

Leg. Finance-House & Senate Finance Comte Files (1991-1992) 720

| Governor's Supplemental Requests | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|--|---|
| Sec. | Department | Purpose | Amount GF | Amount GF/PR | Amount GF/MH | Amount DF | Date Dept Req By | Impact if Not Funded | Comments |
| 29 | Law | Oil and Gas Litigation: Continue funding for ongoing litigation efforts | 13,000.0 | | | 2,500.0 | ASAP | Litigation activity would cease | Oli & Gas Litigation was funded for 6 months in the FY92 budget. This requests a 15% GF increase in expenditures for the second half of the fiscal year, when a major case (North Slope Royalty case) is scheduled for trial. |
| 32 | Admin | Leasing | 3,600.0 | | | | April | Default on lease payments due on April 23 | Intent language requests supplemental to be submitted after other cost-savings measures have been taken |
| 33 | DHSS | AFDC: Increase in caseload. | 7,585.7 | | | 8,780.5 | April | Department does not have authority to pro-rate benefits in the event of underfunding. Payments to eligible clients must be paid. | |
| | | Total | 28,811.8 | | | 11,280.5 | | | |
| | | Total of Two Bills | 79,280.4 | 2,532.9 | 177.0 | 18,572.1 | | | |

FY 92 Supplementals HB 50 and HB 470

| | General Fund | Other Funds | Total |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| HB 50 Supplemental | 57,480.7 | 11,280.5 | 68,761.2 |
| HB 470 Supplemental | 53,178.5 | 5,291.6 | 58,470.1 |
| Total FY 92 Supplementals | 110,659.2 | 16,572.1 | 127,231.3 |
| Delete Duplicate Appropriation | | | |
| Organization Grant Pilot Point | -50.0 | | -50.0 |
| DPS Search and Rescue | -125.0 | | -125.0 |
| K-12 Foundation | -19,087.8 | | -19,087.8 |
| Total FY 92 Supplementals | 91,396.4 | 16,572.1 | 107,968.5 |

FY 92 SUPPLEMENTALS HB 50

| Sec # | Dept | Purpose | General Fund | Other Funds | Total |
|-------|--------|---|--------------|-------------|---------|
| 1 | REV | Childrens Trust Fund restore veto | 2,000.0 | | 2,000.0 |
| 2 | ADMIN | Alaska Public Broad casting partial veto restoration | 600.0 | | 600.0 |
| 3 | COMM | Power Cost Equaliztion-fully fund (with reappropriation of \$1.1 mil in section 27 of HB 470) | 1,700.0 | | 1,700.0 |
| 4 | EDUC | Professional Teaching Practices Commission reimburse director's salary and other costs | 108.4 | | 108.4 |
| 5 | HESS | Anchorage Social Services Block grant partial veto restoration | 274.4 | | 274.4 |
| 6 | HESS | Fairbanks Social Services Block grant partial veto restoration | 77.1 | | 77.1 |
| 7 | HESS | Maniilaq Senior Center partial veto restoration | 197.2 | | 197.2 |
| 8 | HESS | Norton Sound Health Corp. partial restoration of veto | 78.6 | | 78.6 |
| 9 | HESS | Southeast AK Regional Health corp partial veto restoration | 5.9 | | 5.9 |
| 10 | HESS | Kawerak Social Services partial veto restoration | 7.2 | | 7.2 |
| 11 | HESS | Tanana Chiefs Confer social services partial veto restoration | 10.9 | | 10.9 |
| 12 | HESS | Tlingit-Haida Central Council social services partial veto restoration | 3.6 | | 3.6 |
| 13 | HESS | Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corp social service partial restoration veto | 23.0 | | 23.0 |
| 14 | HESS | Preventive Services grants to prevent child abuse- restore veto partial | 525.3 | | 525.3 |
| ✓ 15 | DMVA | Disaster Relief for Kodiak \$650.0, Seward, 500.0, Diomedede 550.0 | 1,700.0 | | 1,700.0 |
| 16 | DPS | Village Public Safety Officers increas... insurance premiums | 225.0 | | 225.0 |
| ✓ 17 | DPS | Contract Jails Cost (Gov Request) | 815.0 | | 815.0 |
| 18 | DPS | Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault grants-partially restore veto | 133.3 | | 133.3 |
| 19 | CORR | Major Medical increased costs governor request | 2,111.1 | | 2,111.1 |
| 20 | COURTS | Additional Operating Costs | 622.0 | | 622.0 |
| 21 | LEGIS | Legislative Audit partially restore Governor veto | 200.0 | | 200.0 |

FY 92 SUPPLEMENTALS HB 50

| Sec # | Dept | Purpose | General Fund | Other Funds | Total |
|---------------------|-------|--|--------------|-------------|----------|
| 22 | LEGIS | Legislative Finance partially restore Governor veto | 500.0 | | 500.0 |
| 23 | LEGIS | Legislative Council partial restoration of veto Salaries and allowances 182.8; Session 302.7 | 485.5 | | 485.5 |
| 24 | LEGIS | Additional operating expenses partial restoration of veto | 508.1 | | 508.1 |
| 25 | LEGIS | Ombudsman operating expenses partial restoration of veto | 258.3 | | 258.3 |
| 26 | LEGIS | Legislative Council Health Resources and Access Task Force partial restoration of veto | 207.4 | | 207.4 |
| 27 | DNR | Agricultural Management Prog. litigation and asset protection partial restoration of veto | 400.0 | | 400.0 |
| 28 | HESS | Emergency Medical Services grants partial restoration of veto | 100.0 | | 100.0 |
| 29 | LAW | Oil and Gas Litigation Governor request | 13,000.0 | 2,500.0 | 15,500.0 |
| 30 | DPS | Search and Rescue-Governor request | 125.0 | | 125.0 |
| 31 | DCRA | City of Pilot Point Organization grant-Governor request | 50.0 | | 50.0 |
| 32 | ADMIN | Leasing Program underfunding governor request | 3,600.0 | | 3,600.0 |
| 33 | EDUC | Public school Foundation increased student population | 19,087.8 | | 19,087.8 |
| 34 | HESS | Aid to Families with Dependent Children for increased case load Governors request | 7,585.7 | 8,780.5 | 16,366.2 |
| 34 | HESS | Community Mental Health grant program-transitional living Mental Health Trust Income Acct | 154.9 | | 154.9 |
| Total House Bill 50 | | | 57,480.7 | 11,280.5 | 68,761.2 |

FY 92 Supplementals HB 470

| Sec # | Dept | Purpose | General Fund | Other Funds | Total |
|-------|-------|--|--------------|-------------|---------|
| 1 | GOV | Human Rights Commission increased number of cases due for hearing in FY 92 | 31.5 | | 31.5 |
| 2 | GOV | Audit and Mangement estimate of FY 92 Lapse | -39.0 | | -39.0 |
| 3 | GOV | Elective Operations-legal settlement-Edgeworth/Ibasate | 7.5 | | 7.5 |
| 4 | ADMIN | Longevity Bonus part for short funding and part for policy change-duplicate pays | 1602.7 | | 1602.7 |
| 5 | ADMIN | Public Defender for Extra-ordinary expenses of felony cases and operating costs | 396.9 | | 396.9 |
| 6 | ADMIN | Rural Alaska Television increased operating costs equip lease costs due to delays in capital project-earth stas. | 307.8 | | 307.8 |
| 7 | ADMIN | Division of Personnel operating costs | 90.0 | | 90.0 |
| 8 | LAW | Judgements and claims | 455.0 | | 455.0 |
| 9 | LAW | Exxon Valdez Litigation | -500.0 | -500.0 | -1000.0 |
| 10 | LAW | Independent Counsel in the Breeze and Copper River HWY cases | 300.0 | | 300.0 |
| 11 | EDUC | Post-secondary Ed Commission data-processing conversion unanticipated costs | | 165.5 | 165.5 |
| 12 | HESS | Permanent Fund Dividend Hold Harmless increased caseload in AFDC | | 1494.7 | 1494.7 |
| 13 | HESS | Medical Asst Medicaid Non-facility price increases new eligibles and utilization | 917.0 | 304.5 | 1221.5 |
| 14 | HESS | Family Services savings from higher vacancy than expected in Western Region | -100.3 | | -100.3 |
| 15 | HESS | Community Mental Health grants reduced due to slow spending pattern | -150.0 | | -150.0 |
| | | Services to the Chronically Mentally Ill-savings due to delayed implementation of program for disabled sex offenders | -100.0 | | -100.0 |

FY 92 Supplementals HB 470

| Sec # | Dept | Purpose | General Fund | Other Funds | Total |
|-------|------|---|--------------|-------------|---------|
| 16 | HESS | Community Develop Disability grants-delay implementation of individualized programs | -250.0 | | -250.0 |
| 17 | HESS | Eligibility determination due to implementation of personnel classification study and for contractual costs | 288.0 | 216.9 | 504.9 |
| 18 | HESS | McLaughlin Youth Center increased client intake | 205.5 | | 205.5 |
| 19 | HESS | Ak Psychiatric Institute increased contract costs due to inability to hire MDs | 300.0 | | 300.0 |
| 20 | HESS | Harborview for increased personal services and other program costs | 677.0 | | 677.0 |
| 21 | HESS | Adult public assistance for increased client load | 1662.3 | | 1662.3 |
| 22 | DMVA | National Guard Retire Benefits | -26.4 | | -26.4 |
| 23 | DMVA | Veterans Death Gratuity | 26.4 | | 26.4 |
| 24 | DMVA | Disaster Relief Fund for additional costs related to the 1989 NW arctic Borough cold wave | 974.4 | 2923.1 | 3897.5 |
| 25 | DMVA | Disaster Relief Fund for unspecified events | 1000.0 | | 1000.0 |
| 26 | DMVA | extend lapse date of fund | | | |
| 27 | COMM | Extend lapse date of PCE FY 91 grants of \$1.1 million to 6/30/93 to fully fund FY 92 grants | | | |
| 28 | COMM | AK Public Utilities Comm AT&T/Alascom agreement long distance telephone issues | 150.0 | | 150.0 |
| 29 | COMM | Occupational Licensing Legal services increase | 92.0 | | 92.0 |
| 30 | DNR | Fire suppression costs | 13000.0 | | 13000.0 |
| 31 | DNR | Reappropriation of Delta I loans and Delta II expansion to fund fire suppression emergency radios | | | |
| 32 | DNR | Agricultural revolving loan for legal expenses and protect assets | | 400.0 | 400.0 |

