ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES

2192 HCRA SB 151 - SB 260

2192

STATE OF ALASKA
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date . 1983

I. REQUEST
Bill/Resolution No.: HB 377
Title: Relating to RRDA's
Sponsor: House C&RA
Requestor: House C&RA

II. FISCAL DETAIL
Agency Affected: Office of the Governo
Program Category Affected: Exec Operatio
BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected:
Division of Elections

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL		.4				
300 CONTRACTUAL		19.6	10.4	11.0		
400 COMMODITIES		.6				
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	20.6	10.4	11.0	-0-	
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
GENERAL FUND	-0-	20.6	10.4	11.0	-0-	
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						

POSITIONS:

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

IV. ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for any Analysis

Prepared By: Dana C. Coffman, Deputy Director
Phone: 586-6181
Division: Division of Elections
Date: May 3, 1983

Approved by Commissioner: [signature]
Date: 5/4/83
Department:

Distribution:
Original to Legislative Finance
Copy to Office of Management and Budget (for Legislature introduced bills)
Copy to Department (for Governor introduced bills)
Copy to Sponsor
Copy to Requestor (if different from Sponsor)

HOUSE BILL 377

ASSUMPTIONS:

1. An election will be held in one REAA area creating one Regional Resource Development Authority. If the election does not take place at the same time as a regularly scheduled REAA election, there will be a fiscal impact.

2. The above question passes and an election of the initial five member board take place not less than 60 nor more than 90 days after the order of election. There will be a fiscal impact.

3. Subsequent election of members, after the initial members' terms have expired, takes place at the same date as a regularly scheduled REAA election. Only the Contractual Services category will be affected and is figured at 6% inflation.

4. This analysis is computed for an election of an RRDA and board members for one REAA area. If there should be elections in all 21 REAA areas, multiply $20.6 x 21 to compute the fiscal impact. (432.6)

SB 151 - Regional Resource Development Authorities
PROPOSED AMENDMENT #1

Page 6, line 27
After "person", delete ";" and add ", provided that state grants, appropriations, or other transfers from the state may not be used to satisfy bond obligations or otherwise establish collateral or security for bonds issued by the authority."

Rational:
This would not alter the stated purpose of amendment #1 by the Alaska Environmental Lobby i.e. to preclude state contribution towards bond payments. The original amendment, however, proposed by the environmental group seeks to prevent the state from ever assisting directly in any way with the project.

LJH6

TELECONFERENCE PARTICIPATION

DATA SITES:

	Testify	Observe	Expected
Anchorage			
Barrow			
Bethel			
Delta Jct.			1
Dillingham			
Fairbanks			
Juneau			
Kenai Peninsula (Soldotna)			
Ketchikan			
Kodiak MARY JO			
Kotzebue			2
Mat-Su (Wasilla)			
Nome			1
Petersburg			
Sitka			
Valdez			
Wash., D.C.			
Fort Yukon LORRAINE			
Unalakleet			
Unalaska MARILYN			

Ø

NON-DATA SITES:

Ambler
Observe

Anaktuvuk Pass
Observe

Cordova HEATHER
Observe Ø

Galena MARGARET
Observe Ø EXPECTED

Gambell
Observe

Haines
Observe

Homer
Observe

Hoonah JERRY
Observe Ø 1 OBSERV.

