in our category can qualify.

Janet A. McCormick
878 Lynnwood Way
North Pole, AK 99705

Anchorage, Craig, Homer, Juneau, Kenai, Ketchikan, Mat Su,
Metlakatla, Petersburg, Seward, Sitka, Soldotna, Wrangell

Family Size:	2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
97%	\$0	\$1,131	\$0	\$1,423	\$0	\$1,714	\$0	\$2,006	\$0	\$2,298	\$0	\$2,589	\$0	\$2,881
85%	\$1,132	\$1,414	\$1,424	\$1,778	\$1,715	\$2,143	\$2,007	\$2,507	\$2,299	\$2,872	\$2,590	\$3,236	\$2,882	\$3,601
75%	\$1,415	\$1,696	\$1,779	\$2,134	\$2,144	\$2,571	\$2,508	\$3,009	\$2,873	\$3,446	\$3,237	\$3,884	\$3,602	\$4,321
50%	\$1,697	\$1,979	\$2,135	\$2,489	\$2,572	\$3,000	\$3,010	\$3,510	\$3,447	\$4,021	\$3,885	\$4,531	\$4,322	\$5,041
25%	\$1,980	\$2,990	\$2,490	\$3,694	\$3,001	\$4,397	\$3,511	\$5,101	\$4,022	\$5,804	\$4,532	\$6,508	\$5,042	\$7,211
0%		>\$2,990		>\$3,694		>\$4,397		>\$5,101		>\$5,804		>\$6,508		>\$7,211



UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
FAIRBANKS

College of Rural Alaska

Cooperative Extension Service

Cost of Food at Home

Decem

	Anchorage	Belthel	Cordova	Delta	Dillingham	Fairbanks	Greater Copper River Valley	Haines
1 Sales Tax	0	5	6	0	6	0	0	5.5
2 Percent of Food Unavailable	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
3 Child, 1 year	15.10	27.76	25.87	19.25	28.25	14.96	20.28	21.23
4 Child, 2 years	15.10	27.76	25.87	19.25	28.25	14.96	20.28	21.23
5 Child, 3-5 years	16.57	30.47	28.39	21.13	31.01	16.42	22.26	23.31
6 Child, 6-8 years	22.01	40.47	37.71	28.07	41.18	21.81	29.57	30.95
7 Child, 9-11 years	24.98	45.93	42.80	31.85	46.74	24.75	33.56	35.13
8 Males, 12-14 years	28.25	51.95	48.41	36.03	52.87	27.99	37.96	39.74
9 Males, 15-19 years	29.14	53.59	49.94	37.17	54.54	28.88	39.16	40.99
10 Males, 20-50 years	28.99	53.31	49.67	36.97	54.25	28.72	38.95	40.77
11 Males, 51 years and over	27.58	50.72	47.26	35.18	51.62	27.33	37.06	38.79
12 Females, 12-19 years	24.38	44.82	41.77	31.09	45.61	24.15	32.75	34.28
13 Females, 20-50 years	25.27	46.46	43.30	32.22	47.28	25.04	33.95	35.54
14 Females, 51 years and over	24.68	45.39	42.30	31.48	46.19	24.46	33.17	34.72
15 Family of 2 (20-50 years)	59.68	109.74	102.26	76.11	111.67	59.13	80.18	83.83
16 Family of 2 (51 & older)	57.50	105.73	98.53	73.33	107.60	56.97	77.26	80.87
17 Family of 4, children 1-5 years	85.92	158.00	147.23	109.58	160.79	85.13	115.45	120.85
18 Family of 4, children 6-11 years	101.24	186.17	173.48	129.11	189.45	100.31	136.03	142.39
% Change From:								
19 Anchorage, December 2001	0	84	71	28	87	-1	2	41
20 Anchorage, September 2001	-5	70	55	16	73	-3	21	35
21 Anchorage, December 2000	0	65	59	23	84	4	24	28
22 Anchorage, December 1999	3	61	41	15	72	-2	25	
23 Anchorage, December 1998	4	55	48	22	71	3	17	29
24 Electricity, 1000 kwh (bold denotes communities receiving PCE)	112.38	231.59	191.76	96.62	180.98	96.62	181.40	183.65
25 Heating oil, 55 gal	61.88	124.19	121.00	72.55	122.65	72.05	86.08	78.10
26 Gas, 55 gal, unleaded auto	77.55	155.05	119.90	92.90	138.55	79.70	96.02	94.60
27 Lumber, 2X4X8	3.04	5.57	4.28	3.68	5.04	3.60	3.39	2.75
28 Propane, 100 lb refill	44.52	126.50	57.54	44.13	106.09	43.90	50.03	65.09

For further information contact: Dr. Bret Luick

Phone (907) 474-6338; Fax (907) 474-5139

or visit our website at: <http://www.uaf.edu/ace/fcs/fcs/html>

The University of Alaska Fairbanks Cooperative Extension Service programs are available to all, furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with

University of Alaska Fairbanks is an

for a Week in Alaska er 2001

	Juneau	Kenai-Soldotna	Ketchikan	Kodiak	Matanuska-Susitna	Nome	Seward	Sitka	Tok	Valdez	Portland, OR	US Average
5	5	5	5.5	6	2.5	4	5	5	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	4	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	
3	17.37	17.31	16.28	22.44	19.02	25.35	18.24	18.61	20.15	17.67	13.04	
3	17.37	17.91	16.28	22.44	19.02	25.35	18.24	18.61	20.15	17.67	13.04	
3	19.07	19.66	17.87	24.64	20.88	27.83	20.03	20.43	22.11	19.40	14.31	
3	25.32	26.11	23.74	32.72	27.73	36.96	26.60	27.14	29.37	25.76	19.01	
3	28.74	28.63	26.94	37.14	31.47	41.94	30.18	30.80	33.33	29.23	21.58	
3	32.51	33.51	30.47	42.01	35.60	47.45	34.14	34.83	37.70	33.07	24.41	
1	33.53	34.57	31.43	43.33	36.73	48.94	35.22	35.93	38.89	34.11	25.18	
0	33.36	34.39	31.27	43.10	36.53	48.88	35.03	35.74	38.69	33.93	25.04	
1	31.74	32.72	29.75	41.01	34.76	46.32	33.33	34.01	36.81	32.29	23.83	
3	28.05	28.91	26.29	36.24	30.72	40.94	29.46	30.05	32.53	28.53	21.06	
4	29.07	29.97	27.25	37.57	31.84	42.43	30.54	31.15	33.72	29.57	21.83	
2	28.40	29.28	26.62	36.70	31.11	41.45	29.83	30.44	32.94	28.89	21.32	
3	68.67	70.79	64.36	88.73	75.20	100.22	72.12	73.58	79.64	69.85	51.55	
1	66.16	68.20	62.01	85.49	72.46	96.56	69.49	70.90	76.73	67.30	49.67	
1	98.86	101.92	92.67	127.75	108.28	144.30	103.84	105.94	114.67	100.57	74.23	
2	116.49	120.09	109.19	150.53	127.58	170.02	122.35	124.83	135.11	118.50	87.46	
1	15	19	8	49	26	68	21	23	33	17	-14	0
0	6	12	7	32	14	66	28	16	33	14	-16	0
4	4	8	1	37	14		32	16	39	12	-19	3
9	3	9	5	26	17	61		14	41	15	-22	6
	6	9	8	30	13	52		13	32	16	-23	8
2	104.85	122.05	93.50	156.21	119.60	177.78	134.61	91.35	190.38	163.80	82.29	
5	81.40		65.45		80.30	114.95	67.10	83.05	74.25	83.60	104.50	
5	84.65	80.12	88.50	86.85	82.45	123.20	91.85	94.92	92.35	94.55	65.95	
7	2.81	3.13	2.10		2.89	5.71	2.84	2.22	3.84	3.59	2.58	
5	61.20	43.42	43.79		36.80	103.58	48.38	55.45	37.76	47.20	41.30	

regard to race, color, age, sex, creed, national origin, or disability and in accordance with all applicable federal laws. Provided in Department of Agriculture, Anthony T. Nakazawa, Director, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Alaska Fairbanks.

ive action/equal opportunity employer and educational institution.

