

LEG. FINANCE - BILLS 1975 - 1976 519

SB 120 cont., thru SB 128 519

The Legislature of the State of Alaska
FISCAL NOTE

First Session - Ninth Legislature

I. REQUEST
 Bill No. CSSB 120
 Title: Day Care Assistance
 Requested by: Senate Finance Date: 2-20-75
 Return Date Requested:
 Agency: Dept. Comm. & Reg. Affairs Program: Social Service

II. FISCAL DETAIL
 Budget Request Unit(s) Affected: Division of State Economic Opportunity
 A. EXPENDITURES: (Thousands of dollars)

OBJECT	FY 75	FY 76	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		47.5				
200 TRAVEL		16.0				
300 CONTRACTUAL		92.3				
400 COMMODITIES		0.3				
500 EQUIPMENT		0.9				
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL		156.9				

B. FUNDING: (Thousands of dollars)

GENERAL FUND		156.9				
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						

C. POSITIONS:

PERMANENT/TEMPORARY	/	2 / 0	/	/	/	/
MAN MONTHS (P./T.)	/	24 / 0	/	/	/	/

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

IV. ATTACHMENTS

V. DATE: 2-25-75 PREPARED BY: Eric Lee
 Eric Lee, Director
 Div. State Economic Opportunity

Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

III. Analysis

A. Assumptions

1. Dept. of Community & Regional Affairs staff would be housed in existing DCRA facilities in Juneau.
2. All case work would be contracted with a local agency.
3. Div. of State Economic Opportunity in DCRA would administer program.
4. It would require 1 man day per month to handle 10 children.
5. First year would be in areas with operating licensed centers or homes
6. Office space & related costs would be provided in kind by the contractor.
7. At the minimum, eligibility requirements will follow Title XX Social Services Act as amended.
8. SEEO will be funded for FY 76.
9. Assistance will be appropriated at 1.2 million dollars.

B. Program Summary (See attachment #1)

1. Two new positions would be required in the DSEO.
 - a. Coordinator to set up the program, draft regulations & forms, negotiate for contractual services, conduct analysis and evaluation, and general supervise & administration of the program.
 - b. Field Representative would be responsible for training of contracted personnel, on site program monitoring and technical assistance to contractor and other duties as assigned by the Director and Coordinator.
 - c. The DSEO will provide accounting and clerical support with current staff.
2. Travel
 - a. It will be necessary for the Coordinator and Field Representative to travel to the individual communities involved for the purpose of training personnel, contract administration, program monitoring & evaluation.

Contractual

All phases of the program directly related to contract with individual recipients and day-care centers or homes will be contracted to local

agencies in those communities affected. (See formula par. C). Additional contractual cost are primarily for space and support of the new position. (See attachment #1).

3. Other Funding -- None.

C. Computations

1. Based upon the aforementioned assumption arrived at using the Juneau Model City program as a guide and modified to meet state-wide needs the following formula was used to determine the total cost for contractual services (\$81,900.00).

Time required per child = 1/10 man-day

Approximately 1300 children
served by the \$1.2 million
recommended

$1/10 \times 1300 = 130$ man-days per month =
11,700 man-hours per year

Average hourly wage & benefits
for Eligibility Worker II = \$7.00 (approx.)

11,700 man-hours x \$7.00 per hour & \$81,900.00

2. Travel was based on the estimation that approximately 20 communities would have facilities and eligible recipients during the first year and that two trips during the year would be necessary; the first for training and orientation; the second for follow-up and evaluation.

PERSONAL SERVICES

Coordinator -- Range 21	\$23,774.00
Field Representative -- Range 16	16,447.00
	<hr/>
	40,221.00
Benefits @ 18%	7,240.00
	<hr/>
	\$47,461.00

TRAVEL

On-site training of new contractual personnel @ \$500 average per trip for 20 day-care sites	\$10,000.00
Monitoring and counseling at each site @ \$300 average per trip	6,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$16,000.00

CONTRACTUAL

Phones	
Basic Charge	600.00
Long Distance	3,400.00
Postage	400.00
Printing of Regulations	1,000.00
Advertising of Public Hearings	500.00
Office Rent	
350 sq. ft. @ \$.45/sq. ft.	2,000.00
Xerox	500.00
Contracted Services	
11,700 yearly manhours @ \$7.00/hr.	81,900.00
Transportation of new employee personal effects	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$92,300.00

COMMODITIES

Office supplies and reference materials \$300.00

EQUIPMENT

2 Desks @ \$270.00 \$540.00

2 Chairs @ \$95.00 190.00

2 Chair mats @ \$30.00 60.00

2 Desk Lamps @ \$45.00 90.00

\$880.00

TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES \$156,941.00

CONSULTANTS

The following persons and agencies were consulted in preparation of this fiscal note.

Pat Monroe, Day Care Consultant, Dept. of H&SS
Ada Gleason, Day Care Licensing, Dept. of H&SS
Rosalie Walker, Early Childhood Specialist, Dept. of Ed.
Jennifer Peterson, Model Cities Administrator, City of Juneau
Mike Harper, Deputy Direct, Dept. of Comm. & Reg. Affairs
Reed Stoops, STAP, Division of State Economic Opportunity
Margaret Levitt, Research Analyst, DSEO
Heather Flynn, Human Resources, League of Women Voters
Ann Gorsuch, " " " " " "
Elaine Huthengren, " " " " " "
Carol Johnson, Early Childhood Education, ASOSS
Sally Meade, Foster Parents Coordinator, Anch. Comm. College
Margaret Wolf, Child Care Consultant, G.A.A.B. Health Dept.
Betsey McGuire, Exec. Dir., Office of Child Advocacy
Roger Mooney, Head Start, RurAL CAP
Pete Luttermoser, Region X, Office of Child Development
Phil Smith, Exec. Director, RurAL CAP
Lynn Wegener, Administrative Officer, DCRA

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL 120 amended

- WHAT - Quality care for children: insuring of licensed, controlled care in cases where parents cannot afford such care and would otherwise simply "make do".
- WHO - Parents with low income who either do not qualify for or choose not to receive aid to families with dependent children (AFDC), who cannot afford adequate care for their children during working hours. Priority would be given to single parents.
- WHC - Children up to the mandatory school age of 7, i.e. preschool children in need of care.
- WHY - To meet a temporary financial need - under review every three months. Almost two-thirds of the participants in this program have remained with it only 3 to 6 months before being able to make it on their own. This program also provides a welcome alternative to having to go on welfare, and a way to get off welfare and resume independence.
- WHERE - Any licensed day care center or family day care home chosen by the parent.
- WHEN - During whatever are the working hours of the parent, if those hours coincide with the working hours of a center or day care home. Seasonal day care for rural villages would be eligible.
- HOW - State revenue would be shared with local governments according to need and population by the Dept. of Community and Regional Affairs. CRA will usually contract with a local agency which will implement and administer the program locally. The local agency will assign staff to interview and determine eligibility of parents seeking to participate in this program, will contract with day care facilities for the care of eligible children, and will pay the facility the non-parent share.
- HOW MUCH - Day Care facilities are paid at the "going" rate in the community (currently \$7 - \$8.50 a day). Parents pay a share directly to the care facility based on a sliding fee scale.
- COST TO STATE - The appropriation of \$1.2 million will serve from 900 to 1300 children statewide, depending on how the local governments or agencies decide to best meet the needs of local families. The average cost per child in an Alaskan day care center is \$2,000/year.
- RESULTS - The state can maintain 3 children in qualified day care for the cost of maintaining one parent and one child on AFDC. (The bulk of AFDC recipients are single parent/one child families. Such a family receives \$250 a month plus day care if parent works.) Over a years time 37% of the participants of this day care program were eligible for AFDC, but were able to make it on their own just by knowing that their children were safe while they were at work.

