

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1981-1982 86/2

1423 SHES DAY CARE-CORRESPONDENCE 143

§ 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Repealed by § 1 ch 210 SLA 1970

Editor's note — The repealed section derived from § 1, ch. 136, SLA 1970.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Repealed by § 1 ch 210 SLA 1970

Editor's note — The repealed section derived from § 1, ch. 136, SLA 1970.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) "agency" means any person, city, organized borough and private or voluntary institution or agency;

(2) "services" means family, child welfare and non-profit nursing home services but does not include health, religious, 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 (HCS SB 383 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 (FCS CSSE 211), see 1972 House Journal, p. 751.

Sec. 47.45.010. Persons who may qualify for longevity bonus. — 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 38 SLA 1970; am § 1 ch 59 SLA 1970)

Effect of amendments. — The 1970 amendment increased the monthly bonus in subsection (a) from \$100 to \$125 (H). The 1972 amendment increased the monthly bonus in subsection (a) from \$125 to \$150 (H).

Legislative history report. — For report on ch. 105, SLA 1970 (SB 476 am), see 1970 Senate Journal, p. 160.

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HOUSE RESEARCH AGENCY  
Pouch Y - State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811  
465-3991

MEMORANDUM

March 5, 1980

TO: Representative Jim Duncan

FROM: Susan Brody and Jack Fagnoli *SB*

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 \$1,000 a month. These deficits average about \$2,200 a month (the median is \$2,340). 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 an appropriation subject to

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.

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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

HOUSE RESEARCH AGENCY  
Pouch - Y, State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811  
465-3991

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 14.17.010) 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 (AS 44.47.250-255). 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 10 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
	<hr/>
	\$15,000
(minus) Family Size Adjustment	2,400
	<hr/>
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 \$21,000 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 (tw 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 Martin of Wee 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 50 percent, while income increased by 7 percent. Salaries were up 13 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 switched 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 3 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 \$250 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 few 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 \$1,850,000. 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  
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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.

Beverly Macleay 204-6703

Day Care Assistance

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— provisions for reimbursing municipal costs. #43  
parents have option between attendance & enrollment

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5,000,000

(29) Vicki Malone - Bethel - C&RA 517-518  
only infant center in the Bush  
45-day care (\$315/month)  
Direct Grants - Indirect

parent voucher system - parents  
could choose services/eliminate

much early childhood involvement  
because of ECTA. It's all single parents.  
Centers are not in debt because of CETA.



## THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU

CAPITAL OF ALASKA

155 SOUTH SEWARD ST. JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

April 30, 1981

Senator Gilman and members of the Senate Community and Regional Affairs Committee:

The purpose of this letter is to provide evidence of the need for additional funding for day care centers based on studies performed by the City and Borough of Juneau.

In response to citizen requests to the Assembly concerning the serious financial plight of local day care centers, the Assembly directed that a financial study of all local day care centers be implemented. Subsequently the revenue and expenses of all local centers were examined.

The study, presented to the Assembly in January, 1980 concluded:

1. All local day care centers examined had similar costs and operations.
2. Each center examined paid extremely low salaries. For example, a full time day care teacher was found to earn approximately 25 percent of the salary and benefits of a regular teacher in the school system.
3. Each center reported operating losses of \$3,000 to \$5,000 per month and only centers with additional support from a charitable organization, such as a church, or another supporting business, could afford to provide day care services.
4. The only local day care center which did not have the ability to at least temporarily absorb operating losses was the Children's Community Center, which had no parent or supporting organization.

Based on this study, the Assembly awarded \$4,000 each to two centers and since November, 1979, has awarded \$26,000 in emergency support to the Children's Community Center. In addition the Children's Community Center also leases its building from the City and Borough for well under market value.

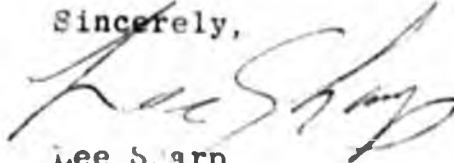
In conclusion, day care centers, at least locally, are literally hanging on by a thread financially while possibly

*St. Anne's  
Catholic*

April 30, 1981  
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not being able to provide the level of day care services desired due to low staff salaries and lack of funds for equipment, etc. The Assembly urges the State to provide additional continuing assistance to day care centers.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Lee S. Sharp".

Lee S. Sharp  
City/Borough Attorney

OPERATIONAL COSTS - escalating  
many faced with cutting quality care  
or raising rates.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS - neglected.

Day Care Revolving Loan  
Emergency repairs cause debt.

STAFFING COSTS - not competitive salaries  
length of employ - 3-4 mos.  
LOW SALARIES

High Cost Infant Care

Increase CETA - 46 positions  
Bethel Day Care

DCAP RATES -  
enrollment vs attendance

## St. Ann's Day Care

\* 20,000 less USDA funds.

rule 2 - \$265 mo/rate. avo. 3 day abs. per month. losing \$49/mo per child - project \$42,432 potential loss of income.

80% budget - wages. would be higher but 7 full time volunteers. \$5.00/hr. starting wage. Administrator making some salary would qualify for 80% PCAP

### Administrators:

2 masters

1 BA

1 assoc. degree in Early Childhood

6 staff have BAs. Others have some yrs. more years of exp. in childcare field. (\$38,000 of debt)

full cost \$400/mo.

## Petersburg Day Care

- Cost - employees for training eligible have not seen the best of character.
- illegal to charge parents for food. if they go off USDA program there will be no food.
- PCAP Good, progressive but will not assist centers to stay open.

No training or info exchange between daycare providers. No actions to train, must be working for minimum wages.

Pat Martin - The Cottage

Wt. pre-school & kindergarten. Cannot pay staff enough for worthwhile profession.

attendance/ enrollment for DASH.  
50% budget staff salaries. Inflation/ no rate change in DASH. \$1200/day/15% actual cost.  
NASS good yrb in licensing.

monthly enrollment basis as approved for avg. daily enrollment.

Cruckorage: weekly \$62.50 infant \$77.50

funding for 24 hr. facility / charges for slots for these facilities?

50 slots lic. / care for 120-130 daily.

\$9.85/hr starting salary. \$15,000 in back rent owed. 26 staff. 34 part-time

Infant department - 1-5 / Staff  
24 mo - 3yr - 1-7 / ratio.

Karen Kastner - The Cottage - non profit.

avg daily enrollment -> monthly enrollments.  
not enough money for salaries - 13 staff  
of teachers & other part time. 75-80% payroll.  
Turnover high. 400-500/hr salary. 35 staff  
less yr. need to stabilize staff.

Kindergarten - max. class size of 16.  
daily rate \$12.50/day going to \$275/mo. flat rate  
\$14.40/day rate for 20 kids mo.

Moderate income - definition added

fiscal rate - 518

\$1.4 million CIRA in addition to Gov  
Budget. 800 additional children

Separate fund for Admin. & Grants

" per full time equivalent " for \$100 per child.

---

\$400,000 Admin. monies to municipalities

Bessie Massey - Arch. - DCAP admin. for Munic. of Arch.

approve of mod. income / admin. money.

suggested interim committee study re Day Care

other concerns

After school care / handicapped care.

abused children (Intermission Program)

\$160,000 - 180,000 / admin. of DCAP in Arch. 3 staff (CETA)

\$1,755,000 - grant DCAP to Centers. could use eligibility workers.

Kevin P. O'Neil - Junesau City Manager Admin. Asst.

Each center in Junesau operating at a loss. gave \$4,000 to 2 centers and \$26,000 to Ch. Comm. Center in emerg. support.

poor management no plan for failure

Pat Thomas Dep. of HHS

supports Bill

POSITION PAPER SB 517 and 518  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE DIVISION

Palmer McCarter  
Director  
465-4707

Lare'  
Child Care Program Manager  
264-7201

"An Act relating to day care assistance."

The Department supports the four major concepts of these bills (SB 517-518) that relate to the day care assistance program.

1. raising the day care subsidy scale to include moderate income.
2. administrative relief for local municipalities, or in the absence of a local municipality a local group, who administers the day care assistance program.
3. provision for child care assistance while parent(s) seek work.
4. child care grant program.

The cost of implementing these four concepts is estimated to be \$7,464,800 in FY 1982. This is \$7,464,800 over the Governor's budget request for the coming fiscal year.

Alaska's children are a vital resource to this young and growing state and need the developmental assistance just as fishing, timber, farming, tourism and other resource development has secured assistance. One method of assisting children is by providing quality of child care.

Nationally, over 50 percent of the women who have children under 18 years are in the labor force. Alaska women participate in the labor force at about the national rate. And

this rate is growing. The participation rate of both parents in the labor force, who have children under six years of age, is also growing and is predicted to be 50 percent by 1990.

Studies of young children point to the need of nurturing and trained caregivers, good nutrition and age appropriate equipment and supplies if the child is to grow and meet her/his potential and the expectations of the larger society.

The Department believes SB 517 begins to address this quality of care.

#### Section 1. Findings and Purposes

The Department supports the concepts and statements in the findings and purpose.

We believe the proposed federal cuts in the child nutrition and CEIA programs will have a devastating impact on child care facilities. In a brief survey the Department conducted in the fall of 1980, most of the responding facility operators were using the child nutrition program and a majority of the child care centers were using CEIA as a means of augmenting staff.

Alaska and child care providers are faced with the same dilemma as other states and industrial nations. How to provide a nurturing and developmental environment for children at a price parents can afford to pay.

The Department believes the child care grant program will lessen the impact of the federal cuts and begin to address the dilemma of affordable care.

Section 2. AS 44.47.250(a)(1)

The Department supports the inclusion of moderate income families. We project, with this inclusion, that the Day Care Assistance Program will serve a monthly average of 1542 families. The families are projected to have 2317 children who will participate in the program.

However, a limitation on both the projected dollars and people served is the straight line projection we have used based on current parent useage. Our current parents are low income wage earners and are frequently the most volatile in the labor market. That is, they are the last to be hired, work irregular hours, and are the first to be dismissed. These employment characteristics are generally not held to be true of moderate income wage earners. We may find that the new group of families to be served are more stable in the work force and thus the per child cost may be dramatically understated.

Section 3. 44.47.260 CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION

The Department supports this concept.

As the Day Care Assistance Program has expanded to include more and more families, and with the advent of the enrollment policy, the demand on local administrators' time has also increased.

We are concerned, however, that grants to municipalities for administration not come from program dollars for child care.

Therefore, we suggest that the language be amended to include:

"A separate grant award will be made to the department to pay this portion of the contractor's cost, but in no circumstance is this payment to come from grants appropriated for family child care."