**FY01 Child Care Assistance Program Rate Schedule
Rates Effective July 1, 2001**

Rate schedule issued by the Department of Education Early Development, State of Alaska.
For more information call (907) 269-4500

SOUTHEAST

Craig, Haines, Juneau, Ketchikan, Metlakatla, Petersburg, Sitka, Skagway, Wrangell, Yakutat

Issued: April 2, 2001

Effective Date: July 1, 2001

Infant: 0-18 months

Toddler: 19 months - 36 months

Child: 37 months - 6 years

School Age: 7 years - 12 years

Area Max Monthly Subsidy per Child By Age	
Infant	\$1,035
Toddler	\$983
Child	\$880
School-Age	\$859

	Licensed or Military Center Care				
	Enrollment/Month		Attendance		
	F/T	P/T	F/T	P/T day	Hr
Infant	\$647	\$388	\$39	\$23	\$4.75
Toddler	\$615	\$369	\$37	\$22	\$4.50
Child	\$550	\$330	\$33	\$20	\$4.00
School-Age	\$537	\$322	\$32	\$19	\$4.00

	Licensed or Military Home Care				
	Enrollment/Month		Attendance		
	F/T	P/T	F/T	P/T day	Hr
Infant	\$582	\$349	\$35	\$21	\$4.25
Toddler	\$553	\$332	\$33	\$20	\$4.00
Child	\$495	\$297	\$30	\$18	\$3.50
School-Age	\$483	\$290	\$29	\$17	\$3.50

	Registered Exempt Care				
	Enrollment/Month		Attendance		
	F/T	P/T	F/T	P/T day	Hr
Infant	\$520	\$311	\$31	\$19	\$4.00
Toddler	\$492	\$300	\$30	\$18	\$3.50
Child	\$450	\$275	\$26	\$16	\$3.25
School-Age	\$450	\$275	\$26	\$15	\$3.00

Bartlett Regional Hospital

3260 Hospital Drive • Juneau, Alaska 99801 • Telephone 907-586-2611

You have asked for an estimate for **C-Section Delivery (mother)**. This is usually an in patient service of 3 to 4 days. If you stay longer the charge will be higher. Based on an average of charges for this type of service in the past six months, we anticipate your charges to be approximately **\$6500.00 to \$7500.00**.

This is **only an estimate**; it is not a guaranteed price.

This estimate does not include your Physician's fee, the Surgeon or Assistant Surgeons fees, the fee for Diagnostic Radiology Services, the Anesthesiologist's fee, or any Pathology or Laboratory tests sent to an outside laboratory.

This estimate does not include complications.

Prices are subject to change without notice.

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH REPORT

DECEMBER 18, 2000



REPORT NUMBER 01.009

FEDERAL FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO ALASKA IN FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 1999

PREPARED FOR REPRESENTATIVE JOHN COGHILL, JR.

BY MEILANI CLARK, LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

You asked about funds appropriated to Alaska during federal fiscal year 1999 that were not included in the Alaska State budget. You were specifically interested in funds distributed to Native regional non-profit corporations, native village councils and entities, and rural municipalities. You also asked about funds used for municipal water programs, economic and community development, and alcohol and drug treatment programs.

SUMMARY

According to the U.S. Census Bureau's *Consolidated Federal Funds Report*, \$5.3 billion was appropriated to Alaska by federal agencies in federal fiscal year 1999. Of this figure, \$1.4 billion was spent on defense related activities.¹ According to our analysis of the Federal Assistance Award Data System, a database maintained by the Census Bureau, approximately \$1.3 billion of the remaining \$3.9 billion appears to have been appropriated through the state budget.² Although not definitively conclusive, the remaining \$2.6 billion appears not to have been accounted for in the state budget process.

Assuming our methodology is correct, and \$2.6 billion did not go through the state budget, the figures can be summarized as follows:

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, *Fiscal Year 1999 Consolidated Federal Funds Alaska*, <http://www.census.gov/govs/c/fr/99cfaakv.txt> (accessed December 8, 2000.)

² According to the Legislative Finance Division, Alaska lawmakers authorized \$902,048,100 in federal spending through the state operating budget (\$868.9 million authorized, \$6.5 million supplemental, \$26.6 million Revised Program/Legislative) and \$591,264,370 through the capital budget for state fiscal year 1999.

- \$120.3 million was appropriated to Native regional non-profits. The sources and specific recipients of these funds are presented in Table 1.
- \$64.7 million was appropriated to Native village councils and entities. The sources and specific recipients of these funds are presented in Table 2.
- \$37.7 million was appropriated to Alaska cities and communities. The sources and specific recipients of these funds are presented in Table 3.
- \$31.8 million was appropriated for municipal water programs, \$20.7 million for economic and community development, and \$6.2 million for alcohol and drug treatment programs, \$46.8 million for tribal programs, and \$14.9 million for environmental programs. The amount of funds distributed by these programs, and the towns that received funding in these categories are presented in Table 4.

Because the same data may be captured in more than one table, the figures contained in Tables 1-4 cannot be added together.

METHODOLOGY

To determine total federal dollars spent in Alaska, we compiled data in the four quarterly Federal Assistance Award Data System (FAADS) reports for federal fiscal year 1999. The FAADS reports provide detailed information on the assistance programs, the recipients, and the type of projects being funded by each federal agency. Coverage includes most grants, direct payment to individuals and others, insurance, and loans. Data submitted by federal agencies for FAADS serve as a central source of information on domestic financial assistance programs of the U.S. Government.

It is important to understand, however, that FAADS has limitations that are reflected in the data we are presenting to you. One of the main difficulties in using FAADS for this report is that it was not always possible to determine if federal awards were accounted for in the state budget. We attempted to subtract from the totals any award that went through the state budget. For the purposes of this report, we considered the following entries to be funded through the state budget process:

- Award recipients specifically named "State of Alaska;"
- Awards listing recipient type as "State Government;"
- Awards paid to state agencies and state university programs;
- Awards paid to other state administered programs (e.g. Alaska State Housing Authority, Alaska Housing Finance Corporation).

Because the database contains nearly 8,000 recipient awards, pinpointing state-administered programs that did not fall into the above categories is difficult, and thus we may have missed some. In addition to the uncertainty about excluding all state budgeted programs, we note the following other limitations in the source data:

1. The FAADS database is made up of entries from many different federal departments and agencies, each using their own interpretations, definitions, entry styles, and reporting bases (such as obligations vs. expenditures, or fiscal year vs. calendar year vs. program year),

resulting in vastly inconsistent data.³ Although we "cleaned up" the database to the extent we were able and customized it for use on this project, the lack of consistency is most likely reflected in the data we present to you.

2. Although federal agencies report multi-year grants or funding programs in instaliments, they do not necessarily report these installments in equal parts every year. While our report represents the flow of federal dollars into Alaska programs by specific agencies, we cannot with certainty determine what percentage of the award totals listed were actually granted during federal fiscal year 1999.⁴
3. Funds in the database may be either obligations or expenditures, with no distinction made between the two. Obligations may be de-obligated and subtracted from FAADS in a subsequent quarter. Negative numbers in this report refer to pre-1999 obligated funds that were de-obligated in 1999. Moreover, it is possible that funds listed may be de-obligated in subsequent fiscal years.
4. Finally, the database we worked with on this project is immense. We had several individuals and organizations review our work on the database to ensure we were presenting the data in an accurate manner; however, because of the scope of the project, we were unable to verify all the data used in our report.⁵

In an additional effort to verify data, we contacted the accounting offices of two Native village organizations—Ketchikan Indian Corporation, and Klawock Cooperative Association—to compare the information we compiled using FAADS with their own figures for federal awards during FFY99. The FAADS data for Klawock matched their accounts exactly. The data we had for Ketchikan Indian Corporation differed slightly. Two two-year grants were issued by the same agency for the same purpose; however, only one-fourth of one grant was included in FAADS for FFY99, while three-fourths of the other grant was included. The rest of our data were verified as correct.

Uncertainties regarding whether or not a particular award went through the state budget process, combined with the limitations of the FAADS database itself, cause us to caution readers on the proper use of these data. The attached tables should be used to generally indicate federal appropriations, not to account for exact expenditures in FFY99.