This bill and program are based on Juneau's highly successful day care subsidy program originally made possible by Model Cities Grants.

SB 120

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League of Women Voters

SB 120

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RECORDS CERTIFICATION



I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.

James O. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

2/8/90
Date

"An Act making a special appropriation to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs for funding the day care assistance program, and providing for an effective date"

COMMITTEE REPORT

4/2/75

HOUSE

Mr. Speaker:

Date May 13, 1975

The Committee on FINANCE has had SS 121

under consideration. A Majority of the members of the Committee

recommends it DO PASS

recommends it DO NOT PASS

recommends it DO PASS WITH ATTACHED AMENDMENT(S)

recommends it BE REPLACED WITH CS FOR SS 121 AND THAT

CS FOR SS 121 DO PASS

"and" recommends it BE REFERRED TO THE _____

COMMITTEE

reports it back WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION

"other"

Members signing the Majority report:

_____	<u>[Signature]</u>	_____
_____	<u>[Signature]</u>	_____
_____	<u>[Signature]</u>	_____
_____	<u>[Signature]</u>	_____

Members NOT concurring in the Majority report:

_____	recommends: <u>[Signature]</u>
_____	recommends:
_____	recommends:
_____	recommends:
_____	recommends:

[Signature] Chairman

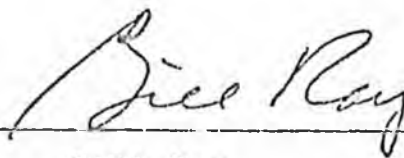
SENATE JOURNAL

SENATE FINANCE

Legislative Intent

S.B. 121

It is the Intent of the Legislature that the funds appropriated by Senate Bill No. 121 be expended solely for the purchase of day care services. Any costs incurred by the Department of Community & Regional Affairs for the administration of day care during Fiscal Year 1975 shall be funded from resources available in the Department's existing FY 75 budget. An appropriation to the Department of Community & Regional Affairs, separate from S.B. 121, will be made for the Department's administrative costs for Fiscal Year 1976.



Bill Ray
Chairman
Senate Finance Committee



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James O. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

2/8/90
Date

COMMITTEE REPORT

SENATE

2/20/75

Mr. President:

Date 2/28/75

The Committee on FINANCE has had SW 121 special appropriation for funding day care centers under consideration. A Majority of the members of the Committee

- recommends it DO PASS
- recommends it DO NOT PASS
- recommends it DO PASS WITH ATTACHED AMENDMENT(S)
- recommends it BE REPLACED WITH CS FOR _____ AND THAT CS FOR _____ DO PASS
- "and" recommends it BE REFERRED TO THE _____ COMMITTEE
- reports it back WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION
- "other"

Members signing the Majority report:

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Members NOT concurring in the Majority report:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ Chairman

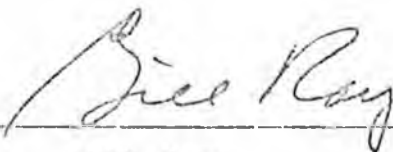
SENATE JOURNAL

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Bill Ray
Chairman
Senate Finance Committee

Introduced: 2/3/75
Referred: Community and
Regional Affairs and
Finance

BY RAY, RADER, KERTTULA,
CHANCE, SACKETT, CROFT,
RODEY AND MILLER

1 IN THE SENATE

2 SENATE BILL NO. 121

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 NINTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act making a special appropriation to the Depart-
7 ment of Community and Regional Affairs for funding
8 the day care assistance program; and providing for
9 an effective date."

10 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

11 * Section 1. The sum of \$1,200,000 is appropriated to the Department of
12 Community and Regional Affairs for the day care assistance program.

13 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-
14 070(c).

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STATE OF ALASKA

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

POUCH H 01 • JUNEAU 99801

~~X PDHCR XX JUNEAU 99801~~

February 14, 1975

The Honorable Bill Ray
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Ray:

This material is being sent to you in response to your request for back up material on child care and Senate Bill 120.

Enclosed please find:

1. Specific information relating to need behind S. B. No. 120.
2. The Conclusions of the Day Care Issue Analysis which also appears in the Program Services BRU.
3. An analysis of sliding fee schedules.
4. HEW Publications on day care to be utilized as Senate Resource materials.

I hope this information is helpful. Department staff is available to answer any questions you may have.

Sincerely,

Francis S. L. Williamson
Francis S. L. Williamson
Commissioner

Enclosures

APPENDIX E

Excerpts from "Sliding Fee Schedules, a Simulation Analysis of Child Care Service and Cost Under Welfare Reform," Prepared for the Office of Child Development by Abt Associates, Inc., July 1972

A. WHAT IS A FEE SCHEDULE?

It is clear that a fee schedule is simply a formula for determining how the full cost of child care is to be shared between families using child care services and (a) public agency(ies). In practice, the fee which a family must pay under a fee schedule is usually a function of family income and almost always an increasing function of family income—i.e., the higher the income, other things equal, the more a family must pay for the same service. A fee schedule may also be a function of family size, the number of children in child care, and the full cost of child care services.

A fee schedule may take a wide variety of forms. Perhaps the simplest form for a fee schedule is the linear form; this form may be represented graphically as a straight line which connects the income level at which a minimum fee (or no fee) is charged, with the income level at which the fee charged is equal to the full cost of care. For example, consider the fee schedule in Illustration II.a. [Not included]. This schedule applies to a family using child care services worth \$1,500 a year—i.e., \$1,500 is the full dollar cost of the child care services this particular family is using, over a year's period. The fee schedule defines how much of that \$1,500 the family must pay; this fee is clearly an increasing function of the family income. In this example, at incomes below \$4,000, the family receives the service free. At incomes above \$4,000, the higher the income, the higher the fee, up to an income of \$10,000. Thus, at a family income of \$6,000, the fee would be \$500; at a family income of \$8,000, the fee would be \$1,000.

TABLE II.b.—EXAMPLE OF A FEE SCHEDULE

Annual family income	Annual fee to family
\$0.....	0
\$1,000.....	0
\$2,000.....	0
\$3,000.....	0
\$4,000.....	0
\$5,000.....	\$250
\$6,000.....	500
\$7,000.....	750
\$8,000.....	1,000
\$9,000.....	1,250
\$10,000 and over.....	1,500

At an income of \$10,000, the fee this particular family must pay according to the fee schedule, is equal to the full cost of the child care service being used (i.e., \$1,500). At incomes above \$10,000, the fee remains at \$1,500, (since any higher fee would mean that this family would be paying more than the full cost of care; Government fee schedules rarely, if ever, require a payment greater than the full cost of care).

This simple fee schedule illustrates a number of characteristics of customary fee schedules:

- There is a minimum income below which no fee (or only a nominal fee) is charged to the family,
- The fee does not decrease as income increases,
- Over some income range, the fee increases as income increases,
- Over the income range where the fee is increasing, the increase in the fee is less than the increase in income (in this example, the fee increases \$25 for every \$100 increase in income over the \$4,000 to \$10,000 income range)
- At some income level above the minimum, the fee equals the full cost of care; at higher incomes, the fee remains at the full cost level.