FY 92 Supplementals HB 470

| Sec # | Dept | Purpose | General Fund | Other Funds | Total |
|-------|-------|---|--------------|-------------|--------|
| 33 | F & G | Administration and Support replace program receipt funding with fish and game funds | -25.6 | 25.6 | 0.0 |
| 34 | F & G | FRED reappropriation for technical clean-up | -40.4 | | -40.4 |
| 35 | F & G | FRED reappropriation for technical clean-up | 40.4 | | 40.4 |
| 36 | DPS | Search and Rescue costs (moved to early supplemental) | 125.0 | | 125.0 |
| 37 | DOTPF | Rural Airport program receipts for maintenance | 2138.8 | | 2138.8 |
| 38 | DOTPF | Klondike Highway operation program receipts | 94.1 | | 94.1 |
| 39 | DOTPF | FY 91 Unanticipated electrical costs in the State office Bldg | 43.0 | | 43.0 |
| 40 | DOTPF | FY 92 unanticipated electrical costs in the State office Bldg | 106.8 | | 106.8 |
| 41 | DOTPF | FY 92 snow and ice removal | 560.0 | | 560.0 |
| 42 | DOTPF | Reallocate funds from M & O in Northern region (100.0) and Southeast Region (50.0) to Central Region for snow and ice removal costs 150.0 | 0.0 | | 0.0 |
| 43 | DOTPF | Inland Boatmans Union and MM & P health ins ratified | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 44 | DOTPF | Air Marine Highway fund for Health insurance costs for Inland Boatman Union and Masters, Mates and Pilots | | 206.9 | 206.9 |
| 45 | DOTPF | Ratify Credit Card discount fees and commission agent fees as a revenue source for FY 90 and FY 91 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 46 | DEC | Administrative Services due to personal service costs and moving the DEC offices downtown and providing support to the Media Center | 158.5 | | 158.5 |
| 47 | DEC | Environmental Quality reduced | -158.5 | | -158.5 |
| 48 | DCRA | Reduce Day Care Assistance for under-utilization of the JOBS Day Care Program | -338.0 | | -338.0 |
| 49 | DCRA | Pilot Point first year organizational Grant (also in HB 50) | 50.0 | | 50.0 |

FY 92 Supplementals HB 470

| Sec # | Dept | Purpose | General Fund | Other Funds | Total |
|-------|--------|---|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 5 0 | CORR | Operational Costs for Admin and Support 289.2; and Statewide Operations 8,399.7 | 8688.9 | | 8688.9 |
| 5 1 | CORR | Corectional Industries Fund program costs | | 53.7 | 53.7 |
| 5 2 | U of A | Zuelsdorf and Daley vs University of Ak | 202.6 | | 202.6 |
| 5 3 | U of A | removal of benzene contamination at Fairbanks | 750.0 | | 750.0 |
| 5 4 | ADMIN | State dated warrants/claims | 47.1 | | 47.1 |
| | HESS | State dated warrants/claims | 281.8 | | 281.8 |
| | COMM | State dated warrants/claims | 0.5 | | 0.5 |
| | DMVA | State dated warrants/claims | 15.6 | | 15.6 |
| | F & G | State dated warrants/claims | 12.5 | | 12.5 |
| | DPS | State dated warrants/claims | 2.3 | | 2.3 |
| | DOTPF | State dated warrants/claims | 12.8 | | 12.8 |
| | CORR | State dated warrants/claims | 4.2 | | 4.2 |
| | DOTPF | State dated warrants/claims | | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| 5 5 | EDUC | K-12 Education for increased student enrollment | 19087.8 | | 19087.8 |
| | | Total HB 470 | 53178.5 | 5291.6 | 58470.1 |

House
LETTER OF INTENT
FOR
CSHB 50 (FINANCE)

#1

v
Adp # 32-4

It is the intent of the legislature that a position in the executive branch of government that is or becomes vacant during the remainder of fiscal year 1992 shall be left vacant unless the position is critical to the operation of the executive branch and the office of management and budget approves filling the position.

OFFERED BY:
Representative Terry Martin

ORIGINAL

HB51

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(11)

Date Referred: March 1, 1991

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 5-9-91

The FINANCE Committee considered:

HB 51

HOUSE BILL NO. 51

APPROP: CHILD CARE GRANT PROGRAM

"An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs for the child care grant program; and providing for an effective date."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

be replaced with CS HB 51 (FINANCE) the same title
 a new title

have attached amendments(s)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendations

individual recommendations

additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept) _____

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date) _____

fiscal impact _____

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

| SIGNING <u>DO</u> PASS | DP | OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS | DNP | NR | AM |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|----|
| <i>Eileen P. Maclean</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <i>Roll E. C. Stille</i> | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Mike Havame</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <i>Bob King</i> | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>[Signature]</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <i>George J. [Signature]</i> | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>[Signature]</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <i>Thomas H. Barnes</i> | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>[Signature]</i> | | | | | |
| <i>[Signature]</i> | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
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| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

Mike Havame Eileen P. Maclean
 CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 51 (FINANCE)
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY THE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES ULMER, Koponen, B.Davis, Ellis, Brown, Taylor

A BILL
FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act making appropriations to the investment loss trust fund; and providing for an
2 effective date."

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

4 * Section 1. The sum of \$45,000,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the investment loss
5 trust fund established in AS 37.14.300.

6 * Sec. 2. The sum determined to be necessary to fulfill the purposes of the trust established in
7 AS 37.14.300, not to exceed \$93,100,000, is appropriated from the budget reserve fund (AS 37.05.540)
8 conditioned upon a determination being made by the commissioners of administration and revenue that
9 the balance available in the investment loss trust fund is insufficient.

10 * Sec. 3. The appropriation made in sec. 2 of this Act is conditioned upon review under the
11 procedures set out in AS 37.07.080(h).

12 * Sec. 4. The amount earned on the investment loss trust fund during the fiscal year ending June 30,
13 1991, is appropriated to the investment loss trust fund.

14 * Sec. 5. The amount earned on the investment loss trust fund during the fiscal year ending June 30,

1 1992, is appropriated to the investment loss trust fund.

2 * Sec. 6. The appropriations made by this Act are for capitalization of a trust fund and lapse under
3 AS 37.14.300.

4 * Sec. 7. Section 2 of this Act takes effect only if a law is enacted by the First Session of the
5 Seventeenth Alaska State Legislature that creates an investment loss trust fund.

6 * Sec. 8. Sections 2 and 7 of this Act take effect on the later of July 1, 1991, or the effective date
7 of an Act enacted by the First Session of the Seventeenth Alaska State Legislature that creates an
8 investment loss trust fund.

9 * Sec. 9. Except as provided in sec. 8 of this Act, this Act takes effect on the effective date of an
10 Act enacted by the First Session of the Seventeenth Alaska State Legislature that creates an investment
11 loss trust fund.

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 51 (FINANCE)
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY THE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Offered:

Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES ULMER, Koponen, B.Davis, Ellis, Brown, Taylor

A BILL

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5 trust fund established in AS 37.14.300.

6 * Sec. 2. The sum determined to be necessary to fulfill the purposes of the trust established in
7 AS 37.14.300, not to exceed ^{93,100,000} ~~89,800,000~~, is appropriated from the budget reserve fund (AS 37.05.540)
8 conditioned upon a determination being made by the commissioners of administration and revenue that
9 the balance available in the investment loss trust fund is insufficient.

10 * Sec. 3. The appropriation made in sec. 2 of this Act is conditioned upon review under the
11 procedures set out in AS 37.07.080(h).

12 * Sec. 4. The amount earned on the investment loss trust fund during the fiscal year ending June 30,
13 1991, is appropriated to the investment loss trust fund.

14 * Sec. 5. The amount earned on the investment loss trust fund during the fiscal year ending June 30,

1 1992, is appropriated to the investment loss trust fund.

2 * Sec. 6. The appropriations made by this Act are for capitalization of an ~~endowment trust fund~~ ^{trust fund and leg.} and

17 3 ~~do not lapse.~~ ^{worded w/ the provision of AS 39.14.300}

4 * Sec. 7. Section 2 of this Act takes effect only if a law is enacted by the First Session of the
5 Seventeenth Alaska State Legislature that creates an investment loss trust fund.

6 * Sec. 8. Sections 2 and 7 of this Act take effect on the later of July 1, 1991, or the effective date
7 of an Act enacted by the First Session of the Seventeenth Alaska State Legislature that creates an
8 investment loss trust fund.

9 * Sec. 9. Except as provided in sec. 8 of this Act, this Act takes effect on the effective date of an
10 Act enacted by the First Session of the Seventeenth Alaska State Legislature that creates an investment
11 loss trust fund.

7-LS0433VG ✓
 Utermohle
 5/2/91

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 51 ()
 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
 SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY

Offered:

Referred:

| | | |
|----------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Funding Information: | General Fund | \$2,390,600 |
| | Other Funds | -0- |
| | | \$2,390,000 |

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES ULMER, Koponen, B.Davis, Ellis, Brown, Taylor

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs
 2 for the child care grant program; and providing for an effective date."

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

4 * Section 1. The sum of \$2,390,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of
 5 Community and Regional Affairs for the child care grant program for the fiscal year ending June 30,
 6 1992.

7 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect July 1, 1991.

Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



REPRESENTATIVE FRAN ULMER

MEMORANDUM

May 3, 1991

TO: Rep. Mike Navarre, Co-chair
Rep. Eileen MacLean, Co-chair
House Finance Committee

FROM: Rep. Fran Ulmer

RE: HB 51, relating to the child care grant program

The purpose of HB 51 is to increase the grants made to child care providers from the current \$25 per month/per child to the statutory maximum of \$50 per month/per child. The original bill I introduced on this subject made an appropriation of \$8,919,000 to the Child Care Grant Program in the Dept. of Community and Regional Affairs. That four-fold increase was calculated with the assistance of the department based on two months' experience with an increased grant amount last year. The department estimated that twice as many providers would apply for child care grants if the amount of the grant were doubled.

As a result of further review of the figures, I would like to recommend that the committee adopt a committee substitute authorizing an appropriation of \$2.39 million to the child care grant program. The current funding level for this program in the proposed House and Senate budgets is \$2.39 million; the effect of CSHB 51 is to double the current appropriation to the program. Although we may see an increase in the number of providers who wish to participate in the program, the majority of those will be in-home providers; the increase in the number of per-child payments thus will be relatively small.

There are currently 400 providers participating in the Child Care Grant Program. A provider becomes eligible by agreeing to accept clients participating in the Day Care Assistance Program should they ask for placement and space is available. The purpose of child care grants is to assist providers with operating expenses. Grant monies may be used for wages and benefits, meals for children, to purchase developmentally appropriate equipment and supplies, and to promote parental involvement. Although CSHB 51 would double the per child grant, the subsidy provided thereby for early childhood development is still very modest compared to the expenditures made for public education (roughly one-tenth). Studies indicate that early

District 4B — Juneau

P.O. Box V • Juneau, Alaska 99811-3100 • (907) 465-4947



Recycled Paper

childhood development is just as dependent on the quality of care received as later development is on the quality of education.

Unfortunately, the child care industry is on the brink of disaster. Wages for child care workers average about \$5 per hour with few if any benefits. In Alaska, 90% of home care providers and 56% of those who work in child care centers earn poverty level wages or below. Since personnel costs make up 80%-85% of most center budgets, providers must keep wages low and concentrate on those ages which offer a better profit margin. Low wages and lack of benefits create a high turnover rate-- over 41% nationally and even higher in Alaska. A recent survey conducted in Anchorage showed that 48% of the child care workers there had been employed less than one year.

