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HOUSE RESEARCH AGENCY
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MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Jim Duncan

FROM: Susan Brody and Jack Fagnoli
Issues Analysts

RE: Day Care Assistance--Alternatives for Legislative
Action
Research Request No. 50

This memorandum is in response to your request for an evaluation of possible changes in the present Day Care Assistance Program, for purposes of improving the long term financial stability of day care facilities. Our evaluation is based on interviews with 25 day care center operators throughout the state, and discussions with Lianne Wesley, administrator of the State day care program, and municipal program directors in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau and elsewhere. Our interview findings are summarized in the Appendix to this memorandum and in our two earlier memoranda to you on the day care issue (February 11 and March 5, 1980).

The following alternatives for legislative action are discussed below:

- amendments to the existing day care assistance statute;
- supplemental subsidies to day care centers;
- a State grant program to provide funds to day care centers for equipment acquisition, capital improvements, and staff training; and,
- a State revenue sharing program for day care services.

The grant program could be initiated in conjunction with either of the first two alternatives. We have not had an opportunity to estimate the budget implications of these alternatives but will do so in another memorandum to be completed by mid-April.

AMENDMENTS TO THE DAY CARE ASSISTANCE STATUTE

Our interviews indicate that three of the primary problems in the operation of the current State program are: (1) escalating operating costs of day care centers; (2) the present State method of reimbursing day care centers for services provided; and, (3) the increasing financial burden of day care costs on families who receive little or no subsidy from the State.

Several amendments to the existing day care assistance statute. (AS 44.47.250-310) are suggested below as a means of alleviating these problems.

1. Require the Department of Community and Regional Affairs to establish rates of payment which reflect the full cost of services provided by day care facilities, and review and revise those rates annually.

Our interviews indicate that the current rates paid by the Department of Community & Regional Affairs for day care services do not reflect the actual costs of providing services in many centers. Even in those centers where the rates "appear" adequate to cover costs, this may be the case only because staff salaries are extremely low (\$3-\$4/hour), or because rents or other basic expenses are subsidized. If rates are to keep pace with likely increases in operating costs, some formal mechanism of rate setting and review should be established. It may be especially important to review the current rates paid for infant care, as our interviews indicate that the lack of adequate rates has discouraged many centers from providing services for infants.

The Department of Health and Social Services currently operates under statutory provisions which establish a fairly concrete method for determining and reimbursing

the full cost of certain services under its jurisdiction. AS 47.40.040 states that the "full cost of services shall be determined by the per person, per day cost in the preceding fiscal year plus a proportionate share of anticipated cost of living and staff salary increment increases for the fiscal year for which the full cost of services... is being determined" (statute attached). Certain expenses are specifically excluded from the determination, such as major capital expenditures, religious training or education, and services which exceed the requirements of the department.

This method of determining costs of care could also be used in the present Day Care Assistance Program. It would eliminate the lag which now occurs between actual increases in the costs of care, and the decision to adjust rates to reflect those increases. It would also allow day care facilities to offer adequate salaries, and, thus, decrease the extremely high rate of staff turnover which now exists.

A requirement for rate setting and review could be added to AS 44.47.250 (attached), which defines the powers and duties of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs in regard to the Day Care Assistance Program.

2.

Require the State to reimburse day care providers, for services rendered to eligible families, on the basis of monthly enrollment rather than actual daily attendance.

At present, the State reimburses day care centers only for those days on which the children of subsidized families actually attend. This method of reimbursement is practiced by both the Department of Community and Regional Affairs and the Department of Health and Social Services, and results in centers not being able to recapture a significant portion of fixed costs which do not disappear simply because children are not in attendance on a particular day, or for a number of days each month. Day care centers are free to bill families not receiving subsidies, however, on an enrollment

basis (a practice many centers have adopted).

The number of subsidized children served as a proportion of total enrollment varies from center to center. For nine of the centers we interviewed, less than 25 per cent of their enrollment consisted of children receiving subsidies either through the Community and Regional Affairs program or through the Department of Health and Social Services. For an equal number of centers interviewed, however, 50 per cent or more of their enrollment was comprised of children receiving subsidies. An extreme example is the Children's Community Center in Juneau, where all but one of the children in their care receive State subsidies.

As the number of subsidized children enrolled in a center increases, the larger becomes the percentage of operating costs reimbursed on an attendance basis only. When this is coupled with a low rate of attendance, day care centers are likely to suffer financially. In fact, our calculations suggest that this may be the most important component of the monthly operating deficits which many centers are currently experiencing.

The difference between enrollment and actual attendance at centers seems clear among the centers we contacted. Of the twenty-five day care centers surveyed, almost all had actual attendance levels that fell below the number of children enrolled in the center. The majority estimated that, on most days, attendance averaged around 80-90 per cent of enrollment, while several centers indicated that their attendance was as low as 65-75 per cent of enrollment. Absences are often the result of sickness, but may also increase dramatically at certain times of the year. Day care centers typically experience significant declines in attendance during the summer months, and during December and January when families take vacations.

To understand the financial implications of reimbursing centers for costs on an attendance basis

only, we calculated the monthly operating costs for two hypothetical centers which have characteristics typical of many of the centers interviewed:

Consider one center with an enrollment of 75 children (all 2 years and over), of which 40 (53%) are receiving subsidies from the State, and where attendance averages about 80 per cent of enrollment. \$18,900 represents the total monthly operating costs for the center. (75 full time children X \$12/day X 21 days/month = \$18,900). This assumes that most of the standard operating costs (salaries, rent, insurance, maintenance, etc.) are fixed costs which must be paid regardless of whether all the children attend. Since 40 children out of 75 are receiving subsidies, 53 per cent of these costs are subject to reimbursement on an attendance basis only (53% X \$18,900 = \$10,017). If the subsidized children are absent from the center approximately 20 per cent of the time, then \$2,003 (\$10,017 X 20%) of the center's fixed operating costs will not be reimbursed by the State. In other words, the center might expect to run an operating cost deficit as high as \$2,000 per month.

Even for a center with fewer subsidized children and a better attendance record, monthly operating cost losses could be substantial. Consider a second center with 50 children, where 12 of the children (25%) receive subsidies. If these children are absent 10 per cent of the time, the monthly deficit would be \$315 per month, as indicated below:

50 children X \$12/day X 21 days = \$12,600
monthly operating costs

\$12,600 X 25% = \$3,150 X 10% = \$315 per month loss.

A provision requiring the Department of Community and Regional Affairs to reimburse costs (through municipalities) on an enrollment rather than an attendance basis could be added to AS 44.47.300, which establishes how benefits shall be paid. A similar change in the reimbursement policies of the Department of Health and Social Services might be made to insure that centers are not penalized

for offering day care services to children participating in those programs. In the past, the Division of Social Services has followed the lead of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs in the method of reimbursement used and the rate paid.

3

Require that the income levels which qualify a family for day care assistance be reviewed and adjusted annually to reflect increases in the statewide median income.

Currently, AS 44.47.280 requires the Department of Community and Regional Affairs to determine the eligibility of families for day care assistance based on the net income of the family, the number of children in the family, and whether there is one parent responsible for the care of the family. No mechanism is established, however, for periodically adjusting the qualifying net income levels as incomes rise.

If the desired goal is to identify a population in need of assistance (i.e., "low income" as stated in the statute), it may be helpful to define "need" in terms of how a family's income relates to the median income within the state or a particular region. Then, as the statewide or regional median income rises, the income level qualifying a family for assistance would also rise. Without such an adjustment, fewer and fewer families would qualify for assistance as salaries increase to conform with cost of living increases.

The median family income for Alaska is estimated annually by the U. S. Bureau of the Census (with a 1-2 year time lag), and provides a relatively simple mechanical basis for making this kind of annual adjustment. Other measures exist, such as the mean family income of families and the mean level of personal disposable income; but the median family income would appear to be the soundest basis for distinguishing between "low" and "middle" income families, and thus the most straightforward measure for adjusting family income eligibility levels.

The ratio of family income eligibility levels to the statewide median family income could be established for a base year, and that ratio could then be maintained as the statewide median income rises. For example, the qualifying net income for day care assistance is currently \$16,000, or 58 per cent of the statewide median income (\$27,472 in 1978). Under the proposed method, if the median family income increased by 8 per cent, the income level qualifying a family for day care assistance would also rise by 8 per cent, to \$17,280.

We discussed this possible means of adjusting family income eligibility levels with Jim Sullivan, economist with the Division of Economic Enterprise. He believes it to be a satisfactory method, but also noted that the method would be somewhat more accurate if movement (up or down) in the statewide median income level were also adjusted for movement in the statewide consumer price index, as salary levels often lag behind increases in the cost of living.

A provision requiring this kind of annual adjustment of family income eligibility levels could be added to AS 44.47.280, which establishes the eligibility of families for day care benefits.

The three statutory adjustments described above probably would do much to alleviate the most pressing financial difficulties of day care centers and, to some degree (through annual adjustment of eligibility income levels), ease the burden of rising day care costs on families currently not qualified to receive subsidies. In the following three sections of the memorandum, several additional approaches are discussed which go farther in these respects, and which might be a basis for more comprehensive revision of the State day care statute (and program) in the future.

SUPPLEMENTAL SUBSIDIES TO DAY CARE CENTERS

In discussing any plan for increasing the current State subsidy rates, it seems necessary to consider the effects of such an action on non-subsidized families. The logic for

this is straightforward: if the current per-child subsidy is considered insufficient to cover the actual costs of providing care, then it is also likely that the present fees charged for non-subsidized families (which generally are keyed to State per-child subsidy amounts) are also inadequate. A reasonable expectation, therefore, is that any increase in the State subsidy amount would probably be accompanied by a rise in charges to non-subsidized families. Particularly in the long term, then, as day care costs (and subsidies) continued to rise, the accompanying increases in cost for non-subsidized families could become a significant burden.

One possible approach to mitigating this effect could be an additional subsidy to day care centers, per licensed slot, for both subsidized and non-subsidized children. This would be in addition to the current State subsidy for qualifying children, but would be in lieu of any anticipated increase in that subsidy. In effect, then, the additional subsidy would achieve the same effect as a rate increase, but would mitigate any increased financial burden on non-subsidized families. The chief drawback to this approach, of course, is that the ultimate cost to the State would be somewhat higher than simply raising the per cent per-child subsidy rate. Another consideration is that such an action would constitute a direct subsidy of families which are not "low income", and thus could blur the distinction achieved by eligibility criteria.

A more direct means of accomplishing the same purpose would be to consider increasing (as distinct from annually adjusting) the income levels currently used to determine subsidy eligibility. This would allow more families to qualify for a State subsidy, and thus alleviate for them the burden of a straightforward increase in subsidy rate levels. A further adjustment might be to consider revising the current statutory language of AS 44.47.250, to identify "middle income" as well as "low income" families as qualified for day care assistance. While the implications of an approach such as this have not been investigated in detail, some combination of these two options presumably could be found which would significantly reduce the burden of increasing day care costs on the majority of families.

STATE GRANTS TO DAY CARE CENTERS

While much of the preceding discussion has focused on possibilities for increasing State day care assistance, it is important to note that the emphasis consistently has been on minimal increases (income level and rate adjustments, billing procedures, etc.). Apart from these remedies, however, which attempt only to make day care operations economically feasible on a day-to-day basis, a number of other important needs remain largely unaddressed. The most important of these, as evidenced by most of the day care centers contacted, include (1) the need for major capital improvements, (2) training of staff, and (3) the acquisition of necessary equipment.

The most obvious source of relief is for day care centers to obtain loans which would satisfy some of these needs. Most day care centers, however, are in no shape financially to undertake any kind of debt repayment, and thus it is unlikely that a loan mechanism would afford any realistic possibility for relief. Furthermore, the only existing loan program specifically for day care centers (the Childcare Facility Revolving Loan Fund, administered through the Department of Commerce & Economic Development) limits loans to a maximum of \$30,000, has very strict collateral requirements, and provides only for loans necessary to meet licensing or certification requirements.