Also, the four basic features or parameters of a fee schedule are illustrated and easily identified in this example. The parameters are:

- The income level above which the service is no longer free to the family (\$4,000 in the example),
- The income level at which the fee to the family is equal to the full cost of the service (\$10,000 in the example)
- The full cost of the service (\$1,500 in the example),¹
- The shape of the schedule (straight line in the example)

The shape of the curve, and any other two parameters (basic features), determines the fourth parameter. For example, once we have specified the income level above which the service is no longer free to the family (\$4,000 in the example), the full cost of the service (\$1,500 in the example), and the shape of the schedule (a straight line, in the example), the income level at which the fee to the family is equal to the full cost of the service *has* to be a certain number (\$10,000 in the example).

If the fee schedule described above were actually to be used in an operating program, it would probably be presented in a table, with a particular fee specified for various income ranges. While such a table is not exactly the same as the schedule displayed above, it is close enough for practical purposes. For example, the above fee schedule might be represented in a table such as the following:

¹ Thus, any fee schedule may be said to be a function of the full cost of care. Some analysts have attempted to distinguish between schedules which are only functions of income and schedules which are functions of income and cost. This distinction does not apply to fee schedules under consideration here, since a basic requirement of H.R. 1 fee schedules is that they continue to increase with income until the full cost of care is reached.

... this particular family must pay acco-
... to the full cost of the child care serv-
... comes above \$10,000, the fee remains;
... ld mean that this family would be pay-
... Government fee schedules rarely, if ev-
... e full cost of care).

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... here the fee is increasing, the increas-

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... e),

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... the example)

... (\$1,500 in the example),¹

... (straight line in the example)

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TABLE II.C.—FEE SCHEDULE TABLE, FOR ADMINISTRATION
OF FEE SCHEDULE¹

Annual family income	Fee to family	
	Weekly	Yearly
0 to \$3,999.....	0	0
\$4,000 to \$4,199.....	\$1.00	\$50
\$4,200 to \$4,399.....	2.00	100
\$4,400 to \$4,599.....	3.00	150
\$4,600 to \$4,799.....	4.00	200
\$4,800 to \$4,999.....	5.00	250
\$5,000 to \$5,199.....	6.00	300
\$5,200 to \$5,399.....	7.00	350
\$5,400 to \$5,599.....	8.00	400
\$5,600 to \$5,799.....	9.00	450
\$5,800 to \$5,999.....	10.00	500
\$6,000 to \$6,199.....	11.00	550
\$6,200 to \$6,399.....	12.00	600
\$6,400 to \$6,599.....	13.00	650
\$6,600 to \$6,799.....	14.00	700
\$6,800 to \$6,999.....	15.00	750
\$7,000 to \$7,199.....	16.00	800
\$7,200 to \$7,399.....	17.00	850
\$7,400 to \$7,599.....	18.00	900
\$7,600 to \$7,799.....	19.00	950
\$7,800 to \$7,999.....	20.00	1,000
\$8,000 to \$8,199.....	21.00	1,050
\$8,200 to \$8,399.....	22.00	1,100
\$8,400 to \$8,599.....	23.00	1,150
\$8,600 to \$8,799.....	24.00	1,200
\$8,800 to \$8,999.....	25.00	1,250
\$9,000 to \$9,199.....	26.00	1,300
\$9,200 to \$9,399.....	27.00	1,350
\$9,400 to \$9,599.....	28.00	1,400
\$9,600 to \$9,799.....	29.00	1,450
\$9,800 to \$9,999.....	30.00	1,500
\$10,000 and over.....	30.00	1,500

¹ Assuming care provided for 50 weeks per year, leaving 2 weeks for vacation.

Technically speaking, this table represents a "step" function. Any fee schedule may be approximated by such a table, for purposes of administration; the federal income tax tables are a familiar example. Our example of a fee schedule illustrates still another obvious but important characteristic of customary schedules; over a wide range of income (0 to \$10,000 in the example), the family pays less than the full cost of care; the difference between full cost and what the family pays is, in government sponsored programs, paid by the government. The sum of what families pay and what the government pays is equal to the full cost of care. We can augment Table II.b to show the government cost schedule corresponding to our exemplary fee schedule:¹

TABLE II-d.—GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TO COST OF CARE

Annual family income	Annual fee to family	Government contribution
\$0	\$0	\$1,500
1,000	0	1,500
2,000	0	1,500
3,000	0	1,500
4,000	0	1,500
5,000	250	1,250
6,000	500	1,000
7,000	750	750
8,000	1,000	500
9,000	1,250	250
10,000	1,500	0
11,000	1,500	0
12,000	1,500	0

¹ Full cost equals \$1,500.

Note: This table serves as a reminder that a fee schedule is simply a *formula* for determining how the full cost of child care is to be shared between families using child care services and the Federal Government. A fee schedule, *per se*, implies nothing about the *administrative mechanism* by which money is transferred from families and/or the government to the provider of child care services. A very important consequence of this observation is the realization that the income disregard mechanism for government subsidy of child care is, in fact, just a particular kind of fee schedule—but one which is associated with a particular kind of administrative mechanism. (See section D, Direct Payment Mechanism vs. Income Disregard.) It is the *mechanism* of the disregard which makes that particular type of fee schedule interesting, not the particular cost-sharing formula which has been chosen.

Most fee schedules are more complicated than the simple one discussed above. Two major factors contribute to this complexity:

Family characteristics—fee schedules may be adjusted for certain family characteristics, such as family size, number of children in the family requiring child care services, and the ages of the children needing child care services.

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presents a "step" function. Any fee schedule, for purposes of administration, is a familiar example. Our example of a step function is, in government sponsored programs, the full cost of care; the difference between what families pay and what the government pays is, in government sponsored programs, the full cost of care. We can augment Table II.b corresponding to our exemplary fee

CONTRIBUTION TO COST OF CARE

to family	Government contribution
\$0	\$1,500
00	1,500
00	1,500
00	1,500
00	1,500
50	1,250
00	1,000
50	750
00	500
50	250
00	0
00	0
00	0

at a fee schedule is simply a formula for sharing costs between families using government services. A fee schedule, per se, implies a mechanism by which money is transferred from the provider of child care services. A very important realization that the income disregard mechanism is, in fact, just a particular kind of fee schedule with a particular kind of administrative mechanism (Income Disregard vs. Income Disregard.) It takes that particular type of fee schedule formula which has been chosen.

ated than the simple one discussed -
to this complexity:
schedules may be adjusted for certain
family size, number of children in the
family, and the ages of the children need-

Fee schedules designed to charge families according to their ability to pay often include an adjustment for family characteristics. Assuming that family income is the best index of family ability to pay, it is commonly believed that, for any given income, the larger the family the less that family is "able" to pay for child care. Thus, it might be appropriate to use a different fee schedule for families of different sizes, such that at any given family income, the larger the family the lower the fee charged.

Of course, the number and ages of children in a family who require child care will be an important factor in determining the full cost of child care services for the family. Frequently, adjustments are made in fee schedules to effect equity among families having different numbers of children and/or children of different ages. Thus, for example, fee schedules could be designed so that a family of four with two children in child care would not have to pay twice the fee of a similar family with only one child in child care. Or, a family of three with an infant in child care might not have to pay a higher fee than a family of three with a school-age child in child care, at any given income.² One way to take account of the age and number of children in a family is to set the minimum income for eligible families and the shape of the fee schedule, and allow the full cost of child care for the family to determine the family income level at which the fee to the family would equal the full cost (at which the Government no longer subsidizes).