I hope you find this information useful. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have questions or need additional information.

³ The Office of Management and Budget, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Federal Assistance Award Data System User's Guide 1998*, p. 6, <http://www.census.gov/govs/faads/98bguide.pdf> (accessed December 7, 2000).

⁴ Personal communication with Dan Pflum, Project Supervisor FAADS, Census Bureau, December 13, 2000.

⁵ We discussed our methodology and approach with the following individuals: Dan Pflum, project supervisor FAADS, U.S. Census Bureau; Linda DeConti, planning specialist for the Policy Development and Planning Division for the State of Connecticut; Gregg Erickson, economist, Capital Information Group; David Teal and Rob Carpenter, fiscal analysts, Legislative Finance; and Stephanie Martin, research associate, Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of Anchorage Alaska.

Table 1 - Federal Expenditures or Obligations Paid Directly to Nonprofit Regional Native Organizations, FFY99

Recipient	Totals	Federal Departments and Agencies								
		Commerce		Interior				Health and Human Services		
		EDA	NOAA	BLM	BIA	NPS	USFWS	IOS	Indian Health Service	SAMHA
Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association	\$5,177,187				\$1,881,652			\$921,506	\$1,819,479	
Association of Village Council Presidents	\$9,615,600	\$118,000		\$823,437	\$6,283,753		\$26,893	\$1,837,387		
Bristol Bay Native Association	\$7,537,289	\$142,000	\$48,800		\$5,345,298		\$74,313	\$1,382,974		
Central Council Tlingit and Haida Tribes	\$9,582,149	\$46,794			\$5,161,142	\$113,690		\$3,026,015	\$145,000	
Cook Inlet Tribal Council, Inc.	\$1,319,681				\$6,494			\$584,246	\$227,615	
Copper River Native Association	\$1,649,897				\$988,524			\$156,527		\$424,846
Inupiat Community of Arctic Slope	\$199,994									
Kawerak, Inc.	\$6,707,603	\$110,000		\$26,460	\$5,222,172			\$1,348,971		
Kodiak Area Native Association	\$6,324,464				\$16,562			\$108,560	\$5,727,415	
Maniilaq Association	\$33,169,358			\$2,316,946	\$1,421,672		\$32,000	\$155,387	\$29,168,353	
North Pacific Rim	\$50,000									
Tanana Chiefs Conference	\$39,010,551	\$95,000		\$1,133,848	\$7,761,595	\$47,300	\$79,651	\$2,519,145	\$25,943,784	
Totals	\$120,343,773	\$511,794	\$48,800	\$4,300,691	\$34,088,864	\$160,990	\$212,857	\$12,040,718	\$63,031,676	\$424,846

Table 1 - Federal Expenditures or Obligations Paid Directly to Nonprofit Regional Native Organizations, FFY99 (continued)

Recipient	Federal Departments and Agencies									
	Education		Corporation for National and Community Service	DOJ	Energy	EPA	Institute of Museum and Library Services	DOL - Employment and Training Administration	NSF	DOA - Food and Nutrition Service
	Elementary and Secondary Education	Rehabilitation Services Administration								
Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association		\$350,000		\$122,083	\$55,634	(\$2,972)		\$29,805		
Association of Village Council Presidents		\$328,862	\$349					\$150,000	\$46,919	
Bristol Bay Native Association		\$341,965		\$105,014		\$96,925				
Central Council Tlingit and Haida Tribes	\$836,830	\$211,000		\$50,000		(\$14,822)	\$6,500			
Cook Inlet Tribal Council, Inc.	\$501,326									
Copper River Native Association						\$80,000				
Inupiat Community of Arctic Slope						\$199,994				
Kawerak, Inc.										
Kodiak Area Native Association		\$332,597		\$105,766				\$31,000		\$2,534
Maniilaq Association						\$75,000				
North Pacific Rim								\$50,000		
Tanana Chiefs Conference		\$287,663	\$144,314	\$142,361				\$855,890		
Totals	\$1,338,156	\$1,852,087	\$144,663	\$525,224	\$55,634	\$434,125	\$6,500	\$1,116,695	\$46,919	\$2,534

Notes: To produce this table, we compiled data in the four quarterly Federal Assistance Award Data System (FAADS) reports for FFY99. We then attempted to subtract all awards that went through the state budget process. We considered the following entries to be funded through the state budget process: award recipients specifically named "State of Alaska;" awards listing recipient type as "State Government;" awards paid to state agencies and state university programs; and awards paid to other state administered programs. There may have been additional programs funded through the state, but we were unable to identify them using FAADS. Other FAADS limitations include the following: 1) The various federal agencies contributing to FAADS report data very differently, resulting in substantial data inconsistencies. 2) It is difficult to determine what percentage of multi-year awards were actually awarded during federal fiscal year 1999. 3) Funds in the database may be either obligations or expenditures; obligations may be de-obligated and subtracted from FAADS in a subsequent quarter. Negative numbers in this report refer to pre-1999 obligated funds that were de-obligated in FFY99. Any funds listed above may be de-obligated in subsequent years. 4) The database we worked with on this project is immense, containing nearly 8,000 federal awards, and due to the scope of the project, we were unable to verify all the data used in this report. Uncertainties regarding whether or not a particular award went through the state budget process, combined with the limitations of the FAADS database itself, cause us to caution readers that our data should be used to generally indicate federal appropriations, not to account for exact expenditures in FFY99.

Federal funds for health corporations and housing authorities are not included in the above figures unless these funds were paid directly to the Regional Native Nonprofits listed above.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division, "Federal Assistance Award Data System, Alaska 1999," 1st through 4th Quarters, Flat File - Individual States, <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/laads994.html> (accessed December 1, 2000); Personal communication with Dan Pllum, Project Supervisor, FAADS, U.S. Census Bureau (October 26, 2000); Office of Management and Budget, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Federal Assistance Award Data System User's Guide 1998*, page 6, <http://www.census.gov/govs/laads/98bguide.pdf> (accessed December 7, 2000).

Acronyms: EDA - Economic Development Administration; NOAA - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; BLM - Bureau of Land Management; BIA - Bureau of Indian Affairs; NPS - National Park Service; USFWS - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; IOS - Immediate Office of the Secretary; CDC - Centers for Disease Control; SAMHA - Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration; DOJ - Department of Justice; EPA - Environmental Protection Agency; DOL - Department of Labor; DOA - Department of Agriculture.

Table 2 - Federal Expenditures or Obligations Paid Directly to Native Tribes and Communities, FFY99

Recipient	Totals	Federal Departments and Agencies												
		Agriculture			Commerce		Interior				Health and Human Services			
		Food and Nutrition Service	Rural Housing Service	Rural Utilities Service	Economic Development	NOAA	BLM	BIA	NPS	USFWS	IOS	Indian Health Services		
Agdaagux Tribal	\$92,529													
Akiachak	\$2,841,552			\$1,500,000				\$68,931				\$23,598		
Akiak	\$990,554			\$733,500								\$124,721		\$231,533
Alakanuk	\$4,500													
Allakaket	\$4,500													
Aniak	\$106,500													
Anvik	\$417,760			\$328,500						\$9,760				
Arctic Village	\$147,000													
Asa' Carsarmiut	\$24,205							\$15,710				\$3,995		
Barrow	\$6,556,345							\$477,179				\$79,166		
Beaver	\$329,025			\$239,025										
Bill Moore's Slough	\$80,269													
Birch Creek Village	\$557,500			\$462,500										
Brevig Mission	\$1,890,000			\$1,875,000	\$15,000									
Buckland	\$350,000			\$350,000										
Cantwell	\$4,500													
Chalkyitsik	\$180,938							\$115,758				\$56,586		
Chefornak	\$509,168													
Chenega Bay	\$42,922													
Chevak	\$4,051,033			\$3,793,000										
Chickaloon Village	\$271,430													
Chignik	\$1,304,500				\$1,300,000									
Chistochina	\$138,166							\$93,666						
Chitina	\$251,403						\$251,403							
Chuathbaluk	\$4,500													
Circle Village	\$83,676													
Craig	\$387,480											\$130,546		
Crooked Creek	\$111,057													
Curyung	\$379,800													
Deering	\$4,500													
Diomedes	\$174,436													\$174,436
Eagle	\$4,500													
Eyegik	\$766,803													
Eklutna	\$180,248													
Ekuk	\$240,010													
Ekwok	\$109,637													
Elim	\$162,850													