Creation of a grant mechanism, therefore, would seem the most viable approach for assisting day care centers in obtaining needed capital improvements, training for staff, and equipment necessary for their daily operations. While determining the amount of funding for such a grant program would require more detailed information than has been collected to date, it seems clear that the administrative apparatus required is already at least minimally in place: specifically, the present Day Care Assistance Program within the Department of Community & Regional Affairs, and its established linkages with participating municipalities. Thus, the major concern would appear not to be the mechanical feasibility of such a grant program, but rather a matter of the ultimate costs involved and whether grants for such purposes (capital improvements, staff training, equipment) are considered part of a State responsibility to provide day care services.

Implementing such a grant program, however, would almost certainly require amending the current day care statute (AS 44.33.240-275) to provide for the expansion in authority. The only potential obstacle immediately apparent, as with all the day care adjustments discussed, might be the granting of public monies to those day care centers which are profit-making. (This topic has been discussed in an earlier memorandum; however, a legal opinion may be necessary which focuses on the distinction between providing public monies for day care services as a public purpose, as opposed to day care center improvements as a public purpose.)

REVENUE SHARING FOR DAY CARE SERVICES

A possible alternative to the existing State Day Care Assistance Program would be to incorporate day care services within the present State revenue sharing program. The possibility is a novel one, and has not been investigated in depth, but at face value at least appears to pose no legal or mechanical problems. A major advantage of this approach would be that a predictable amount of funding would be guaranteed for statewide day care services. The pro rata format for distributing shared revenues would also assure that funding for day care services would be distributed equitably among all Alaska communities with qualifying (i.e., licensed) day care centers. Yet an additional advantage would be that, as part of the total annual revenue sharing entitlement, day care funds would pass through municipalities, which at present already are the administrative nexus for State day care funding. Thus, although adjustments might be necessary, in general, no new administrative burden would be created for municipal governments.

One potential problem with this approach, however, is that the shared revenue entitlement each year is fixed, and therefore any inclusion of day care uses might result in a decrease in shared revenues currently allocated for other purposes. The total annual entitlement could be increased to compensate for the inclusion of day care services, by an amount equivalent to the expanded funding needs discussed in this memorandum, but it is unclear at this point what obstacles such an action might encounter. A corollary problem is that at present there is no statutory guarantee or requirement that municipalities must use shared revenues for the purposes identified in computing the allocation. Department of Community

& Regional Affairs regulations currently require only that a minimum of 20% of shared revenues, or the equivalent, be allocated by municipalities for specific purposes. Thus, statutory language similar to that currently provided for hospitals (e.g., "Funds received under this paragraph may be used only for day care centers (sic) and shall be apportioned among qualifying day care centers (sic) as the municipality may determine") probably would be required.

A further consideration is that the trend in shared revenue legislation may be away from specific per capita entitlements, and towards the combining of intended uses within general and miscellaneous shared revenue accounts (although specific exceptions may be possible). Part of the intent, for example, of proposed legislation such as CSHB 192 appears to be to permit municipalities more discretion in allocating shared revenues. This also raises the possibility that monies originally intended for day care services might ultimately be diverted at the municipal level to other purposes. (The converse possibility, of course, is that such a general account mechanism could also allow municipalities to allocate extra shared revenues for day care services, if they so desired.)

Overall, however, it may be too soon to be considering the inclusion of day care services in the revenue sharing program. Unlike police services, hospitals, roads, etc., the overall contours of the statewide need for day care services are fairly indeterminate at present, and probably will not emerge with any definiteness until the State program has been in operation (as is, or expanded) for a longer period of time than it has been to date. Until specific day care needs and basic operating problems are better identified, therefore, it may not be wise to artificially fix concepts (and, in effect, funding levels) by including day care services within the revenue sharing model. Such action could be premature if undertaken at this time, and possibly might arrest or make difficult the emergence of a developing public service.

A final consideration worth noting, however, is that, in the long term, inclusion of day care services within the State revenue sharing program (if feasible) probably would address

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the two most central concerns of day care advocates: guaranteed annual funding, and recognition of day care as an acknowledged public responsibility.

APPENDIX

- A. Day Care Problems (Findings From Interviews)
 - B. Relevant Statutes
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APPENDIX A

Day Care Problems: Findings From Interviews

Interview Sample

The issues and problems presented in this discussion are based on telephone interviews conducted recently with 25 day care center administrators throughout the state. Our sample represents 32 per cent of the 70 day care centers currently funded by the State, and a regional representation proportionate to population. The selection criteria for the centers contacted included enrollment capacity, regional representation, and participation in the Day Care Assistance Program. In our initial selection process, we attempted to identify those centers having financial problems, but also included centers operating in good financial health. Our sample is as follows:

<u>City</u>	<u>Number of Centers</u>	<u>Number Interviewed</u>
Anchorage	32	9
Fairbanks	19	2
Juneau	9	4
Ketchikan	2	1
Petersburg	1	0*
Sitka	2	2
Cordova	1	1
Bethel	2	2
Wasilla	3	1
Ft. Greely	1	0
Nome	1	1
Kotzebue	1	1
Kodiak	2	1
Anderson	1	0
Total:	70	25

*Although we did not conduct an interview with Petersburg, we are in receipt of a letter from the Center's Director that will be referenced throughout this report. The letter, submitted to the Juneau Association of Child Care Providers, details child care concerns in Petersburg.

Specific areas identified by administrators during our interviews are as follows:

- . escalating operating costs
- . attendance vs. enrollment
- . capital acquisitions and improvements
- . staffing costs
- . insufficient salaries
- . staff/child ratios
- . decrease in CETA funding
- . high cost of infant care
- . need for additional infant care providers.

These, as well as other problems and issues identified, are discussed in the pages following.

Escalating Operating Costs

Fifty-two per cent of the providers interviewed are experiencing program deficits. The extent of deficit ranges in severity from slight to extreme. However, several of the administrators undergoing slight financial shortfalls have projected a trend of increasing deficits. No administrator interviewed perceived a means for recovery beyond programmatic reduction or rate increases.

A major factor contributing to the current deficits of day care centers is increasing operating costs. The rise in costs is especially apparent in the areas of salaries, supplies and other commodities. For example, center operators reported increases ranging anywhere from 25 per cent to 158 per cent in food costs between FY 77 and FY 79.

Attendance vs. Enrollment

Throughout their fiscal year, day care administrators find themselves frustrated by efforts to meet fixed costs with an undependable and fluctuating income. A chief cause of this frustration, according to administrators, is the fact that the

operating policies established by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs for the Day Care Assistance Program establish a payment structure based on attendance rather than enrollment.

In the course of our interviews, administrators complained that their operating costs cannot be adjusted to the daily fluctuations in attendance, which is the current basis for payment. Several managers mentioned this has weakened the organizational structure of their centers. Paula Fridgen, Supervisor of St. Joseph Child Care in Cordova, added:

"Because the employment situation has been very poor here all winter, our child care volume has decreased 40 to 50 per cent. Because of this, trying to balance out workers and salaries is a real strain. Some of our workers don't know from day to day or hour to hour when they will be working. It's a real strain for the Director."

Day care center operators in communities experiencing seasonal economic downturns, such as Cordova, expressed special concern about the attendance method of reimbursement. In Fairbanks, one administrator stated her second largest cause for absence, beyond children's illness, to be parents' finances. Economic decline in the community results in parents' inability to pay for child care.

Capital Acquisitions and Improvements

The effects of inflation on operating budgets have caused many providers to neglect capital expansion and maintenance. In some instances, centers developed deficits when operators were forced to make emergency capital repairs and no funds were available for this purpose. In addition, several center operators noted the need for play equipment as an important component of quality care. Patti Meritt, Director of Play n' Learn in Fairbanks, stressed the statewide need for indoor/outdoor large-muscle equipment as essential for preventing developmental learning disabilities such as dyslexia, and added that day care centers do not have the funds necessary for equipment purchases of this magnitude.

Staffing Costs

A major concern of the day care operators surveyed is the large percentage of program budgets committed to staff salaries. Funds obligated toward salaries and benefits range somewhere between 75-85 per cent of a center's operating budget. Since FY 77, however, some centers have been experiencing salary cost increases which have surpassed the rate of inflation. Between FY 77 and FY 79, St. Ann's Nursery had a 51 per cent increase in salaries with only a 17 per cent enrollment increase. In other centers salary increases have not kept pace with inflation. One Anchorage center showed only a 13 per cent salary increase over a two-year period. Another Anchorage provider lowered salaries to prevent an impending deficit.

Insufficient Salaries

Most center administrators indicated that current salaries are not competitive with other similar job classifications in their communities. One indication of the effects of low pay scales is the high turnover rate among staff. The average length of employment in centers can be as low as three to six months, as is the case in Petersburg. Lee N. Robertson, Director of Carousel Child Care Center in Anchorage, stated a need she believes to be shared by all providers - - funding to "pay our staff an attractive and fair wage," thereby providing an incentive "to remain in this dedicated field, when the children we care for is our America of Tomorrow." Some center administrators expressed apprehension about their ability to attract quality staff with substandard pay scales. Vicki Malone, Director of Bethel Social Services, stated that neither of the community's two day care center administrators is drawing a salary commensurate with her skills and training.

Staff/Child Ratios

State regulations for licensed child care establish staff/child ratios, a requirement which all respondents agreed places demands on staffing volumes and costs.

Day care supervisors in Anchorage and Kodiak noted correlations between their programs' financial problems and the 1977 State regulatory amendment requiring more stringent staff/child

ratios. In Kodiak, both the manager and administrator of the U. S. Coast Guard Base Day Care Center stated that they periodically have considered removing the center from State affiliation in order to abandon the current ratio requirements. They have chosen not to exercise this option because they believe the ratios to be necessary, and because they do not want to sacrifice quality of care. They view the problem not to be the ratios, but rather the lack of income necessary to support the costs which required staff/child ratios entail.

Other day care managers viewed the currently required staff/child ratios as minimum guidelines, in contrast to their own centers' quality standards. The centers in Bethel, for example, offer comprehensive programs in child development which require a more strict ratio of 1:6 for children and 1:3.5 for infants. Several providers added that competent staff, rather than ratios, is the truer measure of quality care.

Decrease in CETA Funding

Voluntary or subsidized employment assistance is the most often mentioned means of coping with the high cost of staffing. Fifty-six per cent of the centers contacted are relying on CETA or some form of employment assistance. Administrators expressed concern to us about the transitory nature of these funds, particularly CETA funds. Directors indicated that they would have no means of absorbing losses without CETA positions. Vicki Malone of Bethel projected a combined deficit of \$75,000 annually for the community's two centers. Administrators in Petersburg and Nome both stated that their centers "would fold without CETA." Excluding one administrative staff position, Kotzebue's child care center is staffed solely through CETA positions.

Federal funding modifications of CETA during FY 80 have resulted in a decline in the total number of jobs per dollar. The effect of this on day care centers receiving CETA funds from the State will be a 47 per cent decrease in total positions by 9/30/80. This does not include any additional decreases projected by Indian Prime Sponsor funding sources.

High Cost of Infant Care

Currently, 72 per cent of the day care centers contacted provide infant care. Of these, 77 per cent consider the cost of

Care for infants to be significantly greater than the care costs for children.* The Day Care Assistance Program's present rate schedule pays providers \$15.00 per day for full-time infant care, or an additional 25% above the rate established for children. However, 38 per cent of the providers interviewed believe the cost of infant care to exceed child care costs by as much as two or three times.

The primary reason cited for the disproportionate costs of infant care is a mandatory staff/child ratio (1 care giver for every five infants) which is double that for child care. Most operators regarded the staff/infant ratios to be necessary, however, and in fact many considered them to be substandard. The issue raised, in short, was not the validity of the ratios, but the financial burden which they create.

Another problem cited with regard to infant ratios concerned their inflexibility. Several operators cited problems in increasing their enrollment of infants beyond five, since the addition of a sixth or seventh infant would require a second full-time staff person.