The shape of the fee schedule.—The fee schedule need not be linear. In fact, there are some good arguments for using non-linear, (concave) curves, rather than straight lines, in designing a fee schedule.

Non-linear, concave curves have the advantage of charging families with low incomes a smaller marginal fee per additional dollar earned than a straight line with the same end points. Of course, this means that families with relatively high incomes are charged a larger marginal fee, per additional dollar.

B. WHY HAVE A FEE SCHEDULE?

Benefits from fee schedules have been distussed by a number of writers.³ Three principal reasons are frequently cited for using a fee schedule in the provision of child care services under H.R. 1; a fee schedule can

Allocate scarce resources in an objective fashion, in such a way as to spread the benefit of limited resources.

Avoid disincentives for families to increase their incomes (i.e., avoid "notch" effects).

Achieve equity among families of certain similarities.

Allocating Scarce Resources

Assuming that there are not sufficient funds to completely subsidize child care services for all H.R. 1 eligible families, a well-designed fee schedule is a good way of serving as many families as possible by requiring the financial participation of families who can pay part of their costs. With any given Government budget for child care, if child care were free to some families (fully-subsidized) and full-cost to all others, (not subsidized), some Gov-

² Care for an infant is generally more expensive than care for a school-age child.

³ For a detailed discussion of the reasons for fee schedules, see Mary Siegel's "Issue Paper for Fee Schedules," from the FAP-IM office (June 30, 1971) and Terence Kelly's Urban Institute (draft) paper "Fee Schedules and Social Services."

ernment funds would be unnecessarily wasted and some families would not participate who need partial subsidy to participate. This is because some of the families receiving full subsidy would in all probability have been willing to pay *some* part of their cost. Also some families who did not participate probably would have done so with a partial subsidy. The likely greater efficiency in the use of Government dollars for child care is a major reason for introducing fee scales.

Avoid Disincentives

A properly designed fee schedule should result in a family being better off financially by working rather than not working, or by working more rather than working less.

Achieve Equity

A properly designed fee schedule can result in the same treatment of families in the same situation (horizontal equity) and the treatment of families in different situations in a way which is generally agreed to be fair (vertical equity).

FY 76 ISSUE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

THE STATE OF ALASKA'S

ROLE IN DAY CARE

One of the most dramatic social changes in recent decades has been the rapid increase in employment of women. Working mothers and single parent fathers are faced with the difficult problem of obtaining adequate day care for their children while they are away from home. By FY 76 there will be close to 27,000 Alaskan children under age 9 whose mothers will be in the labor force. As the agency designated with responsibility for resource development and licensing of homes and centers, we have become frequently aware of the gross inadequacies in some day care arrangements. There are licensed resources for only 6% of the population. Fewer than three percent of the children in day care are state funded. Realizing that Alaskan children whose working parents are just above eligibility criteria for financial assistance, are most likely to be receiving a very low level of care--if care is provided at all--the department requested day care funding for potential recipients and the working poor in the preliminary budget request. In response, the Division of Budget and Management in the Department of Administration assigned an issue analysis to the Department on this topic. Major conclusions follow:

CONCLUSIONS

1. The State of Alaska's role in day care has been concentrated on the limited welfare population. Changed expectations about women's roles, combined with the economic needs of families in Alaska, have caused the numbers of mothers who work to increase. The needs of this additional population have in large part been ignored. In assessing the alternatives to expanding state involvement, it becomes clear that Alaska can provide enough day care of adequate quality to protect and enhance the development of the State's youngest population only by substantially increasing State commitment and monies. Leadership and commitment have not come from the Federal Government and are not anticipated to come in the near future. Within a full range of State commitments, and lacking federal support, the State should provide the resources for a reasonable level of day care expansion. This conclusion recognizes that the State's poor families have no powerful lobby, and that the inadequate day care arrangements for these children place swelling numbers of our chief resource in high risk. Alaska's children cannot wait.

2. The children in need of day care service are children of working mothers and single parent fathers. An estimated 28,914 children ages 0 through 8 are currently receiving or in need of day care services. Potentially 14% of that population, 4,000 children, live in families where one or both parents are working, training, or incapacitated and are unable to afford the financial burden of providing adequate day care for their children. The number of these children who are left in their own homes without care is not known, but estimated at 10%. Alaska

currently funds less than 3% of the day care population in comparison to 5 to 10% in other states. A reasonable expansion considering needed resource development would extend eligibility to 6% of the children in day care or an additional 734 children. Eligibility criteria should parallel federal criteria to maximize federal claiming, should the funding ceiling on social services change. Since federal criteria would allow more than the 734 children, criteria should begin low and be phased up over FY 76 quarters until the 6% is attained. It is essential that this expansion be pursued only with adequate resource development.

3. Alaska's minimum standards for day care are clearly in need of revision. Additionally, Alaska has been found to be substantially out of compliance with Federal Day Care Standards. The costs of meeting the Federal Standards far exceed the Federal monies allotted to Alaska. Therefore, Alaska should not attempt to provide excessively high quality programs for a few and ignore the remaining children. Alaska's minimum standards should set the best level of care possible at the most feasible cost. Negotiations should take place with Federal officials for reasonableness of criteria in "translating" the 1968 Federal Requirements in exchange for additional State requirements covering infant care and other items not addressed in the 1968 Federal Requirements. The focus of any trade-offs should be on the care and protection and enrichment of children in the first two years of life. Program scope which often meets adults needs may be limited.

4. Arranging for the day care of children is becoming increasingly difficult for Alaskan parents. An estimated 18% of non-working mothers are not working solely because of no adequate day care arrangements but many work in spite of inadequate arrangements. The consumer protection afforded parents in the licensing law has never been fully implemented. Licensed slots are available only for 6% of the day care population. The concentration of licensed slots is in centers. Because centers are visible, there is a danger that day care will be conceived only in terms of day care centers with family day care largely ignored, yet most of Alaska's day care children are in unlicensed family day care homes. Full implementation of the licensing law could require up to 75 licensing specialists. Restrictions on state resources and limits to available trained personnel make full implementation unfeasible. Thirteen licensing specialists are being requested in the social services budget to provide an additional 2730 licensed slots for children, 734 for additional funded children. This will provide expansion at a pace that allows sufficient time for training licensing staff, for strategically locating resources, and for evaluating the effects of a variety of day care resources on the families and children that use them. Additional training for day care providers is needed to augment the quality level of care in state standards.

5. Publicly supported day care should be committed to the strengthening of the family. The parents role in day care programs should be no more optional than the physical safety of children. Communities should be mobilized around the child and his parents to create the good aspects of day care rather than fending off the worst aspects. Incentive grants should be considered.

6. The increasing trend of Alaskan mothers to enter the labor market is expected to increase by a minimum of 32% between 1975 and 1984 as job opportunities increase. The additional children requiring day care will greatly increase demand. Planned expansion is paramount and should include a joint effort of all levels of government, related agencies, and individuals in communities.

Federal - The state should support the principles of the recently introduced Child and Family Services Act with a recommended additional provision for a funding formula equitable for Alaska's vast geography, high cost, and small population.

State - In addition to the role outlined above, the state could offer increased opportunities for part time employment allowing working mothers the flexibility of combining a career with parenting. Need profiles should be established for data processing on both parents and children who apply for state funded day care to establish age range, appropriateness of hours, location, program desired and the special needs of children for future planning. Appropriate human resource agencies should be contacted for increased necessary support services: nutrition, early health screening, safety, labor, community affairs, and education. The value of utilizing short hour pre-schools as a community training base should be explored as well as stepped up parent training in secondary schools.