There is no lack of information regarding the need, the problems, and the costs of child care. All of that information tells us that child care as it now operates is not an economically viable industry. If we wish to prevent a continued decline in the availability and quality of child care, we must supplement child care providers' income. HB 51 does that under current statutory guidelines. I urge the committee to increase the small investment the state makes in this industry, an investment which will provide multiple benefits.

FACT SHEET: CHILD CARE IN ALASKA

Who provides:

Child care for children in Alaska between the ages 0-5 years is provided by:

Private sector:

- Day care in provider's home
- Day care in child care center

Public sector:

- Headstart
- Preschool programs in public schools

Need for child care:

Statewide, there are 15,648 licensed placements for child care. Actual availability of child care (combining both licensed and unlicensed providers) may be twice that number. However, finding childcare is difficult in virtually every Alaska community. As women increasingly enter the job market during the next 10 years, finding quality, affordable childcare will become an impossibility for many low to moderate income families.

Future growth of need:

Nationally, the number of children under the age of 5 in daycare rose by 11% between 1984-1987. By 1995, 2/3 of all pre-schoolers will have mothers in the workforce.

In Alaska, the need appears to be growing more rapidly. The growth of the waiting list for the Day Care Assistance Program indicates that the need for childcare may grow by as much as 20% over the next few years.

Why there is a shortage of childcare:

Historically, childcare was the responsibility of the family. As more and more parents entered the workplace and multi-generational families declined to the nuclear family of today, parents were forced to look outside the family for childcare. Increasingly, the need for daycare was filled by the private sector; daycare became a business.

Unfortunately, childcare is almost never a profitable business. 70% of childcare operating expenses are staff salaries. For most parents, childcare of any kind is not affordable. In order to keep costs low and attract more clients, childcare providers cut corners wherever they can and frequently end up subsidizing the cost of childcare by working at poverty level wages without any benefits. Many providers are inevitably driven from the business because of the long hours and low pay.

Problems of childcare providers:

- nationally, 41% of all childcare workers quit each year
- in Anchorage, 48% of childcare workers quit each year
- the average daycare center enrollment has nearly doubled while the average salaries for child-care workers decreased 20%;
- the majority of childcare workers make \$4.74-\$7.62 per hour for an average wage of \$9,859 - \$15,850;
- few daycare centers offer any benefits

How the state participates:

In addition to licensing activities, the state assists in two ways:

Day Care Assistance Program: financial assistance is provided to low-income parents for day care expenses; average payment is \$265 per child to low-income parents;

Child Care Grant Program: Direct grant to eligible child care providers to assist with operational expenses; currently, the grant is approximately \$22 per month per child in care. State law provides for a maximum grant of \$50 per child per month.

Total state contribution to child care in Alaska: \$12.3 million

Day Care Assistance: \$10 million for FY 91

Child Care Grants: \$2.3 million for FY 91

Per child contribution (per licensed slot): \$786 per year

Compare to per child contribution for education in Alaska: \$6873 per year

Recommendations of the Governor's Interim Commission on Children and Youth:

1) Increase Child Care Grant funds to the statutory maximum of \$50 per full-time child per month.

2) Provide grant funds to enable early childhood programs to become accredited through the National Academy of Early Childhood Programs.

3) Provide specialized training at local, regional and state levels for early childhood educators and family home care providers in cross-cultural communication; language development; recognition of the symptoms of abuse and neglect; meeting the needs of chronically ill children, disabled children and their families; caring for infants and toddlers.

4) The State Board of Education should adopt a policy urging a maximum of 20 children per teacher in kindergarten through grade 3. The state should help fund local district efforts to meet that ratio.

5) The professional status of childcare workers should be recognized through appropriate compensation and benefits, positive working conditions, recognition of educational standards, creation of professional career ladders, and societal appreciation of their work's value.

6) Increase Education and Training Grant funds from the Department of Community and Regional Affairs so eligible programs, organizations and communities can offer developmentally appropriate early childhood education/training and scholarships for courses and other professional development.

7) The University of Alaska and the Department of Education should develop an early childhood career ladder.

8) More early childhood educators and family childcare providers from Alaska's diverse cultures must be recruited, trained and hired in local communities.

9) Childcare providers, educators and administrators should be trained to heighten their awareness of cultural differences and improve their ability to resolve issues in a culturally appropriate manner.

10) Curriculum and materials culturally appropriate for Alaska should be available to all early childhood programs through the state library and other services.

A WAGE AND BENEFITS STUDY
OF ANCHORAGE
CHILD CARE CENTERS

Details of wage scales, benefits and working conditions as well as sizes
services and hours of operation in 41 Anchorage Child Care Centers

February 1989
CHILD CARE CONNECTION, INC.
Mia Oxley, Executive Director

HIGHLIGHTS

Wage Scales

- * The average hourly wage scales offered by Child Care Centers are:
 - Caregivers - \$4.74 - \$7.62
 - Assistant Directors - \$7.51 - \$8.74
 - Directors - \$7.50 - \$19.23

- * Non-profit centers offer higher average pay than private proprietary centers.

Benefits

- * Centers are most likely to provide benefits to Directors and Assistant Directors and least likely to provide them for Caregivers.

- * Most child care centers in Anchorage provide no benefits to their lowest paid Caregivers.
 - 86% - no retirement or pension plan
 - 67% - no health insurance
 - 54% - no sick or personal leave
 - 34% - no paid vacation

- * Non-profits are more likely than private proprietary centers to offer benefits to all paid employees.
 - Paid Vacation - 68% vs. 42%
 - Paid Sick Leave - 40% vs. 33%
 - Health Insurance - 36% vs. 8%
 - Retirement Plan - 8% vs. 0%
 - Inservice Training - 92% vs. 58%
 - Education - 80% vs. 58%

- * Most child care centers (83%) offer reduced child care fees as a benefit to all or some of their employees.

Turnover

- * 48% of child care center employees have been in their current place of employment less than 1 year.
- * 70% of child care center employees have been at that center fewer than 2 years.

Educational Levels

- * 34% of centers report a 4 year degree or better as the highest educational attainment of their lowest paid caregivers.
- * 58% of center directors have a 4 year college degree or better.

This study revealed that 48% of the employees of Anchorage centers have been there less than one year - and a full 70% less than 2 years. National surveys have repeatedly shown a strong correlation between turnover and rates of pay. It is highly unlikely for us to see more stability in the child care workforce until working conditions improve.

Shortages

The operations section of this report confirms that few centers offer the kinds of care currently in short supply in Anchorage. More operators may begin to offer these services now that the need is identified. In most cases, however, there are economic reasons behind the status quo. Infant care, for example is more expensive to offer because of the lower required adult to child ratio. The result is that cost-conscious operators choose to focus on ages that offer a better profit margin. There are similar disincentives for irregular hours care, and school age care requiring transportation.

Non-profit vs Proprietary

The study revealed consistently better wages and benefits in non-profit centers than in proprietary ones. The reason is simple economics. For the most part, parent fees must cover all the costs of running a center. There are limits on the fees parents can afford to pay. Personnel costs make up 80 - 85% of most center budgets. The easiest - perhaps only - way to generate a profit is to keep wages and benefits low.

Quality

Can we have an adequate supply of high quality child care with low wages and high turnover? Most observers say we can not. Quality child care is provided by workers who understand child development. That understanding comes with training and experience. It is not innate, nor learned overnight. High turnover and limited training preclude good quality.

Conclusions

Poor working conditions are the most serious obstacles we face in our efforts to build an adequate supply of high quality child care. Unless we increase wages and add some benefits to deter turnover, the problems of low quality and shortages of care will continue.



CHILD CARE: RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Quality

BACKGROUND

RECOMMENDATION

Salaries/Child Care Grant Program:

20

Child care providers in Alaska receive an average salary of \$4.50 an hour. They sacrifice a fair, equitable salary to provide desperately needed service. They subsidize the industry. "Low wages, long hours and very demanding responsibilities make turnover a persistent problem in the field," wrote Marian Estelle, director of the Petersburg (Alaska) Child Care Center. Quality child care in this state will soon evaporate if staff wages, benefits and status do not improve. We must pay professional scale wages or face consequences that include inadequate, low quality warehousing of children, more children left without supervision and ever fewer qualified child care professionals.

The Alaska program that directly funds child care is the Child Care Grant Program. Licensed child care centers or homes that will accept Day Care Assistance children are eligible to receive a payment each month for each child who attends. The program now has 190 centers and 170 homes under contract. It promotes quality child care in licensed homes and centers by partially funding operating expenses such as wages and benefits, food, staff training, materials and parent education. The FY88 state appropriation was \$600,000, which paid \$10 per full-time child for each month in care, with some geographical adjustments. This program indirectly benefits parents by increasing child care quality in centers or homes paid these grants. The maximum allowed by statute is \$50 per child in full-time care. The state has never paid that amount.

Child Care Grant Program funds should be increased to the statutory maximum of \$50 per full-time child per month to provide additional resources for such purposes as increased staff salaries and professional training.

Child care providers in Alaska receive an average salary of \$4.50 an hour. They sacrifice a fair, equitable salary to provide desperately needed service. They subsidize the industry.



To have affordable, quality child care, Alaska must recognize that society as a whole, and not just parents, is responsible for the care of our future generation.

In Alaska, the Municipality of Anchorage offers a choice of benefits to non-union employees and parents can pick child care at pre-taxed dollars. ARCO-Alaska's Dependent Care Task Force has developed a range of options for that company. Many small professional corporations offer a full range of child care benefits.

Anchorage's Providence Hospital and Ketchikan General Hospital have been among the few employers to offer employees on-site child care.

A partnership of public and private employers, parents and the community must work together to support quality child care in Alaska.

Operating Costs for Quality Child Care

| <u>Expense</u> | <u>Cost/Month/Child</u> | <u>Description of Allocation</u> |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Teachers | \$300 | Full-time teachers @ \$2000/month (\$11.50/hour) and Part-time teachers @ \$1000/month |
| Food | 120 | 2 meals @ \$2.25 each and 1 snack @\$1/day |
| Rent and Property Tax | 54 | \$1 per square foot @ 35 sq. ft./child, 65% usable |
| Staff Benefits | 80 | 7.5% Social Security, \$75/month health insurance, 2 weeks vacation and 12 days sick leave and reduced child care cost for one-half of one child |
| Administrators | 60 | Average of \$2160/month @ 1.6 per program |
| Supplies and Educational Materials | 50 | Office, kitchen, classes and equipment |
| Support Personnel | 40 | Cook \$1500/month, bus driver \$1500/month, part-time janitor \$1000/month |
| Utilities | 20 | 2.47% of budget |
| Maintenance | 20 | 2.47% of budget |
| Miscellaneous | <u>10</u> | 1.23% of budget |
| Total | <u>\$754</u> per child per month | |

Assume a child care program with one class of maximum enrollments in each age group with all children attending full time. Enrollment income would be as follows:

| | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 5 infants | @ \$425/month | \$ 2,125 |
| 6 toddlers | @ \$375/month | 2,250 |
| 10 preschoolers | @ \$325/month | 3,250 |
| 15 kindergartners | @ \$225/month | 3,375 |
| 20 school age | @ \$150/month | 3,000 |
| Total | | <u>\$14,000</u> |

To calculate staff and benefits costs, assume an average wage of \$5.50 per hour, which while higher than the current average is still not adequate compensation for the level of responsibility, commitment and knowledge required to do a good job.