Operators also questioned the accuracy of the age breakdowns in the ratios. A North administrator found that infant care required a 1:1 staff ratio, and discontinued the service. An administrator in Bethel noted a similar disparity and extended her thoughts to the rate structure, stating that the adequacy of the infant care rate depends on the number of toddlers enrolled because toddler care is less expensive than younger infant care. In light of these concerns about staff ratios, it is interesting to note that the new federal standards proposed for adoption include the following divisions:

<u>Age of Child</u>	<u>Staff/Child Ratio (Attendance)</u>	<u>Staff/Child Ratio (Enrollment)</u>
0-2 years	1:3	1:3
2-3 years	1:4	1:4
3-5 years	1:8	1:9.

*Four centers were not polled on this question; the percentage could be higher.

Need for Additional Infant Care Providers

The final issue raised in the interviews concerned the need for additional infant care providers. Six of the centers interviewed currently maintain infant waiting lists, while two centers have considered establishing an infant care service, but all are apprehensive about the added expense. Marion Estelle, Director for Petersburg Day Care Center, cited an "extremely urgent need for more licensed care in Petersburg, especially to care for infants and school-aged children." The future of existing infant care programs is being questioned in some other centers. Ricki Govaars, Supervisor of The Nest in Ketchikan, has found infant care to be an overwhelming expense which is draining the financial health of the center. She may need to terminate her infant care program, she said, but is exploring other options because the center is the sole source for this service in Ketchikan.

Other Issues

Several approaches to other issues emerged during the course of our interviews which, while exceeding the boundaries of the current project, are noted below for future consideration:

- An examination of the ramifications of the State's renewed participation in (federal) Title XX (Alaska is the only state not participating at present in the federal program).

- A formalized mechanism for communication and resource coordination between day care centers and public schools.

- A modification of the Department of Health and Social Services Child Protection Day Care Program, to provide less transitory placement of children needing assistance.

- An exploration of the staff training needs of child care providers, for consideration in development of a statewide in-service program.

- Expansion of Day Care Assistance staff to upgrade monitoring capabilities and to add training functions.

APPENDIX B

RELEVANT STATUTES

Section

270. Conditions of receipt of benefits
 280. Eligibility of families for benefits
 290. Contributions by parent or guardian

Section

300. Child care facilities
 310. Definitions

Editor's note. — Section 1, ch. 66, SLA 1975, provides: "Findings of fact; purpose. The legislature finds that a need exists in the state for the provision of adequate day care facilities for families with low income. Adequate child care facilities allow the parent or guardian to work outside the home and in many cases to avoid the need

for welfare and other forms of public assistance. The purpose of this Act is to establish in the Department of Community and Regional Affairs a program to aid low income families in urban and rural areas of the state in providing adequate care for their children."

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Sec. 44.47.250. Powers and duties. (a) The department shall

- (1) implement and administer a program to assist in providing day care for the children of low-income families according to the requirements of §§ 250—310 of this chapter;
- (2) establish standards of eligibility for day care benefits;
- (3) contract for the care of children of eligible families;
- (4) establish procedures to periodically review the needs of families receiving day care benefits;
- (5) provide notification to the local government body of the request for a contract with a day care facility.

(b) The department may

- (1) adopt regulations necessary for the performance of its duties under §§ 250—310 of this chapter;
- (2) contract with municipalities to perform its duties under §§ 250—310 of this chapter within that municipality; with the approval of the department, the municipality may subcontract with another organization in the community to perform administrative duties;
- (3) [deleted]
- (4) contract with day care facilities outside of municipalities; to provide more effective administration of programs in the unorganized borough, the department may contract with another organization in the community or with an organization serving the region in which the community is located to perform administrative duties. (§ 2 ch 66 SLA 1975; am § 1 ch 272 SLA 1976)

Effect of amendment. — The 1976 amendment deleted "with day care facilities" following "contract" in paragraph (3) of subsection (a), and in subsection (b), substituted "municipalities" for "local agencies" in paragraph (2), added language beginning "within that municipality" to the end of paragraph (2), deleted paragraph (3), which read "solicit

recommendations from local governing bodies regarding local agencies which may provide contractual services under this section," and added paragraph (4).

Legislative committee report. — For report on ch. 66, SLA 1975 (HCS CFSB 120), see 1975 Senate Journal, p. 257, 1975 House Journal, p. 876.

Sec. 44.47.260. Local participation. When a contract is made under § 250(b)(2) of this chapter between the department and a municipality, the municipality shall pay the costs of administering the contractual duties within its jurisdiction. (§ 2 ch 66 SLA 1975; am § 2 ch 272 SLA 1976)

Effect of amendment. — The 1976 amendment substituted "municipality" for "local agency within an incorporated borough or city of the state" and for "incorporated borough or city."

Sec. 44.47.270. Conditions of receipt of benefits. Benefits may be paid for the care of children of a low income family only if a parent or guardian, because of the day care, is freed to work or to attend school. In no event shall benefits be paid for the care of children of a family where one parent or guardian is not working or attending school and is physically and mentally capable of caring for the children. (§ 2 ch 66 SLA 1975)

Sec. 44.47.280. Eligibility of families for benefits. The department shall determine the eligibility of families for day care benefits on the basis of the following factors:

- (1) net income of the family including salary, alimony, child support, retirement benefits, social security, and any other source of income;
- (2) number of children in the family;
- (3) whether there is one parent or guardian solely responsible for the care of the family;
- (4) whether the family receives aid to families with dependent children and is eligible for day care service under aid to families with dependent children;
- (5) other factors found relevant by the department. (§ 2 ch 66 SLA 1975)

Sec. 44.47.290. Contributions by parent or guardian. The department shall develop a sliding fee scale based on the factors listed in § 280 of this chapter for purposes of determining the amount to be contributed by the parent or guardian for child care. The contribution of the parent or guardian shall be paid to the day care facility. (§ 2 ch 66 SLA 1975)

Sec. 44.47.300. Child care facilities. (a) Parents or guardians shall select the day care facility for the care of their children.

(b) Benefits shall be paid by the department directly to the municipality contracting with the day care facility or, outside of a municipality, to the facility upon receipt of a billing from a municipality or facility. (§ 2 ch 66 SLA 1975; am § 3 ch 272 SLA 1976)

Effect of amendment. — The 1976 amendment rewrote this section.

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Sec. 44.47.310. Definitions. In §§ 250—310 of this chapter

(1) "day care facility" means a center or home licensed in accordance with the provisions of AS 47.35.010—47.35.080 or recognized by the federal government for the care of children;

(2) "department" means the Department of Community and Regional Affairs;

(3) "child" means a person who has not reached the age of 7;

(4) "day care" means the care, supervision, and guidance of a child or children unaccompanied by a parent or legal guardian on a regular basis for periods of less than 24 hours a day.

(5) "municipality" includes a home rule, general law and unified municipality, as defined in AS 29. (§ 2 ch 66 SLA 1975; am §§ 6—8 ch 253 SLA 1976; am §§ 4, 5 ch 272 SLA 1976)

Revisor's note (1976). — Paragraph (3) of AS 44.47.310 was amended by both § 7, ch. 253, SLA 1976, and § 4, ch. 272, SLA 1976. Since the two amendments appear to be inconsistent, and ch. 253 is superseded by ch. 272, only the later enactment has been given effect here.

Effect of amendments. — The first 1976 amendment rewrote paragraphs (1) and (3) and added paragraph (4).

The second 1976 amendment substituted "who has not reached the age of 7" for "up to the mandatory school age" in paragraph (3) and added paragraph (5).

Part 3. Administrative Officers.

Chapter

50. Notaries Public (§§ 44.50.010 — 44.50.190)

53. Foreign Commissioners for Acknowledgments (§§ 44.53.010 — 44.53.020)

Cross reference. — As to public administrator, see AS 22.15.310 — AS 22.15.350.

Chapter 50. Notaries Public.

Section	Section
10. Appointment and commission	110. Application of Administrative Procedure Act to revocation of notary commission
20. Qualifications	120. Bond
30. Term of office	130. Filing oath and bond
40. Fees	140. Disposition of bond
50. Chapter not a limitation on postmasters	150. Copy of bond as evidence
60. Duties	160. Misconduct or neglect
70. Presence and identification required	170. State employees as notaries
80. Seal	180. Postmasters as notaries
90. Protest of bill or note	190. Savings clause
100. Return of papers to lieutenant governor	

(10) "intoxicated person" means a person whose mental or physical functioning is substantially impaired as a result of the use of alcohol;

(11) "office" means the office of alcoholism within the Department of Health and Social Services;

(12) "treatment" means the broad range of emergency, outpatient, intermediate, and inpatient services and care which may be extended to alcoholics and intoxicated persons, including diagnostic evaluation, medical, psychiatric, psychological, and social service care, vocational rehabilitation and career counseling. (§ 1 ch 207 SLA 1972; am § 4 ch 116 SLA 1978)

Effect of amendment. — The 1978 amendment inserted "or through a grant awarded under AS 47.30.475" in paragraph (3).

Quoted in Peter v. State, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1112 (File No. 21E5), 531 P.2d 1263 (1975).

Chapter 40. Purchase of Services.

Section	Section
10. Purchase of services	50 Services
20. Licensing and supervision	60 — 70. [Repealed]
30. Required accounting procedures	80. Definitions
40. Determination of full cost of services	

Sec. 47.40.010. Purchase of services. (a) When the department purchases services for persons for whom the state has assumed responsibility under the laws of the state, the department shall

(1) adopt regulations establishing the levels of care to be provided;

(2) determine the rates of payment for the full cost of services required;

(3) pay all expenses related directly to the full cost of services at the levels of care required;

(4) make the placement of persons in accordance with the levels of care provided for in the regulations.

(b) Services of jails and other penal institutions may not be included in services purchased by the state in this chapter. (§ 1 ch 133 SLA 1970)

Sec. 47.40.020. Licensing and supervision. Anyone providing services which are purchased by the department under this chapter shall, if required by the department, be licensed and supervised in the same manner as boarding homes, foster homes and other institutions as provided for in AS 47.35.010 — 47.35.080. (§ 1 ch 136 SLA 1970)

Sec. 47.40.030. Required accounting procedures. Anyone who solicits or receives funds from the department for the cost of services provided under this chapter shall

(1) meet accepted standards of fiscal accountability for public funds and shall, upon request, submit a complete financial statement by an independent, certified public accountant to the department and to the division of legislative audit;

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§ 47.40.040 WELFARE, SOCIAL SERVICES AND INSTITUTIONS § 47.40.080

(2) upon request before the meetings provided for in AS 47.05.010 (14), demonstrate the actual cost of services offered using cost accounting procedures as provided for by the department;

(3) upon request furnish the division of legislative audit all fiscal information, books, records, and accounts pertaining to services paid for under this chapter. (§ 1 ch 136 SLA 1970)

* Sec. 47.40.040. Determination of full cost of services. (a) In this chapter, "full cost" of services shall be determined by the per person, per day cost in the preceding fiscal year plus a proportionate share of anticipated cost of living and staff salary increment increases for the fiscal year for which the full cost of services, determined to be necessary by the department, is being determined. Child care costs for foster homes shall be computed in the same manner as for child care and nursing home institutions except that no salary costs may be considered.

(b) Full cost of services does not include the following:

(1) expenses, including salaries and fees, incurred in raising funds;

(2) funds expended for construction, major equipment and other capital expenditures;

(3) depreciation and replacement costs of, and costs of additions to, major property and equipment;

(4) religious training and education; and

(5) services provided which are substandard to, or exceed, the requirements of the department. (§ 1 ch 136 SLA 1970)

Sec. 47.40.050. Services. When determining the levels of service to be required the department shall consider program services as outlined within the Catalogue of Functional or Program Service Categories published by the United Funds and Councils of America, September 1967. (§ 1 ch 136 SLA 1970)

Sec. 47.40.060. Temporary placement.

Repealed by § 1 ch 210 SLA 1970.