Local - Local communities may be encouraged to utilize Revenue Sharing or other funds to establish neighborhood networks of day care resources. Legislation providing incentive grants should be considered which may include business and industry sponsors.

Individuals - A consumer education program could be initiated to assist parents in the decision for day care and in making appropriate arrangements for their children. Individuals from teenagers to senior citizens should be encouraged to serve as day care volunteers in their neighborhoods.

Given the magnitude of day care expansion in the next 10 years, major planning and evaluation should be accomplished every two years. The above conclusions have been written into implementation objectives proposed as the most rational role for the State of Alaska to assume in day care.

- to allocate funds for purchase of day care for 6% of Alaska's day care population, an additional 734 children.
- to obtain need profiles on state funded children for future planning.
- to revise Alaska's minimum day care standards for the best level of care possible at the most feasible cost by March 1975.
- to negotiate with Federal officials for reasonableness of criteria in interpreting the 1968 Federal Interagency Day Care Requirements.
- to fully implement revised requirements by June 1976.
- to provide an additional 2730 licensed day care slots for children by June 1976.
- to implement 3 University training programs.
- to establish parent involvement as an integral component in Alaska's minimum standards.
- to work with the Office of Child Advocacy for passage of the Child and Family Services Act.
- to promote to all State Agencies part-time employment for increased opportunities to combine careers and parenting.

- to contact appropriate human resource agencies for increased necessary support.
- to submit legislation for incentive grants to encourage local communities and businesses to establish neighborhood networks of day care resources.
- to initiate a consumer education program for the working parents of children in care.

RESOURCE MATERIAL
Reference to SB120.

"Sec. 44.47.180 (a) (1) implement and administer a program to aid in the provision of day care for the children of low income families."

1. Trends -

- A. The national trend of mothers in the work force increased more than eightfold from 1940 to 1972; one in three now have children under age 6. In Alaska, due to the high cost of living and young population, there may be as many as two of every three working mothers with children under age 6.
- B. In 1973 13% of all families in the nation were headed by women due to high divorce rates and illegitimacy rates.
- C. Larger numbers of young mothers are entering and remaining in the labor force due to changing attitudes toward the woman's role, increased education, more job opportunities, smaller families, and more economic strain.
- D. The supply of free day care is diminishing sharply, due to the Minimum Wage Law, the breakup of the extended family through geographic mobility, and increasing isolation between neighbors.

2. Need -

- A. By 1976 numbers of children in day care because mothers and single fathers are in the labor force will include 28,628 children under age 9, 18,820 under age 6 and 9,695 under age three. These numbers are based on 1970 census data for working mothers and civilian workforce increase projections of 55% from 1970 to 1976. An even age distribution which is appropriate for Alaska's young population is assumed.
- B. Present funding is for children under age 14 of single working or training parents who are currently receiving AFDC financial assistance. Less than 3% of the 28,628 children in care are funded compared to 5% to 10% in four other states contacted.
- C. The recently passed amendments to the Social Security

Act commonly referred to as Title XX would allow 75% federal matching monies for day care on an income related basis. Service could be provided free to persons with 80% of the Nations's median income, \$12,051. Additionally service could be provided on a sliding fee basis to families up to 115% of the nations median income. Unfortunately, the ceiling on Alaska's spending is set at \$4,000,000 for FY76. This small amount for all Social Services will not allow expansion of service to persons who are not current AFDC recipients. Incomes of current working recipients generally range from a few dollars up to \$6,000 per year.

- D. Clearly the \$1,600 to \$2,00 per year it now costs for full time day care is beyond the means of many working parents. Consequently large numbers of children are receiving inadequate care or no care. No combination of data from census on other sources will yield population numbers of working parents with young children by income level. The indicators are:

Children under 18 years old were 31% of the total population in the country, but 41% of the low income population. Preschool aged children are more likely to comprise the bulk of the low income group because their parents are on the average younger and do not yet have high earning power.

In 1972, 912 million or 14% of all children were in families below the low income line. Half of these children or 7% were in fatherless families.

Almost 45% of the children in low income two-parent families had fathers who worked all year at full-time jobs. The low income must have resulted from low earnings.

- E. The obvious priority in day care need lies in the single parent family where the parent must work or receive financial assistance. This priority includes single teenage mothers.

Most families with both parents working are financially able to provide adequate day care for their children. Data shows that among white children in two parent families median income in 1972 was \$14,198 when the mother was in the labor force and \$12,441 when she was not. For black children, the figures were \$11,027

and \$7,837. Examples of two parent families needing assistance include:

Both parents training with minimal income.

One parent working with the other parent in training or treatment program.

Both parents with part time low paid service work needing part time care.

Rural summer day care. Father fishing and mother preparing food for the winter and/or working in a cannery operation.

Child overwhelming parent. Relief protective service day care.

One parent incapacitated (disabled, alcoholism, drugs etc.) with the other parent working.

- F. If eligibility for subsidized day care were raised in FY76 to include some of the above families not receiving AFDC, what increased number of children 0-8 and per cent of the total day care population would be involved?

5%	445 children	10%	1891 children
6%	734 children	15%	3337 children
7.5%	1,168 children		

Section 44.47.240 DEFINITIONS

(1) "DAY CARE FACILITY"

Current licensed capacity is as follows:

44 day care centers	1361 licensed capacity slots
143 family day care homes	<u>490</u> licensed capacity slots
	1851 licensed capacity slots

Staff: 3 1/2 full time equivalent child care licensing personnel.

Assuming the primary age range of need for day care is 0-8, there are licensed capacity slots for 6% of the population. Current AFDC children are utilizing nearly half of the capacity slots with the general public utilizing the remainder. With many requests for licensed homes from the general public there is constant pressure to establish resources for AFDC children. Expanding day care assistance would require development of additional

licensed homes.

The bulk of unlicensed care is given in family day care homes. The number of positions to fully implement the licensing law could approach 75 positions. National studies indicate 1 person can efficiently license and provide consultation to 60 homes with an average capacity of 3.5 slots per home, excluding the mothers own children. Thirteen positions could provide an additional 2730 licensed slots. Paraprofessionals assisting licensing personnel could perhaps double that number.

(3) "CHILD"

While the greatest need for protection of children in day care is 0-5 years, many school aged 6, 7, and 8 year olds need before and after school care as well as summer care. When the Juneau before and after school day care program closed, one child previously in the program was hit by a truck and seriously injured. Care and supervision for children exceeding 8 years of age depends on the maturity of individual children.

FINAL NOTE:

In recent months the Division has received an increased number of complaints on dangerous unlicensed family day care homes. Usually these homes offer cut rates and care for large numbers of children. Parents who cannot afford adequate day care are most likely to place their children in these homes.



RECORDS CERTIFICATION



I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.