Hooper Bay
Observe

Kaktovik
Observe

Noorvik
Observe

Point Hope MAE 1 OBSV.
Observe

Saint Paul HARRY
Observe Ø

Sand Point
Observe

Savoonga
Observe

Selawik HERMAN
Observe Ø

Seward
Observe

Shishmaref HELEN
Observe

Wainwright
Observe

Wrangell MARELLE
Observe

Yakutat
Observe

CRAIG BOB
Observe GLEN VERNON · CITY ADMIN
DAVE SMITH · CITY PLAN
KLON

HYDABURG SHASHA
Observe

THORNE BAY KATHY
Observe EXPECTED
FRANKIE KUNTZ (MAYOR)
BILL McCANNEL

Observe

SB
247

5/26

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

(7)

FURTHER: FINANCE

5/24/84

Date: ____________

The Committee on COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS has had CSSB 247(Rls)am

"An Act relating to child care centers in state buildings; and providing for an effective date."

under consideration and recommends:

[ ] do pass [ ] do not pass

[ ] do pass with attached amendments(s)

[ ] replace with CS for ____________ [ ] same title [ ] new title

and recommends ____________

[ ] AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" [ ] New Fiscal Note [ ] Zero Fiscal Note Attached

[ ] reports it back without recommendation

[ ] referred to the ____________ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

M.W. Miller

MEMBERS HAVING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

M.W. Miller

CHAIRMAN

COMMITTEE REPORT

SENATE

FURTHER: FINANCE

Date: May 9, 1983

Mr. President:

The Committee on HESS has had SB 247

Relating to child care centers in state buildings;eff. date

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

[√] ~~do pass~~ [ ] do not pass

[ ] do pass with attached amendments(s)

[ ] replace with CS for ______ [ ] same title [ ] new title

and recommends ______

[ ] AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" [✓] New Fiscal Notes zero

[ ] reports it back without recommendation

[ ] referred to the ______ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

[signature]

[signature]

MEMBERS HAVING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Do not pass without amendments & fiscal note

Paul Frisk

[signature]

[signature]

CHAIRMAN

Committee Report - HESS

STATE OF ALASKA
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date , 1983

I. REQUEST
Bill/Resolution No.: SB 247
Title: Child Care Centers in State Buildings
Sponsor: Fahrenkamp, et. al,
Requestor: Senate HESS

II. FISCAL DETAIL
Agency Affected: Dept. of Community and Regional Affairs
Program Category Affected: Soc. Services
BRU, Program of Subprogram(s) Affected: Employment Opportunity Division

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

IV. ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for any Analysis

Prepared By: Richard Rainery RR Phone: 465-4703
Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 5/5/83

Approved by Commissioner: Karen Perdue for M Lewis Date: 5/5/83
Department: Community & Regional Affairs

Distribution:
Original to Legislat[illegible]
Copy to Office of Ma[illegible] [illegible]roduced bills)
Copy to Department (Fiscal Note C+RA
Copy to Sponsor

STATE OF ALASKA
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date , 1983

I. REQUEST
Bill/Resolution No.: SB 247
Title: Child Care Centers
Sponsor: Fahrenkamp
Requestor:

II. FISCAL DETAIL
Agency Affected: H & SS
Program Category Affected:
BRU, Program of Subprogram(s) Affected

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
[illegible] LAND & STRUCTURES						
[illegible] GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC						
[illegible]TAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME		0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

The source of funding was not identified by the sponsors.

IV. ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for any Analysis

Prepared By: Michael L. Price, Director Michael L. Price Phone: 465-3170
Division: Family & Youth Services Date: 4/15/83

Approved by Commissioner: Robert Landon Smith, PhD Date: 4/25/83
Department: Health & Social Services

Distribution:
Original to Legi[illegible]
Copy to Office o[illegible] Fiscal Note HESS + Analysis re introduced bills)

IV. ANALYSIS

A. Assumptions:

Passage of this Bill would require licensing representatives to provide technical assistance during the planning stages, as well as to inspect the facilities and coordinate with the State Fire Marshal and Sanitation inspectors in order to issue a license. These functions would be performed by existing staff. Without knowing the number of buildings which would be constructed, expanded or renovated, the assumption is made that it would be no more than 10 buildings a year. Licensing staff in some parts of the State are already carrying a higher than acceptable caseload. If the estimated number of buildings falling under this Bill is higher than 10, the Department would need to consider submitting a revised fiscal note to address the additional work load.