Editor's note. — The repealed section derived from § 1, ch. 136, SLA 1970.

Sec. 47.40.070. Permanent placement.

Repealed by § 1 ch 210 SLA 1970.

Editor's note. — The repealed section derived from § 1, ch. 136, SLA 1970.

Sec. 47.40.080. Definitions. In this chapter

(1) "anyone" means any person, city, organized borough and private or voluntary institution or agency;

(2) "services" means family, child welfare and nonprofit nursing home services but does not include health, hospital, profit-making nursing homes or medical services;

(3) "department" means the Department of Health and Social Services. (§ 1 ch 136 SLA 1970; am § 2 ch 210 SLA 1970; am § 55 ch 71 SLA 1972)

Legislative history report. — For report on ch. 71, SLA 1972 (HCSSE 385 am H), see 1972 House Journal, p. 595.

Chapter 45. Alaska Longevity Bonus.

Section	Section
10. Persons who may qualify for longevity bonus	110. Custody of funds
20. Continuous eligibility procedures	120. Exemption from taxation and process
30. Absence from the state	130. Death or cessation of residency
40. Disqualification	140. Penalty for false statements
50. Department hearing	150. Definitions
60. Legal remedy	160. Applicability of Administrative Procedure Act
70. Unqualified persons	170. Purpose
80. Accrual of bonuses	
90. Alaska longevity bonus fund	
100. Powers and duties of the administrator	

Editor's note. — Section 2, ch. 205, SLA 1972, provides: "AS 01.10.030 does not apply to this Act. If any provision of this Act, or the application of a provision of this Act to any person or circumstance is held invalid,

this entire Act shall be considered invalid." Legislative history report. — For report on ch. 205, SLA 1972 (FCCS HCS CSSB 211), see 1972 House Journal, p. 751.

Sec. 47.45.010. Persons who may qualify for longevity bonus. (a) A person who is 65 years of age or over, who was domiciled in the territory on or before January 3, 1959 and who has maintained a continuous domicile in the territory or state for 25 years may apply to the commissioner of administration for qualification to receive a monthly bonus of \$150.

(b) When the commissioner of administration determines that an applicant qualifies under this chapter he shall immediately begin payment of the bonus.

(c) A person who otherwise qualifies to receive a bonus provided for in this chapter may continue to do so only as long as he continuously retains a domicile in the state. (§ 1 ch 205 SLA 1972; am § 1 ch 33 SLA 1976; am § 1 ch 89 SLA 1978)

Effect of amendments. — The 1976 amendment increased the monthly bonus in subsection (a) from \$100 to \$125. The 1978 amendment increased the monthly bonus in subsection (a) from \$125 to \$150.

Legislative history report. — For report on ch. 89, SLA 1976 (SE 476 am), see 1976 Senate Journal, p. 166

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HOUSE RESEARCH AGENCY
Pouch Y - State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
465-3901

MEMORANDUM

March 5, 1980

TO: Representative Jim Duncan

FROM: Susan Brody and Jack Fagnoli *SFB*

RE: Supplemental Appropriation for the State Day Care Assistance Program (Research Request No. 50)

The following purposes could be the basis for a supplemental appropriation to the FY 80 day care assistance program budget:

- (1) to allow additional eligible families to receive day care subsidies between now and the end of the fiscal year;
- (2) to provide emergency financial assistance to day care centers which are in danger of closing or severely reducing their program services.

A possible amount for each of these supplemental appropriation purposes is identified below with a brief discussion of the factors used to derive the budget estimates. The total amount would be about \$525,000. We have also indicated possible ways to administer the funds.

Subsidies for Families

Lianne Wesley, the State day care program administrator, contacted municipalities participating in the day care assistance program to determine whether they are experiencing any shortfalls in funding which prevent them from offering day care subsidies to all the eligible families within their jurisdiction. Three municipalities--Fairbanks, Anchorage and Juneau--indicated that additional funding for the remainder of the fiscal year would allow them to serve an increased number of eligible families. The total amount which would be required for these municipalities is \$227,000, as indicated below:

Fairbanks has a waiting list of 75 families. Dottie Englund, the municipal program administrator, believes that a number of other families qualify for assistance as well, but have not entered their names on the waiting list. She estimates that \$142,000 would be adequate to provide

Representative Jim Duncan

March 5, 1980

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subsidies for the remainder of the fiscal year in Fairbanks. The Municipality of Anchorage has just begun to compile a waiting list for day care subsidies, and the program administrator estimates that they could use approximately \$75,000 between now and the end of the fiscal year. The only other community indicating a need for additional funding was Juneau, where they anticipate a need for an additional \$10,000. The remaining eleven communities participating in the State day care assistance program appear to have adequate entitlements to last them through the fiscal year.

Emergency Financial Aid for Day Care Centers

To date, we have interviewed the directors of 25 day care centers throughout the state to determine the factors affecting their financial stability. This represents 35 percent of the total number of day care centers participating in the Community and Regional Affairs day care assistance program. Thirteen of the centers we interviewed (52 percent) are sustaining operating deficits which range from \$200 to \$6,000 a month. These deficits average about \$2,200 a month (the median is \$2,300). In addition, two of these centers are apparently in danger of closing--one in Ketchikan, and one in Anchorage. A third center, the Children's Community Center in Juneau, was also on the verge of closing until it received an emergency grant from the City and Borough of Juneau. Our data indicate, then, that there may be a need for emergency aid to those centers experiencing financial difficulties until more permanent solutions can be instituted. Our upcoming memorandum on March 7 will identify a number of alternatives for possible legislative action to address these long-term needs.

To estimate the possible amount needed for emergency financial aid, we assumed that the centers we interviewed and their deficit levels were representative of all 70 State-funded day care centers currently operating. If this assumption is correct, it is possible that as many as 40 centers statewide may be sustaining operating deficits of about \$2,200 a month, while some 6 centers may be in danger of closing within the near future. If the State were to subsidize this level of monthly operating deficit for 40 centers over the next 3 months, the total cost would range from \$250,000 to \$300,000, with the actual amount probably closer to the higher figure.

As it is not likely that all day care centers experiencing a deficit would be in danger of closing or seriously reducing their childcare services, an emergency appropriation based on these estimates would probably overcompensate for the likely real degree of emergency need. One way of dealing with this would be make any appropriation subject to

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March 5, 1980
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allocation criteria which give first priority to those centers facing imminent closure, and second priority to centers whose operating deficits are likely to require a significant reduction in their child care services (for example, reduction in the number of children served because of inability to meet State required staff-to-child ratios), with unused monies returned to the General Fund.

The emergency financial aid could be administered either through the State Department of Community and Regional Affairs office or through the municipal day care program administrators. In any event, it may be difficult to get an emergency aid program underway in a short period of time. The State and/or municipalities will need to examine the financial records of the applicants and make a determination as to the severity of their financial difficulties. If the administration occurs at the State level, time will be needed for the State to finalize allocation criteria. If administered at the local level, the municipality will need to determine the amount required and request these funds from the State.

Some possible criteria for the State or municipalities to use in allocating funds to centers are listed below.

1. The amount of the center's deficit. Documentation should probably be required.
2. The effect of the deficit on the center's operations (e.g., whether it will require the center to close or significantly reduce the number of children it serves).
3. Evidence of a major cutback in CETA-funded staff positions (this potential problem will be discussed in our next memorandum).
4. Inability to meet major loan repayments.
5. The number of State-subsidized children receiving care through the center.

There are probably additional criteria which could be used and we offer these only as suggestions that should be refined further.

While an emergency appropriation appears to pose no legal problems with regard to non-profit day care centers, there may be a legal question involved in extending the appropriation to include profit-making centers. Specifically, the Alaska Constitution provision that no appropriation of public money shall be made except for public purpose (Article IX, Section 6) probably will have to be satisfied prior to acting on any appropriation which includes profit-making centers.

Representative Jim Duncan

March 5, 1980

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Satisfying the public purpose requirement probably will not be difficult, but will require some advance preparation prior to legislative action on any appropriation. Essentially, this preparation will include compilation of a fact sheet which both specifies the particulars of the appropriation contemplated, and identifies specifically how the public purpose will be served by the appropriation (public purpose principles are spelled out in statutory annotations, attached). This fact sheet should then be given to the Legal Services Division of Legislative Affairs if an appropriation bill is drafted, so drafters may ensure that public purpose doctrine requirements are addressed in the proposed legislation.

SB:JF/dp

MEMORANDUM

February 11, 1980

TO: Representative Jim Duncan

FROM: Susan Brody, Issues Analyst *SB*

RE: State Day Care Assistance Program
Research Request #50

This memorandum presents our research to date on the State day care assistance program. As per our agreement with Dale Staley, we are providing these preliminary findings now so that you will have time to consider possible legislation by the personal bill deadline. We will be completing a more thorough analysis by the beginning of March to supplement the information contained here.

The information we have obtained is presented in three sections. The first section contains a brief description of the principal features of the existing day care program. The second section discusses some of the major issues and problems, especially regarding the State subsidy rates. The third section suggests alternatives for State legislative action.

Our research has been conducted within a short time frame and we have not been able to collect all of the necessary data yet. However, we were able to contact several day care providers in both Juneau and Anchorage and the administrators of municipal day care assistance programs in Ketchikan, Juneau, Anchorage and Fairbanks, and we therefore believe our preliminary research findings reflect conditions in many parts of the State.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Purpose

The State day care assistance program was established in 1975 to provide day care services to low income parents who are either working or attending school. The program attempts to help defer costs of day care when these may be a factor which prevents parents or guardians from becoming self-supporting. State statute (AS 44.47.270) specifically states that "in no event shall benefits be paid for the care of children of a family where one parent or guardian is not working or attending school and is physically and mentally capable of caring for the children."

Administration

The day care assistance program is administered by the Local Government Assistance Division of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs. The State contracts with municipalities who administer the program at the local level. In some cases, municipalities subcontract their administrative functions to private nonprofit organizations or to individuals. For example, in Nome, the program is administered by the United Methodist Church.

Subsidy grants are awarded to communities who then allocate the money to day care providers. The grant funds can only be awarded to day care facilities that are licensed by the State Department of Health and Social Services. All local costs of program administration, including office space, equipment and staff time, must be borne by the local communities and are not reimbursable.

The day care assistance program is operated under the statutory provisions of AS 44.47.250-310 and a set of "operating policies." No administrative regulations have been adopted, but the new director of the program, Lianne Wesley, is drafting regulations that will incorporate many of the current operating policies. She hopes to have the regulations ready for public hearings in May.

Licensing

Two kinds of day care facilities are licensed by the Division of Social Services, Department of Health and Social Services--homes and centers. Day care homes are neighborhood family dwellings that serve no more than six children between the ages of 3 and 14, or no more than five children when the age range includes infants. Day care centers serve groups of seven or more children.

In licensing day care facilities, the Division of Social Services requires that a number of specific standards be met, including staff-to-child ratios, insurance coverage, and fire protection (7 AAC 50.120-255). The licensing procedure includes an inspection of the home or center and all licenses must be renewed annually. The following staff-to-child ratios are currently required in day care centers.

- 1 caregiver for every five infants (six weeks to two years)
- 1 caregiver for every ten children between the ages of two to six
- 1 caregiver for every 15 children aged six to ten years
- 1 caregiver for every 20 children aged ten to 14 years

Allocation of Funds

Program funds are allocated to municipalities based on the number of licensed day care spaces within the community as a percentage of the

total number of day care spaces statewide. For example, in FY 80 Anchorage had 2,680 licensed spaces or 54 percent of the 4,956 spaces in the State. The total FY 80 budget for subsidy grants was \$1,758,500. Therefore, Anchorage was entitled to 54 percent of this statewide budget or \$951,300.

Table A shows the 1980 allocation to communities. Actual community use of the entitlement is monitored during the fiscal year and funds may be reassigned in mid-year if there is more demand for subsidies in one community and less than expected in another. It is important to note that, in the past, no attention was paid in the allocation process to the number of low income families in the community, past use of subsidy grants, or other indicators of need.