James O. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

2/8/90
Date

COMMITTEE REPORT

SENATE

2/24/75

Mr. President:

Date March 10, 1975

The Committee on FINANCE has had SB 124
compensation for members of the state board of parole
under consideration. A Majority of the members of the Committee

- () recommends it DO PASS
- () recommends it DO NOT PASS
- () recommends it DO PASS WITH ATTACHED AMENDMENT(S)
- () recommends it BE REPLACED WITH ^{State Affairs as amended} CS FOR SR 124 AND THAT ^{THE} STATE AFFAIRS ^{as amended} CS FOR SR 124 DO PASS
- () "and" recommends it BE REFERRED TO THE _____
COMMITTEE
- () reports it back WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION
- () "other"

Members signing the Majority report:

<u>Bill Kay</u>	_____	_____
<u>John L. ...</u>	<u>John ...</u>	_____
<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>	_____
<u>...</u>	_____	_____

Members NOT concurring in the Majority report:

_____ recommends:
_____ recommends:
_____ recommends:
_____ recommends:
_____ recommends:

Bill Kay Chairman

A M E N D M E N T

Offered in the SENATE

By FINANCE

To: CS SENATE BILL NO. 124

 HOUSE BILL NO.

AMENDMENT: Page 1 Line 12

After the word "of", delete "\$55" and insert "\$50"

I. REQUEST

Bill No. S B-124

Title: An Act relating to compensation for members of the State Board of Parole

Requested by: _____ Date: Feb. 24, 1975 Parol

Return Date Requested: February 24, 1975

Agency: Parole Administration Office Program: Alaska Board of Parole

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Budget Request Unit(s) Affected: Board of Parole

A. EXPENDITURES: (Thousands of dollars)

OBJECT	FY 75	FY 76	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
200 TRAVEL	3.9	13.5	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
300 CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
400 COMMODITIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
500 EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
600 LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL						

B. FUNDING: (Thousands of dollars)

GENERAL FUND	3.9	4.1 13.5	4.1 13.0	4.1 13.0	4.1 13.0	4.1 13.0
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0

C. POSITIONS: NONE

PERMANENT/TEMPORARY	/	/	/	/	/	/
MAN MONTHS (P./T.)	/	/	/	/	/	/

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

This would take into consideration the \$50/day for five Board members attending a total of 270 meeting man/days per year for Preliminary revocation hearings, regular and special board hearings, training and executive work session, and community symposiums for the community on Parole Board business. (These figures are at the high end, and are based on having all five members at each Board meeting.)

Increase is \$15 per day or \$4,050 annually.

IV. ATTACHMENTS

V. DATE: February 24, 1975

PREPARED BY: Samuel H. Trivette

Samuel H. Trivette
Executive Director
Alaska Board of Parole

Original: Legislative Finance
cc: Budget and Management
Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

POSITION PAPER
ON
SENATE BILL 124

"An Act relating to compensation for members of the state board of parole; and providing for an effective date."

The bill states that the members of the board shall receive \$50.00 a day for "each day or portion of a day spent in actual meetings or on authorized official business incident to their duties for periods". It appears that the intent of this bill is to compensate the members of the Alaska Board of Parole who must be absent from their homes and jobs at least 40 days each year. Board members that make the "outside run" to interview inmates from Alaska incarcerated in the federal prison system, spend another 38-40 days on Board business. It is my impression that the intent of the bill is to reimburse the Board members in part for their loss in being absent during these periods of time, which does cause a financial hardship on the part of some Board members, as several have discussed resigning for this reason within the past year.

This bill would increase the cost of the Parole Board budget by \$3,900 for the present fiscal year, and would increase it by \$13,000 from anticipated figure of \$97,900 in FY-76 to \$111,400 in FY-76. It is anticipated that this amount would decrease a little to an increase of \$13,000 for future years, and should remain relatively constant.

If the bill is approved, I would appreciate a clarification as to whether this \$50.00 a day applies to strictly the days the Board is in session, or also include days that they are traveling to and from Board meetings. I feel that the \$50.00 a day is a reasonable figure, but should conform to what is being paid Board members of other quasi-judicial boards, such as Workmen's Compensation, Alcohol Beverage Control Board, Public Utilities Board, etc.

The Department supports the Bill without change.

Recommended By: *Arnold P. Resithe*
Executive Director
Alaska Board of Parole

February 25, 1975
(Date)

Approved By: *Francis St. Williamson*
Commissioner
Department Health and
Social Services

February 25, 1975
(Date)

Comments by Governor's Office:

By: _____

(Date) _____

The Legislature of the State of Alaska
FISCAL NOTE

First Session - Ninth Legislature

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300 CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
400 COMMODITIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
500 EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
600 LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL						

B. FUNDING: (Thousands of dollars)

GENERAL FUND	3.9	4.1 3.9	4.1 3.9	4.1 3.9	4.1 3.9	4.1 3.9
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0

C. POSITIONS: NONE

PERMANENT/TEMPORARY	/	/	/	/	/	/
MAN MONTHS (P./T.)	/	/	/	/	/	/

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"An Act relating to compensation for members of the state board of parole; and providing for an effective date."

The bill states that the members of the board shall receive \$50.00 a day for "each day or portion of a day spent in actual meetings or on authorized official business incident to their duties for periods". It appears that the intent of this bill is to compensate the members of the Alaska Board of Parole who must be absent from their homes and jobs at least 40 days each year. Board members that make the "outside run" to interview inmates from Alaska incarcerated in the federal prison system, spend another 38-40 days on Board business. It is my impression that the intent of the bill is to reimburse the Board members in part for their loss in being absent during these periods of time, which does cause a financial hardship on the part of some Board members, as several have discussed resigning for this reason within the past year.

This bill would increase the cost of the Parole Board budget by \$3,900 for the present fiscal year, and would increase it by \$13,000 from anticipated figure of \$97,900 in FY-76 to \$111,400 in FY-76. It is anticipated that this amount would decrease a little to an increase of \$13,000 for future years, and should remain relatively constant.

If the bill is approved, I would appreciate a clarification as to whether this \$50.00 a day applies to strictly the days the Board is in session, or also include days that they are traveling to and from Board meetings. I feel that the \$50.00 a day is a reasonable figure, but should conform to what is being paid Board members of other quasi-judicial boards, such as Workmen's Compensation, Alcohol Beverage Control Board, Public Utilities Board, etc.

The Department supports the Bill without change.

Recommended By: *Samuel P. Revette*
Executive Director
Alaska Board of Parole

February 25, 1975
(Date)

Approved By: *Francis H. Williamson*
Commissioner
Department Health and
Social Services

February 25, 1975
(Date)

Comments by Governor's Office:

By: _____

(Date) _____

Offered: 2/24/75
Referred: Finance

Original sponsor: Miller and Croft

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 124
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 NINTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to compensation and expenses for
7 members of state boards, commissions, etc.; and provid-
8 ing for an effective date."

9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

10 * Section 1. AS 39.20.180(2) is amended to read:

11 (2) For reimbursement for other expenses, the member is
12 entitled to a per diem allowance of \$55 [PRESCRIBED BY THE COMMISSIONER
13 OF ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE REGULATORY AUTHORITY SET OUT IN SEC. 160 OF
14 THIS CHAPTER] for each day or portion of a day spent in actual meeting
15 or on authorized official business incident to his duties as a member.

16 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-
17 070(c).

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#

Introduced: 2/4/75
Referred: State Affairs and
Finance

1 IN THE SENATE

BY MILLER AND CROFT

2 SENATE BILL NO. 124

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 NINTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

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8 date."

9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

10 * Section 1. AS 33.15.020 is repealed and re-enacted to read:

11 Sec. 33.15.020. COMPENSATION AND EXPENSES. Members of the
12 board shall receive \$50 a day for each day or portion of a day spent
13 in actual meeting or on authorized official business incident to their
14 duties and they are entitled to travel expenses and per diem allowances
15 as provided by law for other boards and commissions. If the chairman
16 is a full-time employee of the department, he may not receive the \$50
17 a day compensation.