The current day care assistance statute provides in 44.47.250 that outside of municipalities, the Department may contract with day care facilities and in the unorganized borough may contract with an organization to administer the program.

The proposed language in this section appears to prohibit administrative funds to these other entities. The Department would hope that all contractors could participate in receiving payment for a portion of the cost of administering the Day Care Assistance Program.

Section 44.47.270

The Department supports child care assistance to parents while seeking work.

Currently, many parents without the support of an extended family or friends to care for their young children are in a "Catch 22". They do not have funds to pay for the care of their children until they have work, but they cannot seek employment because they have no one to care for the children.

Many other states and the federal title XX day care provide assistance while parents seek work. The local administrators of the Day Care Assistance Program have also identified a need for parents who are seeking work to have this type of assistance.

Section 44.47.305.

The Department supports the Child Care Grant Program.

The purpose of the grant program is to help licensed day care facilities meet the rapidly rising costs of providing quality child care without imposing an inordinate financial burden on parents using child care facilities. To this end, the program permits the award of grants to licensed day care facilities, adjusted for geographic regions, based on the average daily

enrollment of the facility for the month preceding the application.

Further, the current language states "may not exceed \$100 per child per month" and

(c) "application is made monthly."

The Department supports the concept of subsidizing child care costs by making direct grants of funds to child care facilities. However, the Department would like to see two changes made to the bill and clarifying language.

First, we would recommend that language in the bill requiring monthly grants be deleted or amended so as to allow the Department discretion in determining for what period grants will be made. For example, we see no reason why the grants could not be made on a quarterly basis, thereby significantly reducing the administrative work load.

Second, we recommend that "not to exceed \$100 per child per month" be amended to read "not to exceed \$100 per full time equivalent child per month." It is possible for one licensed slot to be filled by as many as five children in a day. On the other hand, there are child care facilities who provide care 24 hours a day, seven days a week. We believe by amending this language both conditions can be met.

(d) We would recommend adding (line 25) "and any applicable municipal licensing requirements."

The Department also contracts with military bases for child care. The Department has no recommendation on whether this group should be included in the grant program.

(e) The Department supports the purposes for which this grant shall be used.

Salaries for child care givers have historically, and are currently, abysmally low. Most frequently they are minimum wage, long hours, and provide few, if any, benefits. This causes massive staff turnover and is disruptive to the child's sense of well being when constantly faced with new caregivers. Concurrently, it is a management nightmare to center operators and adds undo stress to parents when a child care home provider says "\$400 a month, for 12 hour days is not just compensation. I'm quitting."

There are currently about 1254 child care givers in licensed facilities in Alaska. SB 518 provides \$4 million for the total grant program or \$3 million for caregiver salaries. This translates into a yearly increase of \$2,392, a monthly increase of \$199 or an hourly increase of about 90¢. Thus, it would bring the child care home providers wage up to about \$600 per month, and the center staff up to \$836 per month. Again, few if any fringe benefits are provided for these caregivers.

The figures cited above are for current staff in licensed facilities. We believe these figures will not translate into this level of increased staff salaries. Nationally, 90 percent of the home childcare givers are not licensed. We believe this grant program will be an incentive for those homes not currently licensed to do so and will improve care. In addition, even with the poor return on the time and money expended for child caregivers, the demand for child care has caused more centers and homes to open. The Department is also getting more inquiries from rural areas where there are no licensed facilities reflecting changing community needs. Currently, Selawik, Hooper Bay, Aniak, McGrath, Nenana and Talkeetna are asking for assistance to develop childcare programs. Therefore, it appears that the increasing demand, coupled with this program, will in fact provide for less increases for staff salaries as projected above.

The Department works closely with the licensing staff of the Division of Family and Youth, Department of Health and Social Services. We understand that staff is working at capacity. To monitor already licensed facilities and to license new providers may be beyond the current staff capacity.

The remaining \$1 million in the child care grant program will be used for nutrition, equipment or staff training. All three components are essential for the developing child.

Alaska has lagged behind many states in providing training for child care providers. It appears that both programmatic and management training are needed by facility operators and caregivers.

The Department believes these types of training will not only add to the quality of child care but will strengthen the financial ability of providers.

#### SB 518

#### Section 2

The Department believes the figure of \$50,000 for administrative costs to contractors may be in error. The Governor's budget for FY '82 for grants to families for child care is \$4,072,400. Ten percent of this figure would be \$407,240. The proposed language in Section 44.47 260 (SB 517) provides that the Department will pay ten percent of the billing figure. For instance, in March the 16 local contractors billed the state for \$262,580 for family child care. If the proposed language were in effect, the Department would have paid administrative costs to the local contractors of \$26,258. At that rate of expenditure, it would take less than two months to use \$50,000.

Again, the Department believes this administrative appropriation should be a separately funded grant and should not be comingled with the grants for family child care.

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST  
 Bill/Resolution No. SB 517 and 518  
 Title "An Act relating to day care"  
 Requested by Senate Community & Regional Affairs Date April 28, 1981

II. FISCAL DETAIL  
 Agency Affected Department of Community and Regional Affairs  
 Program Category Affected Community Development  
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Dare Care Assistance Program  
 (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 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		37.5	41.5	45.6	50.2	55.2
200 TRAVEL		4.0	4.4	4.8	5.3	5.8
300 CONTRACTUAL		4.3	4.7	5.2	5.7	6.3
400 COMMODITIES		.2	.2	.2	.3	.3
500 EQUIPMENT		2.0	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
600 LAND & STRUCTURES		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.		7,464.8	8,176.4	8,926.0	9,402.6	9,902.0
	-0-					

TOTAL

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	7,512.8	8,527.2	8,981.8	9,464.1	9,969.6
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME	0	1	1	1	1	1
PART TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

These figures include the day care grant funds as a result of the raise in subsidy scale level, local municipal administration cost for the program, and the child care grants, using as a base 5746 child care slots. This also includes the need to employ an additional Field Training Officer to monitor grant and program activities.

This does not include revising the scale annually, recognition that median income families may use the program on a more constant level, thus increasing the child per care costs, more municipalities (organizations or day care centers, outside municipalities) may choose to contract with the department, or that more child care facilities will become licensed.

Future costs are projected assuming 10% inflation and program growth at 5% annually.

IV. DATE April 28, 1981 PREPARED BY *P. [Signature]*  
 AGENCY Department of Community & Regional Affairs  
 PHONE 264-2201  
 Original: Legislative Finance  
 cc: Budget and Management  
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

LOCATION	DCAP CHILDREN	CENTERS		HOMES	
		DCAP	LICENSED	DCAP	LICENSED
Anchorage	789	32	38	126	128
Anderson	4	1	1	0	0
Bethel	25	2	2	0	0
Cordova	11	1	1	0	0
Delta	14	1	1	0	0
Fairbanks	261	15	15	37	70
Ft. Greeley	55	1	1	0	0
Juneau	123	8	8	13	32
Kenai	11	2	4	0	1
Ketchikan	48	3	3	11	18
Kotzebue	7	1	1	0	0
Nome	16	1	1	0	0
Petersburg	20	1	1	0	3
Sitka	29	3	4	1	8
Wasilla	20	3	3	1	8
Wrangell		1	1	1	0
Haines		1	1	1	0
Valdez		1	1	1	1
Tvonek		1	1	1	0
Dillingham		1	0	1	1
HOMER		1	1	1	1
DALMEI		1	1	4	4
SEWARD		1	1	0	0
TOTAL	1656	77	91	197	288
<i>Eddo,na</i>			1		

KODIAK  
43

Capacity

94 Centers - 4,449  
278 Homes - 1,290

BRIEF TITLE OF POLICY UNDER PROPOSAL DECISION INCREMENT OF WHICH THIS IS PART.

Day Care Grants

PLAIN WHICH POLICY UNDER PROPOSAL OBJECTIVE AFFECTED, AND HOW.

One of the greatest problems faced by low income families is the cost of child care. Often this is so great a problem that one parent must stay home to care for the children, and in the case of many single parent families, the cost is so great that they are forced to remain on welfare. When the cost of child care is reduced, based on ability to pay, many families are able to work or to train for employment. Increasing payments for day care and helping more people under this program will help meet the Governor's policy to provide "public services which are genuinely needed by Alaskans and which cannot be provided by the public sector".

BRIEFLY DESCRIBE WHAT THIS INCREMENT PURCHASES

An increase in one-third over the FY 81 grant level is added to increase the day care subsidy from an average rate of \$12 per day to \$16 per day. The additional increase will allow upward adjustment, to account for inflation, of the median income for eligibility under this program. The \$12 per day figure has not changed for several years, but Day Care costs have increased rapidly due to inflation. The sliding fee scale, used to determine the percentage of day care cost that is subsidized, is also out-of-date due to increased costs and salaries.

CODE	EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT	AMOUNT
100	PERSONAL SERVICES	
200	TRAVEL	
300	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	
400	COMMODITIES	
500	EQUIPMENT	
600	LANDS, BUILDINGS, ETC.	
700	LIABILITIES CLAIMS, ETC.	100.0
800	MISCELLANEOUS	
	TOTAL	100.0
	1-A TRANS. (non-aid)	

FED. RECEIPTS - CODE 1	
IF MATCH	
GEN. FUND	
1-A RCPTS.	
FROM RCPTS.	
OTHER	

S	PER	PER	PER	TOTAL
NO POSITIONS				
NO STAFF MONTHS				

0	PRIORITIES	
This increment is part of a Policy Budget increment which was classified as:		GOVERNMENT
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check Only	LEVEL I	ALLOT
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	LEVEL II	REVENUE

THIS INCREMENT REQUESTS FUNDS FOR	CURRENTLY EXISTING SERVICE	X
	NEW SERVICE	

AGENCY Community & Regional Affairs

PROGRAM Social Services

and Child Assistance Program

COMPONENT Day Care

FY 82

6 COMPONENT DECISION INCREMENT

01567

CATEGORY: SOCIAL SERVICES

AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY &amp; REGIONAL AFFAIRS

PROGRAM: CHILD ASSISTANCE

SUB-PROGRAM: DAY CARE

## \* \* \* \* GOVERNOR ANALYSIS \* \* \* \*

OBJECT GROUP	VARIATION		DESCRIPTION: GOVERNOR VERSUS BI AUTH
PERS. SERV.	14.9	15.8%	PERS. SERV. ADJUSTMENT, 14.9
LEVEL	2.8	11.9%	INFLATION 2.8
TRACTUAL	-5.3	-15.5%	INFLATION 2.7. CONSOLIDATION OF LEASE PAYMENTS INTO DOA, <8.0>.
MODITIES	0.1	10.0%	INFLATION .1
EQUIPMENT	0.1	50.0%	ONE-TIME EQUIPMENT REDUCTION, <.2>. FY82 REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT, .3
GRANTS, CLMS	877.0	27.4%	GRANT INCREASE, 800.0. SEE NOTE 1
			INFLATION 77.0
TOTAL	889.6	26.5%	

NOTE 1: THE 800.0 ADD-ON OVER THE FY81 GRANT LEVEL IS ADDED TO INCREASE THE DAY CARE SUBSIDY FROM AN AVERAGE RATE OF \$12.00 PER DAY TO \$16.00 PER DAY. THE \$12 PER DAY FIGURE HAS NOT CHANGED FOR SEVERAL YEARS AND IS NO LONGER REALISTIC DUE TO INFLATION. THE SLIDING FEE SCALE USED TO DETERMINE THE PERCENTAGE OF SUBSIDIZED DAY CARE IS ALSO OUT OF DATE AND WILL BE READJUSTED FOR FY82.