Families qualify for subsidy grants based on their net income. For the purposes of the program, net income is determined by first taking the family's gross yearly income and subtracting taxes, retirement and social security payments. A family is then allowed to further deduct \$1,200 for each child under the age of 18, not including the first child, to arrive at the "adjusted annual net family income". For example, a family with two working parents and three children might calculate their adjusted net income as follows:

Yearly Salary and Benefits	\$19,000
(minus) Taxes, FICA, etc.	4,000
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	\$15,000
(minus) Family Size Adjustment	2,400
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ADJUSTED ANNUAL NET INCOME	\$12,600

The amount of State assistance is determined on a sliding fee scale. Table B shows the percentage of total day care costs covered by the State program as a function of net income and area of residence in the State. If our example family lives in Fairbanks, their net income would fall within Income Group III and the State would pay 60-80 percent of their day care costs. The actual percentage that the State will pay within this range is determined by the local program administrator based on any special family circumstances. For example if this family had incurred significant medical expenses over the last year, the State might pay close to the maximum 80 percent allowed for the income group. At the end of each month, a day care center operator bills the program contractor (i.e., the State) for their percentage of the costs and bills the parents for their percentage.

The maximum net income that qualifies a family for a State subsidy ranges from \$16,000 in Juneau, Anchorage and Ketchikan to \$21,400 in Healy, Tanana and Anderson (see Table B). Once a family has been de-

terminated eligible for a subsidy grant, day care payments are made to providers for authorized hours and on an attendance basis only. Thus, the State does not pay the daily rate if the child is absent. Attendance is calculated on the basis of five hour blocks of time. Part time care is defined as care for up to five hours in a 24- hour period; full time care is for 5-10 hours in a 24 hour period; and for any period exceeding 10 hours, payment is calculated per hour. The maximum rates that the State can pay to a day care center are listed below.

<u>Type of care</u>	<u>Part time</u>	<u>Full time</u>	<u>Full Time +</u>
Infant (up to two years)	\$9.00	\$15.00	\$19.00
Child (two years and over)	7.00	12.00	19.00

The last increase in the daily payments occurred in FY 77 when payments were raised to the current \$12 and \$15 rate. The base net income level that qualifies a family for a subsidy was raised by \$1,000 in FY 1979, a 5 percent increase.

Federal Funding

The State day care assistance program is funded solely by the State. Federal funds are available through the Title 20 program, but the State has chosen not to utilize this funding because of the restrictive regulations and "red tape." Some individual day care centers do take advantage of the federal supplemental food program. The amount of food available to a center is calculated based on the type of meal (hot or cold) and the income of each participating child's family.

Loan Programs

One State loan program is available to day care facilities to assist with construction, renovation and equipment costs. Loans of up to \$30,000 are offered through the Department of Commerce and Economic Development. Loan interest rates are seven percent with a 5-10 year pay back period, depending on the purpose of the loan. A total of ten loans were awarded between FY 77 and FY 80--seven went to facilities in the Anchorage area, one in the Mat-Su Borough, one in Ketchikan, and one in the Bethel area.

ISSUES AND CONCERNS

This discussion of issues and concerns is based on our conversations with day care administrators and providers in several areas of the State. Our primary sources of information on day care operating costs were Sister Elaine of St. Ann's Day Care and Nursery and Pat Marlin of Kee Cottage, both in Juneau. We also conducted a series of telephone interviews with municipal day care administrators in Ketchikan, Juneau,

Anchorage and Fairbanks to obtain a general overview of the issues and problems faced by day care providers in those four cities.

Operating Costs

Rising operating costs are a major problem for many day care facilities; a number of day care providers have indicated that the State's day care assistance rate is insufficient to cover these operating costs. Rita Jacobs, acting program manager of the Municipality of Anchorage day care program, believes that several centers are running deficits in Anchorage. One of the major day care providers in Anchorage, Lee Robertson, indicated that two of her centers (Infant Inn and Gingerbread House) have monthly deficits of \$1,500-3,000. In Juneau, four of the seven centers--Children's Community Center, St. Ann's Day Care, St. Ann's Nursery, and Wee Cottage--are running monthly deficits of between \$2,000 and \$5,000. The Salvation Army day care center in Ketchikan also has a deficit of about \$2,000. In Fairbanks apparently no centers are currently running operating deficits. However, according to the Fairbanks day care administrator, several of the centers do not pay rent or utilities which, of course, decreases their total operating costs.

The operating costs of day care centers consist of salaries, food, rent, utilities, maintenance, insurance, and supplies. We have requested operating cost data from three day care centers in Juneau, and one in Anchorage to determine how much costs have risen from 1977 to 1980. As noted earlier, 1977 was the last year the State increased its daily subsidy rate for the day care assistance program. To date, we have only received data from two of the Juneau centers--St. Ann's Nursery and St. Ann's Day care. At St. Ann's Nursery, total operating costs increased by about 60 percent from 1977 to 1979, while income was up by only 12 percent. Salaries increased by 50 percent, and rent was up 78 percent. At St. Ann's Day care, total operating costs increased by about 24 percent, while income increased by 7 percent. Salaries were up 18 percent, rent was up 13 percent, and food was up 40 percent. If the increases in operating costs experienced by St. Ann's are indicative of increases at other day care centers, then day care providers will need to consider rate increases or other alternatives to alleviate growing deficits. Although we have not obtained data from other centers as yet, our initial interviews suggest that operating costs have also increased substantially for centers in Ketchikan, Fairbanks and Anchorage.

Reimbursement by Attendance vs. Enrollment

One of the major concerns of the day care providers is the method used by the State to reimburse them for services provided to children in the

day care assistance program. The State reimburses centers only for the days that a child actually attends the day care center. Yet, the day care providers argue that their expenditures for rent, utilities, insurance, and so forth are fixed costs that must be paid regardless of whether the children attend. Staffing a day care center is also problematic under these conditions. Several day care providers indicated that it is extremely difficult to send staff home for the day if not all of the children who are enrolled actually attend. In effect, the center must hire and pay staff based on their enrollment and anticipated attendance to ensure that they meet the required staff-child ratios. Under the present system, many staff costs must be wholly absorbed by the day care center operators.

The Anchorage municipal day care program administrator voiced some concern about reimbursing costs strictly on an enrollment basis. She indicated that the available State money can be used to serve more children when centers are paid only for those days that a child attends. For example, if a child is enrolled in a center, but then attends only 10 days during the month, the State, through the municipality, would still be reimbursing the center for the entire monthly cost. The Juneau day care administrator, Pat Audap, suggested that if the State switches to an enrollment system, it might be possible to reimburse day care centers only if the child attends at least 75 percent of the time during the month. In conjunction with this, the day care center would be responsible for contacting parents to determine why children are not attending on a regular basis and then change their enrollment status if necessary.

Income Subsidy Limitation

The current operating policies of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs specify that the rate that a center charges for children receiving State assistance must correspond to the rate charged to those families who do not receive a subsidy.

We asked day administrators and providers whether they felt an increase in the daily rate for subsidized children would affect those families who are not currently receiving day care assistance. There was considerable agreement that increasing the daily rates could place a major burden on the non-subsidized family.

The possible impact of a daily rate increase is demonstrated in the following example. If the daily rates established in 1977 were increased by 15 percent in 1980, this would represent about a 5 percent annual increase, probably a bit less than day care center operating costs have actually increased. Full time rates would increase from \$12 per day to \$13.80 per day for children over two years old and would increase from \$15 to \$17.25 per day for infants (children under two years). Consider a family with two children--one infant and one pre-school child, aged four. Under the current day care rates, this family would pay about \$315 dollars per month in day care costs for the infant

and \$150 for the four year old, for a total monthly cost of \$565. If rates increase by 15 percent, the family would pay about \$360 for the infant and \$290 for the pre-school child, for a total of \$650.

Many families receiving State assistance would also face increased monthly payments because the State is often only reimbursing a portion of the costs. Consider a family identical to the one described above who is paying 30 percent of its day care costs while the State pays the other 70 percent. Under the current rates, the family is paying about \$170 for day care services. With a 15 percent rate increase, the family would pay about \$195, or an increase of about \$25 dollars per month.

Some of the increased financial burden on the non-subsidized family resulting from rate increases might be alleviated to some extent by increasing the number of families who are eligible for day care assistance. In FY 79, the income limit for a State subsidy was increased by \$1,000. Several of the day care administrators and providers that we interviewed indicated that another increase in the eligible family net income level would be desirable to relieve some of the additional burden on non-subsidized families if the daily rate per child were increased. We plan to interview several non-subsidized families in Juneau to determine what problems they face in financing day care costs.

ALTERNATIVES FOR STATE ACTION

Our preliminary research suggests that any legislative action on the day care issue should attempt to relieve the operating deficits of day care centers while, at the same time, minimizing any increases in day care costs for families. The following alternatives are presented with these objectives in mind. None of these alternatives would necessarily require that changes be made in existing State statutes. It is important to note that most of the alternatives presented here would require an increase in the FY 81 program budget. To implement the alternatives without a budget increase would result in fewer families being served by the program.

Increase the Daily Subsidy Rate

Because our data on day care center operating costs is incomplete, it is difficult to recommend an exact percentage increase in the subsidy rate. Our preliminary research suggests that a 15 to 30 percent increase over the 1977 rate may be appropriate to cover the increases in operating costs that many day care centers have experienced. This would be equivalent to a 5 to 10 percent annual increase for the years 1977 to 1980.

The FY 81 budget request for the day care assistance program is \$1,550,000. The budget assumes that the day care subsidy will remain at its current rate. A 15 percent increase in the rate would require that an additional \$278,000 be added to the FY 81 budget, for a total of about \$2,128,000. If day care centers require immediate assistance prior to the beginning of the new fiscal year, then a supplemental appropriation to this year's budget might also be desirable.

To ensure that the State day care assistance rates continue to reflect increases in day care center operating costs, it may be advantageous to include a provision in State statute requiring annual review and adjustment of the rate.

Reimburse Program Costs on the Basis of Enrollment

Several day care providers indicated that they would prefer to avoid any dramatic increases in the rate for day care assistance. They suggested that by basing State payments on enrollment rather than attendance, their financial situation would be significantly improved, thus requiring less of an increase in the daily rate per child.

The current method of reimbursement on the basis of attendance is not a statutory requirement. It is established in the Department of Community and Regional Affairs "operating policies" for the day care assistance program. The Department is currently in the process of drafting regulations that will become part of the Alaska Administrative Code and, according to the day care assistance program director, these regulations will probably continue to require reimbursement on the basis of attendance.

A change to reimbursement based on enrollment could be accomplished in several ways: It could be required by statute; it might be stipulated as a footnote to the budget appropriation; or it might be changed by the Department, if sufficient opposition to the existing method is voiced at the public hearings on the proposed regulations.

Increase the Income Eligibility Level

As discussed earlier, any increase in the rate per child will increase the financial burden on the non-subsidized parent. A possible counter-measure would be to increase the number of families that qualify for day care assistance. Without further research, we hesitate to suggest a new subsidy income level. An increase in the income limit by the same percentage as the increase in the rate per child (i.e., 5-10 percent per year) might be considered. However, the actual increased burden of the new rate on the non-subsidized family depends on the extent to which the family income has kept pace with inflation. The true measure of financial hardship would be the extent to which day care costs have increased as a percentage of total household income, if any. We will continue to do research in this area to determine what changes in the income limit should be considered.

Representative Jim Duncan
February 11, 1980
Page 9.

Other Options

In the course of our research, we have identified a number of other options that may be worth exploring. Please let us know which, if any, of the following alternatives you would like us to investigate.

1. State day care payments directly to families rather than to Centers.
2. State reimbursement of certain day care center operating costs, such as rent or insurance.
3. State grants to day care centers for major capital improvements, equipment acquisition, etc.
4. An in depth study of family day care needs, day care center capital and operating costs, and municipal day care administration.