B. Program Summary:

No new positions or other costs are anticipated at this time.

C. Computations:

None

D. Economic Impact:

Enactment of this Bill is expected to have positive fiscal impact. Mr. Seuffert's study of day care states that national economists accept that each dollar changes hands eight times in twelve months; so any dollars spent on day care will circulate within the State eight times. In addition, successful programs like this help in retaining employees who require child care services, and will help university students improve their skills for later employment.

E. Impact on Local Governments:

It is anticipated there will be no fiscal impact on local governments.

POSITION PAPER/Department of Health & Social Services

POSITION PAPER

SENATE BILL NO. 247
PAGE 1

The Department of Health and Social Services supports Senate Bill No. 247 which provides that whenever construction, expansion or major renovation of a state building occurs, there shall be consideration of the need to include plans for a child care center. This Bill impacts a number of Departments within State government: the department which is planning the construction or renovation; the Department of Labor; the Department of Community and Regional Affairs; and the Department of Health and Social Services.

The Department of Health and Social Services is impacted in that it has the responsibility to license all child care facilities. It will be important that the Department be consulted early in the planning process to ensure that any child care center meets all applicable licensing requirements including fire safety, sanitation, staffing and program requirements. These requirements should be met before a center begins operation. The responsibility to provide technical assistance to new programs is already within the scope of the Department's responsibilities and activities.

A recent publication by the Senate Advisory Council Day Care in Alaska: A Status Report by Frank W. Seuffert, speaks to the need for day care services in Alaska. Mr. Seuffert quotes a federal study which reported that ir [illegible]9, 52% of American women were working; and over six million children [illegible]re in some form of full or part-time day care. By 1990, 66% of all two-parent families are projected to have both parents in the work force; and over half of all mothers with children under the age of six will be working regularly. Alaska Department of Labor statistics indicate that in 1980 there were 45,905 children under the age of six; and, of these, 7,684 children lived in single parent households. Mr. Seuffert concludes that young couples in Alaska usually require two incomes to achieve a moderate standard of living. Added to the single parent households, and the scarcity of extended family members to help with child care, he feels the need for day care services in Alaska is greater than it is nationally.

Since this Bill envisions that private child care providers would contract to operate the child care centers created as a result of this Bill, the Department assumes the cost for the programs would be covered through fees to parents as well as current funding sources for day care, through the Department of Community and Regional Affairs.

H&SS Position Paper

POSITION PAPER/Department of Health & Social Services

In conclusion, the Department of Health and Social Services supports Senate Bill No. 247. The Bill incorporates good planning requirements and will help fill the need for child care services for the many Alaskan families with young children who must find day care while they work.

RECOMMENDED: Michael L. Price
Michael L. Price, Director
Division of Family and
Youth Services

DATE: April 18, 1983

APPROVED BY: Robert London Smith
Robert London Smith, Ph.D.
Commissioner

DATE: 4/25/83

Alaska State Legislature

Advisory Council Members
Senator Kerttula, Chairman
Senator Bennett
Senator Vic Fischer
Senator Fahrenkamp

Pouch V
State Capital
Juneau, Alaska 99811
Phone: (907) 465-3114

SENATE ADVISORY COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Fahrenkamp

FROM: Elizabeth J. Hickerson

RE: SB 247, An Act Relating To Child-Care Centers in State Buildings

DATE: May 25, 1983

SENATE BILL 247

SB 247 provides that space for child care centers shall be incorporated in the design of state office buildings under construction, expansion or major renovation, if the need for such service is determined. It is the intent of this legislation that a provider will lease the space and that the parent will pay for the child care services.

The Departments of Labor and Community and Regional Affairs are responsible for conducting a needs assessment based on the child care requirements of the employees working in the building and neighboring buildings, and the availability of licensed child care centers conveniently located. For buildings associated with state universities a needs assessment of the students attending classes or other activities on campus will also be conducted.