Table 2 - Federal Expenditures or Obligations Paid Directly to Native Tribes and Communities, FFY99 (continued)

Recipient	Federal Departments and Agencies								
	HUD-Public and Indian Housing	Education	Justice	FAA	EPA	EEOC	Institute of Museum and Library Services	Labor-Employment and Training Administration	National Endowment For The Arts
Agdaagux Tribal Akiachak	\$282,682		\$252,722	\$399,894	\$50,000				
Akiak	\$234,618								
Alakanuk							\$4,500		
Allakaket							\$4,500		
Aniak					\$100,000		\$6,500		
Anvik					\$75,000		\$4,500		
Arctic Village	\$147,000								
Asa'Carsarmiut			\$6,000,000				\$4,500		
Barrow									
Beaver					\$90,000				
Bill Moore's Slough					\$80,269				
Birch Creek Village					\$95,000				
Brevig Mission									
Buckland									
Cantwell							\$4,500		
Chalkyitsik					\$8,594				
Chefornak	\$204,503				\$304,665				
Chenega Bay					\$42,922				
Chevak			\$258,033						
Chickaloon Village		\$271,430							
Chignik							\$4,500		
Chistochina					\$40,000		\$4,500		
Chitina									
Chuathbaluk							\$4,500		
Circle Village					\$83,676				
Craig	\$156,934				\$100,000				
Crooked Creek	\$111,057								
Curyung	\$375,300						\$4,500		
Deering							\$4,500		
Diomedes									
Eagle							\$4,500		
Egegik				\$762,303			\$4,500		
Eklutna					\$180,248				
Ekuk	\$240,010								
Ekwok					\$109,637				
Elim	\$77,850				\$85,000				

Table 2 - Federal Expenditures or Obligations Paid Directly to Native Tribes and Communities, FFY99 (continued)

Recipient	Grand Total	Federal Departments and Agencies										
		Agriculture			Commerce		Interior				Health and Human Services	
		Food and Nutrition Service	Rural Housing Service	Rural Utilities Service	Economic Development	NOAA	BLM	BIA	NPS	USFWS	IOS	Indian Health Services
Emmonak	\$19,598										\$19,598	
Evansville	\$248,588											
Eyak	\$178,998											\$118,948
False Pass	\$4,500											
Fort Yukon	\$54,280										\$54,280	
Galena	\$960,636			\$600,000				\$126,900				
Gambell	\$748,049							\$686,459			\$61,590	
Goodnews Bay	\$1,226,500			\$1,226,500								
Grayling	\$4,500											
Gulkana Village	\$4,500											
Holy Cross	\$96,389											
Hoonah	\$85,000											
Hughes	\$6,500											
Huslia	\$89,541											
Igiugig	(\$75,206)											
Iliamna	\$79,461							\$74,961				
Kake	\$834,012							\$444,012				
Kaltag	\$25,000											
Kasaan	\$110,000											
Kasigluk	\$520,374											
Ketchikan	\$1,375,755							\$1,092,348			\$83,237	\$90,000
Kiana	\$1,285,000			\$1,200,000								
Kipnuk	\$200,000								\$50,000			
Kivalina	\$244,010			\$221,250							\$22,760	
Klawock	\$1,180,938		\$100,000		\$850,731				\$46,200		\$54,280	
Klukwan	\$60,000											
Knik	\$4,500											
Kobuk	\$178,500			\$178,500								
Kodiak	\$154,841							\$121,357			\$33,484	
Kokhanok	\$46,700											
Kollik	\$878,000			\$780,000								
Kotzebue	\$139,100								\$44,600			
Koyuk	\$89,282											
Koyukuk	\$90,336											
Kuskokwim	\$395,072				\$8,000			\$289,890			\$97,182	
Kwethluk	\$194,767							\$15,464	\$41,957		\$26,948	
Kwigillingok	\$106,137											
Kwinhagak	\$1,402,432			\$612,500							\$241,830	\$207,037
Larsen Bay	\$105,668							\$105,668				

Table 2 - Federal Expenditures or Obligations Paid Directly to Native Tribes and Communities, FFY99 (continued)

Recipient	Federal Departments and Agencies								
	HUD-Public and Indian Housing	Education	Justice	FAA	EPA	EEOC	Institute of Museum and Library Services	Labor-Employment and Training Administration	National Endowment For The Arts
Emmonak									
Evansville	\$248,588								
Eyak	\$60,050								
False Pass							\$4,500		
Fort Yukon									
Galena					\$229,236		\$4,500		
Gambell									
Goodnews Bay							\$4,500		
Grayling							\$4,500		
Gulkana Village							\$4,500		
Holy Cross	\$91,889						\$4,500		
Hoonah					\$85,000				
Hughes							\$6,500		
Huslia					\$85,041		\$4,500		
Igiugig					(\$79,706)		\$4,500		
Iliamna							\$4,500		
Kake					\$390,000				
Kaltag					\$25,000				
Kasaan					\$110,000				
Kasigluk	\$520,378								
Ketchikan			\$110,170						
Kiana					\$85,000				
Kipnuk					\$150,000				
Kivalina									
Klawock					\$125,227		\$4,500		
Klukwan					\$60,000				
Knik							\$4,500		
Kobuk									
Kodiak									
Kokhanok	\$46,700								
Kotlik					\$98,000				
Kotzebue					\$90,000		\$4,500		
Koyuk	\$3,000		\$85,282						
Koyukuk					\$83,836		\$6,500		
Kuskokwim									
Kwethluk					\$110,398				
Kwigillingok	\$106,137								
Kwinhagak	\$262,665				\$78,400				
Larsen Bay									

Table 2 - Federal Expenditures or Obligations Paid Directly to Native Tribes and Communities, FFY99 (continued)

Recipient	Totals	Federal Departments and Agencies										
		Agriculture			Commerce		Interior				Health and Human Services	
		Food and Nutrition Service	Rural Housing Service	Rural Utilities Service	Economic Development	NOAA	BLM	BIA	NPS	USFWS	IOS	Indian Health Services
Lime Village	\$4,500											
Manokotak	\$123,723											
Mcgrath	\$12,609							\$6,109				
Mekoryuk	\$118,150							\$3,150	\$50,000			
Menlasta	\$145,580											
Metlakalla	\$5,646,228			\$1,031,250				\$2,196,386			\$363,248	\$1,994,188
Naknek	\$177,118							\$8,283	\$68,885			
Nanwalek	\$992,750			\$747,750								
Napaskiak	\$230,094										\$116,630	
Nenana	\$844,955				\$480,000						\$90,000	
New Kolliganek	\$4,500											
Newhalen	\$125,309							\$88,409	\$32,400			
Nightmute	\$630,331			\$500,000								
Nikolaevsk	\$152,500			\$152,500								
Ninilchik	\$553,040			\$15,300								\$533,240
Noatak	\$85,000											
Nondalton	\$46,200											
Noorvik	\$748,290		\$580,000									
Northway	\$9,504							\$5,004				
Nulato	\$393,278							\$193,278				
Old Harbor	\$44,045							\$44,045				
Orutsararmuit	\$562,364										\$62,364	
Ouzinkie	\$81,334							\$74,834				
Pedro Bay	\$40,900								\$36,400			
Petersburg	\$127,549							\$10,415				
Pilot Point	\$6,500											
Pilot Station	\$75,440											
Point Hope	\$228,593							\$15,244			\$213,349	
Port Graham	\$376,124										\$50,000	
Port Lions	\$69,647							\$65,147				
Qagan Tayagungin	\$21,000								\$21,000			
Rampart	\$337,500			\$337,500								
Ruby	\$92,000											
Saint George	\$2,464,712					\$2,444,712						\$20,000
Saint Marys	\$20,000											
Saint Michael	\$149,608							\$8,960	\$50,000			
Saint Paul	\$148,956											
Salamatof	(\$106,148)											
Savoonga	\$100,000										\$100,000	