This last item was identified as a priority by Lianne Wesley, the director of the State day care assistance program. She indicated that comprehensive background data would be extremely helpful to them in determining what kinds of changes should be made in the day care program. This might be an appropriate research project for the House Research Agency after adjournment of the current legislative session, subject to the approval of the governing committee.

League of Women Voters



of Juneau, Alaska

May 1, 1980

Honorable Thelma Buchholdt
Pouch Y
State Capitol Building
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Buchholdt:

The League of Women Voters of Juneau supports HB-1019. The League has a state position on Day Care which says:

The League of Women Voters of Alaska supports day care for everyone who needs or wants it with priority given to those children whose need is greatest. The members of the League believe users should be primarily responsible for day care financing. Supplemental financial and regulatory responsibilities should be shared by all levels of government to insure that day care is of high quality and available to those who need it.

We urge you to support this bill and pass it out of committee as soon as possible so that it may be acted on this session.

Thank you for your continued support of Day Care.

Sincerely,

Chottie Angst

Chottie Angst
President

POSITION PAPER

HOUSE BILL NO. 1019

"An Act relating to day care for children; and providing for an effective date."

This bill would establish criteria for determining the rates paid to a day care facility for reimbursement for the cost of care for eligible children under the Alaska Day Care Assistance Program administered by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs. It would also require that facilities be reimbursed on the basis of enrollment for each child under the program rather than a actual attendance, the current form of state reimbursement.

While the Department of Community and Regional Affairs has major responsibility for purchase of day care services in the state, the Department of Health and Social Services maintains responsibility for purchase of day care in child protective cases and for WIN clients where the Day Care Assistance Program does not meet their needs. The protective services and WIN day care programs are not named in this bill, however, the Department of Health and Social Services has adhered to a policy of administering its day care programs in a manner compatible with the Day Care Assistance Program and plans to continue that policy to the extent feasible. This bill therefore has an impact on Department programs. Comments and suggestions on specific sections follow:

Sec. 44.47.305(a) The Department suggests that the term "cost" be modified to "reasonable or allowable cost" to further establish intent.

Sec. 44.47.305(b) No objections.

Sec. 44.47.300(b) The department is interpreting this change to mean that a child may be enrolled for day care for a specified number of days, including one or more days. The state would make payment based on the child's enrollment, rather than on the child's attendance. The Department has no objection to the amendment if the above interpretation is in keeping with the intent of the amendment.

The Department recognizes that good day care programming from a child development point of view would specify enrollment on a long term basis, generally not less than one month. There are considerations however, for authorizing day care services for periods of time substantially less than a full month. WIN clients need short term day care for their children during job interviews, vocational counseling, testing sessions, or employment related medical sessions. Occasionally only one day of day care is needed. Families may need protective services day care support for only one week of respite from the stresses of parenting during a family crisis. Most day care center enrollment policies and some day care home policies allow enrollment on a drop-in basis and also for periods of less than a full month. The Department assumes that these enrollment options will remain available for WIN and protective services eligible children. It is appropriate to pay for the number of days authorized, recognizing that the day care facility must hold space open for the child.

The Department has some question on how this bill will impact families using day care services who are not eligible for a state subsidized program, especially middle income families. The exact nature of the impact could not be determined. Some committee discussion may be warranted.

The Department supports the concepts in this bill and suggests that clarifications be made, based on the Department comments.

RECOMMENDED BY: John R. Pugh DATE: 5/7/80
John R. Pugh, Director
Division of Social Services

APPROVED BY: Helen D. Beirne DATE: 5/7/80
Helen D. Beirne, Commissioner
Department of Health and Social Services

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

DEPT. OF COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

POUCH B
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

May 6, 1980

The Honorable Thelma Buchholdt
Alaska House of Representatives
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Buchholdt:

RE: HOUSE BILL 1019 - AN ACT RELATING TO DAY CARE
FOR CHILDREN

The following comments on HB 1019 were prepared by Lianne Wesley, the Day Care Assistance Coordinator.

Effects

This bill would more fully define the legal basis of the day care assistance program by directing the Department to: 1) annually review and revise, if necessary, the sliding fee scale of parent's contribution to the cost of licensed day care for their children; 2) pay a facility based on enrollment, rather than on an attendance basis; 3) reimburse a facility for the cost of providing the day care service; and 4) annually determine the cost of providing day care in each facility where the service is provided.

Comments

The focus of the Day Care Assistance Program to date has been the needs of families, not day care facility operators. This bill (and HCR 66) significantly alters that focus, and changes the way this Department has traditionally handled this program. Instead of the Department functioning in a contractual relationship with local governing bodies as intermediaries the Department will deal more directly with the service agencies.


A major implication of the bill revolves around the setting of rates for day care services. Raising daily rates or mandating an enrollment rate increases the cost to both the general public and to state-subsidized families. Raising day care rates could price some people out of the market and in the end detrimentally affect the day care operators, this

The Honorable Thelma Buchholdt
May 6, 1980
Page 2

legislation is designed to help. Facility operators may face declining enrollment and income if the State raises rates beyond what the general public will bear. Unless the appropriation for the Day Care Assistance Program is dramatically increased, raising the payment maximum to the day care facilities will decrease both the number of low income families receiving program subsidy and the level of subsidy available to each family.

Day care services reimbursed on an enrollment basis will require more local administrative staff time to assure the same level of fiscal accountability presently provided. AS 44.47.260 requires the cost of this local administration to be paid by the contracting municipality. Under the present system, local staff only take the facility's attendance figures multiplied by the daily rate and check the calculations to determine the accuracy of the facility's billing. On an enrollment basis, local administrators will presumably check attendance figures to see if the monthly enrollment rate is justified before calculating the accuracy of the billings. If enrollment fees are paid in advance, the current month's attendance must be compared with the previous month's billing before calculations can be checked and payment authorized.

Sincerely,



Lee McAnerney
Commissioner

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. House Bill 1019

Title An Act Relating to Day Care for children

Requested by House H&SS Committee

Date 5-6-80

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Community & Regional Affairs

Program Category Affected Social Service

BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Child Care

(Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL		45.0				
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.		2178.8	2253.1	2541.3	2744.6	2964.2
TOTAL		2223.8	2253.1	2541.3	2744.6	2964.2

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	2223.8	2253.1	2541.3	2744.6	2964.2
FEDERAL FUNDS					
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)					

POSITIONS

FULL TIME	0	0	0	0	0
PART TIME					
TEMPORARY					

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

The 45.0 on line 300 (contractual) would provide for a contracted study of the current costs of providing daycare. It is anticipated that the contract would also require the establishment of procedures for annual update. The annual update could then be accomplished by existing office personal.

The 2178.8 on line 700 is a combination of estimates.

978.8	Amount estimated by Community & Regional Affairs to fund existing need at existing price levels
1200.0	Amount estimated by Legislative Affairs to fund 100% of costs of operation of Daycare Centers
<u>2178.8</u>	<u>Total Estimated Cost</u>

IV. DATE 5/6/80

PREPARED BY Lianne Wesley
AGENCY Community & Regional Affairs

PHONE (907) 276-1721

Original: Legislative Finance

cc: Budget and Management

Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

FISCAL NOTE - Continued 4B 1019

It should be pointed out that the above figures are only estimates based on very limited data.

The claims costs have been increased 8% per year for inflation.

DATE:
04/28/80

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES
QUICK INDEX TO SELECTED FACILITIES

R03-06S-7100

CITY: BETHEL

TYPE: DAY CARE CENTER

NAME: BETHEL DAY CARE CENTER CONTACT BETHEL SOCIAL SERVICE # 001512
ADDRESS: PO BOX 271 PHONE: 543-2447 CAPACITY: 041
BETHEL AK 99559 LOCALE: 1030 FRONT ST AGE 03Y-10
LICENSE: 12/0178 - 12/01/79 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE FOR PROFIT

NAME: KAMEROFF INFANT CENTER CONTACT VICKI MALONE # 241002
ADDRESS: BOX 271 PHONE: 543-3457 CAPACITY: 029
BETHEL, AK 99559 LOCALE: AIRPORT RD NEXT PM HOME AGE 06W-03
LICENSE: 07/0179 - 06/30/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE FOR PROFIT

DATE:
04/28/80

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES

R03-06S-7100

QUICK INDEX TO SELECTED FACILITIES

CITY: ANCHORAGE

TYPE: DAY CARE CENTER

NAME: ELMENDORF CHILD CARE CE CONTACT K CHRISTENSEN # 242615
ADDRESS: 21ST ABG/SSN BLDG31-146 PHONE: 753-7169 CAPACITY: 206
ANCHORAGE, AK 99506 LOCALE: ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BAS AGE ???-??
LICENSE: 10/1879 - 03/01/81 ORGANIZATION: PUBLIC (GOVERNMENTAL)

NAME: FT RICHARDSON CHILD CAR CONTACT RITA BARAS # 242616
ADDRESS: PO BOX 5-369 PHONE: 862-4259 CAPACITY: 130
ANCHORAGE, AK 99505 LOCALE: FT RICHARDSON ARMY BASE AGE ???-??
LICENSE: 10/1879 - 03/01/81 ORGANIZATION: PUBLIC (GOVERNMENTAL)

NAME: TEAMSTER REC CTR-DAY CR CONTACT DEBRA FALL # C08305
ADDRESS: 5201 E TUDOR RD PHONE: 337-9550 CAPACITY: 010
ANCHORAGE, AK 99504 LOCALE: SAME AGE 02Y-08
LICENSE: 06/0679 - 06/05/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE FOR PROFIT

DATE:
04/28/80

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES
QUICK INDEX TO SELECTED FACILITIES

R03-065-7100

CITY: ANCHORAGE

TYPE: DAY CARE CENTER

DOWNTOWN

NAME: CAMP FIRE DAY CARE/PRES CONTACT HELENE HOWARD # 008335
ADDRESS: 855 E 20TH PHONE: 279-6735 CAPACITY: 040
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501 LOCALE: SAME AGE 27M-07
LICENSE: 10/2379 - 10/22/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE NON PROFIT

NAME: CAROUSEL'S INFANT INN CONTACT LEE ROBERTSON # 242111
ADDRESS: 6370 DEBARR RD PHONE: 274-6343 CAPACITY: 053
ANCHORAGE AK 99504 LOCALE: 845 K ST AGE 06W-02
RESTRICT: -
LICENSE: 02/2980 - 02/28/81 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE NON PROFIT

NAME: HILLCREST DAY CARE CEN CONTACT RUTH MOUNTS # 001428
ADDRESS: 900 HOLLYWOOD DR PHONE: 272-9924 CAPACITY: 069
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501 LOCALE: SAME AGE 03M-08
RESTRICT: C:-
LICENSE: 04/2379 - 04/22/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE NON PROFIT

NAME: MID TOWN CHILD CARE CEN CONTACT MAXINE FORD # 004200
ADDRESS: 1677 JUNEAU DRIVE PHONE: 274-8424 CAPACITY: 098
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501 LOCALE: SAME AGE 01Y-11
LICENSE: 10/3079 - 10/29/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE FOR PROFIT

NAME: NANNY'S PLACE CONTACT SILVERNAIL, MARY JO # 242269
ADDRESS: 1953 KARLUK APT 1 PHONE: 276-3424 CAPACITY: 013
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501 LOCALE: SAME AGE 12M-07
LICENSE: 10/3179 - 10/30/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE FOR PROFIT

NAME: PARK STRIP DAY CARE CONTACT DEA SUTTON # 242098
ADDRESS: 204 W 10TH AVE PHONE: 274-6122 CAPACITY: 110
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501 LOCALE: SAME AGE 01Y-10
RESTRICT: COMPLIANCE W/REGS
LICENSE: 10/0979 - 05/15/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE FOR PROFIT