18 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10
19 .070(c).

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Introduced: 2/4/75
Referred: State Affairs and
Finance

1 IN THE SENATE

BY MILLER AND CROFT

2 SENATE BILL NO. 124

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13 WT WITH BILL

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

POUCH C--JUNEAU ~~9900~~ 99811

February 26, 1975

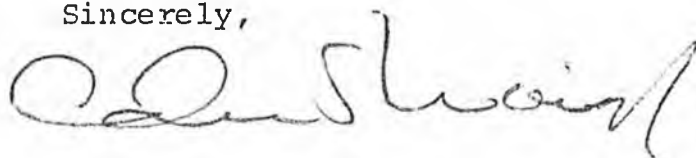
Honorable Bill Ray
Chairman, Senate Finance Committee
Alaska State Legislature
State Capital - Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Ray:

With reference to CSSB 124, this is to advise you that under the authority granted me by AS 39.20.180(2) I did, effective February 16, 1975, increase the per diem allowance for members of boards and commissions to fifty dollars (\$50) per day.

Copy of the memo authorizing this increase is attached.

Sincerely,



Andrew S. Warwick
Commissioner

RWF/bph
Attachment

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

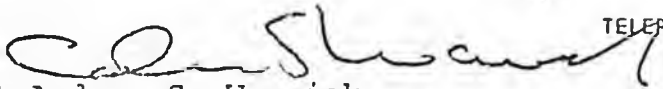
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

TO: ALL COMMISSIONERS

DATE: February 10, 1975

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:


 FROM: Andrew S. Warwick
 Commissioner

SUBJECT: Increased Per Diem

It has been demonstrated that the cost of food and lodging have risen to the extent that the existing per diem allowance and meal allowance for State employees is no longer adequate to cover reasonable expenses. I am therefore increasing per diem and other expenses effective February 16, 1975, for those employees not covered by a collective bargaining agreement. This authority is granted under AS 39.20.110 and AS 39.20.130.

The schedule of per diem shall be as follows:

Per Diem Allowances
For Employees Who Obtain Overnight Lodging

House Election District#	Steps Above Basic Per Diem	Percent Factor	Short-Term** Per Diem Rate	Long-Term rate (60% of Short-Term)
0 *	0	100.00	\$40.00	\$24.00
1	0	100.00	40.00	24.00
4	0	100.00	40.00	24.00
8	0	100.00	40.00	24.00
2	1	103.75	41.00	24.60
3	1	103.75	41.00	24.60
7	1	103.75	41.00	24.60
5	2	107.50	43.00	25.80
9	2	107.50	43.00	25.80
10	2	107.50	43.00	25.80
11	2	107.50	43.00	25.80
16-S	3	111.25	44.00	26.40
6	4	115.00	45.00	27.00
12	7	126.25	49.00	29.40
13	7	126.25	49.00	29.40
18	7	126.25	49.00	29.40
14	8	130.00	51.00	30.60
19	8	130.00	51.00	30.60
15	9	133.75	52.00	31.20
16-N	9	133.75	52.00	31.20
17	9	133.75	52.00	31.20

The Election Districts used are those designated by the Proclamation of Reapportionment Redistricting of December 7, 1961, and retained for the House of Representatives by proclamation of the Governor September 3, 1965.

* House Election District "0" denotes any place not in Alaska.

** "Short-term" rate is rounded to nearest whole dollar.

Page Two

For those employees who do not obtain overnight lodging but are on travel status, a meal allowance is provided as follows:

A meal allowance will be allowed an employee who is on travel status for at least three (3) hours:

<u>Time</u>	<u>Meal</u>	<u>Allowance</u>
Midnight to 10:00 a.m.	Breakfast	\$3.50
10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.	Lunch	4.00
3:00 p.m. to midnight	Dinner	8.50

The mileage allowance as provided in AS 39.40.130 shall be twenty cents (20¢) per mile.

The basic per diem for members of boards and commissions as provided in AS 39.20.180 shall be fifty dollars (\$50) per day.

Employees of the General Government, Labor Trades and Crafts, and Confidential bargaining units shall be paid in accordance with the attached letters of agreement effective February 16, 1975.

Employees of the Supervisory bargaining unit shall be paid in accordance with Article XXIV of their collective bargaining agreement retroactive to its effective date which is November 16, 1974.

If you have questions on this matter, please contact the Division of Personnel.

Attachments: Letters of Understanding (three)

MEMORANDUM


State of Alaska

TO: ALL COMMISSIONERS

DATE: February 14, 1975

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM:  Commissioner Andrew S. Warwick
Department of Administration

SUBJECT: Increased Per Diem

A review of my memorandum to you of February 10 on the above subject brings to light some minor omissions and discrepancies which need to be brought to your attention.

1. Section 7678(2) of the Administrative Manual provides \$15 per diem for a spouse. The provision for employees subject to coverage by union contracts has been agreed to as "half of the standard per diem for his spouse." It is my intent that this latter provision be extended to all employees.
2. The statute citation for mileage allowance should read 39.20.130 instead of 39.40.130.
3. The per diem increase for employees in the Supervisory Bargaining Unit is effective November 16, 1974 rather than 1975 as stated.

Please see that the proper individuals in your agency are notified of these changes.

ASW/mjc

Offered: 2/24/75
Referred: Finance

Original sponsor: Miller and Croft

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 124
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 NINTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION
5 A BILL

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BWT WITH BILL

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

POUCH C-JUNEAU ~~99801~~ 99811

February 26, 1975

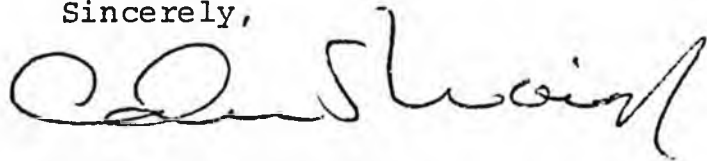
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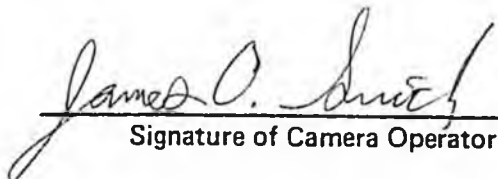
ASW/mjc

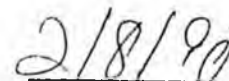


RECORDS CERTIFICATION



I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.


Signature of Camera Operator


Date

COMMITTEE REPORT

5
4/16/75

SENATE

Mr. President:

Date 5/7/75

The Committee on FINANCE has had SB 128
transfer of attendance areas of federal agency schools

under consideration. A Majority of the members of the Committee

() recommends it DO PASS

() recommends it DO NOT PASS

() recommends it DO PASS WITH ATTACHED AMENDMENT(S)

(X) recommends it BE REPLACED WITH CS FOR 128 AND THAT

CS FOR 128 DO PASS with attached amendments.

() "and" recommends it BE REFERRED TO THE _____

COMMITTEE

() reports it back WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION

() "other"

Members signing the Majority report:

Bill Kay _____
Bill Kay _____
Bill Kay _____
Bill Kay _____

Members NOT concurring in the Majority report:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

Bill Kay Chairman

A M E N D M E N T

Offered in the SENATE

By FRANCIS FINAVAL

To: 02 SENATE BILL NO. 125

 HOUSE BILL NO.