Table 2 - Federal Expenditures or Obligations Paid Directly to Native Tribes and Communities, FFY99 (continued)

Recipient	Federal Departments and Agencies								
	HUD-Public and Indian Housing	Education	Justice	FAA	EPA	EEOC	Institute of Museum and Library Services	Labor-Employment and Training Administration	National Endowment For The Arts
Lime Village							\$4,500		
Manokotak			\$123,723						
Mcgrath							\$6,500		
Mekoryuk					\$65,000				
Mentasta					\$141,080		\$4,500		
Metlakatla					\$56,713	\$25,000	\$4,500	(\$25,057)	
Naknek					\$99,950				
Nanwalek	\$245,000								
Napaskiak	\$77,645		\$30,000						
Nenana	\$270,455						\$4,500		
New Koliganek							\$4,500		
Newhalen							\$4,500		
Nightmute					\$130,331				
Nikolaevsk									
Ninilchik							\$4,500		
Noatak					\$85,000				
Nondalton							\$6,500		
Noorvik					\$168,290				
Northway							\$4,500		
Nulato					\$200,000				
Old Harbor									
Orutsararmuit	\$350,000		\$150,000						
Ouzinkie							\$6,500		
Pedro Bay							\$4,500		
Petersburg					\$117,134				
Pilot Point							\$6,500		
Pilot Station							\$75,440		
Point Hope									
Port Graham	\$326,124								
Port Lions							\$4,500		
Qagan Tayagungin									
Rampart									
Ruby					\$92,000				
Saint George									
Saint Marys									\$20,000
Saint Michael	\$149,608								
Saint Paul					\$89,996				
Salamatof					(\$106,148)				
Savoonga									

Table 2 - Federal Expenditures or Obligations Paid Directly to Native Tribes and Communities, FFY99 (continued)

Recipient	Grand Total	Federal Departments and Agencies										
		Agriculture			Commerce		Interior				Health and Human Services	
		Food and Nutrition Service	Rural Housing Service	Rural Utilities Service	Economic Development	NOAA	BLM	BIA	NPS	USFWS	IOS	Indian Health Services
Saxman	\$156,207											
Selawik	\$4,500											
Seldovia	\$929,791									\$59,405	\$870,386	
Shaktoolik	\$29,450											
Shishmaref	\$1,050,000				\$1,050,000							
Sitka	\$2,243,628							\$1,280,915	\$118,265		\$321,405	
Stebbins	\$110,000											
Stevens	\$1,351,105						\$1,231,105					
Takotna Village	\$4,500											
Tanacross	\$214,938											
Tanana	\$1,575,000			\$1,500,000								
Tatitlek	\$113,652											
Teller	\$915								\$915			
Togiak	\$1,075,000			\$1,075,000								
Toksook Bay	\$10,009							\$10,009				
Tuluksak	\$85,794											
Tuntutullak	\$160,882											
Tyonek	\$122,831									\$118,647	\$4,184	
Unalakleet	\$179,590	\$910							\$49,400	\$54,280		
Valdez	\$35,174											\$35,174
Venetie	\$1,104,869							\$233,111				
Wrangell	\$99,133											
Yakutat	\$927,002							\$371,377			\$177,383	\$254,168
Yuplit of Andreafski	\$94,492											
Totals	\$64,669,303	\$910	\$680,000	\$19,459,575	\$3,703,731	\$2,444,712	\$1,482,508	\$8,348,798	\$659,482	\$19,598	\$2,843,350	\$4,533,294

Notes:

To produce this table, we compiled data in the four quarterly Federal Assistance Award Data System (FAADS) reports for FFY99. We then attempted to subtract all awards that went through the state budget process. We considered the following entries to be funded through the state budget process: award recipients specifically named "State of Alaska;" awards listing recipient type as "State Government;" awards paid to state agencies and state university programs; and awards paid to other state administered programs. There may have been additional programs funded through the state, but we were unable to identify them using FAADS. Other FAADS limitations include the following: 1) The various federal agencies contributing to FAADS report data very differently, resulting in substantial data inconsistencies. 2) It is difficult to determine what percentage of multi-year awards were actually awarded during federal fiscal year 1999. 3) Funds in the database may be either obligations or expenditures; obligations may be de-obligated and subtracted from FAADS in a subsequent quarter. Negative numbers in this report refer to pre-1999 obligated funds that were de-obligated in FFY99. Any funds listed above may be de-obligated in subsequent years. 4) The database we worked with on this project is immense, containing nearly 8,000 federal awards, and due to the scope of the project, we were unable to verify all the data used in this report. Uncertainties regarding whether or not a particular award went through the state budget process, combined with the limitations of the FAADS database itself, cause us to caution readers that our data should be used to generally indicate federal appropriations, not to account for exact expenditures in FFY99.

Table 2 - Federal Expenditures or Obligations Paid Directly to Native Tribes and Communities, FFY99 (continued)

Recipient	Federal Departments and Agencies								
	HUD-Public and Indian Housing	Education	Justice	FAA	EPA	EEOC	Institute of Museum and Library Services	Labor-Employment and Training Administration	National Endowment For The Arts
Saxman Selawik Seldovia	\$71,207				\$85,000		\$4,500		
Shaktoolik Shishmaref Silka Stebbins	\$29,450		\$523,043		\$110,000				
Stevens Takotna Village Tanacross Tanana					\$120,000 \$214,938 \$75,000		\$4,500		
Tatitlek Teller Togiak Toksook Bay	\$113,652								
Tuluksak Tuntutuliak Tyonek Unalakleet	\$85,794				\$160,882 \$75,000				
Valdez Venetie Wrangell Yakutat Yup'it of Andreaski			\$136,746	\$566,495	\$168,517 \$99,133 \$119,574 \$94,492		\$4,500		
Totals	\$4,888,296	\$271,430	\$7,669,719	\$1,728,692	\$5,632,325	\$25,000	\$282,940	(\$25,057)	\$20,000

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division, "Federal Assistance Award Data System, Alaska 1999," 1st through 4th Quarters, Flat File - Individual States, <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/laads994.html> (accessed December 1, 2000); Personal communication with Dan Pllum, Project Supervisor, FAADS, U.S. Census Bureau (October 26, 2000); Office of Management and Budget, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Federal Assistance Award Data System User's Guide 1998*, <http://www.census.gov/govs/laads/98bguide.pdf> (accessed December 7, 2000).

Acronyms: NOAA - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; BLM - Bureau of Land Management; BIA - Bureau of Indian Affairs; NPS - National Park Service; USFWS - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; IOS - Immediate Office of the Secretary; HUD - Housing and Urban Development; FAA - Federal Aviation Administration; EPA - Environmental Protection Agency; EEOC - Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Table 3 - Federal Expenditures or Obligations Paid Directly to Alaska Cities and Communities

Recipient	Totals	Federal Departments and Agencies								
		Agriculture		Education				Interior		
		Rural Housing	Rural Utilities	Impact Aid	Indian Education	Educational Research and Improvement	Elementary and Secondary Education	BLM	Geological Survey	USFWS
Alakanuk	\$1,050,000		\$1,050,000							
Anaktuvuk Pass	\$363,957									
Anchorage	\$8,401,944									
Barrow	\$1,384,993							\$14,000	\$70,980	
Bethel	\$400,000									
Delta Junction	\$228,285									
Dillingham	\$50,000									\$50,000
Diomedes	\$2,000,000		\$2,000,000							
Emmonak	\$228,965									
English Bay	\$528,000		\$528,000							
Fairbanks	\$2,770,113			\$68,837	\$441,909	\$1,013,953	\$276,380			
Fort Yukon	\$100,000									
Gambeli	\$121,099									
Girdwood	\$270,000									
Juneau	\$1,452,240									\$40,000
Kalakaket Creek Radio	\$250,000		\$250,000							
Kenai	\$763,434									
Ketchikan	\$6,602,356			\$5,098	\$136,296					
King Salmon	\$40,000									
Marshall	\$550,000		\$550,000							
Marvel Creek	\$283,200	\$95,800	\$187,400							
Nenana	\$4,573									
Nilitak	\$98,000		\$98,000							
North Pole	\$150,000									
Palmer	\$853,712	\$50,000			\$237,255		\$566,457			
Petersburg	\$18,222									
Pilot Station	\$1,013,250		\$1,013,250							
Quinhagak	\$12,720									\$12,720
Savoonga	\$1,772,250		\$1,772,250							
Selawik	\$2,916,825		\$2,625,000							
Shishmaref	\$85,000									
Silka	\$511,200	\$511,200								
Soldotna	\$338,500									\$38,500
St. Michael	\$153,875									
Tununak	\$35,000									
Unalakleet	\$195,000		\$195,000							
Venetie	\$45,000									
Wasilla	\$1,042,734							\$35,000		
Waterfall	\$700,000		\$700,000							
Yakutat	\$29,026				\$29,026					