Benefits were computed as follows:

- 1 day/month sick leave
- 10 days per year vacation time (for full-time employees only)
- 7.5% of gross wage for Social Security
- 2.34% of gross wage for ESC taxes
- 0.47% of gross wage for workman's compensation insurance
- 66% of health insurance premium (no dependent coverage)
- No retirement
- 50% reduced child care charge for first child

Based on the above assumptions, the following are staff costs:

| <u>Position</u> | <u>Wages and Benefits/Month</u> |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1.5 infant teachers | \$1,923 |
| 1.5 toddler teachers | 1,923 |
| 1.5 preschool teachers | 1,923 |
| 1 kindergarten teacher (6 hours/day) | 1,078 |
| 1 school age teacher (3.5 hours/day) | 553 |
| 1 bus driver (5 hours/day) | 787 |
| 1 janitor/maintenance (5 hours/day) | 787 |
| 1 cook (8 hours/day) | 1,294 |
| 1 director (8+ hours/day) | 2,596 |
| Total | <u>\$12,864</u> |

The difference between income and staff wages and benefits of \$1,136 must cover rent, insurance, food, vehicle maintenance, utilities, supplies and equipment. Receptionists, typists and accountants are luxuries few child care facilities can afford.

—Prepared by Commission member Patty Meritt.

Comparison of Public Schools and Private Child Care Programs

| | <u>Public Schools</u> | <u>Private Child Care Facilities</u> |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| Program hours/day: | 6.5 | 11 (average) |
| Children/teachers: | 25+:1 | 5:1 (under 12 months) 6:1 (under 30 months) 10:1 (preschools) 15:1 (kindergarten) 20:1 (school age) |
| Student days/year: | 180 | 252 (average) |
| Facilities: | Designed for children Paid for by government | Seldom designed for children Rented and renovated or donated by churches |
| Teacher qualifications: | Type A certificate/ 4 year degree | None (18 years old) <i>some reg. now</i> |
| Teacher pay: | \$41,000/year, 9 month contract | \$6,890/year, 9 months \$9,186/year, 12 months |
| State support: | \$435/month/child plus capital appropriations | \$11 to \$25/month/child approximately |
| Local support: | Approximately 20% of operating budget of school district plus bond support | None, except in occasional rare grants for non-profits in general |
| Parent funding: | None required | 85% to 100% |

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPT. OF COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

- P.O. BOX B
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-2100
PHONE: (907) 465-4700
- 949 E. 36TH AVENUE, SUITE 400
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99508-4302
PHONE: (907) 563-1073

February 4, 1991

POSITION PAPER

RE: House Bill 51

SPONSOR: Representatives Ulmer, Kopenen, B. Davis, Ellis, Brown

Program Effects of the Bill

The bill increases the base amount for the Child Care Grant Program to the \$50 maximum as is allowed under AS 44.47.305(3)(c).

Comments

The Department of Community & Regional Affairs agrees that this amount would be necessary to support the increase in base to the \$50 maximum. At present, there are approximately 15,648 licensed child care spaces statewide. We anticipate 95 percent participation at the higher base rate, which would equate to approximately \$8,919,000. We also anticipate the development of additional child care facilities statewide and these additional spaces will add to the impact on the program even if the percentage of providers using the program is not constant at 95 percent. The higher rate encourages providers who otherwise would not bother with the additional paperwork to participate in the program and take advantage of the funds.

The Department of Community & Regional Affairs supports the Governor's budget. However, if additional funds are received, we would be more than amiable to administering the program in as efficient and cost effective manner as possible.

Ed, Blatchford

Edgar Blatchford, Commissioner



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

ALASKA COMMISSION ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

POSITION PAPER

House Bill 51: Making an Appropriation to the
Child Care Grant Program

The Child Care Grant Program, once unique to the State of Alaska, has become a national model for improving the quality of care we provide to the children of working parents. Components of Alaska's Child Care Grant Program were incorporated into the federal child care bill passed last year by Congress, which was the first major piece of federal child care legislation in fifty years.

The Child Care Grant Program provides a formula-based subsidy to child care centers and homes. The formula is based on the number of children for whom care is provided on a full time basis, and requires that the applicant be licensed by the state. Although the statutory maximum allowed under the Program is \$50., the amount currently being paid to providers is \$25. and has been as low as \$10.

The purpose of the Program is twofold: to promote quality in child care, and to offer incentives to increase the supply of child care spaces. Applicants are permitted by regulation to use the subsidy to partially fund operating expenses, most especially wages and benefits, meals for children, developmentally appropriate equipment and supplies, and to promote parental involvement.

Child care providers in Alaska receive an average salary of approximately \$5.00 per hour. They sacrifice a fair and equitable salary to provide a desperately needed service. In fact, they subsidize the industry.

Quality child care in this state will soon evaporate if staff wages, benefits and status do not improve. In the last fiscal quarter alone, the number of child care programs in Anchorage has decreased because providers cannot afford to stay in business. We must recognize child care as a profession or settle for inadequate, low quality warehousing of children.

The Child Care Grant program begins to fill the gap between what child care really costs and what parents can afford to

pay. In a Fairbanks study done in 1988, it was noted that the true cost of child care - factoring in a wage and benefits package, nutritious meals, a safe facility, and an adequate supply of toys and educational materials - was approximately \$800. per month per child. There is probably not a working family in this state who could afford to pay the true cost of care. Consequently, the industry absorbs those costs - in the form of low wages, no benefits, an untrained staff, and high turnover - in order to make child care affordable for working parents.

The Child Care Grant Program, when funded at the statutory maximum, will allow child care programs to increase wages and improve quality, encourage more people to become child care providers and increase the availability of child care, and keep the cost of care at a level working parents can afford.

The Alaska Commission on Children and Youth has advocated for increases to the Child Care Grant Program since 1987, and we urge your strong support of this bill.

Contact: Carla Timpone, Executive Director

KIDPAC

A Voice for Children

POSITION PAPER HB 51 CHILD CARE GRANT PROGRAM

Forty five percent of Alaskan jobs are held by women.

Compared to women nationally, Alaskan women are younger when they have babies, have more babies and return to work sooner.

Alaska has one of the highest percentages of working mothers and nearly 13% of Alaska's population is five years or younger.

The changing profile of Alaska's workforce has increased the need for reliable, affordable, quality child care.

In recent weeks the problem of availability and access to quality child care has been brought to light with the death of an infant in an unlicensed child care placement in Anchorage.

Quality child care is at a crisis in Alaska and is directly related to staff training, retention and wages. There is a scarcity of child care workers because the low pay, status and lack of benefits is not attracting nor keeping people to work with young children. This scarcity has reached crisis proportions in some urban areas.

The goals of the Child Care Grant program are to increase available, affordable and quality child care through financial assistance to child care practioners.

The grant funds, paid directly to the day care centers and homes can be used to:

Enhance wages and benefits for caregivers.

Increase the number of staff employed.

Meet the health and nutritional requirements of children.

Purchase developmentally and culturally appropriate toys and equipment for the children.

Provide training opportunities for staff and for parents.

Children in licensed child care benefit directly by food and equipment or indirectly through increased staff wages, training and parent education.

HB 51 would allow this program to be fully funded for the first time allowing for the statutory maximum payments equal to \$50 per month per full time equivalent child to be paid to licensed child care centers and homes allowing increased quality to the care our children receive outside their home.

KIDPAC strongly encourages the passage of this legislation and urges your continued support for improved child care programs in Alaska.

CHILD CARE DIRECTOR'S ASSOCIATION-FAIRBANKS
1414 23rd Avenue
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

February 22, 1991

Representative Fran Ulmer
Post Office Box 'V'
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Ulmer,

The Child Care Center Director's Association-Fairbanks is an organization representing the thirty-four (34) licensed child care centers in the Fairbanks area. These centers are licensed to care for over fourteen hundred (1,400) children. We believe children to be Alaska's and our country's most precious resource, and that advocating for their welfare is one of our responsibilities as providers.

At our Association meeting on February 21st, it was unanimously agreed that the Association, individually and collectively, would vigorously support the passage and enactment of the following bills currently before the legislature as PRIORITY legislation:

a. House Bill 51--Funding of the Child Care Grant at \$8,919,000.00 for FY 92.

b. House Bill 32--Reimbursement of Alaska Student Loans for individuals trained in and subsequently working in early childhood education programs.

c. House Bill 50--Appropriation of \$4,000,000.00 to the principal of the Alaska Children's Trust Fund.

d. House Bill 43--Child Support Payments to go first to the families, rather than to the State for reimbursement for assistance previously received.

While ALL of the above are considered ESSENTIAL items of legislation requiring enactment, they are listed in the order we consider of greatest significance.

We sincerely appreciate your efforts in the interest of quality, affordable child care for our children.

Sincerely,



GREG WILLIAMS
President

microfilm
top page
only

DOCUMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN
FILMED BUT ARE AVAILABLE IN THE
ORIGINAL FILE INCLUDE:

child care reports

child care news clippings

Public Policy Report

Child Care: An Endangered Industry

Jerlean Daniel

Editor's note: The following article was presented as testimony at a congressional briefing on the results of the National Child Care Staffing Study held in the U. S. Capitol in October 1989. Presentations by primary investigators Marcy Whitebook, Carollee Howes, and Deborah Phillips and remarks by NAEYC President Ellen Galinsky were included in the briefing.

If you hear nothing else today, please take with you the horror of an industry drowning. We are gasping and thrashing about trying to survive, all the while holding a young child up out of the turbulent waters. We are an industry on the brink of disaster. For years teachers in child care have subsidized the industry with their low wages. They have reached a point where they have nothing left to give but themselves. Unfortunately, as evidenced by national turnover rates of 41% annually, they are doing just that. The saddest part of this saga is that those trained teachers whom we lose and cannot recruit anew are at the heart of what is quality in programs for young children.

There are no exaggerations in the results of the National Child Care Staffing Study. It verified poignantly the facts of life in the child care industry that I live with daily as a center director. In some ways, the study almost understates the problem, when we multiply the findings

Jerlean Daniel, Ph.D., is Director of the University of Pittsburgh Child Development Center, a member of the NAEYC Governing Board, and the chair of NAEYC's Public Policy Committee.

by all those states with insufficient standards. And, yet, there are parts of the study that shock even me with my 15 years of experience as a director.