03-18-03-01-00 (21-21-9-17-01-00)

## STATE OF ALASKA -- COMPONENT\_BUDGET\_SUMMARY

1985

7/05/81

CATEGORY: SOCIAL SERVICES  
 AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

PROGRAM: CHILD ASSISTANCE  
 SUB-PROGRAM: DAY CARE

EXPENDITURES & FUNDING	FISCAL YEAR 1982												
	(01) FY80 ACT	(02) FY81 ATH	(03) FY81 AP	(04) FY81 SUP	(05) CONT	(06) REQUEST	(07) GOV AMD	(08) GOVERNOR	(09) HOUSE	(10) SENATE	(11) P.C.C.	(12) BILLS	(13) LEG REC.
01 PERS. SERV.	105.1	94.9			109.4	100.4		109.4	109.4	109.4	109.4	37.5	
02 TRAVEL	17.2	23.9			26.3	26.3		26.3	26.3	26.3	26.3	4.0	
03 CONTRACTUAL	22.1	34.3			37.0	37.0		29.0	29.0	29.0	20.0	4.3	
04 COMMODITIES	.8	1.0			1.1	1.1		1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	.2	
05 EQUIPMENT	.4	.2			.3	.3		.3	.3	.3	.3	2.0	
06 LANDS/BLOODS													
07 GRANTS, CLMS	2358.6	3199.4			3276.4	4076.4		4076.4	4076.4	4076.4	4076.4	1750.2	
08 MISC.													
04 TOTAL EXPEND	2904.2	3352.9			3450.5	4250.5		4242.5	4242.5	4242.5	4242.5	1798.2	
09 I-A TRANSFER		4.4			4.4	4.4		4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4		
10 FED. RECEIPT													
11 G. F. MATCH													
12 GENERAL FUND	2904.2	3352.9			3450.5	4250.5		4242.5	4242.5	4242.5	4242.5	1798.2	
13 PGM RECEIPTS													
14 OTHER FUNDS													
15 FULL-TIME		3.0			3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0		
16 PART TIME													
17 TEMPORARY													
18 STAFF-MONTHS		36.0			36.0	36.0		36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0		

REVISED PROGRAMS, GOVERNOR AMENDMENTS, SUPPLEMENTAL & SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS AND FISCAL NOTES...

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS: MO 297 01798.2.

To: Nancy Dietrich  
Senate Health, Education & Soc. Ser.  
(Phone: 465-4907)

From: WARE - CIRA

As you requested, here is the

Department's statement on:

**Sec. 44.47.260 CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION:**

The Department supports this concept.

As the day care assistance program has expanded to include more and more families, and with the advent of the enrollment policy, the demand on local administrators' time has also increased.

We are also concerned that grants to municipalities for administration not come from program dollars for child care.

We suggest

Further, a separate grant award ~~will~~ be made to the department to pay this portion of the contractor's cost, but in no circumstances is this payment to come from grants appropriated for family child care.\*



Official Business

# Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Committee on  
Community & Regional Affairs

465-4934  
465-4935

Donald Gilman, Chairman  
Robert H. Ziegler, Sr., Vice-Chairman  
Mike Colletta  
Arliss Sturgulewski  
Frank Ferguson

Pouch V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

SENATE COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL  
AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Thursday, April 30, 3:00 p.m.

SB 517 - Relating to child care assistance

SB 518 - Making special appropriations to the  
Department of Community and Regional  
Affairs for child care assistance

*next  
stuff*

JUNE 1981



# NEWSLETTER

VOLUME IX

NO. 5

## FAMILIES, WORK AND DAY CARE ✓

## GENERAL MILLS SURVEY SAYS WOMEN IN THE WORK FORCE TO STAY ✓

"Some people say that as it becomes more and more common for both parents to work, or for single parents to work, child care in this country is bound to change. Do you feel it would be a good or bad thing for families if:

- Employers made it easier for working parents to arrange their jobs and careers around their children
- Children were expected to take on more responsibility themselves
- Government tax deductions helped people pay to have someone care for their children in their own homes or in neighborhood homes
- Schools provided more child care before and after school hours

A new national survey sponsored by General Mills, Inc. and conducted by the research firm of Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., New York revealed that women are in the work force to stay. Not only are they there to help support their families, but also to achieve personal satisfaction. When asked, 58% of the women as compared to 28% stated that in the absence of economic necessity, they would work outside the home. They stated however, that the work would be part-time. Men in the survey preferred full-time employment.

The survey, called "The General Mills American Family Report 1980-81 - Families at Work: Strengths and Strains" is the company's fourth study of the American family. It comes during a period of continuing influence of major socio-economic changes on American family life. As a sample, 1503 adult and teenage family members from groups classified as human resource officers, labor leaders, family traditionalists, and feminists were used.

Continued on page 2)

(Continued on page 2)

## FAMILIES, WORK AND DAY CARE (cont.)

- Grandparents and other family members besides the parents took over child care
- Day care centers and other child care services outside the home became more and more common?"

The above questions were asked as a part of the General Mills survey on "Families at Work: Strengths and Strains." The responses were grouped as teenagers 13-18, adults 18-39, and adults 40-over in male and female groupings. On the question of day care centers and other child care services outside the home all groups agreed almost 2:1, that these arrangements are a good thing. The majority of adult males 40 and over agreed that it was a good thing but almost an equal number 42% thought that it was a bad thing. Teenage males (38%) and adult males 14-39 (34%) agreed with this opinion. But, female adults 18-39, the largest group of the survey and the group most likely to use this service, thought by 78% that day care centers and other arrangements were a good thing. Only 19% of this group thought that it was a bad thing.

What do these findings mean for day care? What can be gathered from the opinion of many males in all age groups that day care arrangements are a bad thing? What can this mean to groups like the day care campaign? 4C for Central Florida, Inc.?

In the opinion of this writer, it means that since the policy makers and leaders of business, the people with the money and power in most cases are men, day care must approach this group. It must convince them that it is not necessary to fear what ever it is that they fear concerning day care and their working wives and families. Public awareness events like our recent tours of child care centers, the Children's festivals, and their inclusion, encouragement, and exposure as participants in child care centers are most beneficial. People in day care need

## GENERAL MILLS SURVEY (cont.)

To present the survey to the nation, Harris and Associates chose a live news conference which was carried by satellite teleconference to 18 communities across the country simultaneously. Orlando was chosen as one of the communities and Phoebe Carpenter, Administrator of 4C for Central Florida was chosen as a panelist.

The last ten years has established a pattern for the future of families at work. Of women living in families, 5 out of 10 are employed outside the home, while 3 out of 10 are full-time homemakers. Most are married with children under eighteen years of age. Of the 50% that work, 10% are the sole support of their family. As a result, attitudes about women working and the job of homemaking have undergone profound changes.

The General Mills' survey showed that working mothers bare particular burdens and pressures which affect their ability to build and sustain careers and to discharge parental responsibilities satisfactorily. According to most family members surveyed, the trend toward both parents working outside the home has good and bad affects on families. The overall affect of both parents working was seen to have been negative. It was thought that children needed stronger parental guidance, supervision and discipline than can be given when both parents work. This view was offset by those who expressed that the fulfillment for women working outside the home, the added financial security, improved family communications, and independence for children outweigh the negative effects. They cited as benefits that when both parents worked, children had to become more self-reliant and independent. Teenagers interviewed supported by a large margin this latter opinion.

All groups agreed in strong majorities that even if women had families they should be given opportunities equal to men to work and have careers outside the home. There was agreement also from family members that the work place should consider ways to

## FAMILIES, WORK AND DAY CARE (cont.)

to assure them that because the nation has the forethought to support regulations that protect their children and grandchildren who are in care and will be in care while their wives and daughters are working, there is no threat nor challenge in this to their masculinity or dominance as a group. They, too, have a responsibility to lay aside their biases and investigate locations where their children are being nurtured.

The Day Care Campaign is another vehicle for communication. It is a point of unity, another solution to the problem of education of the public to the benefits of day care to the family. It needs to be taken to men in all areas; business, government, and pop stores, everywhere. It seems that no matter what the age of the male in this survey, day care as a service to families conjured up some negative "vibes" from many in the group, a sizeable number, one too large and powerful or potentially powerful to overlook. And right now, today, this is where the power to change and accommodate resides; with the men in government and business.

To approach this group effectively, the various factions will have to align on those things they can agree upon, stick to these, put aside old antagonisms, present a unified front, make sure there's an acceptable standard of child care, maybe not a Cadillac but a Volkswagen, a good Volkswagen, acknowledge that there are a lot of "eggheads" and that what one said could not be done is being done somewhere else, successfully in some cases and unsuccessfully in others. Also make sure that the services offered are reliable, professional, and of acceptable quality by a means other than some mystical standard in some one's psyche that says this is the only way, etc.

Women are going to continue to work. Day care has been around for a long time and I think that we can count on it being here awhile longer as more women work and must find suitable alternative child care

situations. Changes in working schedules, and leave time by industry can only accommodate a few in the labor force. Child care related legislation is being presented to provide "tax breaks" for the payment of the child care of working families. Schools are already immersed in controversies over the quality of educational programs and need to continue to give their primary attention to educating our children. Grandparents, because of the mobility of families and their more vital lifestyles can not be expected, or may not want, to give their waning years in care to grandchildren. I wouldn't.

The responsibility for the alternate care of children reverts back to the parents, it should. But where are they to go? An article in the most recent Central Florida Scene magazine entitled "The Nightmare of Day Care" gives the following choices:

- Leave the children alone at home.
- Seek "special" child care arrangements which are sometimes dangerous.
- Seek welfare instead of work.
- Send the children to live with a relative till they reach school age or in extreme cases, put them up for adoption.
- Keep older children out of school to tend the young children.
- Receive subsidy child care funds from an organization such as "4C".