Table 3 - Federal Expenditures or Obligations to Alaska Cities and Communities

Federal Departments and Agencies

Recipient	Transportation		Commerce - NOAA	HHS	DOJ	Department of Energy	EPA	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	Federal Emergency Management Agency
	FAA	FTA							
Alakanuk									
Anaktuvuk Pass	\$363,957								
Anchorage	\$1,348,124		\$700,000	\$375,531	\$2,400,000			\$32,500	\$515,450
Barrow	\$558,072		\$180,200		\$132,721	\$300,000	\$200,000		
Bethel					\$400,000				
Delta Junction	\$228,285								
Dillingham									
Diomedes									
Emmonak							\$228,965		
English Bay									
Fairbanks					\$450,000				
Fort Yukon							\$100,000		
Gambell					\$121,099				
Girdwood					\$270,000				
Juneau	\$1,238,835						\$173,405		
Kalakaket Creek Radio									
Kenai	\$688,434				\$75,000				
Ketchikan		\$6,345,416					\$15,546		
King Salmon							\$40,000		
Marshall									
Marvel Creek									
Nenana					\$4,573				
Niilak									
North Pole					\$150,000				
Palmer									
Petersburg					\$18,222				
Pilot Station									
Quinhagak									
Savoonga									
Selawik					\$291,825				
Shishmaref							\$85,000		
Sitka									
Soldatna									\$300,000
St. Michael					\$153,875				
Tununak							\$35,000		
Unalakleet									
Venette							\$45,000		
Wasilla	\$892,988				\$112,971				
Waterfall									
Yakutat									

Table 3 - Federal Expenditures or Obligations Paid Directly to Alaska Cities and Communities (continued)

Recipient	Federal Departments and Agencies		
	HUD	Institute of Museum and Library Services	National Science Foundation
Alakanuk			
Anaktuvuk Pass			
Anchorage	\$2,959,359		
Barrow			
Bethel			
Delta Junction			
Dillingham			
Diomedea			
Emmonak			
English Bay			
Fairbanks			\$519,034
Fort Yukon			
Gambell			
Girdwood			
Juneau			
Kalakaket Creek Radio			
Kenai			
Ketchikan			
King Salmon			
Marshall			
Marvel Creek			
Nenana			
Niilik			
North Pole			
Palmer			
Petersburg			
Pilot Station			
Quinhagak			
Savoonga			
Selawik			
Shishmaref			
Sitka			
Soldatna			
St. Michael			
Tununak			
Unalakleet			
Venetie			
Wasilla		\$1,775	
Waterfall			
Yakutat			

Notes:

To produce this table, we compiled data in the four quarterly Federal Assistance Award Data System (FAADS) reports for FFY99. We then attempted to subtract all awards that went through the state budget process. We considered the following entries to be funded through the state budget process: award recipients specifically named "State of Alaska;" awards listing recipient type as "State Government;" awards paid to state agencies and state university programs; and awards paid to other state administered programs. There may have been additional programs funded through the state, but we were unable to identify them using FAADS.

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Uncertainties regarding whether or not a particular award went through the state budget process, combined with the limitations of the FAADS database itself, cause us to caution readers that our data should be used to generally indicate federal appropriations, not to account for exact expenditures in FFY99.

Sources:

U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division, "Federal Assistance Award Data System, Alaska 1999," 1st through 4th Quarters, Flat File - Individual States, <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/laads994.html> (accessed December 1, 2000); Personal communication with Dan Pflum, Project Supervisor, FAADS, U.S. Census Bureau (October 26, 2000); Office of Management and Budget, U.S. Department of Commerce, *Bureau of the Census, Federal Assistance Award Data System User's Guide 1998*, <http://www.census.gov/govs/laads/98bguide.pdf> (accessed December 7, 2000).

Acronyms:

BLM - Bureau of Land Management; USFWS - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; FAA - Federal Aviation Administration; FTA - Federal Transit Administration; NOAA - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; HHS - Health and Human Services; DOJ - Department of Justice; EPA - Environmental Protection Agency; HUD - Housing and Urban Development.

Table 4 - Federal Obligations and Expenditures Paid Directly to Recipient by Use, FFY99

City of Recipient*	Economic/ Community Development	Environmental Project	Substance Abuse Treatment	Tribal Program	Water/ Wastewater Program
Akiok				\$16,975	
Akiachak	\$282,682	\$50,000		\$100,000	\$1,500,000
Akiak	\$234,618				
Alakanuk	\$252,110				\$1,050,000
Anchor Point					\$152,500
Anchorage	\$5,852,312	\$4,992,074	\$449,349	\$1,031,918	
Angoon					\$586,500
Aniak	\$13,850	\$100,000		\$94,866	
Annette				\$2,194,070	
Anvik		\$75,000			\$328,500
Arctic Village	\$147,000				
Atmautluak				\$6,283,753	
Aurora				\$7,759,268	
Barrow		\$699,994		\$977,800	
Beaver		\$90,000			\$239,025
Belkofski				\$52,811	
Bell Island				\$1,092,348	
Bethel	\$468,000	\$677,332	\$693,553		
Bettles Field	\$248,588				
Brevig Mission	\$15,000				\$1,875,000
Buckland					\$350,000
Campbell				\$1,888,146	
Campion				\$126,900	
Candle				\$1,421,672	
Chalkyitsik				\$149,499	
Chatham				\$5,161,142	
Chefornak		\$304,665			
Chevak			\$70,000		\$3,793,000
Chignik	\$1,300,000				
Chistochina				\$92,561	
Chugiak		\$180,248			
Circle		\$83,676			
Copper Center		\$80,000	\$424,846	\$988,524	
Cordova	\$142,050	\$76,642			
Craig	\$156,934	\$100,000		\$76,266	
Crooked Creek	\$111,057				
Delta Junction			\$930,214		
Dillingham	\$757,310	\$151,130		\$5,345,298	
Diomede				\$5,222,172	\$2,000,000
Ekwok		\$109,637			
Elim	\$77,850	\$85,000			
Emmonak		\$228,965			
English Bay					\$1,275,750
Fairbanks	\$95,000		\$1,750,250	\$159,115	
False Pass				\$1,356,540	
Fort Yukon		\$328,870	\$467,090		\$462,500
Gakona		\$143,320		\$114,649	
Galena		\$229,236			
Gambell				\$686,459	
Goodnews Bay					\$1,226,500
Haines		\$60,000			
Holy Cross	\$91,889				
Homer	\$545,000				
Hoonah		\$85,000			

Table 4 - Selected Uses of Federal Obligations and Expenditures, FFY99 (continued)