Pennsylvania is a state with what are considered to be high standards. Our ratios closely match the 1980 Federal Interagency Day Care Requirements (FIDCR), which were adopted but never implemented. Our standards do not, however, include a cap on group size. Group size and ratios govern the availability of trained staff to individual children in care. There is also no regulation requiring handwashing, despite its importance in reducing the spread of infection and disease. The quality of care in Pennsylvania is made tenuous by these omissions.

The University Child Development Center staff are among the more fortunate. We have paid sick and vacation time as well as health, retirement, and educational benefits. Nationally, the Staffing Study found that only 40% of child care staff receive health coverage and just 20% have a retirement plan. Consequently, perhaps, our turnover rate for the past 12 months among regular full-time staff was 22%. Nearly half (44%) of our staff has been together for seven years.

We are gasping and thrashing about trying to survive, all the while holding a young child up out of the turbulent waters. We are an industry on the brink of disaster.

The average hourly rate for the teaching staff is \$6.37, also higher than the national average of \$5.37 reported in the Staffing Study. Members of our teaching staff average seven years of experience, and 31% have a bachelor's degree or more. The other 69% have some college, including associate degrees. We are seeking accreditation from the NAEYC National Academy of Early Childhood Programs. We are indeed fortunate.

But, let us look more closely at some of the quality factors on a day-to-day basis. Our quality is tenuous at best. I raised program fees

HB51

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 5/13/91

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: 5/16/91

Finance Committee considered CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 51 (FINANCE)

"An Act making appropriations to the investment loss trust fund; and providing for an effective date."

and recommended:

- replace with _____ CS _____
 - or adopt _____ CS _____
 - attached amendment(s)
 - _____ letter of intent adopted
- same title
 - new title
 - technical title change (HB only)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

further referral to _____

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

fiscal note(s) _____ Dept/Date: _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

fiscal note(s) _____ Dept/Date: _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

appropriation-no fiscal note

SIGNING DO PASS:

[Handwritten Signature]

[Handwritten Signature]

[Handwritten Signature]

[Handwritten Signature]

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. *[Handwritten Signature]* 2. *[Handwritten Signature]* Do pass

Co-Chairs: Signatures and Recommendations

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 51 (FINANCE)
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY THE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Offered: 5/10/91
Referred: Today's Calendar

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES ULMER, Koponen, B.Davis, Ellis, Brown, Taylor, Grussendorf, Boyer, Kubina

A BILL
FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act making appropriations to the investment loss trust fund; and providing for an
2 effective date."

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

4 * Section 1. The sum of \$45,000,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the investment loss
5 trust fund established in AS 37.14.300.

6 * Sec. 2. The sum determined to be necessary to fulfill the purposes of the trust established in
7 AS 37.14.300, not to exceed \$93,100,000, is appropriated from the budget reserve fund (AS 37.05.540)
8 conditioned upon a determination being made by the commissioners of administration and revenue that
9 the balance available in the investment loss trust fund is insufficient.

10 * Sec. 3. The appropriation made in sec. 2 of this Act is conditioned upon review under the
11 procedures set out in AS 37.07.080(h).

12 * Sec. 4. The amount earned on the investment loss trust fund during the fiscal year ending June 30,
13 1991, is appropriated to the investment loss trust fund.

14 * Sec. 5. The amount earned on the investment loss trust fund during the fiscal year ending June 30,

1 1992, is appropriated to the investment loss trust fund.

2 * Sec. 6. The appropriations made by this Act are for capitalization of a trust fund and lapse under
3 AS 37.14.300.

4 * Sec. 7. Section 2 of this Act takes effect only if a law is enacted by the First Session of the
5 Seventeenth Alaska State Legislature that creates an investment loss trust fund.

6 * Sec. 8. Sections 2 and 7 of this Act take effect on the later of July 1, 1991, or the effective date
7 of an Act enacted by the First Session of the Seventeenth Alaska State Legislature that creates an
8 investment loss trust fund.

9 * Sec. 9. Except as provided in sec. 8 of this Act, this Act takes effect on the effective date of an
10 Act enacted by the First Session of the Seventeenth Alaska State Legislature that creates an investment
11 loss trust fund.

5/16/91

WORK DRAFT

WORK DRAFT

WORK DRAFT

7-LS0433M
Bannister
5/15/91

SENATE CS FOR CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 51 (FINANCE)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): **REPRESENTATIVES ULMER, Koponen, B.Davis, Ellis, Brown, Taylor**

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act making appropriations to the investment loss trust fund; and providing for an
2 effective date."

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

4 * Section 1. The sum of \$45,000,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the investment loss
5 trust fund established in AS 37.14.300.

6 * Sec. 2. The sum determined to be necessary to fulfill the purposes of the trust established in
7 AS 37.14.300, not to exceed \$93,100,000, is appropriated from the budget reserve fund established under
8 art. IX, sec. 17, Constitution of the State of Alaska, conditioned upon a determination being made by
9 the commissioners of administration and revenue that the balance available in the investment loss trust
10 fund is insufficient.

11 * Sec. 3. The appropriation made in sec. 2 of this Act is conditioned upon review under the
12 procedures set out in AS 37.07.080(h).

13 * Sec. 4. The amount earned on the investment loss trust fund during the fiscal year ending June 30,
14 1991, is appropriated to the investment loss trust fund.

1 * Sec. 5. The amount earned on the investment loss trust fund during the fiscal year ending June 30,
2 1992, is appropriated to the investment loss trust fund.

3 * Sec. 6. The appropriations made by this Act are for capitalization of a trust fund and lapse under
4 AS 37.14.300.

5 * Sec. 7. Section 2 of this Act takes effect only if a law passed by the First Session of the
6 Seventeenth Alaska State Legislature that creates an investment loss trust fund becomes law, and if sec.
7 2 receives the affirmative vote of three-quarters of the membership of each house of the legislature.

8 * Sec. 8. Sections 2 and 7 of this Act take effect on the later of July 1, 1991, or the effective date
9 of an Act enacted by the First Session of the Seventeenth Alaska State Legislature that creates an
10 investment loss trust fund.

11 * Sec. 9. Except as provided in sec. 8 of this Act, this Act takes effect on the effective date of an
12 Act enacted by the First Session of the Seventeenth Alaska State Legislature that creates an investment
13 loss trust fund.

Amendment to HB 51

by Adams

5-15-91
AA
Amend #1
withdrawn

Page 1, line 1:

delete "general fund", insert "science and technology fund" (AS
37.17.010)

5-15-91

AA

Amend #2

H

Draft sec (Fix)
incorporating
this amendment
being prepared
by Susie.

Amendment to HB 51

by Adams

Page 1, line 7:

delete "(AS 37.05.540), insert "established under Article IX, Section
17, Constitution of the State of Alaska"

STATE OF ALASKA

THE LEGISLATURE

1990

Source
HCS CSSSSJR 5() am H

Legislative
Resolve No.
129

it, this Act takes effect



Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to the budget reserve fund; depositing into the budget reserve fund, except for money deposited into the permanent fund, all money received by the state after July 1, 1990, as a result of the termination, through settlement or otherwise, of an administrative proceeding or of litigation in state or federal court involving mineral lease bonuses, rentals, royalties, royalty sale proceeds, federal mineral revenue sharing payments or bonuses, or involving taxes imposed on mineral income, production, or property; allowing an appropriation from the fund only if the amount available for appropriation for a fiscal year is less than the amount appropriated for the previous fiscal year or upon the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the members of each house of the legislature.

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

* Section 1. Article IX, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended by adding a new section to read:

SECTION 17. BUDGET RESERVE FUND. (a) There is established as a separate fund in the State treasury the budget reserve fund. Except for money deposited into the permanent fund under Section 15 of this article, all money received by the State after July 1, 1990, as a result of the termination, through settlement or otherwise, of an administrative proceeding or of litigation in a State or federal court involving mineral lease bonuses, rentals, royalties, royalty sale proceeds, federal mineral revenue sharing payments or bonuses, or involving taxes imposed on mineral income, production, or property, shall be deposited in the budget reserve fund. Money in the budget reserve fund shall be invested so as to yield competitive market rates to the fund. Income of the fund shall be retained in the fund. Section 7 of this article does not apply to deposits made to the fund under this subsection. Money may be appropriated from the fund only as authorized under (b) or (c) of this section.

(b) If the amount available for appropriation for a fiscal year is less than the amount appropriated for the previous fiscal year, an appropriation may be made from the budget reserve fund. However, the amount appropriated from the fund under this subsection may not exceed the amount necessary, when added to other funds available for appropriation, to provide for total appropriations equal to the amount of appropriations made in the previous calendar year for the previous fiscal year.

(c) An appropriation from the budget reserve fund may be made for any public purpose upon affirmative vote of three-fourths of the members of each house of the legislature.

(d) If an appropriation is made from the budget reserve fund, until the amount appropriated is repaid, the amount of money in the general fund available for appropriation at the end of each succeeding fiscal year shall be deposited in the budget reserve fund. The legislature shall implement this subsection by law.

* Sec. 2. The amendment proposed by this resolution shall be placed before the voters of the state at the next general election in conformity with art. XIII, sec. 1, Constitution of the State of Alaska, and the election laws of the state.

Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



REPRESENTATIVE FRAN ULMER

MEMORANDUM

May 10, 1991

TO: All Members
House of Representatives

FROM: Rep. Fran Ulmer

RE: HB 51 (FIN) "An act making appropriations to the investment loss trust fund; and providing for an effective date."

This bill is the funding mechanism for HB 221; "An act creating the investment loss trust fund."

HB 51 appropriates \$45,000,000 in FY 91 dollars from the General Fund for initial capitalization of the investment loss fund. It also allows for the deposit of up to \$93,100,000 from the statutory budget reserve fund, as necessary, to make whole the members of the SBS system affected by the possible insolvency of Executive Life Insurance Company of California.

Each deposit to the fund is conditioned on the determination by the Commissioners of Administration and Revenue that the balance of the fund is insufficient. Any unexpended funds will be returned to the budget accounts from which they were drawn.

Thank you for your consideration.



HB52

File

(11)

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

Date Referred: February 26, 1992

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 3/2/92

The FINANCE Committee considered:

SSHB 52

SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 52

CHILD SUPPORT FOR NONMINORS

"An Act relating to child support for children who are not minors and representation of their interests during certain proceedings."

RECOMMENDATIONS: [] the same title
be replaced with SSHB 52 [] a new title

[] have attached amendments(s)

[] do pass

[] do not pass

[] no recommendations

[] individual recommendations

[] additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date)

[] fiscal impact _____

[] fiscal note(s) Revenue 2/5/92

[] zero fiscal note _____

[] zero fiscal note(s) _____

| SIGNING DO PASS | DP | OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS | DNP | NR | AM |
|---------------------|----|-----------------------|-----|------|----|
| F. Ulmer ULMER | X | Barnes | | X | |
| Mark Boyer BOYER | X | Hanson | | (10) | |
| Tan Brown BROWN | ✓ | Phillips | | ✓ | |
| Kaponen | ✓ | Sharp | | ✓ | |
| Jacko | ✓ | McLean | | X | |
| Navarre | ✓ | | | | |
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Handwritten signatures and initials at the bottom of the page, including Navarre and McLean.

SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 52
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY REPRESENTATIVES ULMER, B.Davis, Gruenberg

Introduced: 1/14/92

Referred: Health, Education & Social Services, Judiciary

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to child support for children who are not minors and representation of
2 their interests during certain proceedings."

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

4 * Section 1. AS 25.24.060(c) is amended to read:

5 (c) Mediation shall be conducted informally as a conference or series of conferences.

6 The parties to the action and a court-appointed representative of any unmarried [MINOR]
7 children of the marriage under the age of 19 whose interests may be affected shall attend.

8 Counsel for the parties may attend all such conferences.

9 * Sec. 2. AS 25.24.140(a) is amended to read:

10 (a) During the pendency of the action; a spouse may, upon application and in appropriate
11 circumstances, be awarded expenses, including

12 (1) attorney fees and costs that reasonably approximate the actual fees and costs
13 required to prosecute or defend the action; in applying this paragraph, the court shall take
14 appropriate steps to ensure that the award of attorney fees does not contribute to an unnecessary

1 effect of dissolution is fairly allocated; and

2 (4) the spouses have agreed as to the payment of all unpaid obligations incurred
3 by either or both of them, and as to payment of obligations incurred jointly in the future.

4 * Sec. 5. AS 25.24.210(e) is amended to read:

5 (e) If the petition is filed by both spouses under AS 25.24.200(a), the petition must state
6 in detail the terms of the agreement between the spouses concerning the custody of children,
7 child support, visitation, spousal maintenance and tax consequences, if any, and fair and just
8 division of property, including retirement benefits. Agreements on spousal maintenance and
9 property division must fairly allocate the economic effect of dissolution and take into
10 consideration the factors listed in AS 25.24.160(a)(2) and (4). In addition, the petition must state

11 (1) the respective occupations of the petitioners;

12 (2) the income, assets, and liabilities of the respective petitioners at the time of
13 filing the petition;

14 (3) the date and place of the marriage;

15 (4) the name, date of birth, and current marital, educational, and custodial status
16 of each [MINOR] child born of the marriage or adopted by the petitioners who is under the age
17 of 19;

18 (5) whether the wife is pregnant;

19 (6) whether either petitioner requires medical care or treatment;

20 (7) whether a domestic violence complaint has been filed during the marriage by
21 a member of the household;

22 (8) whether either petitioner has received the advice of legal counsel regarding
23 a divorce or dissolution;

24 (9) other facts and circumstances that the petitioners believe should be considered;

25 (10) that the petition constitutes the entire agreement between the petitioners; and

26 (11) any other relief sought by the petitioners.

27 * Sec. 6. AS 25.24.230(d) is amended to read:

28 (d) The court shall dismiss a petition or continue action on a petition filed under
29 AS 25.24.200 - 25.24.260 before findings are made if

30 (1) a representative of the unmarried [MINOR] children who are under the age
31 of 19 objects to a term of an agreement between the spouses;

1 [MINOR'S] interests, and shall outline the guardian ad litem's responsibilities and limit the
2 authority to those matters related to the guardian's effective representation of the child's
3 [MINOR'S] best interests in the pending legal proceeding. The court shall make every
4 reasonable effort to appoint a guardian ad litem from among persons in the community where
5 the child's [MINOR'S] parents or the person having legal custody or guardianship of the child's
6 [MINOR'S] person reside. When custody, support, or visitation is at issue in a divorce, it is the
7 responsibility of the parties or their counsel to notify the court that such a matter is at issue.
8 Upon notification, the court shall determine if a child's [THE MINOR'S] best interests need
9 representation or if a [THE] minor or other child needs other services and shall make a finding
10 on the record before trial. If one or both of the parties is indigent or temporarily without funds
11 the court shall appoint the office of public advocacy. The court shall notify the office of public
12 advocacy if the office is required to provide guardian ad litem services. The court shall enter
13 an order for costs, fees, and disbursements in favor of the state and may further order that other
14 services be provided for the protection of a [THE] minor or other child.

15 * Sec. 9. AS 25.27.070(a) is amended to read:

16 (a) In a proceeding in which the court has ordered either or both parents to pay for the
17 support of a [MINOR] child, the court may, on its own motion or motion of a party or the
18 agency on behalf of a party, after notice and an opportunity for hearing, order either parent or
19 both parents to assign to the custodian of the child that portion of salary or wages of either parent
20 due them currently and in the future sufficient to pay the amount ordered by the court for the
21 support, maintenance, nurture and education of the [MINOR] child.

22 * Sec. 10. AS 25.27.130(b) is amended to read:

23 (b) To establish or enforce an order of support, based on the subrogation of the state, the
24 agency is not limited to the amount of assistance being granted to the [MINOR] child.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. 68HB52

Revision Date: February 3, 1992
Title: Act relating to child support for
children who are not minors
Sponsor: Ulmar, D. Davis
Requestor: _____

Department Affected: Department of Revenue
BPU: Child Support Enforcement Division
Component: _____

COMPONENT SERIAL NO. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

| OPERATING | FY 93 | FY 94 | FY 95 | FY 96 | FY 97 | FY 98 |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| PERSONAL SERVICES | 44.4 | 46.6 | 49.1 | 51.8 | 54.7 | 57.1 |
| TRAVEL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CONTRACTUAL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SUPPLIES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EQUIPMENT | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LANDS & STRUCTURES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GRANTS, CLAIMS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL OPERATING | 47.4 | 46.6 | 49.1 | 51.8 | 54.7 | 57.1 |
| CAPITAL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| REVENUE | 26.9 | 27.2 | 27.5 | 27.7 | 28.0 | 28.3 |
| *FUND SOURCE: 1004 | 23.6 | 23.9 | 24.2 | 24.4 | 24.7 | 25.0 |
| FUND SOURCE: 1016 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 |

FINDINGS: (Thousands of Dollars)

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| GENERAL FUND | 16.1 | 15.8 | 16.7 | 17.6 | 18.6 | 19.4 |
| FEDERAL FUNDS | 31.3 | 30.8 | 32.4 | 34.2 | 36.1 | 37.7 |
| OTHER | 0 | | | | | |
| FUND SOURCE: | 0 | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 47.4 | 46.6 | 49.1 | 51.8 | 54.7 | 57.1 |

POSITIONS:

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FULL-TIME | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| PART-TIME | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TEMPORARY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Estimate of current year impact: 0

ANALYSIS: See attached analysis.

Prepared By: Teri D. Mahoney Phone: 263-6279
Division: Child Support Enforcement Division Date: February 3, 1992

Reviewed by Commissioner: Darrel J. Roxvinkel Date: 2/3/92
Agency: Department of Revenue

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Fin., Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, Com/DSP, Gov. Legis. Off., & impacted agency(ies).

**FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT DIVISION
BUDGET COMPONENT #111
PAGE 2 OF 2**

Reference: HB 52 Child support for children who are not minors.

Summary:

This bill would allow the court to order support for 18 year old dependent children who are actively pursuing a high school diploma or vocational training. Support orders for these children would enable CSED to collect support for children over age 18, including children who are receiving public assistance benefits. The Division of Public Assistance grants AFDC benefits to children who are over eighteen and enrolled in school (and expected to graduate before age 19).

Assumptions:

HB 52 will increase child supports collections in AFDC (public assistance) cases and increase the amount of incentives that the State receives from the Federal Government.

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Average benefit payment | \$341 per month |
| 41 children with an average support payment of | \$200 per month |
| Collection rate of | 24% |

Based on these assumptions, CSED would collect an additional \$23,616 in these AFDC cases the first year. CSED projects an increase in collections of 1% per year.

Positions:

One Child Support Enforcement Officer I at \$44.4 with a 4.5% increase per year.

Other Expenditures:

One time cost of equipment and computer terminal: \$3.0.

Funding:

Funding for the CSED's operating costs is 66% Federal funding and 34% State General Fund Match.

Economic Impact:

Child Support collections in AFDC cases are deposited in the general fund to help pay the State's AFDC General Fund Match. In addition, the State receives Federal incentives for its child support collections, both AFDC and non-AFDC. This would increase incentives by \$3.3 in the first year based on the above assumptions.

Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



REPRESENTATIVE FRAN ULMER

MEMORANDUM

February 27, 1992

TO: Rep. Mike Navarre, Co-chair
House Finance Committee

FROM: Rep. Fran Ulmer

RE: Sponsor Substitute for HB 52, relating to child support for non-minors

SSHB 52 is on the consent calendar for Monday, March 2. This bill has a positive impact on the state's finances and will result in a net gain of \$10.9. The general fund cost of \$16.1 is offset by revenues of \$27.0.

The purpose of SSHB 52 is to provide child support for unmarried, 18 year old children who are living as dependents and actively pursuing a high school diploma. This support is authorized until the child finishes high school or reaches 19 years of age, whichever comes earlier. The concept for this legislation was recommended by the Family Support Task Force.

Currently, courts are authorized to order child support only for minor children. The result is that many Alaska children must complete their final year of high school without the benefit of financial support from the non-custodial parent. Some families in this situation have applied for Aid to Families with Dependent Children which provides for public assistance payments until the child completes high school or reaches age 19. SSHB 52 would eliminate the need for those families to apply to the state for assistance or would allow the state to collect child support as repayment of for families who are collecting public assistance.

For those children with developmental disabilities who may require additional years to complete secondary school, current law already provides the authority to award continuing support payments for a handicapped adult child. *Streb v. Streb*, 774 P.2d 798 (Alaska 1989).

SSHB 52 uses AFDC guidelines in regard to non-minor assistance payments to establish upper limits for the duration of child support. It affirms the importance of completing secondary education and the need for the support of children to be borne equitably by both parents.



Sponsor Substitute for HB 52
Sectional Analysis

Section 1. A court appointed representative for a child under the age of 19 whose interests may be affected by a divorce may attend divorce mediation conferences.

Section 2. While divorce litigation is pending, the court is authorized to order reasonable support for unmarried children under the age of 19 who are actively pursuing a high school diploma and who are living as dependents with a parent or guardian.

Section 3. Provides that a judgment may be modified regarding child support for unmarried children under the age of 19 who are actively pursuing a high school diploma.

Section 4. Requires post-majority support to be included, among other items, as issues covered by dissolution agreements.

Section 5. Among other items, a dissolution petition must state the marital and educational status of each child under the age of 19 born to or adopted by the petitioners.

Section 6. A petition for dissolution may be dismissed, or an action continued, if a representative of an unmarried child under the age of 19 objects to a term providing, or failing to provide, support.

Section 7. In an action involving the custody, support or visitation of a child, the court may appoint someone to represent a child under the age of 19 who is actively pursuing a high school diploma or its equivalent and living as a dependent.