Of course, parents can pay the full cost of care and go broke. Other alternatives being pursued by this 4C and many employers are for:

- Employers to operate child care centers for employees.

(Continued on page 4)

### FAMILIES, WORK AND DAY CARE (Cont.)

- Employers to participate in the 4C Child Care Assurance Plan which would provide for their workers' child care assistance in the amount of their need, in the center of their choice with the employer picking up the difference of what the center charges and what the employee pays without the employer having the responsibility of diversifying in a business such as child care. Using this plan the employer may provide child care benefits, insure that their employees are available for work and continue to concentrate on the company's primary industry.

Women are in the labor force to stay. Day care is in the right place at the right time. Centers, prepare your services and be ready for the customers that must surely come. Where else is there for them to go?

\*\*\*\*\*

### ORIENTATION WORKSHOP

An orientation workshop for directors of centers new to 4C contracting will be given at the 4C Resource Center on Wednesday, June 3rd from 9:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. The workshop will give participants an opportunity to meet with the 4C Administrator, Department Directors and Board Members and have their questions about the 4C Organization and funding programs answered in a small group setting. Others are invited as space permits. Please call Ms. Anne Elliott at 425-0509 for reservations.

### GENERAL MILLS SURVEY (cont.)

accommodate family needs, just as families consider ways to meet the terms laid down by the work place.

The future will tell. During the next ten years, the impact of working women on the work place and family will be determined. It is already evident that this will be a time of experimentation by employers and families with new kinds of work and career patterns and with new roles and responsibilities for children. This is already being shown by the interest being paid by employers to the provision of day care for workers as a benefit akin to other benefit's in the company's benefits package.

For single copies of the report write General Mills, Box 6, Department 760, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55460.

*What's for the  
6/3/81  
C*

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### IMPORTANT DATES

#### JUNE

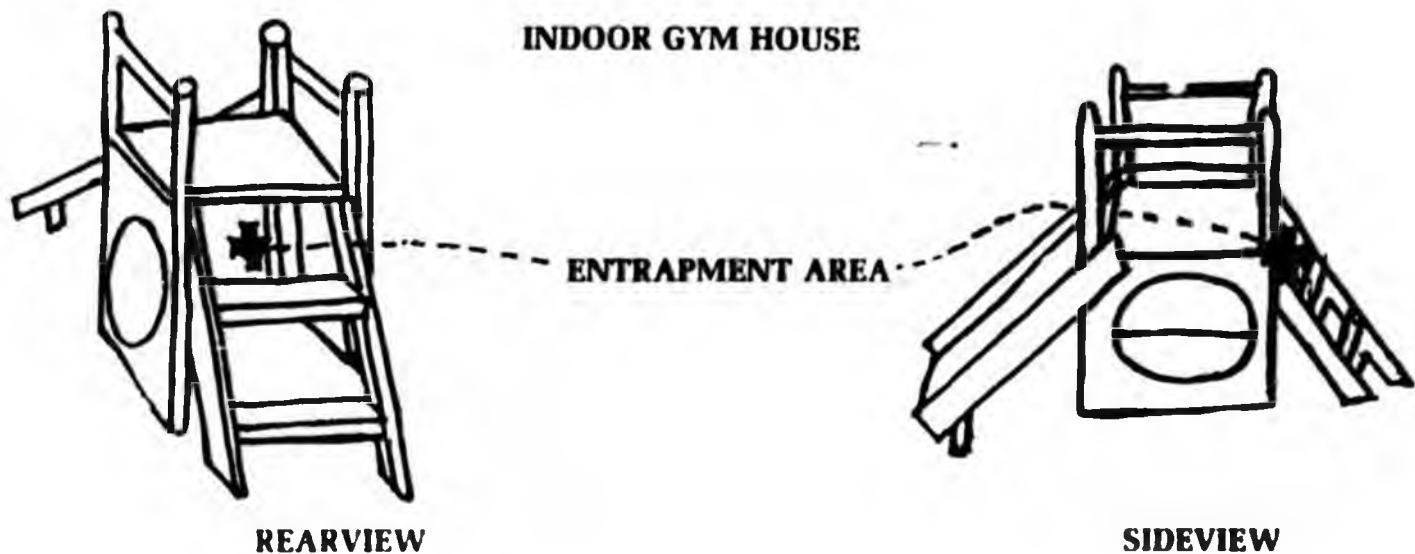
- 14-19 Perkins School for the Blind International symposium on visually handicapped infants & young children: birth to seven. "In the Beginning..." Tel Aviv, Israel. Contact: E. Chigler, Secretariat, International Symposium on Blind Infants and Children, P. O. Box 394, Tel Aviv, Israel.
- 17-19 American Montessori Society, 21st Annual Seminar: "Fantasy and Creativity in the Life of the Child", Anaheim, Ca. Contact: J. Weiss, National Director AMA, 750 5th Ave., New York, New York 10011.
- 18-20 Institute for Early Childhood Education, Needs of the 90's: A Research Conference on Young Children and Their Families, Anaheim, Ca. Contact: S. Hill or H. Frey, Institute of ECE, California State University-Fullerton, Fullerton, Ca. 92634.

## POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS GYM SET RECALLED

Approximately 400,000 "indoor gym houses" are being recalled, voluntarily by Creative Playthings, because of a possible strangulation hazard to young children.

The sets, manufactured between 1962 and 1979, consist of a hollow, masonite and wood box 30 inches high which supports a two-step wooden ladder on one side and a short slide on the opposite side. The top of the box or platform serves as a bridge between the ladder and the slide and is protected on two sides by wooden railings.

The gym is intended for use by children 18 months through 3 years old. The potentially harmful area is a space between the upper rung of the ladder and the platform which is small enough to enable children to trap their heads and strangle or asphyxiate.



The U.S. Consumer Products Safety Commission staff reports that it had been informed of two incidents since October 1979 of young children getting their heads caught in the space as they sat facing the platform on the bottom rung of the ladder. One child died and the other suffered brain damage.

Models manufactured during other years do not contain the potential entrapment area of the models manufactured between 1962 and 1979. Models manufactured in 1980 have been redesigned to include an expanded area of 7.5 inches between the platform and the upper rung of the ladder, greatly reducing the likelihood of head entrapment.

Consumers should contact the company immediately to exchange their gym houses for a newly designed model, free-of-charge, or to request a free repair kit which includes a new ladder and installation instructions.

To exchange the product for a new unit, write: Creative Playthings, 3500 Industrial Road, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 17105.

To request the ladder replacement kit, write: Creative Playthings, P. O. Box 306, Route 147, Herndon, Pennsylvania, 17830.

Consumers, who require additional information about this recall, should contact CPSC's toll-free hotline at 800-638-8326; in Maryland, 800-492-8363; and in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, 800-638-8333.

# IN THIS ISSUE

**GENERAL MILLS SURVEY SAYS  
WOMEN IN THE WORK FORCE TO STAY**

**FAMILIES, WORK AND DAY CARE**

**POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS GYM SET RECALLED**



**WHAT IS 4C?** Community Coordinated Child Care for Central Florida is a private non-profit corporation, a United Way Agency which provides service and information to families of young children, and contracts with Fla. Dept. of H.R.S. to administer child care assistance in three counties.

Main Office: 4C HOUSE - 816 Broadway, Orlando, Florida 32803  
PHONE: 425-0509 (Orange), 628-3020 (Seminole) or 847-8623 (Osceola)

4C Resource Center and Toy Library: 219 Fasadena Place, Orlando, Florida 32803  
PHONE: 425-6711 (Orange & Osceola) or 628-3181 (Seminole)

Seminole Child Development Center: Seminole Community College  
PHONE: 323-1450 Ext. 314

4C Newsletter - Monthly to 4C members 4C Teacher - Quarterly to child care workers



Another United  
Way Agency

Community Coordinated Child Care for Central Florida, Inc.

816 Broadway Orlando Florida 32803

Non profit Organization  
U.S. Postage  
PAID  
Permit No. 307  
Orlando Florida 32803

Ms. Lare  
Child Care Coordinator  
Alaska Dept. of Comm. & Regional  
Affairs  
225 Cordova, Building B  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501



# NEWSLETTER

ABSTRACT OF BUDGETARY INFORMATION

President's Budget Request  
United States Department of Agriculture  
Food and Nutrition Service

<u>Program No.</u>	<u>Program Title/Change</u>
10.550	Food Distribution - Financial Assistance No significant change.
10.553	School Breakfast Program These tables reflect the proposal to extend the temporary provisions of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1980 (PL 96-499) through fiscal year 1982. <u>Additional proposed legislation which would reduce the available funds by 16 percent is not included.</u>
10.554	Equipment Asst. for School Food Service Program <u>No funds are requested for this program in fiscal year 1982.</u>
10.555	National School Lunch Program These tables reflect the proposal to extend the temporary provisions of PL 96-499 through fiscal year 1982. <u>Additional proposed legislation which would reduce the available funds by 37 percent is not included.</u>
10.556	Special Milk Program for Children These tables reflect the permanent provisions of PL 96-499 which reduced the reimbursement rate to 5 cents for milk served to paying students in schools with another federally subsidized meal program. <u>Proposed legislation which would reduce the available funds by 76 percent is not included.</u>
10.558	Child Care Food Program These tables reflect the proposal to extend the temporary provisions of PL 96-499 through fiscal year 1982. <u>Additional proposed legislation which would reduce the available funds by 30 percent is not included.</u>

BUDGETARY INFORMATION SYSTEM - STATE TABLE

As of March 10, 1981

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOR STATE OF ALASKA

SUBJECT OF REPORT: President's Budget Request

CAUTIONS/

RESTRICTIONS ON USE: Totals for the performance based programs in fiscal years 1981 and 1982 should be used for estimating purposes only. The actual grants for 1981 and 1982 will depend on the levels of program activity during the year. These levels do not show the impact of proposed legislation. In addition, State totals do not include obligations for programs directly administered by Food and Nutrition Service.