City	Economic/ Community Development	Environmental Project	Substance Abuse Treatment	Tribal Program	Water/ Wastewater Program
Huslia		\$85,041			
Iliamna				\$141,392	
Juneau	\$1,946,794	\$436,723		\$70,000	
Kake		\$390,000		\$444,012	
Kalakaket Creek					\$850,000
Kaltag		\$25,000			
Kasigluk	\$80,960				
Kenai	\$118,000	(\$106,148)		\$434,609	
Ketchikan	\$71,207	\$210,546			
Kiana		\$85,000			\$1,200,000
Kiukuk		\$150,000			
Kivalina					\$221,250
Klawock	\$950,731	\$125,227			
Kobuk					\$178,500
Kokhanok	\$46,700				
Kotlik		\$178,269			\$780,000
Kotzebue	\$580,000	\$155,000		\$158,767	
Koyuk	\$3,000				
Koyukuk		\$83,836			
Kwethluk		\$110,398			
Kwigillingok	\$106,137				
Larsen Bay				\$67,307	
Lower Kalskag	\$136,386				
Marshall					\$550,000
Marvel Creek	\$95,800				\$187,400
Mekoryuk		\$65,000			
Mellakalla	\$337,980	(\$3,287)			\$1,091,250
Moose Pass					\$733,500
Mount Edgecumbe				\$1,280,915	
Mountain Village		\$10,000		\$0	
Naknek		\$99,950			
Napakiak	\$77,645			\$116,630	
Napaskiak			\$30,000		
Nenana	\$750,455			\$90,000	
Nightmute					\$500,000
Nililak					\$98,000
Ninilchik					\$15,300
Noatak		\$85,000			
Nome	\$110,000	\$100,000	\$100,000		
Noorvik		\$168,290			
Nulato		\$200,000		\$166,357	
Old Harbor				\$44,045	
Ouzinkie				\$50,909	
Palmer		(\$11,000)	\$342,914		
Petersburg		\$117,134			
Pilot Station					\$1,013,250
Point Hope				\$133,359	
Port Graham	\$326,124			\$50,000	
Port Lions				\$65,147	
Quinhagak	\$262,665	\$78,400		\$241,830	\$612,500
Rampart					\$337,500
Ruby		\$92,000			
Saint Marys		\$138,242			
Saint Michael	\$149,608				
Saint Paul Island		\$89,996			
Savoonga				\$100,000	\$1,772,250

Table 4 - Selected Uses of Federal Obligations and Expenditures, FFY99 (continued)

City	Economic/ Community Development	Environmental Project	Substance Abuse Treatment	Tribal Program	Water/ Wastewater Program
Saxman East	\$1,200,000				
Selawik					\$2,625,000
Seldovia		\$20,000			
Shaktolik	\$29,450				
Shishmaref	\$1,050,000	\$85,000			
Sitka	\$511,200		\$905,215		
Stebbins		\$110,000			
Stevens		\$120,000			
Tanana		\$87,000			\$1,500,000
Tatitlek	\$113,652				
Togiak					\$1,075,000
Tok		\$356,018			
Tuluksak	\$85,794				
Tununak		\$165,331			
Unalakleet		\$75,000			\$195,000
Unalaska		\$225,000			
Valdez				\$6,300	
Venetie		\$213,517		\$233,111	
Wasilla	\$196,400				
Waterfall					\$700,000
Wrangell		\$99,133			\$724,575
Yakutat		\$119,574		\$471,377	

Notes:

*Recipients include city governments, Native village entities, small businesses, nonprofit groups, nonprofit regional native organizations, housing authorities, health corporations, and school districts.

Economic/ Community Development include programs such as the Indian Community Development Block Grant Program, Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants, Special Economic Development & Adjustment Assistance Program, and Certified Development Company Loans.

Environmental Projects include programs such as the Environmental Quality Incentives Program, Pollution Prevention Grants Program, Environmental Justice Grants, Wetlands Protection Grant,

Substance Abuse Treatment include programs such as National Program For Drug Free Schools And Communities, Communications Program To Prevent Alcohol Abuse, and Drug-Free Communities Support Program.

Tribal Programs include programs such as Aid to Tribal Governments, Indian Self-Determination Contract Support, and Tribal Self-Governance.

Water/Wastewater Programs include programs such as the Water and Waste Disposal System for Rural Communities, and Water Pollution Control.

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ANCHORAGE PARTS LIST PAGE 2 for HB 367

P R I N T YOUR NAME

ADDRESS (MAILING & ZIP)

REPRESENTING

DO YOU WANT
TO TESTIFY?
Y OR N

Shawnee Hart			Y-HB 367
Email address:			
Catherine Burgess			Y-HB 367
Email address:			
Email address:			
Email address:			
Email address:			
Email address:			
Email address:			

Handwritten signature

SITE: ANCHORAGE LIO

COMMITTEE:

House H.E.S.S.

DATE: 2-14-2002

SUBJECT OF MEETING:

HB 367

UPDATE #:



DO YOU WANT

P R I N T YOUR NAME

ADDRESS (MAILING & ZIP)

REPRESENTING

**TO TESTIFY?
Y or N**

Jerome Selby		Providence Health Sys	Y-HB 367
Email address:			
Cynthia Ebelacker		AK Nurse Practitioners	Y-HB 367
Email address:			
Jonalyn Najera			Y-HB 367
Email address:			
Anthony Lombardo		Covenant House	Y-HB 367
Email address:			
Nancy Cornwell		DHSS - <u>Ans Questions</u>	N-HB 367
Email address:			
Faye Nieto		Parents Inc.	Y-HB 367
Email address:			
Nancy Koon			Y-HB 367
Email address:			

SITE: FAIRBANKS LIO

COMMITTEE: (H) HES

DATE: 02/14/02

SUBJECT OF MEETING:

HB 367

UPDATE #: 1



PLEASE SIGN IN

DO YOU WANT

PRINT YOUR NAME

ADDRESS (MAILING & ZIP)

REPRESENTING

TO TESTIFY?

Y or N

PRINT YOUR NAME	ADDRESS (MAILING & ZIP)	REPRESENTING	TO TESTIFY? Y or N
Jackie Connyboy		FCMHC	Y
Email address:			
Email address:			
Email address:			
Ema.. address:			
Email address:			
Email address:			
Email address:			

SITE: OFFNETS

COMMITTEE:

DATE:

SUBJECT OF MEETING:

UPDATE #:



PLEASE SIGN IN

PLEASE PRINT:

NAME

ADDRESS (MAILING & ZIP)

REPRESENTING

**DO YOU WANT
TO TESTIFY?
Y or N**

367
402

NAME	ADDRESS (MAILING & ZIP)	REPRESENTING	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY? Y or N
Jackie Kaltag			Y
Sandy Hoback			Y

SITE: Bethel LIO

COMMITTEE: HHES

DATE: 2/14/02

SUBJECT OF MEETING:

UPDATE #:



PLEASE SIGN IN

P R I N T YOUR NAME

ADDRESS (MAILING & ZIP)

REPRESENTING

DO YOU WANT
TESTIFY Bill
Y/ N # 's

Sally Beltz	POBox2743 Bethel, AK 99559	YKHC	Y /HB 367
Email address:			/
Dana Lee Hall	POBox1622 Bethel, AK 99559	YKHC	Y /HB 367
Email address:			/
Deborah S Callender	POBox2250 Bethel, AK 99559	YKHC	N
Email address:			/
VACANTS	BETHEL	YKHC	/
Email address:			/
			/
Email address:			/
			/
Email address:			/
			/
Email address:			/

SITE: HOMER LIO

COMMITTEE: HHES

DATE: 2-14-02

SUBJECT OF MEETING:

HB 367

UPDATE #:



P R I N T YOUR NAME **ADDRESS (MAILING & ZIP)** **REPRESENTING** **DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY? Y or N**

Patricia A. Boily	Homer Medical Clinic	Self & Homer Medical Clinic	Y HB367
Email address:	4136 Bartlett, Homer		
Jan Lyndes	57800 Stefin Trail, Homer	Self and consumers	Y HB367
Email address:			
Susan Woungemuth	5335 Pioneer Ave., Homer	Self	Y HB367
Email address:			
Susan Drathman	Box 12, Homer 99603	Self	Y HB367
Email address:			
Email address:			
Email address:			
Email address:			

**COMMITTEE: HOUSE
HEALTH, EDUCATION &
SOCIAL SERVICES**

**SUBJECT: HB 367-MEDICAL ASSISTANCE
PROGRAM COVERAGE**



DATE: February 14, 2002

PLEASE SIGN IN

PLEASE PRINT: NAME & TITLE	ADDRESS (MAILING & ZIP)	PHONE	REPRESENTING (No Acronyms, Please)	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY ?
Marie Dahlen	415 Willoughby #526	586-3631	AARP	yes
Lynda Thomassen	Box 468 Wrangell, AK	874-2480	Head Start/Personel	yes
Olivia Harris	1800 Northwood Dr #N107 ^{January AK}	780-3574	Head Start	
Jim Zander				yes
Goy Lyon	5120 Blueberry Ln	789-5451	NAEYC member	yes
Rosemary Hagood	419 6th St ^{P.O.S} Wrangell	463-6151	Catholic Community Soc	yes
Nancy Walker	PO Box 110660 ⁹⁹⁸¹¹⁻⁰⁶⁶⁰	465-5525	Dev. Med Assist	0. waiting
Walter Cain	630 Degroff St Sitka	747-5913		
SANDY BERRY - PROTEST	327 W 11th #4, TNU		AK NURSES ASSOC.	NO
Daryl Lyon				

STATE OF ALASKA

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

P.O. BOX 110650
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0650
PHONE: (907) 465-3082
FAX: (907) 465-2499

February 20, 2002

Richard Benavides
Legislative Aide to Senator Bettye Davis
State Capitol, Room 504
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Mr. Benavides:

You recently asked for an election district breakdown of DKC eligible numbers and costs associated with HB367 to be provided in the same format and manner used in previous Medicaid election district information. The information below represents an allocation of eligible numbers and costs that is based on the residence of the eligible person.