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04/28/80

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES

R03-06S-7100

QUICK INDEX TO SELECTED FACILITIES

NAME: SAAKAAYA CHILD CARE CEN CONTACT PAULINE HALKET # 008119
ADDRESS: 1057 W FIREWEED PHONE: 274-4433 CAPACITY: 100
ANCHORAGE, AK 99503 LOCALE: 3300 WYOMING TURNAGAIN AGE 06W-06
LICENSE: 09/0579 - 04/01/81 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE NON PROFIT

NAME: WEE CARE TOO CH CENTER CONTACT NANCY RICHISON # 008367
ADDRESS: 1540 "C" STREET PHONE: 279-1024 CAPACITY: 043
ANCHORAGE AK 99501 LOCALE: SAME AGE 19M-10
RESTRICT: -
LICENSE: 04/2479 - 04/24/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE FOR PROFIT

DATE:
04/28/80

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES
QUICK INDEX TO SELECTED FACILITIES

R03-06S-7100

CITY: ANCHORAGE

TYPE: DAY CARE CENTER

L OTIS/TUDOR

NAME:	TANAINA CH DEV CENTER	CONTACT DIANE REINERT	# 242278
ADDRESS:	3221 PROVIDENCE DRIVE	PHONE: 263-1340	CAPACITY: 045
	ANCHORAGE, AK 99504	LOCALE: U OF A	AGE 12M-06
LICENSE:	05/0179 - 04/30/80	ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE NON PROFIT	

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DIVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES

R03-06S-7100

QUICK INDEX TO SELECTED FACILITIES

CITY: ANCHORAGE

TYPE: DAY CARE CENTER

LAKE OTIS

NAME: CAREER CTR CHILD CARE P CONTACT BETTY MCCORMIC # 004838
ADDRESS: 2650 E NO LIGHTS BLVD PHONE: 278-9631 CAPACITY: 020
ANCHORAGE, AK 99504 LOCALE: SAME AGE 03Y-05
RESTRICT: P:FINAL HEP PERMIT P:COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS
LICENSE: 03/3180 - 05/30/80 ORGANIZATION: PUBLIC (GOVERNMENTAL)

NAME: COMM EARLY LEARNING CEN CONTACT SINDI SILLS # 242279
ADDRESS: 2300 OAK DR PHONE: 277-0152 CAPACITY: 025
ANCHORAGE, AK 99504 LOCALE: SAME AGE 01Y-05
RESTRICT: TEXT OF PROVISION NOT ENTERED.
SPECIAL: MULTIPLE HANICAPPED
LICENSE: 12/1979 - 05/21/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE FOR PROFIT

DATE:
04/28/80

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES

R03-06S-7100

QUICK INDEX TO SELECTED FACILITIES

CITY: ANCHORAGE

TYPE: DAY CARE CENTER

LOTIS/N LIGHTS

NAME: ANCH MONTESSORI SCHOOL CONTACT BETSY HOWARD # 008341
ADDRESS: 1200 E 27TH PHONE: 276-2240 CAPACITY: 018
ANCHORAGE, AK 99504 LOCAL: 1200 E 27TH AGE 02Y-06
RESTRICT: -
LICENSE: 05/3079 - 05/29/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE FOR PROFIT

DATE:
04/28/80

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES

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QUICK INDEX TO SELECTED FACILITIES

CITY: ANCHORAGE

TYPE: DAY CARE CENTER

MT VIEW

NAME: ANGELS CHILD CARE CEN CONTACT ANGELITA DAM # 008291
ADDRESS: 3132 RICHMOND APT 1 PHONE: 272-9956 CAPACITY: 026
ANCHORAGE, AK 99504 LOCALE: SAME AGE 02Y-08
RESTRICT: -
LICENSE: 02/0180 - 01/31/81 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE FOR PROFIT

NAME: KEE'S KIDDIE KARE CONTACT PAULINE KEE # 004193
ADDRESS: 3920 PETERKIN PHONE: 277-8943 CAPACITY: 097
ANCHORAGE, AK 99504 LOCALE: SAME AGE 11M-12
LICENSE: 11/0179 - 03/30/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE FOR PROFIT

DATE:
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R03-06S-7100

QUICK INDEX TO SELECTED FACILITIES

CITY: ANCHORAGE

TYPE: DAY CARE CENTER

MULDOON

NAME: ANCH CHRISTIAN NURSERY CONTACT DEL BROCK # 242340
ADDRESS: 6401 E NORTHERN LIGHTS PHONE: 333-5516 CAPACITY: 020
ANCHORAGE, AK 99504 LOCALE: SAME AGE 06W-02
RESTRICT: TEXT OF PROVISION NOT ENTERED.
LICENSE: 03/3180 - 04/20/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE NON PROFIT

NAME: ANCH CHRISTIAN PRESCH. CONTACT CAROLYN TOOLEY # 003829
ADDRESS: 6401 E NORTHERN LIGHTS PHONE: 333-5516 CAPACITY: 110
ANCHORAGE, AK 99504 LOCALE: 6505 DEBARR RD AGE 02Y-14
LICENSE: 03/3180 - 03/30/81 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE FOR PROFIT

NAME: CAROUSEL CHILD CARE CEN CONTACT LEE ROBERTSON # 002125
ADDRESS: 6370 DEBARR RD PHONE: 333-1231 CAPACITY: 112
ANCHORAGE, AK 99504 LOCALE: SAME AGE 03M-10
LICENSE: 12/2579 - 06/30/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE FOR PROFIT

NAME: WEE WILLIE WINKLE I CONTACT IDA SHENEMAN # 003336
ADDRESS: 3500 ROBIN ST PHONE: 333-0918 CAPACITY: 034
ANCHORAGE, AK 99504 LOCALE: SAME AGE 01Y-12
LICENSE: 09/2479 - 09/23/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE FOR PROFIT

NAME: WEE WILLIE WINKLE II CONTACT IDA SHENEMAN # 008004
ADDRESS: 3500 ROBIN ST PHONE: 333-2187 CAPACITY: 078
ANCHORAGE, AK 99504 LOCALE: 7041 DEBARR RD AGE 01Y-12
LICENSE: 12/2479 - 10/30/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE FOR PROFIT

DATE:
04/28/80

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES

R03-06S-7100

QUICK INDEX TO SELECTED FACILITIES

CITY: ANCHORAGE

TYPE: DAY CARE CENTER

SAND LAKE

NAME: BAYSHORE NURSERY DAY C CONTACT BILLIE MULLER # 242258
ADDRESS: 3131 AMBER BAY LOOP PHONE: 349-8422 CAPACITY: 040
ANCHORAGE, AK 99502 LOCALE: SAME AGE 02Y-07
LICENSE#: 07/3079 - 07/29/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE FOR PROFIT

NAME: LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE CONTACT KATHY KNOTT # 004052
ADDRESS: 3720 RASPBERRY RD PHONE: 243-3101 CAPACITY: 100
ANCHORAGE, AK 99502 LOCALE: SAME AGE 02Y-09
RESTRICT: C:CAPACITY 69/100 CHILDREN -
LICENSE: 12/2479 - 12/23/90 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE NON PROFIT

NAME: MT MCKINLEY DAY CARE C CONTACT LEE ROBERTSON # 242207
ADDRESS: 2748 RASPBERRY RD. PHONE: 243-2194 CAPACITY: 018
ANCHORAGE, AK 99502 LOCALE: SAME AGE 03Y-08
RESTRICT: TEXT OF PROVISION NOT ENTERED.
LICENSE: 03/C180 - 04/30/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE FOR PROFIT

NAME: TINY TIGERS DAYCARE CTR CONTACT BARBARA CREED # 008339
ADDRESS: 6938 STELLA LANE PHONE: 243-0719 CAPACITY: 037
ANCHORAGE, AK 99507 LOCALE: 3541 DIMOND BLVC AGE 15M-07
LICENSE: 10/3179 - 10/30/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE FOR PROFIT

DATE:
04/28/80

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES
QUICK INDEX TO SELECTED FACILITIES

R03-06S-7100

CITY: ANCHORAGE

TYPE: DAY CARE CENTER

SOUTH ANCHORAG

NAME: THE COUNTRY SCHOOL CONTACT KATHLEEN LUCKSINGER # 008192
ADDRESS: SRA BOX 2094 PHONE: 349-1835 CAPACITY: 020
ANCHORAGE, AK 99507 LOCALE: OLD SEWARD & DARE AGE 03Y-10
RESTRICT: C:CONTINGENT ON WAIVER APPROVA -
LICENSE: 02/2579 - 08/05/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE FOR PROFIT

DATE:
04/28/80

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES

R03-06S-7100

QUICK INDEX TO SELECTED FACILITIES

CITY: ANCHORAGE

TYPE: DAY CARE CENTER

SPENARD

NAME: ANCH CHILD CARE & ED C CONTACT TOM BARTH & KAREN BARTH # 242230
ADDRESS: 5611 DENALI STREET PHONE: 272-8859 CAPACITY: 080
ANCHORAGE, AK 99503 LOCALE: SAME AGE 08M-11
RESTRICT: TEXT OF PROVISION NOT ENTERED.
LICENSE: 11/0179 - 07/31/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE FOR PROFIT

NAME: SPENARD KIDDY DROP CONTACT SHIRLEY BRATHE # 001440
ADDRESS: 3307 SPENARD RD PHONE: 279-4713 CAPACITY: 100
ANCHORAGE, AK 99503 LOCALE: SAME AGE 15M-10
LICENSE: 10/3179 - 04/30/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE FOR PROFIT

NAME: WESLEYAN CHURCH CH CARE CONTACT HAPPY CHRPNISTER # 004070
ADDRESS: 3201 TURNAGAIN BLVD PHONE: 248-4222 CAPACITY: 05
ANCHORAGE, AK 99507 LOCALE: 3201 TURNAGAIN BLVD AGE 12M-07
RESTRICT: ANNUAL CONTIGENT ON HEP APPROV NO NEW REFERRALS OVER 6 YRS
LICENSE: 05/0179 - 04/30/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE FOR PROFIT

DATE:
04/28/80

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES

R03-06S-7100

QUICK INDEX TO SELECTED FACILITIES

CITY: ANCHORAGE

TYPE: DAY CARE CENTER

TUDOR

NAME:	CAROUSEL'S GINGERBREAD	CONTACT LEE ROBERTSON	# 008193
ADDRESS:	6370 DEBARR RD	PHONE: 274-2657	CAPACITY: 090
	ANCHORAGE, AK 99504	LOCAL: 4520 SHELIKOF	AGE 18M-08
LICENSE:	01/1580 - 01/14/81	ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE NON PROFIT	

DATE:
04/29/80

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES
QUICK INDEX TO SELECTED FACILITIES

R03-06S-7100

CITY: ANCHORAGE

TYPE: DAY CARE CENTER

TUDOR IN L& LOTIS

NAME: ALASKA DEVELOPMENTAL CE CONTACT SHIRL HORN # 242613
ADDRESS: 2823 TUDOR ROAD PHONE: 272-2519 CAPACITY: 060
ANCHORAGE, AK 99502 LOCALE: SAME AGE 06W-12
RESTRICT: TEXT OF PROVISION NOT ENTERED.
SPECIAL: MULTIPLE HANDICAPPED
LICENSE: 10/0179 - 09/30/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE NON PROFIT

DATE:
04/28/80

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES
QUICK INDEX TO SELECTED FACILITIES

R03-06S-7100

CITY: ANCHORAGE

TYPE: DAY CARE CENTER

TURNAGAIN

NAME:	BUTTERFLY CH CENTER	CONTACT CYNTHIA BARBER	# 008174
ADDRESS:	3300 W NO LIGHTS ANCHORAGE, AK 99503	PHONE: 243-2440 LOCALE: SAME	CAPACITY: 040 AGE 15M-12
RESTRICT:	C: HEP APPROVAL		
LICENSE:	11/2579 - 11/24/80	ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE NON PROFIT	

PRINTED FOR: QUARTERLY REPORT

DATE:
04/29/80

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES
QUICK INDEX TO SELECTED FACILITIES