(OBLIGATIONS-DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

Program Number	Program Title	National (N) or State (S) Data	Past Year: FY 1980 Actual	Current Year: FY 1981 Estimate	Current Year: FY 1982 Estimate
10.560	State Administrative Expenses for Child Nutrition	N S	33,781 194	38,226 225	44,538 261
10.561	State Administrative Matching Grants for Food Stamp Program	N S	388,114 1,242	451,950 1,569	491,600 1,707
10.564	Nutrition Education and Training Program	N S	20,000 75	15,000 75	-- --
10.565	Commodity Supplemental Food Program	N S	2,811 --	3,527 --	2,817 --
Total, FNS			6,007	6,852	7,591

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOR STATE OF ALASKA

TITLE OF REPORT: President's Budget Request

CAUTION: TOTALS FOR THE PERFORMANCE BASED PROGRAMS IN FISCAL YEARS 1981 AND 1982 SHOULD BE USED FOR ESTIMATING PURPOSES ONLY. THE ACTUAL GRANTS FOR 1981 AND 1982 WILL DEPEND ON THE LEVELS OF PROGRAM ACTIVITY DURING THE YEAR. THESE LEVELS DO NOT SHOW THE IMPACT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION. IN ADDITION, STATE TOTALS DO NOT INCLUDE OBLIGATIONS FOR PROGRAMS DIRECTLY ADMINISTERED BY FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE.

(OBLIGATIONS-DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

Program Number	Program Title	National (N) or State (S) Data	Past Year: FY 1980 Actual	Current Year: FY 1981 Estimate	Current Year: FY 1982 Estimate
10.550	Food Distribution Financial Assist.	N	6,304	10,110	10,900
		S	--	--	--
10.553	School Breakfast Program	N	246,985	319,100	356,000
		S	230	293	328
10.554	Equipment Assist. for School Food Service Program	N	20,000	15,000	--
		S	43	40	--
10.555	National School Lunch Program	N	2,103,836	2,298,000	2,529,400
		S	3,280	3,546	3,903
10.556	Special Milk Program for Children	N	155,797	118,800	124,800
		S	160	125	132
10.558	Child Care Food Program	N	215,774	269,800	347,000
		S	783	979	1,262
10.559	Summer Food Service Program for Children	N	120,578	121,700	134,500
		R	--	--	--

ABSTRACT OF BUDGETARY INFORMATIONPresident's Budget Request  
United States Department of Agriculture  
Food and Nutrition Service

<u>Program No.</u>	<u>Program Title/Change</u>
10.559	Summer Food Service Program for Children These tables reflect the permanent provision of PL 96-499 which limited meal service in the summer program. Additional proposed legislation would eliminate the program altogether.
10.560	State Administrative Expenses for Child Nutrition No significant change.
10.561	State Administrative Matching Grants for Food Stamp Program No significant change.
10.564	Nutrition Education and Training Program No funds are requested for this program in fiscal year 1982.
10.565	Commodity Supplemental Food Program These tables reflect a reduction of 20 percent in funding for this program in fiscal year 1982.

## Lifetime Impact of Pre-school Education

The Ypsilanti Perry Preschool Project conducted by the High/Scope Educational Research Foundation of Michigan has followed the lives of 123 disadvantaged children from preschool age to the present. The study has shown that by age 15, children who attended quality preschool significantly out-performed children who had not. Some major findings are:

..Children who had attended preschool scored higher on reading, arithmetic and language achievement tests at all grade levels than children who had not. By age 15, children who had attended preschool tested 3% higher, or the equivalent of more than one full grade better than the children who had not attended preschool.

..By the end of high school, 10% of the children who had attended preschool had been placed in special education classes, as against 39% of those who had not. This constitutes a 50% reduction in the need for such services.

..Children who attended preschool showed less tendency to display antisocial or delinquent behavior in or outside of school. Thirty-six percent of the 15 year olds who had attended preschool admitted to five or more offenses, as against 52% of those who had not.

..Children who had attended preschool were more likely to hold jobs after school, a hopeful sign that the effects of preschool will extend to employment and other kinds of success beyond the classroom.

..The long-term benefits of preschool outweigh the costs. The study demonstrates that a public school which invests approximately \$3,000 for one year of preschool per child begins to recoup its investment immediately, in savings on special education and other special services. A year of preschool is substantially paid for, with interest, by the end of a child's school career. This return on investment does not include savings to society in lower delinquency rates.

..Although the data are incomplete, early indications are that children who had attended preschool, now ages 18 to 22, will show a higher high school completion rate, a greater likelihood of attending college, less tendency to use welfare, higher employment, and lower arrest rates than those who had not.

The characteristics that have been identified as requirements for a quality program are:

- 1) it must be well managed and monitored;
- 2) parents should have substantial involvement in the child's education;
- 3) at least two adults should be in the classroom to provide overall classroom support and individual attention to the children (class size is not as important);
- 4) there should be a high degree of teacher-child interaction, with the child initiating much of the activity;
- 5) the program should be organized around a specific curriculum to provide a consistent basis for learning;
- 6) teachers must be trained in the

curriculum and should learn to work together as a team and under supervision; 7) the program must have an evaluation component where the emphasis is on maintaining quality on a day-to-day basis. Sources consulted: 12/14/81, Press Release, Carnegie Corporation, "Study Finds A Lasting Benefit to Children & Society".



## Resources & Assistance

- 1) Resource & Evaluation Center Three (Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Alaska) provides assistance to any Title IV eligible applicant in Title IV needs assessment, project design, evaluation grant compliance, information about Indian education projects and materials, etc. Day-break Star Cultural Center, Box 99253, Seattle, WA 98199. (206) 285-4425.

- 2) Bilingual Service Education Center for Alaska and The Northwest (BESCAN) provides training and technical services to bilingual education programs through workshops, institutes and inservice/consultation. BESCAN, University of Washington, 3D-46, 1107 N.E. 45th Street, #515, Seattle, WA 98105. (206) 543-9474. Source consulted: TA Newsletter, October, 1981.





Logo by:  
Larry Larson

A NEWSLETTER FOR ALASKANS  
CONCERNED ABOUT YOUNG  
CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES

DECEMBER, 1981

VOL. 1 NO. 2



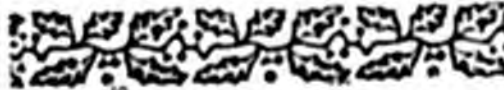
### New Publications

Two new booklets have been published by the Alaska State Dept. of Education.

"Early Childhood Education in Alaska" provides information regarding the services provided through the department's early childhood staff. The laws and regulations governing early childhood education in Alaska; suggestions for starting an early childhood program; sample forms; a directory of agencies and organizations related to early childhood plus listings of publications, films and associations in early childhood are included.

"Kindergarten in Alaska" provides practical ideas on such areas as involving the parent, the facilities, the curriculum, the exceptional child, and the bilingual-bicultural child. Supplementary resource publications are provided for each area, plus listings of general films, publications and associations in early childhood. Sample rating scales, progress reports, tests,

etc., for kindergarten children are provided along with the laws governing kindergarten in Alaska. Copies of both of these books may be obtained from the Division of Education Program Support, Dept. of Education, Pouch F, Early Childhood Education, Juneau, AK 99811, 465-2841. Sources consulted: "Early Childhood Education in Alaska", DOE, 1981 and "Kindergarten in Alaska" DOE, 1981.



### State Early Childhood Association

Ballots have been sent to all NAEYC affiliate members to elect officers of the Alaska State Association for The Education of Young Children. Nominees are: Chairperson - Mary Asper (NAEYC-SEA), Patty Merritt (FAVC), Wendy Peterson (DAEYC); Information - Joann Contini (AAEYC), Nancy Johnson (B-7C), Public Awareness - Nancy Smith Earle (AAEYC), Margie Fields (NAEYC-SEA); Advocacy - Meredith King-Egbert (NAEYC-SEA) Helen Saxton (AAEYC), Eligio White (AAEYC); Funding - Kay Greenough (NAEYC-SEA), Eligio White (AAEYC).

Ballots will be tallied during the first week of January and offices will be announced to the membership



### Delta Association for the Education of Young Children

The Delta Association now has 25 members. Newly elected officers are: Co-Chairpersons, Wendy Peterson & Sharon Hodgins; Secretary, Barbara Williams; Treasurer, Robin Bailey.

Recent activities include a regular column in the Tundra Drums newspaper called "Parentline". (It is different from the one appearing in the Anchorage Times by AAEYC).

In conjunction with their objective to increase awareness of child abuse and neglect DAEYC has assisted in bringing Region 7 Child Abuse & Neglect Resource Center Staff to Bethel. Their visit will be Jan. 27-28 and will include activities for both parents and professionals. The next DAEYC is scheduled for January 18. Main contacts are Wendy Peterson at 543-2621 and Sharon Hodgins at 543-3401.

## National News

The Dept. of Health & Human Services has announced the availability of funds and requested pre-applications for approximately \$34.7 million of social service grants.

Some of the grants concern Head Start, child care alternatives employer based child care, family support networks and other grants that would benefit young children.

The closing date for receipt of pre-application materials is January 15th. The actual notice may be found in the November 16 Federal Register, Vol. 46, Number 220.

Changes in the USDA child care food program were proposed in the November 27th Federal Register. Changes are proposed in meal reimbursements, special milk program, reduced price meal eligibility and snack reimbursements. Public comments on these proposed changes are due January 26th.

Sources consulted: Report on Pre-school Education, 12/1/81.



## Anchorage AEYC

Debby Ward, an Early Childhood educator from Seattle, was hired as Coordinator for the state legislative training grant. (See following article) Membership is up to a total of 60 and the next membership meeting is scheduled for January 12th from 7-9 P.M. at the Resource Center. Plans are under way for the annual Creative Activities Fun Fair being held this year at Tudor Elementary School. This is hosted by AEYC every February and provides a day of art, music, language, large muscle, and other creative activities for parents and their young children. Guidance in the creative activities is provided by local members. The fun fair is free, and open to all area residents with young children.

### AEYC Training Grant News

The Resource Center funded through the state appropriations to AEYC is ready for business. They will have an open house on January 12th and Anchorage area child care workers are welcome to come and browse. The resource center includes early childhood books, films, audio-visual materials, toy lending library and other materials. It is located at 700 1st Street, Suite 1 (downstairs) Anchorage. Plans are for the center to be open evenings and week-ends and a schedule will be posted at the open house.

The first workshop of the training grant will be on January 19th at the Resource Center. It is a hands-on make-it, take-it session on "Teacher Made Materials". It is open to child care workers and individuals in the Anchorage area. Please notify of your intent to attend by January 15th. The contact for all of these activities is Debby Ward, Training Grant Coordinator, 279-5024.



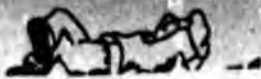
### Birth Defects and Genetic Clinic

On January 13 & 14, The March of Dimes is conducting a birth defect and genetic clinic at Providence Hospital in Anchorage. These clinics are provided every other month and are available to families of children with birth defects or development delays. They are also available for families who are considering having children and who have a history of genetic disease and a potential for at-risk children. The clinic provides information, conducts some lab tests and make suggestions and arrangements for other tests. There is no fee except for the cost of lab tests. For further information and to make an appointment, contact Christ LeBlond at 344-5841.