AMENDMENT: Page 1 Line 23 - 24

REMARKS: "Nine days of sick leave for each
year shall be provided for each"

REMARKS: "The actual number of days of sick leave
shall be subject to the provisions of the law"

1 IN THE SENATE

2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 128 AM

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 NINTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 Amendment #1

7 (nine days of accumulated sick leave for each year that the teacher
8 has taught) the actual number of days of accumulated sick leave that
9 the teacher has earned while teaching in Alaska.

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NOTE: The BIA can supply information to the teacher or school district as to the actual days.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

POSITION PAPER

SENATE BILL #128

S. B. #128: "relating to the transfer of attendance areas or federal agency schools; "

BACKGROUND

In the past, schools and teachers employed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs have been transferred to the State-Operated Schools System, and more recently the North Slope Borough. Since, by definition (AS 14.60.010), such schools are excluded from Title 14, the rights of such transferring personnel are not addressed in current statutes.

WHAT THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION WOULD DO

The proposed legislation would allow the transferring former BIA teacher to retain some of his accrued benefits gained during federal employment.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS

The terms of employment benefits available to teachers under federal service are considerably different than what is available to teachers subject to Title 14 (ASGSS, City or Borough teachers), therefore, some of the federal benefits would be impossible to translate into equal benefits at the State level. Examples of such federal benefits are: educational leave (30 days each year), annual leave, and turnaround time.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Because of problems identified above, it is suggested that AS 14.20.147 be amended and divided into two parts:

- 1) that the current statute become Part (a) since it sufficiently covers all public school teachers in the State; and,
- 2) that a Part (b) be added for federal teachers transferring to the public school system. Accumulated or earned benefits should be enumerated: right to employment, salary level, tenure, and sick leave. Retirement is already spoken to under Chapter 25 TEACHERS RETIREMENT.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION

The Department of Education supports the proposed legislation.

3/26/75
Date /

William R. Thomas
Name

Director, Management and Finance

SB 128
Reply

Barrow, Alaska 99723

February 19, 1975

Mr. George Hohman
Alaska State Senate
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Mr. Hohman:

The Barrow Education Association requests your support of Senate Bill #128, the act relating to the transfer of attendance areas or federal agency schools.

The Barrow Schools are in the process of just such a change, and the rights of the teachers involved must be protected. Through the passage of this bill these rights would be protected directly by state law, not just through an interpretation of already existing laws.

Although teacher rights are spelled out in changeover from the state or other districts to the local districts, these are not made clear in a changeover from the BIA to a local district. These rights are now being questioned here in Barrow. The BIA teachers need the protection that is already spelled out for other teachers in the State. The passage of Senate Bill #128 would give this protection.

Respectfully yours,



Barrow Education Association
Russ Nykreim, President

Original sponsor: Health, Education and
Social Services Committee

Offered: 4/14/75
Referred: Rules

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

2

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 128

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

NINTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5

A BILL

6

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the transfer of federal agency
7 schools; and providing for an effective date."

8

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

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* Section 1. AS 14.20.147 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

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(b) When a school operated by a federal agency is transferred to

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or absorbed into a new or existing school district the teachers shall

12

also be transferred if mutually agreed by the teacher or teachers and

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the school board of the new or existing district. A teacher transferred

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from a federal agency school, which does not have an official salary

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schedule or teacher tenure in the same manner as a public school district

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in the state, shall be placed on a position on the salary schedule of

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would have received in the federal agency school. If the teacher taught

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two or more years in the federal agency school and, at the time of

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transfer, had a valid Alaska teaching certificate, that teacher shall be

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placed on tenure in the absorbing district.

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(c) On the first day of service in the absorbing school district,

23

a teacher transferred from a federal agency school shall be allowed ~~nine~~

24

THE ACTUAL DAYS NUMBER OF DAYS OF ACCUMULATED
days of accumulated sick leave for each year that the teacher has taught
25 *SICK LEAVE THAT THE TEACHER HAS EARNED) WHILE*
in Alaska. Consistent with the established district policy the absorbing
26 *TEACHING IN ALASKA.*

27

district may allow credit for any other type of leave. Credit for

28

retirement shall be allowed in accordance with AS 14.25.060.

29

* Sec. 2. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-

070(c).

#

Original sponsor: Health, Education and
Social Services Committee

Offered: 4/14/75
Referred: Rules

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 128

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 NINTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

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13 the school board of the new or existing district. A teacher transferred
14 from a federal agency school, which does not have an official salary
15 schedule or teacher tenure in the same manner as a public school district
16 in the state, shall be placed on a position on the salary schedule of
17 the absorbing district; the salary may not be less than the teacher
18 would have received in the federal agency school. If the teacher taught
19 two or more years in the federal agency school and, at the time of
20 transfer, had a valid Alaska teaching certificate, that teacher shall be
21 placed on tenure in the absorbing district.

22 (c) On the first day of service in the absorbing school district,
23 a teacher transferred from a federal agency school shall be allowed nine
24 days of accumulated sick leave for each year that the teacher has taught
25 in Alaska. Consistent with the established district policy the absorbing
26 district may allow credit for any other type of leave. Credit for
27 retirement shall be allowed in accordance with AS 14.25.060.

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Original sponsor: Health, Education and
Social Services Committee

Offered: 4/14/75
Referred: Rules

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

2

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 128

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

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NINTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

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Offered: 4/14/75
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1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

2

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 128

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

NINTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5

A BILL

6

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the transfer of federal agency
7 schools; and providing for an effective date."

8

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

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* Section 1. AS 14.20.147 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

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(b) When a school operated by a federal agency is transferred to

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or absorbed into a new or existing school district the teachers shall

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also be transferred if mutually agreed by the teacher or teachers and

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the school board of the new or existing district. A teacher transferred

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from a federal agency school, which does not have an official salary

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schedule or teacher tenure in the same manner as a public school district

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in the state, shall be placed on a position on the salary schedule of

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the absorbing district; the salary may not be less than the teacher

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would have received in the federal agency school. If the teacher taught

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two or more years in the federal agency school and, at the time of

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transfer, had a valid Alaska teaching certificate, that teacher shall be

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placed on tenure in the absorbing district.

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(c) On the first day of service in the absorbing school district,

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a teacher transferred from a federal agency school shall be allowed nine

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days of accumulated sick leave for each year that the teacher has taught

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in Alaska. Consistent with the established district policy the absorbing

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district may allow credit for any other type of leave. Credit for

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retirement shall be allowed in accordance with AS 14.25.060.

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* Sec. 2. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-

29

070(c).

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Introduced: 2/11/75
Referred: Health, Education
and Social Services

BY THE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

1 IN THE SENATE

2 SENATE BILL NO. 128

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 NINTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the transfer of attendance areas
7 or federal agency schools; and providing for an
8 effective date."

9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

10 * Section 1. AS 14.20.147 is amended to read:

11 Sec. 14.20.147. ATTENDANCE AREA TRANSFER, ABSORPTION. When an
12 attendance area or school operated by a federal agency is transferred
13 from a currently operating district or from federal agency control or
14 supervision to, or absorbed into, a new or existing school district
15 or regional school attendance area, the teachers for the attendance area
16 or federal agency school also shall be transferred unless otherwise
17 mutually agreed by the teacher or teachers and the chief school admin-
18 istrator of the new or existing district or area. Accumulated or earned
19 benefits, including but not limited to, seniority, salary level, tenure,
20 leave, and retirement, accompany the teacher who is transferred.

21 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-
22 070(c).

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Introduced: 2/4/75
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and Social Services

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