R03-065-7100

CITY: CHUGIAK

TYPE: DAY CARE CENTER

NAME:	CHUGIAK CHILDREN SERV	CONTACT SHARON LATERY	# 002287
ADDRESS:	PO BOX 233	PHONE: 688-2660	CAPACITY: 070
	CHUGIAK, AK 99567	LOCALE: MILE 19 OLD GLENN HWY	AGE 02Y-08
LICENSE:	10/0279 - 10/01/80	ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE NON PROFIT	

DATE:
04/28/80

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES
QUICK INDEX TO SELECTED FACILITIES

R03-06S-7100

CITY: CORDOVA

TYPE: DAY CARE CENTER

NAME:	ST JOSEPH CHILD CARE	CONTACT REVD.MELBOURNE	# 242115
ADDRESS:	BOX 79	PHONE: 424-3173	CAPACITY: 035
	CORDOVA AK 99574	LOCALE: 220 ADAMS	AGE 06W-08
LICENSE:	12/0679 - 05/30/80	ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE NON PROFIT	

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CITY: DUTCH HARBOR

TYPE: DAY CARE CENTER

NAME:	UNALASKA DAY CARE CEN	CONTACT TODD PETERSEN	# 008362
ADDRESS:	BOX 144	PHONE: 581-1201	CAPACITY: 015
	UNALASKA AK	LOCALE: OLD SCHOOL	AGE 02Y-10
LICENSE:	12/0179 - 07/31/80	ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE NON PROFIT	

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CITY: EAGLE RIVER

TYPE: DAY CARE CENTER

NAME: HASBROUCK'S CELESTIAL CONTACT DIANA HASBROUCK # 242231
ADDRESS: PO BOX 287 PHONE: 694-9342 CAPACITY: 045
EAGLE RIVER, AK 99577 LOCALE: CALESTIAL ST AGE 06W-09
RESTRICT: C: ONLY 5 CH IN BK RO DOOR CLSD
LICENSE: 07/3179 - 07/30/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE FOR PROFIT

NAME: JOY CHILD CARE CENTER CONTACT KAREN JUSTICE # 008337
ADDRESS: PO BOX 736 PHONE: 694-2755 CAPACITY: 040
EAGLE RIVER, AK 99577 LOCALE: EAGLE R RD & EAGLE R LP AGE 34M-08
LICENSE: 12/0679 - 12/05/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE NON PROFIT

NAME: LITTLE RED SCHOOLHSE II CONTACT KATHY KNOTT # 008235
ADDRESS: 3720 RASPBERRY RD PHONE: 694-3214 CAPACITY: 075
ANCHORAGE, AK 99502 LOCALE: GLENN HWY EAGLE RIVER AGE 02Y-09
LICENSE: 12/2579 - 12/24/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE NON PROFIT

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CITY: GIRDWOOD

TYPE: DAY CARE CENTER

NAME:	LITTLE BEAR'S PLAYHOUSE	CONTACT TRISH ADKINS	# 242435
ADDRESS:	BOX 248	PHONE: 783-2522	CAPACITY: 010
	GIRDWOOD, AK 99587	LOCALE: SAME	AGE 02Y-12
LICENSE:	07/2379 - 07/22/80		

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CITY: KENAI

TYPE: DAY CARE CENTER

NAME: BEAVER LOOP CH CARE CONTACT SANDRA HINRICHS # 242423
ADDRESS: ST RT 3 PHONE: 283-4320 CAPACITY: 050
KENAI, AK 99611 LOCALE: SAME AGE 06W-12
LICENSE: 04/0279 - 04/01/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE FOR PROFIT

NAME: LITTLE PEOPLE PRESCHOOL CONTACT GLENN KNEPPER # 242222
ADDRESS: BOX 2485 PHONE: 262-9665 CAPACITY: 030
KENAI, AK 99669 LOCALE: MI 95.7 STERLING HWY AGE 02Y-10
LICENSE: 09/2179 - 09/20/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE FOR PROFIT

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CITY: KODIAK

TYPE: DAY CARE CENTER

NAME: SMALL WORLD INC CONTACT GAIL OTTO # 008106
ADDRESS: PO BOX 1632 PHONE: 486-5531 CAPACITY: 030
KODIAK, AK 99615 LOCALE: 316 MISSION RD AGE 03Y-10
LICENSE: 08/3079 - 08/29/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE NON PROFIT

NAME: SMALL WORLD INC CONTACT GAIL OTTO # 001883
ADDRESS: PO BOX 1632 PHONE: 486-5531 CAPACITY: 049
KODIAK, AK 99615 LOCALE: 216 MILL BAY AGE 02Y-10
LICENSE: 08/3079 - 08/29/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE NON PROFIT

NAME: US COAST GUARD CHILD CR CONTACT HAROLD SANDERSON # 008202
ADDRESS: US COAST GUARD SUPPORT PHONE: 487-5434 CAPACITY: 110
KODIAK, AK 99619 LOCALE: BOX 24 AGE 06W-11
RESTRICT: C: PURCHASE ADD'L EQUIPMENT
LICENSE: 08/3079 - 08/29/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE FOR PROFIT

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CITY: PALMER

TYPE: DAY CARE CENTER

NAME:	PALMER CHILDREN HOUSE	CONTACT VERNA EUWER	# 001887
ADDRESS:	BOX 605	PHONE: 745-3318	CAPACITY: 044
	PALMER, AK 99645	LOCALE: EAGLE & COBB ST	AGE 02Y-06
LICENSE:	03/3180 - 11/30/80	ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE FOR PROFIT	

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CITY: SOLDOTNA

TYPE: DAY CARE CENTER

NAME:	JELLYBEANS AND JESUS	CONTACT SHIRLEY BAILEY	# 242068
ADDRESS:	P.O. BOX 1584	PHONE: 262-9235	CAPACITY: 031
	SOLDOTNA, AK 99669	LOCALE: HILLCREST & RIVER VIEW	AGE 01Y-08
LICENSE:	07/3179 - 07/30/80	ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE NON PROFIT	

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CITY: VALDEZ

TYPE: DAY CARE CENTER

NAME:	PTARMIGAN TOT DROP	CONTACT	JOAN HANSEN	#	004450	
ADDRESS:	BOX 153	PHONE:	835-4877	CAPACITY:	024	
	VALDEZ, AK		LOCALE:	MASONIC HALL	AGE	02Y-10
LICENSE:	10/0179	-	08/31/80	99686	ORGANIZATION:	PRIVATE NON PROFIT

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CITY: WASILLA

TYPE: DAY CARE CENTER

NAME: HOBBY HORSE HOUSE CONTACT KATHLEEN CARR # 008340
ADDRESS: PO BOX 590 PHONE: 376-2510 CAPACITY: 036
WASILLA, AK 99687 LOCALE: 1.1 MILE BOGARD RD AGE 01Y-10
LICENSE: 08/3079 - 08/29/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE FOR PROFIT

NAME: KIDDIE KOLLEGE CONTACT DON STOKES # 004511
ADDRESS: BOX 41 PHONE: 745-3889 CAPACITY: 049
PALMER, AK 99645 LOCALE: AGE 02Y-10
LICENSE: 12/0179 - 10/30/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE FOR PROFIT

NAME: WASILLA CHILDRENS HOUSE CONTACT VERNA EUWER # 004820
ADDRESS: BOX 605 PHONE: 745-3318 CAPACITY: 044
PALMER, AK 99645 LOCALE: KNIK ST WASILLA AGE 02Y-06
LICENSE: 03/3180 - 11/30/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE FOR PROFIT

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CITY: CLEAR

TYPE: DAY CARE CENTER

NAME:	ANDERSON DAY CARE CTR	CONTACT CHRIS BRESCO	# 004866
ADDRESS:	BOX 4011	PHONE: 832-5647	CAPACITY: 024
	ANDERSON, AK 99704	LOCALE: ANDERSON	AGE 06W-10
LICENSE:	12/0179 - 11/30/80	ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE NON PROFIT	

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CITY: DELTA JUNCTION

TYPE: DAY CARE CENTER

NAME:	TINY TOTS CHILD CARE CT	CONTACT JANE ABREU	# 243202
ADDRESS:	PO BOX 805	PHONE: 895-4240	CAPACITY: 041
	DELTA JUNCTION AK 99737	LOCALE: KIMBAL ST	AGE 18M-10
RESTRICT:	-	-	
LICENSE:	10/2979 - 10/28/80	ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE FOR PROFIT	

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CITY: FAIRBANKS

TYPE: DAY CARE CENTER

NAME: BUNNELL HSE CHILD DEV C CONTACT MURCHEWICZ M # 007082
ADDRESS: 8TVCC UOFA 104 CONSTIT PHONE: 479-7335 CAPACITY: 025
FAIRBANKS, AK 99701 LOCALE: 703 CHATANIKA AGE 06M-12
RESTRICT: DELETE DELETE
LICENSE: 09/0679 - 09/05/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE NON PROFIT

NAME: COLLEGE DAY NURSERY CONTACT DORIS LUNDGREN # 001424
ADDRESS: BOX 80962 PHONE: 479-2778 CAPACITY: 030
FAIRBANKS, AK 99708 LOCALE: 4 MI COLLEGE ROAD AGE 02Y-05
LICENSE: 05/0179 - 04/30/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE FOR PROFIT

NAME: ENEP'UT CHILDREN'S CTR CONTACT RUTH LISTER # 003514
ADDRESS: BOX 80452 PHONE: 479-6844 CAPACITY: 040
FAIRBANKS, AK 99708 LOCALE: DEBORAH ST COLLEGE AGE 06W-12
RESTRICT: 4 CHILDREN AGES 6 WKS TO 2 YRS INCL THOSE OF STAFF
LICENSE: 11/0179 - 10/31/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE NON PROFIT

NAME: HUTCHISON DAY CARE CEN CONTACT B MACCALLUM # 004878
ADDRESS: 3750 GEIST RD PHONE: 479-2261 CAPACITY: 020
FAIRBANKS, AK 99701 LOCALE: AGE 06M-06
LICENSE: 10/0179 - 09/30/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE NON PROFIT

NAME: LOVE & CARE CHILD CENTE CONTACT KARIN MADISON # 007083
ADDRESS: 802 17TH AVE PHONE: 456-8541 CAPACITY: 034
FAIRBANKS, AK 99701 LOCALE: AGE 02Y-10
LICENSE: 07/0579 - 07/04/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE FOR PROFIT

NAME: PLAY'N LEARN CONTACT PATTI SANDERS # 007008
ADDRESS: 547 7TH AVE PHONE: 452-5997 CAPACITY: 043
FAIRBANKS, AK 99701 LOCALE: AGE 02Y-10
LICENSE: 01/0180 - 12/31/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE FOR PROFIT

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NAME: TEAMSTER REC CENTER NUR CONTACT VICKI BEVENS # 007081
ADDRESS: BOX 609 PHONE: 452-6801 CAPACITY: 050
FAIRBANKS, AK 99701 LOCALE: 750 OLD RICH HWY AGE 02Y-08
LICENSE: 06/0779 - 06/06/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE FOR PROFIT

NAME: WEE CARE NURSERY CONTACT HILDA VEHMEIER # 007060
ADDRESS: 2830 AIRPORT STREET PHONE: 456-7560 CAPACITY: 095
FAIRBANKS, AK 99701 LOCALE: SAME AGE 06W-06
RESTRICT: C:20 CHILDREN AGE 6WK-2YR C:75 CHILDREN AGE 2YR-6YR
LICENSE: 11/0179 - 10/21/80 ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE NON PROFIT

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CITY: FORT GREELY

TYPE: DAY CARE CENTER

NAME:	FT GREELY CHILD CARE CT	CONTACT LUCY ELGIN	# 243174
ADDRESS:	FT GREELY	PHONE: 872-4250	CAPACITY: 045
	FT GREELEY, AK 99790	LOCALE: BLDG 802 ANNEX B	AGE 03M-14
LICENSE:	07/0179 - 11/12/80	ORGANIZATION: PUBLIC (GOVERNMENTAL)	