Medical Assistance Payments by Election District 150% to 200% FPL Children Projected for HB367 Alaska State Legislature Senate

Senate District	Senator	Political Affiliation	Area Represented	Number of Eligible	FY2001 Expenditures
A	Robin Taylor	R	Wrangell	159	\$245,919
B	Kim Elton	D	Juneau	90	\$165,083
C	Alan Austerman	R	Kodiak/SE	231	\$433,895
D	John Torgerson	R	Soldotna	294	\$451,514
E	Jerry Ward	R	Kenai	132	\$547,661
F	Ben Stevens	R	Anchorage	166	\$300,452
G	Loren Leman	R	Anchorage	118	\$408,439
H	Johnny Ellis	D	Anchorage	185	\$411,493
I	John Cowdery	R	Anchorage	149	\$223,406
J	Dave Donley	R	Anchorage	236	\$359,219
K	Bettye Davis	D	Anchorage	156	\$306,832
L	Randy Phillips	R	Eagle River	108	\$379,161
M	Rick Halford	R	Chugiak	240	\$348,169
N	Lyda Green	R	Wasilla	377	\$455,291
O	Gary Wilken	R	Fairbanks	97	\$95,491
P	Pete Kelly	R	Fairbanks	95	\$157,111
Q	Gene Therriault	R	North Pole	128	\$397,247
R	Georgianna Lincoln	D	Rampart	178	\$292,641
S	Donald Olson	D	Kotzebue	352	\$648,048
T	Lyman Hoffman	D	Bethel	193	\$270,445
OOS			Out-of-State	3	\$2,959
Unknown			Unknown	135	\$134,031
TOTAL				3,821	\$7,034,507

DMA Workproduct.

L no longer eligible for DKC

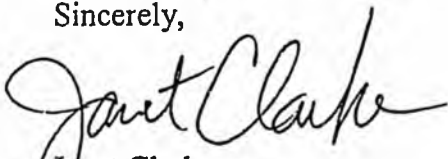
Medical Assistance Payments by Election District 150% to 200% FPL Children Projected for HB367

Alaska State Legislature House of Representatives

House District	Representative	Political Affiliation	Area Represented	Number of Eligible	FY2001 Expenditures
1	Bill Williams	R	Ketchikan	59	\$92,310
2	Peggy Wilson	R	Sitka	100	\$153,609
3	Beth Kertula	D	Juneau	42	\$75,454
4	Bill Hudson	R	Juneau	48	\$89,630
5	Albert Kookesh	D	Iceworm	118	\$184,895
6	Gary Stevens	R	Kodiak	113	\$249,001
7	Drew Scalzi	R	Homer	186	\$300,724
8	Ken Lancaster	R	Soldotna	108	\$150,789
9	Mike Chenault	R	Kenai	79	\$487,399
10	Joseph Green	R	Anchorage	52	\$60,262
11	Norman Rokeberg	R	Anchorage	74	\$114,666
12	Andrew Halcro	R	Anchorage	51	\$185,786
13	Ethan Berkowitz	D	Anchorage	61	\$109,718
14	Lisa Murkowski	R	Anchorage	57	\$298,722
15	Eric Croft	D	Anchorage	61	\$121,771
16	Gretchen Guess	D	Anchorage	124	\$289,721
17	Lesli McGuire	R	Anchorage	127	\$204,260
18	Con Bunde	R	Anchorage	22	\$19,146
19	Kevin Meyer	R	Anchorage	116	\$127,498
20	Brian Porter	R	Anchorage	120	\$231,721
21	Sharon Cissna	D	Anchorage	81	\$184,099
22	Harry Crawford	D	Anchorage	75	\$122,733
23	Eldon Mulder	R	Anchorage	44	\$66,577
24	Pete Kott	R	Eagle River	64	\$312,584
25	Fred Dyson	R	Eagle River	97	\$164,477
26	Vic Kohring	R	Wasilla	143	\$183,692
27	Scott Ogan	R	Palmer	152	\$146,585
28	Beverly Masek	R	Willow	225	\$308,706
29	John Davies	D	Fairbanks	47	\$39,092
30	Joe Hayes	D	Fairbanks	49	\$56,399
31	Jim Whitaker	R	Fairbanks	60	\$108,964
32	John Coghill, Jr.	R	North Pole	35	\$48,147
33	Hugh 'Bud' Fate	R	North Pole	83	\$231,701
34	Jeannette James	R	North Pole	45	\$165,546
35	John Harris	R	Valdez	70	\$73,249
36	Carl Morgan	R	Aniak	107	\$219,392
37	Reggie Joule	D	Barrow	117	\$275,604
38	Richard Foster	D	Nome	235	\$372,444
39	Mary Kapsner	D	Bethel	135	\$191,139
40	Carl Moses	D	Unalaska	58	\$79,306
OOS			Out-of-State	3	\$2,959
Unknown			Unknown	135	\$134,031
TOTAL				3,821	\$7,034,507

Please contact me at 465-1630 should you have questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,



Janet Clarke,
Director, Administrative Services

cc: Jay Livey, Commissioner
Elmer Lindstrom, Deputy Commissioner
Bob Labbe/Nancy Burns, Division of Medical Assistance
Laura Baker, Chief Budget Analyst

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

File COGHILL'S Bil

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX 110660
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0660
PHONE: (907) 465-3355
FAX: (907) 465-2204

February 5, 2002

The Honorable John Coghill
House of Representatives
State Capitol, Room 102
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

RE: CORRECTION to Denali Kid-Care benefit reductions

Dear Representative Coghill:

You were recently provided with information pertaining to a shift in Denali Kid-Care benefits from 200% to 150% poverty rate. That data extracted at that time resulted in incorrect information being provided. Below is the corrected information:

How many people (children and adults) would lose benefits with a shift of the poverty rate from 200% to 150%?

Reducing Medicaid coverage for pregnant women and children from the current income limit of 200% of the federal poverty level to 150% of the federal poverty level will result in 3,821 children and 722 pregnant women losing coverage. It will not be until the 3rd year that a savings of \$16.9 million in total funds will be realized (\$1.7 million GF for children, and \$3.3 million GF for pregnant women). # 5 x-106 THAT SAVING.

Full cost savings will not be achieved until the third year because children are eligible for six months under continuous eligibility provisions, pregnant women are eligible through 2 months postpartum, and regulations must be adopted to implement any law passed to affect Medicaid eligibility. Assuming that regulations go into effect on October 1, 2002, children will drop off Medicaid coverage through February 2003; pregnant women will drop off coverage through June of 2003. Claims for these services can be submitted up to one year from the date of service, although the majority of claims are filed within three months of service.

We apologize for this error and any inconvenience it may have caused. Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Bob Labbe

Director

cc: Members of House HESS Committee
Anna Kim, Legislative Finance
Jay Livey, Commissioner
Elmer Lindstrom, Deputy Commissioner
Bob Labbe/Nancy Burns/Nancy Weller, DMA
Laura Baker, Budget Chief, DAS