If it is determined that there is a need for child care facilities within the building under consideration, the person or agency responsible for assigning or leasing the space in the building, in consultation with the Department of Community and Regional Affairs, will contract with a private child care service provider for the operation of the center.

All state licensing requirements must be met by the provider. State child care subsidies will be available for eligible providers and parents. This legislation limits the number of children that may be accommodated in a center. Not less than 40 nor more than 60 children will be provided services in the center. According to Lari, Child Care Coordinator for the Division of Employment Oppurtunity, C&RA, 40 children is the minimum number necessary for a center to operate economically. It is her conclusion that more than 60 children in one facility is not manageable nor conducive to a quality environment for children.

The use of the child care center is to be made available for the public as well as the employees in the building and surrounding buildings. It will be necessary to establish certain priorities for the use of the facility since the purpose of on-site child care is to provide services for children with parents working in the same building.

While the plans of the center should incorporate the needs of the children and the provider, this space should be so designed as to be utilized for alternate purposes in the event that there is a decreased need. Outdoor playground facilities will also be needed. It would be economical to locate the center in close proximity to a public park or playground.

PRIVATE ON-SITE CHILD CARE CENTERS

On-site child care facilities in national corporations have increased productivity, reduced absentism and tardiness, and are an effective recruiting tool.

Intermedics, Inc., reported that during the first two years of its child care center's operation, turnover decreased 60% and several thousand of hours normally lost to absenteeism became productive.[1] According to Steve Neuville, Executive Vice President of Neuvill-Mobil-Sox, Inc., this benefit has been a very effective recriuting aid and a financial reward for the employer. The center at Neuvill-Mobile-Sox is credited with reducing employee turnover and absentism.[2]

Other reasons given for providing child care include the ability to remain competitive, attract and hold top quality people, and provide working conditions that foster high morale and productivity.[3]

Among the corporations outside of Alaska offering on-site child care for their employees are Zale Corporation, Wang Laboratories, Corning Industries, Neuvill-Mobil-Sox Inc., Texas Instruments, Playboy Resorts, Stride-Rite, Intermedics Inc., Connecticut General Life Insurance, Welch Foods, Whirlpool and Emperor Clock Company.[4]

Anchorage businesses are beginning to provide these facilities. Nerland's Furniture Store and Werner Travel presently provide this service. Providence Hospital plans to open a day care center for the use of its 1,400 employees in 1984. Nordstrom's Department Store is in the process of determining the need and feasibility for an on-site facility.

PUBLIC ON-SITE CHILD CARE: NEW YORK STATE

Public on-site child care has been equally successful in increasing productivity and reducing absenteeism. The state of New York opened its first on-site child care facility, The Children's Place, in 1979. Following the success of this first center the state opened eleven more on-site child care centers throughout New York for its employees.

According to its first director, Deborah Long-Miller, the Children's Place was the product of union negotiations begun more than ten years ago. The State made a pledge to provide child care for its employees. A nonprofit corporation was established to open and operate child care centers at state facilities.[5]

Space, renovation and maintenance was provided by the state. Start up funds came from a Federal Health, Education and Welfare Research and Development Grant. Parents pay for all operating cost based on a sliding scale fee. State employees receive priority for the center's space, but the public also has access to the center. The Children's Place utilizes public parks and playgrounds located near the center.

Welfare Research, Inc., evaluated The Children's Place and released the following information in June 1980:

> Seventy-three percent of parent's reporting reduced absenteeism were State employees.
>
> Forty-seven percent of respondents indicated improved work productivity.
>
> Forty-five percent of women responding said the center enabled them to keep working, take jobs or return to work sooner.
>
> Sixty-two percent would have child care problems without the Children's Place.
>
> Eighty-three percent worry less about their child.[6]

State employees and the State of New York agree that this service has been successful and a benefit to all.[7]

THE BENEFIT FOR ON-SITE CHILD CARE IN ALASKA STATE BUILDINGS

In FY 83, the state of Alaska had 18,495.9 full-time equivalent employees.[8] As of March 1983, 44.7% of the Executive Branch, 58.9% of the Legislative Branch, and 75.2% of the Juditial Branch were female employees.[9] Forty-eight percent of the University of Alaska employees were women as of December 1982.[10] These percentages do not include part-time or temporary employees.