## TV Resources-Primary

Instructional television through Public Broadcasting provides a number of programs aimed at the primary (grade 1-3) age range. "The Art Chest" is an innovative series in arts and crafts and emphasizes building children's confidence and enjoyment in simple art projects. It is broadcast Thursday from 10:15 to 10:30 A.M. and Friday from 4:45-5:00 P.M. "Get It Together" is for children 6-12 years of age and encourages creativity in making crafts out of every day items and common materials. Broadcasts are Mondays from 9:00-9:10 A.M. with repeats at 11:35-11:45 A.M. "Let's All Sing" presents a variety of songs and instruments, largely selected from folk heritage.

Concepts of tone, rhythm, pitch and form are introduced. Broadcasts are Monday from 10:45-11:00 A.M., repeated on Friday from 4:40-4:45 P.M. "Room Rastics" demonstrates exercises for primary level students to join in to improve coordination and physical fitness. Broadcasts are Friday from 7:40-7:45 A.M. A complete list of these primary programs and others, plus their schedules can be obtained from Learn/Alaska Magazine, Alaska Dept. of Education, Pouch 1, Juneau, AK 99801. Sources Consulted: Learn/Alaska Telecommunication Network Magazine, Alaska DOE and University of AK.



This newsletter is published with funds from the State of Alaska through the Department of Community and Regional Affairs. The contents do not necessarily reflect the opinions or views of the Department or any of its divisions or offices.

Comments, questions or items for publication can be submitted to: Joann Contini, Early Childhood Coordination Project, 1345 W. 9th Ave. Suite 202, Anchorage, Alaska 99501, 274-1665.



### State-Wide Conference??

The Anchorage AEYC has some funds for an Anchorage Early Childhood Conference, and would like to expand to a state-wide conference if possible. They are currently looking for cosponsors, in other words, individuals and organizations who could assist by providing funds or services. If you would like to be a part of this effort, contact Debby Ward, AEYC Training Grant Coordinator at 279-5074.

## NAEYC-SOUTH EAST ALASKA

Members of the South East affiliate are preparing for a presentation at the January 27-28 State Board of Education meeting in Anchorage.

They will be discussing the unique aspects of Early Childhood Education and will be requesting additional support from the Board for Early Childhood. The need for specially trained individuals to work in early childhood will be emphasized and the concept of a career ladder approach to certification of early childhood educators will be presented.

Copies of the career ladder approach that is being considered by NAEYC SEA have been distributed to the presidents of all the local affiliate groups, the community college task force and other interested people. Comments are requested on the idea so that the presentation will represent much of the early childhood community. If you have ideas or comment on this, please contact Margie Fields, University of Alaska, Juneau, 11120 Glacier Highway, Juneau 99801. For copies of the career ladder, contact your local affiliate president. Please provide your input by Jan 14.

NAEYC-SEA has also developed a telephoneroot so that members can be contacted quickly and so the burden of contact is shared evenly among members. At the last meeting, a slide/tape presentation on the Child Development Associate (CDA) program was viewed.

The next meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Advocacy is nothing more than educating people who have responsible positions to take responsible positions on issues of concern and importance. Public policy makers are real people who need information in order to operate effectively as decision-makers.



#### Fairbanks AYC

The members of FAYC are getting prepared for the upcoming legislative session. They are developing grant proposals for a local early childhood office/resource center/information service, a child care training grant and requests for necessary materials for child care facilities.

Things are really rolling as two of the three vans have already been purchased with this year's state monies. The busses are transporting children to and from specific child care facilities. The next two meetings are scheduled for January 5 and February 2nd. For further information, contact Patty Merritt at 452-5997.

### DCRA Proposed Regulations

Proposed regulations have been submitted for three early childhood programs housed within the Department of Community & Regional Affairs. The Day Care Assistance Program (19 AAC 50.010-19 AAC 50.260) provides subsidy payments to day care facilities on behalf of families which are eligible for day care assistance. Proposed regulations for this program amend existing regulations. The proposed regulations increase the maximum assistance for infant rates, change the subsidy level for parents adjusted net income, change the procedure and classification for those parents who must be put on the waiting list because of lack of funds, allows the department to contract with organizations as well as municipalities for day care facilities as well as several other changes in wording, re-organization of sections, etc.

The Child Care Grant Program (19 AAC 55.010-19 AAC 55.200) provides funds for the operation of a child care facility for facility staff, salaries, fringe benefits, health and nutritional requirements, equipment for use by the children, staff training, parent education and involvement.

The proposed regulations amend the existing emergency regulations and establish the administrative procedures, eligibility requirements, application procedures, etc.

The Education & Training Grant Program (19 AAC 56.010-19 AAC 56.180) provides funds for the education and training of child care employees or administrators. The proposed regulations are new and establish the entire program, the application procedures, eligibility requirements, administrative procedures, use of funds, etc.

Input on these proposed regulations is requested by DCRA. Copies for review may be requested from Dept. of Community & Regional Affairs, 225 Cordova, Building B, Anchorage, AK 99501, 264-2201. Written statements may be submitted to the department and the closing date for comments is February 1, 1982.

Public hearings on the proposed regulations will be held as follows:

- January 4 - Juneau City & Borough Chamber Juneau 6:30 a.m.
  - January 4 - Kodiak Island Borough Assembly Chamber, Kodiak 7:30 pm
  - January 7 - Legislative Affairs Information Office - Ketchikan - 3:30 p.m.
  - January 13 - City Council Chamber-Bethel 7:30 p.m.
  - January 25 - Kenai Peninsula Borough Administration Building Kenai - 6:30 p.m.
  - January 27 - City Council Chamber - Nome 7:30 p.m.
- Sources consulted  
Proposed Regulations,  
19 AAC 50.010 - 50.260,  
19 AAC 55.010-55.200,  
19 AAC 56.010-56.180

11) "The American Dream-Assessing the Status of Older Americans". 32nd Annual Conference of the National Council on the Aging. March 31-April 3. Washington, D.C. Fees range from \$70-\$165. NCOA, 600 Maryland Avenue S. W. West Wing 100, Washington, D.C. 20024 (202) 479-1200.

12) Hyperactivity Conference, January 13-15. Bethesda, Maryland A consensus development conference on how diet is related to hyperactivity in children. Dorothy Sogn, (301) 496-1886.



### Alaska Head Start Director's Association

A discussion draft paper "Head Start Directions for the Next Three Years" prepared by the Dept. of Health & Human Services was reviewed and commented upon by the AHSDA. The draft proposed many changes in the federal program, some of which The Director's Ass'n felt would be detrimental to the program. The next meeting is scheduled for January 7 and 8 in Anchorage and will include discussion of a State Early Childhood Office and a State Parent Association



### Some Statistics of Interest

Nationally, 8.2 million, or 45% of all preschool children had mothers in the work force as of March 1981. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the increased numbers and percentage of mothers in the work force continues a 10-year trend.

The Alaska 1980 Census Data lists the number of children under 5 years old in Alaska at 38,777. This is broken down into 18,833 females and 19,944 males. The under-five population group accounts for 9.68% of the state's total population of 400,481.

The age group of 5-9 year olds includes 34,917 children. This brings the total of 0-9 year olds to 73,694 or 18.4% of the total state population.

The average entry level wage for child care workers in Alaska was \$4.61/hr. (June 1981). For comparison, other average entry level wages were: dish washer - \$4.69/hr. short order cook - \$5.48/hr.; Typist - \$6.21/hr.; Licensed Practical Nurse - \$7.63 per hour; Secretary - \$7.24/hr. Sources consulted: Report on Pre-school Education, 12/1/81; Population Counts By Age, Race & Sex, 1980 Census Data, 2/27/81; 1981 Wage Rates For Selected Occupations, Alaska JOL, August 1981.

### Community College Early Childhood Task Force

The November meeting yielded much activity. The basis for a reciprocity manual for course content was presented.

Discussion continued on a career ladder and the efforts toward state certification of early childhood teachers. Minimal criteria for field delivery courses and the qualifications for teachers of these courses were developed.

Criteria that are currently being considered for trainers of field courses are: 2 years experience with children in early childhood (birth through kindergarten); an Associate of Arts in Early Childhood or equivalent (equivalent must include 21 credits in early childhood or a DOA); 2 letters of recommendation (1 directly related to on-site field-based experience). Work will continue on these activities at the next meeting in June or on January 15-16.

Further information about task force activities can be obtained from Myrna Orme, Rural CAP, 270-2541.



Training, Conferences,  
Workshops, Etc.

1) "Introduction to Program Evaluation". January 21-22, Houston, TX. A workshop in the basic skills required for effective evaluation of education, human services, public health and medical care programs. \$295. Register by January 6. Capitol Publications, Seminar Div., 1300 N. 17th Street, Arlington, VA 22209. (703) 528-5400.

2) "Grants Administration". January 18-19 Houston, TX. How to administer public and private funds, budgeting, accounting, auditing, record-keeping, evaluation, etc. \$295. Register by January 6. Capitol Publications, Seminar Division, 1300 N. 17th Street, Arlington, VA 22209. (703) 528-5400.

3) "A Voice for Indian Children". Fourth Annual Nat'l. Indian Child Conf. September 12-16, Phoenix, AZ. For rural and urban community people as well as those working with Indian children in Health, Education & Youth Issues. Dallas Johnson, Conference Coordinator, National Indian Child Conference Coordinator, National Indian Child Conference, 5101 Copper NE, Box 4010, Albuquerque, NM, 87196 (505) 266-7961.

4) Seventh California Association for Bilingual Education. Jan. 13-16. San Francisco, CA. Dr. Sam Cohen, BABEL, 255 E. 14th Street, Oakland, CA 94606. (415) 451-0511.

5) Seminar in Early Childhood & Day Care Policy, April 18-22, Clinton, Michigan. A 2 credit graduate level seminar offered by Wheelock College & the High Scope Educational Research Foundation. \$200 fee and \$110 for meals and lodging. Policy Seminar, High/Scope Educational Research Foundation, 600 North River Street, Ypsilanti, Michigan, 48197, (313) 485-2000.

6) "Head Start-Uniting Families & Community Through Children". National Head Start Association, Ninth Annual Child & Family Development Training Conference April 15-18, Detroit, Michigan. Parents and Staff \$45; Friends \$50; Directors \$60; Together, Inc. Conference Headquarters, Box 52528, Tulsa, OK 74152.