Section 8. Replaces the word "minor" with the word "child" regarding the appointment of a person to provide guardian ad litem services in divorce proceedings

Section 9. Deletes the word "minor" from "minor child" in regard to the court's authority to order parents to assign to the custodian of the child the portion of salary or wages sufficient to pay the ordered child support.

Section 10. Deletes the word "minor" from "minor child" in regard to subrogated child support orders.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR CHILDREN FOR
ENFORCEMENT OF SUPPORT (ACES)

ALASKA CHAPTER
P. O. Box 92910
Anchorage, Alaska 99509
(907) 274-2010

May 3, 1991

Representative Georgianna Lincoln
House HESS Co-Chair
P. O. Box V
Juneau, AK. 99811

Dear Rep. Lincoln:

The Alaska Chapter of ACES encourages all HESS members to vote DO PASS on HB52.

There are many children in the school system who turn 18 (the age of majority) during their senior year in school. My own son turns 18 only three weeks after starting his senior year. Custodial parents do not relinquish their financial responsibilities while their child is a senior in high school, despite the fact that they may turn 18 years old. It doesn't seem fair that non-custodial parents, however, no longer have a responsibility at that point.

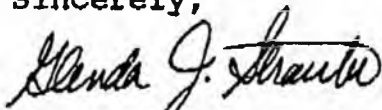
To say the least, the senior year in high school is the most expensive year in a child's life. It is already sad to watch so many of them go without the basic needs, much less the humiliation of not being able to afford to engage in any senior social activities - for lack of funds.

And this problem is only going to get worse since new laws have made it clear that kids will be starting school later, so it is a given that eventually all kids will turn at least 18 years old while they're in high school.

The provision for financial help with a college education will also help Alaskan kids. Since it is not mandatory, and merely allows that issue to be considered before the courts, we encourage you to support that option also.

Alaskan children and custodial parents thank you for your consideration of this bill. Please vote YES.

Sincerely,



Glenda J. Straube
Volunteer Coordinator

microfilm top
page only

DOCUMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN
FILMED BUT ARE AVAILABLE IN THE
ORIGINAL FILE INCLUDE:

news report from Children's
Legal Rights Journal, Spring '88

HB52

SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 52 am
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY REPRESENTATIVES ULMER, B.Davis, Gruenberg

Amended: 3/27/92
Introduced: 1/14/92

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to child support for children who are not minors and representation of
2 their interests during certain proceedings."

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

4 * Section 1. AS 25.24.060(c) is amended to read:

5 (c) Mediation shall be conducted informally as a conference or series of conferences.
6 The parties to the action and a court-appointed representative of any unmarried [MINOR]
7 children of the marriage under the age of 19 whose interests may be affected shall attend.
8 Counsel for the parties may attend all such conferences.

9 * Sec. 2. AS 25.24.140(a) is amended to read:

10 (a) During the pendency of the action; a spouse may, upon application and in appropriate
11 circumstances, be awarded expenses, including
12 (1) attorney fees and costs that reasonably approximate the actual fees and costs
13 required to prosecute or defend the action; in applying this paragraph, the court shall take
14 appropriate steps to ensure that the award of attorney fees does not contribute to an unnecessary

1 escalation in the litigation;

2 (2) reasonable spousal maintenance, including medical expenses; and

3 (3) reasonable support for minor children in the care of the spouse and
4 reasonable support for unmarried 18-year-old children of the marriage who are actively
5 pursuing a high school diploma or an equivalent level of technical or vocational training
6 and living as dependents with the spouse or designee of the spouse, if there is a legal
7 obligation of the other spouse to provide support.

8 * Sec. 3. AS 25.24.170(a) is amended to read:

9 (a) Subject to AS 25.20.110, any time after judgment the court, upon the motion of either
10 party, may set aside, alter, or modify so much of the judgment as may provide for alimony, for
11 the appointment of trustees for the care and custody of the minor children or for their nurture and
12 education, for the care, nurture, and education of unmarried 18-year-old children of the
13 marriage while they are actively pursuing a high school diploma or an equivalent level of
14 technical or vocational training and living as dependents with a parent, guardian, or
15 designee of the parent or guardian, or for the maintenance of either party to the action.

16 * Sec. 4. AS 25.24.200(a) is amended to read:

17 (a) A husband and wife together may petition the superior court for the dissolution of
18 their marriage under AS 25.24.200 - 25.24.260 if the following conditions exist at the time of
19 filing the petition:

20 (1) incompatibility of temperament has caused the irremediable breakdown of the
21 marriage;

22 (2) if there are unmarried [MINOR] children of the marriage under the age of
23 19 or the wife is pregnant, and the spouses have agreed on which spouse or third party is to be
24 awarded custody of each minor child of the marriage and the extent of visitation, including
25 visitation by grandparents and other persons if in the child's best interests, and support to be
26 provided on the children's behalf, whether the payments are to be made through the child support
27 enforcement agency and the tax consequences of that agreement;

28 (3) the spouses have agreed as to the distribution of all jointly owned real and
29 personal property, including retirement benefits, and the payment of spousal maintenance, if any,
30 and the tax consequences resulting from these payments; the agreement must be fair and just and
31 take into consideration the factors listed in AS 25.24.160(a)(2) and (4) so that the economic

1 effect of dissolution is fairly allocated; and

2 (4) the spouses have agreed as to the payment of all unpaid obligations incurred
3 by either or both of them, and as to payment of obligations incurred jointly in the future.

4 * Sec. 5. AS 25.24.210(e) is amended to read:

5 (e) If the petition is filed by both spouses under AS 25.24.200(a), the petition must state
6 in detail the terms of the agreement between the spouses concerning the custody of children,
7 child support, visitation, spousal maintenance and tax consequences, if any, and fair and just
8 division of property, including retirement benefits. Agreements on spousal maintenance and
9 property division must fairly allocate the economic effect of dissolution and take into
10 consideration the factors listed in AS 25.24.160(a)(2) and (4). In addition, the petition must state

11 (1) the respective occupations of the petitioners;

12 (2) the income, assets, and liabilities of the respective petitioners at the time of
13 filing the petition;

14 (3) the date and place of the marriage;

15 (4) the name, date of birth, and current marital, educational, and custodial status
16 of each [MINOR] child born of the marriage or adopted by the petitioners who is under the age
17 of 19;

18 (5) whether the wife is pregnant;

19 (6) whether either petitioner requires medical care or treatment;

20 (7) whether a domestic violence complaint has been filed during the marriage by
21 a member of the household;

22 (8) whether either petitioner has received the advice of legal counsel regarding
23 a divorce or dissolution;

24 (9) other facts and circumstances that the petitioners believe should be considered;

25 (10) that the petition constitutes the entire agreement between the petitioners; and

26 (11) any other relief sought by the petitioners.

27 * Sec. 6. AS 25.24.230(d) is amended to read:

28 (d) The court shall dismiss a petition or continue action on a petition filed under
29 AS 25.24.200 - 25.24.260 before findings are made if

30 (1) a representative of the unmarried [MINOR] children who are under the age
31 of 19 objects to a term of an agreement between the spouses;

1 (2) either of the spouses withdraws from an agreement required under
2 AS 25.24.200(a); or

3 (3) the petition alleges that the conditions in AS 25.24.200(b) exist, but the
4 whereabouts of the absent spouse becomes known to the other spouse or the court before findings
5 are made.

6 * Sec. 7. AS 25.24.310(a) is amended to read:

7 (a) In an action involving a question of the custody, support, or visitation of a child
8 [MINOR], the court may, upon the motion of a party to the action or upon its own motion,
9 appoint an attorney or the office of public advocacy to represent a minor with respect to the
10 custody, support, and visitation of the minor or in any other legal proceeding involving the
11 minor's welfare or to represent an unmarried 18-year-old child with respect to post-majority
12 support while the child is actively pursuing a high school diploma or an equivalent level of
13 technical or vocational training and living as a dependent with a parent or guardian or a
14 designee of the parent or guardian. When custody, support, or visitation is at issue in a
15 divorce, it is the responsibility of the parties or their counsel to notify the court that such a matter
16 is at issue. Upon notification, the court shall determine whether the minor or other child should
17 have legal representation or other services and shall make a finding on the record before trial.
18 If the parties are indigent or temporarily without funds, the court shall appoint the office of
19 public advocacy. The court shall notify the office of public advocacy if the office is required
20 to provide legal representation or other services. The court shall enter an order for costs, fees,
21 and disbursements in favor of the state and may further order that other services be provided for
22 the protection of the minor or other child.

23 * Sec. 8. AS 25.24.310(c) is amended to read:

24 (c) Instead of, or in addition to, appointment of an attorney under (a) of this section, the
25 court may, upon the motion of either party or upon its own motion, appoint an attorney or other
26 person or the office of public advocacy to provide guardian ad litem services to a child [MINOR]
27 in any legal proceedings involving the child's [MINOR'S] welfare. The court shall require a
28 guardian ad litem when, in the opinion of the court, representation of the child's [MINOR'S] best
29 interests, to be distinguished from preferences, would serve the welfare of the child [MINOR].
30 The court in its order appointing a guardian ad litem shall limit the duration of the appointment
31 of the guardian ad litem to the pendency of the legal proceedings affecting the child's

1 [MINOR'S] interests, and shall outline the guardian ad litem's responsibilities and limit the
2 authority to those matters related to the guardian's effective representation of the child's
3 [MINOR'S] best interests in the pending legal proceeding. The court shall make every
4 reasonable effort to appoint a guardian ad litem from among persons in the community where
5 the child's [MINOR'S] parents or the person having legal custody or guardianship of the child's
6 [MINOR'S] person reside. When custody, support, or visitation is at issue in a divorce, it is the
7 responsibility of the parties or their counsel to notify the court that such a matter is at issue.
8 Upon notification, the court shall determine if a child's [THE MINOR'S] best interests need
9 representation or if a [THE] minor or other child needs other services and shall make a finding
10 on the record before trial. If one or both of the parties is indigent or temporarily without funds
11 the court shall appoint the office of public advocacy. The court shall notify the office of public
12 advocacy if the office is required to provide guardian ad litem services. The court shall enter
13 an order for costs, fees, and disbursements in favor of the state and may further order that other
14 services be provided for the protection of a [THE] minor or other child.

15 * Sec. 9. AS 25.24 is amended by adding a new section to read:

16 Sec. 25.24.910. PAYMENT OF SUPPORT TO 18-YEAR-OLDS. When a court order
17 or judgment provides for child support to be paid for the care of an unmarried 18-year-old child
18 who is actively pursuing a high school diploma or an equivalent level of technical or vocational
19 training while living as a dependent with a parent, guardian, or designee of the parent or
20 guardian, the order or judgment may provide for the support to be paid directly to the child upon
21 terms and conditions considered appropriate by the court.

22 * Sec. 10. AS 25.27 is amended by adding a new section to read:

23 Sec. 25.27.061. PAYMENT OF SUPPORT TO 18-YEAR-OLDS. A judgment, court
24 order, or order of the agency under this chapter that provides for child support to be paid for the
25 care of an unmarried 18-year-old child who is actively pursuing a high school diploma or an
26 equivalent level of technical or vocational training while living as a dependent with a parent,
27 guardian, or designee of the parent or guardian, may provide for the support to be paid directly
28 to the child upon terms and conditions considered appropriate by the court or agency.