It is unknown at this time how many of these employees have children, however the 1980 census shows that:

In 1980 the median age of the state population was 26.1.[11]

70% of the state population was under 35 years of age.[12]

26.2% of the state's population were woman of childbearing age (15-44 years of age).[13]

Alaska ranked second in the national birth rate, with 22.5 births per 1,000 people.[14] The national average was 15.6 births per 1,000 people.[14]

There were 65,038 households in Alaska with persons under 18 years of age. Of this number there were 11,766 single parent households.[15]

In Alaska the number of mothers in the work force with children under the age of 6 years totaled 14,815.[16]

It can be assumed chat female state employees share similar characteristics with the general population. It therefore can be expected that a high porportion of female state employees are young working mothers.

Since on-site child care has proven beneficial to employers and employees in the private and public sector, it would be constructive for the State of Alaska to investigate the feasibility for child care centers in future construction and renovation of state buildings.

FOOTNOTES

[1]"Who's Minding the Kids?" Working Women, May 1982, p.99

[2]Stanley D. Nollen, "Job and Family: The Walls Come Down," U.S. News and World Report, June 16, 1980, p. 57.

[3]Judith P. LaVorgna. "Schools in the Workplace," Phi Delta Kappan, October 1982, p. 128.

[4]See Beverly Jacobson, "Taking Baby to Work," McCalls, July 1982, p. 51; Judith P. LaVorgna, "Schools in the Workplace," Phi Delta Kappan, October 1982, p. 128; Stanley D. Nollen, "Job and Family: The Walls Come Down," U.S. News and World Report, June 16, 1980, p. 57; "Who's Minding the Kids?" Working Women, May 1982, p. 99.

[5]Telephone interview with Deborah Long-Miller, The Children's Place, Albany, New York, 13 May 1983.

[6]Empire State Day Care Services, Inc., "Fact Sheet," (Typewritten).

[7]"Day Care: A State Labor-Management Initiative," Quality of Working Life Review, Volume I, Number 2, pp. 5-6.

[8]Alaska, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Budget Book I Operating Budget for Fiscal Year 1984, p. 22.

[9]Telephone interview with Kaye Hogan, Deputy Director, Division of Equal Employment Opportunity Division, Department of Administration, Juneau, Alaska, 24 May 1983.

[10]Telephone interview with Sandy Ray, Director of Affirmative Action Program, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska, 24 May 1983.

[11]Alaska, Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Health Planning and Development, Proposed State Health Plan for Alaska, June 1982, p. 2-17.

[12]Ibid., p. 2-17.

[13]Ibid., p. 2-19.

[14]"Alaska Second in Birth Rate," Anchorage Times, 5 May 1983, Sec. J, p. 8.

[15]Telephone interview with Amy Van Domelen, Research Analyst, Municipality of Anchorage, Anchorage, Alaska, 13 May 1983.

[16]Loretta J. Seppanen, Families and Work: A Statistical Profile for Alaska (Anchorage: Office of Institutional Research, Anchorage Community College [1983]), p. 9.

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

STANDARDS AND STATEWIDE PROGRAMS

POUCH Z
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: (907) 465-3900

February 22, 1984

The Honorable Jan Faiks
Alasks State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Faiks:

The attached is in response to your request regarding day care facilities.