7) Advanced Seminar In Day Care Administration. a) "Regulation of Day Care Services". June 28-July 2. For government staff who license or monitor the quality of day care services or administer government agencies that fund or regulate day care. b) "The Day Care Organization". July 5-10. Explores the human side of day care management. c) "Financial & Legal Aspects of Day Care Administration". July 12-17. Covers the fiscal and legal matters which day care administrators need to know. d) "Social Policy & Day Care". July 19-24. For those seeking a more effective voice in policy. For a-d 1 week \$165; 2 weeks \$275; 3 weeks \$375; 4 weeks \$475. Boston, MA.

Continuing Education, Wheelock College, 200 The Riverway, Boston, MA 02215, (617) 734-5200, Ext. 211.

8) Summer Institutes, (a) "Understanding & Supporting Families Under Stress." July 5-10. \$250. (b) "Children of Divorce". July 12-17. \$250. (c) "Organizing and Heading Parent Groups" July 19-21. \$150. (d) "Parent Counseling: Rationale Uses & Approaches." July 22-24. \$150. (e) "Techniques in Family Therapy". July 27-29. \$150. Center for Parenting Studies, Wheelock College, 200 The Riverway, Boston, MA 02215. (617) 734-5200. Ext. 214.

9) Eighth Annual Bilingual Multicultural Education Conference. February 17-19, Anchorage, AK. Devoted to the training of school administrators, teaching staff, parents, and community members involved in education. Mike Travis, Dept. of Education, Pouch F, Juneau, AK 99811. (907) 465-2970.

10) High/Scope Conference, May 19-21. Ann Arbor, Michigan. \$225. Sessions to learn more about the High/Scope curriculum model and the nationally recognized research on preschool education in the 1962 Ypsilanti Perry Preschool Project. Public Information & Services, High/Scope Foundation, 600 N. River Street, Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197-7898 (313) 485-7000.

Senate Bill ~~507~~<sup>517</sup> and 518

I love working with the kids very much. But we need more workers, cause there are so many kids here that needs attention, it would be very helpful if when they start hiring more staff. Please help us, we do very hard work but we don't get enough pay.

Thank you  
Marie Beaver

I honestly believe there is a strong and dire need for these bills, Senate Bill 517 and 518 to pass successfully!

I am a mother of a 2 year old and also a day care worker.

The conditions have steadily grown worse since I was first employed almost a year ago. The staff number was at 9 workers, it is now as low as 5 with as many children as before. Needless to say the quality of care ~~use~~ it is possible for us to offer these children is considerably lower, although we try very hard to give them all attention and affection. We are frustrated by the limits we must work under. Money from these grants would ease the burden of doing the work of 2-3 workers, giving us more time to do what we were hired for; care, for the children's needs, helping them with their first steps, their first words, teaching them skills which serve an important purpose when they grow and move upward.

I urge you, please support ~~these~~  
Senate Bills #517 and 518

Thank you

Mike & Turnbull

I honestly believe there is a strong and dire need for these bills, Senate Bill 517 and 518 to pass successfully!

I am a mother of a 2 year old and also a day care worker.

The conditions have steadily grown worse since I was first employed almost a year ago. The staff number was at 9 workers, it is now as low as 5 with as many children as before. Needless to say the quality of care ~~is~~ it is possible for us to offer these children is considerably lower, although we try very hard to give them all attention and affection. we are frustrated by the limits we must work under. money from these grants would ease the burden of doing the work of 2-3 workers, giving us more time to do what we were hired for; caring for the children's needs, helping them with their first steps, their first words, teaching them skills which serve an important purpose when they grow and move upward.

May 01, 1981

Representative Sam Cotton, Chairman  
House Finance Committee

Chairman:

I am in favor for Senate Bill 517 and 518 CHILD CARE GRANT PROGRAM.  
I have two children attending the BETHEL CHILD CARE CENTER. Please  
do all possible to approve these bills.

Thank you,

  
Linda Sue Jack

Box 967

Bethel, Alaska 99559

4-29-81

Senate Bill 517 and 518-

As a parent of a Child Care Center Child, I feel having enough employees to take care of our children is very important. The centers are full and the city is growing rapidly. There are bound to be more and more children wanting to get into the center. It is a good program for what they have to work with. Now is a very hard time to cut back. We pay a lot of money for our children to be taken care of and it takes a lot of money to do so. The city is not doing enough for the amount of children.

Thank you

Elizabeth J. [unclear]  
204 975  
[unclear]

April 30, 1981

Senate Bill #517 & #518:

The Child Care Grant Program is an excellent program . It enables single parent to have the liberty to compete in the local job market. These centers help parents know that their children will be properly cared for in their absense.

In Support of Bills 517 & 518--

A Working Parent,

*Margaret A. Lush*

Margaret A. Lush

May 5, 1981

Re: Senate Bill 517 and 518

To Whom It May Concern:

I am the nurse-director of Kameroff Infant Center. Since the CEFA freeze, the number of staff at our center has dropped from 10 to 5. We don't have a cook, so one staff member has to spend at least 5 hours of her day in the kitchen. Since we are open from 7:45 am until 5:30 pm, the staff work different shifts. This means that during opening and closing hours, we are extremely short staffed.

Our staff members are dependable, loyal, and loving teachers. But working under these conditions, "burnout" is inevitable. Not only would I like to hire additional workers, I'd like to keep the ones I have.

Being a day care worker is a hard job. It requires patience, creativity, common sense, understanding, warmth, and a lot of energy. Our people have already gone through a training program with CEFA. They are trained day care workers. They should be paid accordingly. But, there isn't enough money. It is so important for children to be able to establish a relationship with the people that they spend more than 8 hours with every day. If our jobs are unattractive because of low pay, it is certain that we will have a rapid turnover rate. We need money to pay our workers what they deserve.

The money from this operational grant would allow us to continue to provide a healthy, safe, loving, and stimulation environment for children in need of day care.

Please support Senate Bills 517 and 518.

Thank you.

*Lyle Matt*  
Lyle Matt, M.N.  
Nurse-Director  
Kameroff Infant Center  
Lethbr, Alaska

Senate bill 517 and 518

I am a parent of a child that stays at a child care center. I am well aware that the federal government cuts will affect child care centers, especially since a lot of the positions are CETA funded. This situation is of great concern to me as a parent and I feel that the state can well afford to help our child care centers. I am in support of Senate bills 517 and 518, and I hope you will support these bills too.

Thank you,  
Debra A. Nicholson

Jo Kaykendall, would you believe! ~~know~~  
Joe Kixenal FOXS.  
88 517-518

— Discovery Center  
Trying to achieve quality  
standards. Cannot  
get licensing because  
of zoning reg's. Cert.  
They Depart. of Ed.  
They should not get  
any funding.

---

Private - husband/  
wife. 24 children, all day.  
You. What.

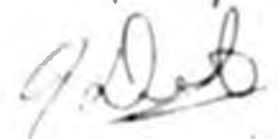
Jo Kaykendall

Frank and Meredith Domurat  
P.H.S. Hospital  
Bethel, Alaska 99559

5-4-81

To whom it may concern:

We are writing in support of Senate bills 517 + 518 which support monies for the operation of childcare facilities in the state of Alaska. Childcare facilities are perhaps the most needed and simultaneously the most overlooked services in a community. In order to provide working parents with a viable alternative for childcare, we must support and maintain our local childcare facilities. Working parents should not have to make a choice between work and their children. Childcare centers are essential for a growing and prosperous Alaska.

Sincerely,  
Meredith Domurat +   
(Concerned Bethel citizens)

May 5, 1981  
Karen Dunn  
PHS Hospital  
Bethel, AK.  
99559

To Whom it may concern:

I would like to express my support for Senate Bills 517 and 518- Child Care Grant Program. These Bills will make possible adequate staffing of our day cares here in Bethel which are currently suffering due to inadequate funds for staff hiring and continuance.

Thank you,  
Karen Dunn

I am writing this  
letter to ask for your  
support of SB 517 and  
SB 518. Our child care  
facilities are worthless if  
there are no funds to operate  
them.

Thank you for listening

Sincerely,  
Lynn Huttenlocher  
PHS Hospital  
Bethel, Ak 99559

5-5-81

As a parent and concerned member  
of the Bethel Community I ask you  
support of Senate bill 517 and  
518 which would provide money for  
Child Care Grant Programs. Providing  
adequate child care is so important.  
Having the facility is worthless unless  
money is available to hire quality  
staff. Please support these two  
bills - 517 + 518.

Thank you!

Sincerely,  
Sonya Mortenson  
PHS Hospital  
Bethel, Alaska  
99559

# CARA Committee

I am in favor of and in support of Senate Bill no 517 & 518. Our day-care programs here in Bethel are invaluable. Without them there would be a great void. I am the mother of 3 small children, and they wake up each morning looking forward to going to day-care. That, in itself, says it all for me. We must keep our day-care's; at any cost.

Sincerely  
Loreen M Foster  
Pat Foster

279-2843  
Lynn Bannon  
1224 U. Street  
Anch 99501

Senate Finance meeting w/  
Nelen Birre 4/23 about  
operating Budget

Mayor Sullivan  
said he would  
consider keeping  
Carriage House  
if HB 102 passed  
and leg. would  
grant operating  
cost.

Anch. Mental Health  
Clinic wants  
Carriage House

Alaska House wants for  
Alcohol & Drug Abuse Residential  
Home - Community projects

Letter & letter, saying there  
is a 12% short fall for 1981.  
Agr. Dept. budget supplement  
request was denied by Fed.  
This year may want call  
to apply previous shortage  
w/ next year funds.

USDA money to pay claims  
to hand until money runs  
out.



# LAWS OF ALASKA

1981

Source

SCS CSRS 508(R1a)

Chapter No.

112

AN ACT

Relating to child care facilities and child care assistance;  
and providing for an effective date.

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

THE ACT FOLLOWS ON PAGE 1, LINE 9

UNDERLINED MATERIAL INDICATES TEXT THAT IS BEING ADDED TO  
THE LAW AND BRACKETED MATERIAL IN CAPITAL LETTERS INDICATES  
DELETIONS FROM THE LAW; COMPLETELY NEW TEXT OR MATERIAL  
REPEALED AND RE-ENACTED IS IDENTIFIED IN THE INTRODUCTORY  
LINE OF EACH BILL SECTION.

Approved by the Governor: July 26, 1981  
Actual Effective Date: July 27, 1981

AN ACT

relating to child care facilities and child care assistance; and providing for an effective date.

• Section 1. AS 44.33.245(a)(1) is amended to read:

(1) make loans for the construction, renovation, and equipping of child care facilities, including private nonprofit child care facilities;

• Sec. 2. AS 44.33.255(a) is amended to read:

(a) A loan to a child care facility under AS 44.33.240 - 44.33.275 may not exceed \$50,000 (\$30,000, AND NO MORE THAN ONE LOAN MAY BE MADE TO A SINGLE CHILD CARE FACILITY UNDER AS 44.33.240 - 44.33.275).