29 * Sec. 11. AS 25.27.070(a) is amended to read:

30 (a) In a proceeding in which the court has ordered either or both parents to pay for the
31 support of a [MINOR] child, the court may, on its own motion or motion of a party or the

1 agency on behalf of a party, after notice and an opportunity for hearing, order either parent or
2 both parents to assign to the custodian of the child that portion of salary or wages of either parent
3 due them currently and in the future sufficient to pay the amount ordered by the court for the
4 support, maintenance, nurture and education of the [MINOR] child.

5 * Sec. 12. AS 25.27.130(b) is amended to read:

6 (b) To establish or enforce an order of support, based on the subrogation of the state, the
7 agency is not limited to the amount of assistance being granted to the [MINOR] child.

SENT BY: CSED ADMIN SECTION

82 : 17:04 : AK CHILD SUPPORT L

9074652097:# 2 / 3

FISCAL NOTE

No. 1

Bill Version: SSHB 52

(H) Publish Date: 2/5/92

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: February 3, 1992
Title: Act relating to child support for children who are not minors
Sponsor: Umar, B. Davis
Requestor: _____

Department Affected: Department of Revenue
BRU: Child Support Enforcement Division
Component: _____

COMPONENT SERIAL NO. | | 1 | 1 | 1 |

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

| OPERATING | FY 93 | FY 94 | FY 95 | FY 96 | FY 97 | FY 98 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| PERSONAL SERVICES | 44.4 | 46.6 | 49.1 | 51.8 | 54.7 | 57.1 |
| TRAVEL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CONTRACTUAL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SUPPLIES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EQUIPMENT | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LANDS & STRUCTURES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GRANTS, CLAIMS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL OPERATING | 47.4 | 46.6 | 49.1 | 51.8 | 54.7 | 57.1 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| REVENUE | 26.9 | 27.2 | 27.5 | 27.7 | 28.0 | 28.3 |
| *FUND SOURCE: 1004 | 23.6 | 23.9 | 24.2 | 24.4 | 24.7 | 25.0 |
| FUND SOURCE: 1016 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 |

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| GENERAL FUND | 16.1 | 15.8 | 16.7 | 17.6 | 18.6 | 19.4 |
| FEDERAL FUNDS | 31.3 | 30.8 | 32.4 | 34.2 | 36.1 | 37.7 |
| OTHER | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FUND SOURCE: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 47.4 | 46.6 | 49.1 | 51.8 | 54.7 | 57.1 |

POSITIONS:

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FULL-TIME | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| PART-TIME | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TEMPORARY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Estimate of current year impact: 0

ANALYSIS: See attached analysis.

Changes in SSHB 52 have no fiscal impact. This fiscal note is appropriate.

28 APR 92 date MATOUSE Comte Aide (initial)

Prepared By: Tari D. Mahoney Phone: 263-6279
Division: Child Support Enforcement Division Date: February 3, 1992

Approved by Commissioner: Darrel J. Roxwinkel Date: 2/3/92
Agency: Department of Revenue

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Fin., Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, Com/DNR, Gov. Legis. Off., Impacted Agency(ies).

SENT BY: CSED ADMIN SECTION

-92 ; 16:59 ; AK CHILD SUPPORT

8074652037: # 2 / 2

**FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT DIVISION
BUDGET COMPONENT #111
PAGE 2 OF 2**

Reference: HB 52 Child support for children who are not minors

Summary:

This bill would allow the court to order support for 18 year old dependent children who are actively pursuing a high school diploma or vocational training. Support orders for these children would enable CSED to collect support for children over age 18, including children who are receiving public assistance benefits. The Division of Public Assistance grants AFDC benefits to children who are over eighteen and enrolled in school (and expected to graduate before age 19).

Assumptions:

HB 52 will increase child supports collections in AFDC (public assistance) cases and increase the amount of incentives that the State receives from the Federal Government.

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Average benefit payment | \$341 per month |
| 41 children with an average support payment of | \$200 per month |
| Collection rate of | 24% |

Based on these assumptions, CSED would collect an additional \$23,616 in these AFDC cases the first year. CSED projects an increase in collections of 1% per year.

Positions:

One Child Support Enforcement Officer I at \$44.4 with a 4.5% increase per year.

Other Expenditures:

One time cost of equipment and computer terminal: \$3.0.

Funding:

Funding for the CSED's operating costs is 66% Federal funding and 34% State General Fund Match.

Economic Impact:

Child Support collections in AFDC cases are deposited in the general fund to help pay the State's AFDC General Fund Match. In addition, the State receives Federal incentives for its child support collections, both AFDC and non-AFDC. This would increase incentives by \$3.3 in the first year based on the above assumptions.

COMMITTEE COPY

POSITION PAPER - Department of Public Safety

BILL NO: CSHB 513(JUD)

DATE: April 22, 1992

TITLE: An Act relating to
limitations on a drivers'
license. . .

CONTACT: Juanita Hensley
Drivers Services
465-4335

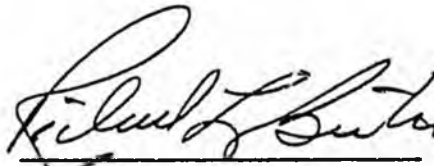
CSHB 513(JUD) amends current law by allowing each person whose license is revoked for DWI or Refusal to apply for a limited license.

The Division of Motor Vehicles administratively revokes approximately 5,000 driver's licenses yearly for excessive breath alcohol or refusal to submit to a chemical test. This bill permits each person whose license is revoked for DWI or Refusal to apply for a limited license.

Information obtained from the Alaska Public Safety Information Network (APSIN), indicates there are currently approximately 4,000 10-year license revocations, which are based on two or more prior convictions for DWI or Refusal. These 4,000 revocations cover the period from November 1, 1983 through December 31, 1990.

A limited license application fee has been added to this bill to offset the administrative costs associated with the issuance of the limited license.

The Department of Public Safety supports this bill, providing the program can be adequately funded.



Richard L. Burton
Commissioner

Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



REPRESENTATIVE FRAN ULMER

MEMORANDUM

May 9, 1992

TO: Senator Jay Kerttula, Co-chair
Senator Pat Pourchot, Co-chair
Senate Finance Committee

FROM: Rep. Fran Ulmer

RE: Senate CS for SSB 52(am), relating to child support for non-minors

Senate CS for ~~SSHB 52~~ makes a small adjustment to child support statutes in order to provide child support for unmarried, 18 year old children who are living as dependents and actively pursuing a high school diploma. Support may be authorized until the child finishes high school or reaches 19 years of age, whichever comes earlier.

Currently, courts are authorized to order child support only for minor children. The result is that many Alaska children must complete their final year of high school without the benefit of financial support from the non-custodial parent. Some families in this situation have applied for Aid to Families with Dependent Children which provides for public assistance payments until the child completes high school or reaches age 19. SCSSHB 52 would eliminate the need for those families to apply to the state for assistance or would allow the state to collect child support as repayment for assistance received by those families whose 18 year old children are still in school. SCSSHB 52 also allows child support for 18 year old children to be paid directly to the child on terms considered appropriate by the court or the Child Support Enforcement Agency. This provision was included on the assumption that the 18 year old child is able to responsibly administer child support funds himself/herself.

For those children with developmental disabilities who may require additional years to complete secondary school, current law already provides the authority to award continuing support payments for a handicapped adult child. *Streb v. Streb*, 774 P.2d 798 (Alaska 1989).

SCSSHB 52 uses AFDC guidelines in regard to non-minor assistance payments to establish upper limits for the duration of child support. It affirms the importance of completing secondary education and the need for the support of children to be borne equitably by both parents.

The concept for this legislation was recommended by the Family Support Task Force. SCSSHB 52 has a positive impact on the state's finances and will result in a net gain of \$10.9.



CSHB 513 (Jud) - Limitations on a Drivers' License

Sectional Analysis

Section 1: AS 28.15.201(d)

Requires that, in addition to other criteria for granting limited license privileges, the cost of an alcoholism education and rehabilitation treatment program must be paid for prior to receiving a limited license.

Section 2: AS 28.15.201(e)

Clarifies that limited licenses may be granted for convictions occurring before 1/1/91.

Section 3: AS 28.15.201 (g)

Sets out the allowable limited license periods for which a person may qualify:*

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| 2nd conviction: | Last 60 days (1 year minimum revocation) |
| 3rd conviction: | (a) Last 7 years for convictions occurring before 1/1/91 (10 year minimum revocation) |
| | (b) Last 2 years for convictions occurring after 1/1/91 (5 year minimum revocation) |
| 4th conviction: | Last 5 years (10 year minimum revocation) |
| 5th conviction: | Last 5 years (10 year minimum revocation) |
| 6th conviction: | Last 5 years (10 year minimum revocation) |
| 7th conviction: | No limited license available |

*Current law establishes the minimum mandatory revocation periods. The court may impose longer revocation periods.

AS 28.15.201 (h)

Clarifies that, if a person is eligible for more than one period of limited license privileges, those periods shall be combined. The limited license period shall begin after the completion of any license revocation period for which a limited license is not allowed, and after completion of the adjusted minimum revocation periods for each offense for which a limited license is allowed.

AS 28.15.201 (I)

Establishes a limited license application period during the last 180 days of the combined, adjusted minimum revocation periods.

Section 4: AS 28.15.271 (b)

Establishes an application fee of \$100 for persons applying for limited licenses.

Section 5: Section 36, ch. 119, SLA 1990

Clarifies that limited license provisions apply to offenses committed before, on, or after December 31, 1990.

Section 6: Clarifies that the act applies to offenses committed before, on, or after the effective date of the act.

Section 7: Makes this act retroactive to January 1, 1991.

Section 8: This act takes takes effect immediately.

HOUSE BILL NO. 53

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY REPRESENTATIVES MACKIE, Larson, Grussendorf, Carney, Barnes

Introduced: 1/22/91

Referred: Health, Education and Social Services, Finance

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to state aid for education; and providing for an effective date."

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

3 * Section 1. AS 14.17.025(a) is amended to read:

4 (a) Local contributions to a city or borough school district shall include at least the lesser
5 of

6 (1) the equivalent of a four mill tax levy on the full and true value of the taxable
7 real and personal property in the district as of January 1, 1990, or as of January 1 of the second
8 preceding fiscal year, whichever tax is lower, as determined by the Department of Community
9 and Regional Affairs under AS 14.17.140 and AS 29.45.110; or

10 (2) 35 percent of the district's basic need for the preceding fiscal year, as
11 determined under AS 14.17.021(l).

12 * Sec. 2. AS 14.17.041(a) is amended to read:

13 (a) For funding communities that have an average daily membership of less than 200 in
14 grades K-6 or less than 200 in grades 7-12, combined elementary and secondary instructional