• Sec. 3. AS 44.47.250(a)(1) is amended to read:

(1) implement and administer a program to assist in providing day care for the children of low and moderate income [LOW-INCOME] families according to the requirements of AS 44.47.250 - 44.47.310;

• Sec. 4. AS 44.47.250(b)(2) is amended to read:

(2) contract with municipalities, or, if necessary, with day care facilities, to perform [ITS] duties of the department under AS 44.47.250 - 44.47.310 within that municipality, with the approval of the department, the municipality may subcontract with another organization in the community to perform administrative duties, or, if necessary, the department may contract with another organization to perform administrative duties.

• Sec. 5. AS 44.47.260 is repealed and reinserted to read:

Chapter 112

1           Sec. 44.47.260. CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION. When a contract is made  
2           under AS 44.47.250(b)(2) or (b)(4) between the department and a muni-  
3           cipality or an organization, the department shall pay to that municipal-  
4           ity or organization the greater of

5                   (1) an amount equal to 10 percent of the total annual day  
6           care benefits paid to day care facilities in the geographic area admin-  
7           istered by that municipality or organization; or

8                   (2) \$1,000 per year.

9           \* Sec. 6. AS 44.47.270 is amended to read:

10           Sec. 44.47.270. CONDITIONS OF RECEIPT OF BENEFITS. Benefits may  
11           be paid for the care of children of a low or moderate income family  
12           only if a parent or guardian, because of the day care, is freed to work  
13           or to seek work or to attend school. In no event shall benefits be  
14           paid for the care of children of a family where one parent or guardian  
15           is not working, actively seeking work, or attending school and is  
16           physically and mentally capable of caring for the children.

17           Sec. 7. AS 44.47 is amended by adding a new section to read:

18           Sec. 44.47.301. CHILD CARE GRANT PROGRAM. (a) A child care grant  
19           program is established in the department to provide state assistance in  
20           the operation of child care facilities. The department shall provide  
21           grants for the operation of child care facilities, including private  
22           nonprofit child care facilities. Participation in the program is  
23           optional.

24           (b) To qualify for a grant under (a) or (d) of this section, the  
25           child care facility must

26                   (1) be currently licensed under AS 47.35.010 - 47.35.060 and  
27           any applicable municipal licensing requirements;

28                   (2) participate in the day care assistance program under  
29           AS 44.47.250 - 44.47.310.

1 (3) provide care under a payment system as provided in (g)  
2 of this section.

3 (c) A grant under (a) of this section may not exceed \$50 per  
4 month for each child the child care facility cares for, or for each  
5 full-time equivalent, as determined by the department. The grant shall  
6 be adjusted on a geographic basis by the same percentages as instruc-  
7 tional unit allotments are adjusted under AS 14.17.051.

8 (d) In addition to the grants provided in (a) of this section,  
9 the department may, subject to appropriations for that purpose, provide  
10 by grant or contract for the education and training of child care  
11 employees or administrators. To receive a grant or contract under this  
12 subsection or to participate in a training program under this subsec-  
13 tion, the child care facility must meet all the requirements of (b) of  
14 this section.

15 (e) An application for a grant under this section shall be made  
16 in the form established by the department.

17 (f) A grant under (a) of this section shall be paid monthly and  
18 shall be based on the average daily full-time equivalent enrollment at  
19 the child care facility during the calendar month preceding the date on  
20 which application for a grant is made.

21 (g) Each child care facility receiving a grant under (a) or (d)  
22 of this section shall assure that a specified number of child care  
23 positions are available to children eligible for day care assistance  
24 under AS 44.47.250 - 44.47.310, whose parents or guardians wish to pay  
25 for care based on the number of full-time equivalent days the child  
26 attends the facility. All child care positions not made available  
27 under a payment schedule based on enrollment shall be made available  
28 under a payment schedule based on attendance and at least one full-time  
29 equivalent position shall be made available based on attendance rather

Chapter 112

1 than enrollment. The maximum number of child care positions in each  
2 facility that may be made available under a payment schedule based on  
3 enrollment shall be determined each month under the following formula:

4 
$$M = (T+E) - (A+B)$$

5 where

6 M = maximum number of positions available under an enrollment-  
7 based fee schedule;

8 T = the total number of full-time equivalent child care positions  
9 in the facility;

10 E = number of full-time equivalent positions during the month  
11 before computation with an enrollment-based fee schedule;

12 A = average daily full-time equivalent attendance during the  
13 month before computation in positions with an enrollment-  
14 based fee schedule;

15 B = maximum daily full-time equivalent attendance during the  
16 month before computation in positions with an attendance-based  
17 fee schedule.

18 (h) The commissioner shall, in consultation with interested child  
19 care providers and parents, adopt regulations to carry out the purposes  
20 of this section.

21 • Sec. 8 AS 44 47.310 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

22 (6) "child care facility" means an establishment licensed  
23 under AS 47.35.010 - 47.35.080, including but not limited to day care  
24 centers, family day care homes, and schools for preschool age children,  
25 which provides care for children not related by blood, marriage, or  
26 legal adoption to the owner, operator, or manager of the facility.

27 • Sec. 9 AS 44 11.250 and 44 31 160121 are repealed.

28 • Sec. 10 This Act takes effect July 1, 1981.



## CHILDREN'S SERVICES MONITORING TRANSFER CONSORTIUM

October 30, 1981

Dear Colleague,

The Children's Services Monitoring Transfer Consortium has spent the past year developing materials on more effective ways for states to license and monitor social service delivery, particularly the delivery of child day care services. Instrument-based Program Monitoring (IPM) for social services is one innovative approach that the Consortium believes may have special merit and appeal to policymakers in the present environment of reduced funding for social services and budget tightening with respect to state staff.

Enclosed is a complimentary copy of a Guide for Policymakers that describes the concept of IPM and its potential for improving monitoring while reducing costs. We hope you will find it of interest and will feel free to circulate it to others whom you believe might also be interested. Additional copies may be ordered from the Consortium at a price of \$2.00 each, prepaid. Single copies of other volumes in the IPM series are also available at no charge from the information sources listed on the inside back cover of Volume 1.

Please do not hesitate to call if the Consortium members or staff could be of assistance to you or provide more information on the work of the Consortium or on Instrument-based Program Monitoring.

Sincerely yours,

Richard J. Fiene, Ph.D.  
Consortium Project Director  
Pennsylvania Department of  
Public Welfare



## CHILDREN'S SERVICES MONITORING TRANSFER CONSORTIUM

HHS/HDS Grant 90-PD-10005

June 1981

### CONSORTIUM LAUNCHED

An exciting new venture of five States was launched in November 1980 to transfer exemplary components of monitoring of children's services. With financing through a grant from the Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Policy Development, a Consortium was formed by:

- California Department of Education;
- Michigan Department of Social Services;
- Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare;
- Texas Department of Human Resources; and
- West Virginia Department of Welfare.

Additional States will be invited to participate in the future. The grant has a three-year timeframe, with HHS grant financing on a year-to-year basis.

Pennsylvania is serving as the lead State, and Rick Fiene of the Pennsylvania Office of Children, Youth and Families is Project Director. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. is providing technical assistance and staff services to the Consortium, under contract with Pennsylvania.

#### Goals and Purpose of the Consortium

The goal of the Consortium is to enhance the capability of the States to oversee programs for children to assure the health and safety of young children as well as the quality of programs. The Consortium's mode of operation is to provide for State-to-State transfer of exemplary and cost-saving monitoring components; practical improvements that have demonstrated their usefulness in helping agencies to manage and oversee service delivery.

The purpose of the Consortium is to monitor State-based standards and regulations guiding the provision of services for children. Initially the Consortium is focusing on child day care--both in centers and family day care settings--with plans to expand to other children's services.

### MONITORING DEFINED AS A MANAGEMENT TOOL

Monitoring has been defined by the Consortium as:

The management process of reviewing and controlling the delivery of program services on an ongoing basis, according to predetermined criteria, with the intention of taking corrective action to assure and increase both program quality and management efficiency.

Because the States use various terms to describe their activities related to oversight of children's services, the following are defined as being within the scope of the Consortium: licensing, regulation, approval, establishing regulations or guidelines, technical assistance, training, corrective action, contracting, reporting, auditing, and evaluation.

A "Conceptual Framework for Monitoring Children's Services" has been prepared as a working draft and is available to States and interested professionals, upon request.

## A DEMONSTRATED APPROACH TO STATE-TO-STATE TRANSFER

The transfer approach being used by the Consortium is based on the approach developed by the HHS Human Services Management Transfer Project. This approach has proven to be an effective and efficient way to share technology, experiences, and expertise among States. Exemplary monitoring components within one State will be modified and transferred within the Consortium. These components will then be "packaged" into more generic pieces which, in Phases II and III, can be transferred to States that are not currently part of the Consortium. The transfers typically involve assisting the receiving State in planning, developing workplans, modifying, designing, testing, troubleshooting, implementing, and assessing the transfer.

## PROGRESS TO DATE

Getting organized in the first phase included convening the Consortium, developing descriptive profiles of each of the five States' monitoring systems, identifying 22 exemplary monitoring components as candidates for transfer, preparing the conceptual framework of monitoring, and setting specific objectives for initiating transfers. While each State has exchanged information and materials on selected monitoring components to other States, the following major transfers have been initiated:

- Pennsylvania to California - An instrument-based approach to monitoring State day care standards for health, safety, and program quality and then linking the data to statistical and fiscal data to provide decisionmakers with sound objective analyses of programs, cost/benefits, problems, and progress.
- California to Texas - A competitive procurement process for day care and other purchased social services.
- Michigan to California and Texas - A licensing enforcement workshop that trains workers in the total enforcement process from initial complaint intake to the gathering of evidence for administrative hearings.
- West Virginia to Michigan - An enrichment program for family and center day care providers that includes monitoring for standards (the program was originally developed under an HHS grant to West Virginia).
- Pennsylvania to Michigan, Texas, and West Virginia - A methodology for developing a "short form" indicator checklist for monitoring that predicts full compliance with State standards.

## CONTACTS

For further information, contact:

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Consortium Project Director  
Pennsylvania Office of  
Children, Youth and Families  
1514 North Second Street  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

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1940 K Street, N.W.  
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(202) 223-9525

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Project Officer  
OPD, Room 721E  
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100 Independence Ave., S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20201

(202) 245-4233

# ***An Instrument-Based Program Monitoring System:***

## ***A New Tool for Day Care Monitoring***

*Volume 1-Guide For Policymakers*

**CHILDREN'S  
SERVICES  
MONITORING  
TRANSFER  
CONSORTIUM**