Sincerely,

Ed

Ed Cronick
Legislative Liaison
Statewide Programs

Attachment

smc

Loren Rasmussen
Chief, D, C & M Standards

February 21, 1984

4000

789-6247

Gary Tyndall
Highway Standards

Building Costs-
Office & Day Care

Donn Ketner called this afternoon with the cost info you requested, as follows:

Class A Office Space (certain code, access, finish, parking requirements)

1. Leasing

ANC	$1.75 to $2.00/S.F.
FAI	$2.00 to $2.25/S.F.
JNU	$2.15 to $2.50/S.F.

2. New Construction

ANC	$100 to $120/S.F.
FAI	$106 to $127/S.F. (ANC + 6%)
JNU	$102 to $122/S.F. (ANC + 2%)

Child care facilities, however, are in the "institutional" classification and must meet more stringent requirements than office space. These include first floor location, separation from office spaces, access and fire protection demands, and considerably different requirements for plumbing, mechanical equipment, etc. The conversion of existing office or other spaces to child care facilities is not readily accomplished, and it can involve tremendous costs. New Construction costs area estimated as follows:

Child Care Facility

1. New Construction under Davis-Bacon

ANC	$170/S.F.
FAI	$180/S.F. (ANC + 6%)
JNU	$173/S.F. (ANC + 2%)

2. New Construction not under Davis-Bacon

ANC	$150/S.F.
FAI	$159/S.F.
JNU	$153/S.F.

This does not include furnishings cost.

The above data is not valid for equating price differences to arrive at renovation costs, as discussed above. These figures are only for comparing new construction with new construction. For renovation costs, the specific facility would have to be evaluated.

If you have any further questions, call Donn at 266-1535.

cc: Donn Ketner

Staffing Requirements

(2) more than a total of 10 children under age 12, including children related to the caregiver.

(d) In a day care center, the ratios of caregivers to children must be maintained at all times as follows:

(1) no newborn children may receive care in a day care center;

(2) there must be one caregiver for every five children between the ages of six weeks and 24 months;

(3) there must be one caregiver for every 10 children between their second and sixth birthdays;

(4) for school children aged six to 10 years, there must be one caregiver for every 15 children;

(5) for school children aged 10 – 14 years, there must be one caregiver for every 20 children.

(e) In a day care center where there are more than 10 children present, there must be a minimum of two caregivers on the premises.

(f) In a day care center, only caregivers who spend at least 75 percent of their working time providing direct care for children will be counted in meeting staff-to-child ratios. (Eff. 4/4/62, Reg. 5; am 2/3/77, Reg. 61)

Authority: AS 47.35.030

7 AAC 50.220. PHYSICAL PLANT. Repealed. (Eff. 2/3/77, Reg. 61)

7 AAC 50.230. EQUIPMENT. Repealed. (Eff. 2/3/77, Reg. 61)

7 AAC 50.240. GENERAL PROGRAM. (a) The program conducted in a day care facility must provide planned experiences which promote the individual child's physical, emotional, social, and intellectual growth and a positive identity. Satisfactory compliance with this subsection requires that

(1) caregivers generally follow a written schedule of daily activities which provide a balance of [illegible] activities [illegible] snacks, [illegible] individual [illegible] however, [illegible] facilities need [illegible]

(2) opportunities [illegible] self-expression [illegible] and creative [illegible]

(3) opportunities [illegible] physical activities [illegible] and for [illegible] taking into [illegible]

(4) opportunities [illegible] to participate [illegible] putting away [illegible] clothing and [illegible]

(5) opportunities [illegible] and social development [illegible] of games, [illegible] crayons, [illegible] materials;

(6) opportunities [illegible] activities as [illegible] weather [illegible] awareness beyond [illegible]

(7) caregivers [illegible] punishment [illegible] by the parent of the [illegible] any other [illegible] shaming, frightening, [illegible] child;

(8) the amount [illegible] equipment available [illegible] use are appropriate [illegible] of the children in [illegible]

(A) the [illegible] equipment [illegible] competition and [illegible] meet criteria [illegible] (3), and (5) of this [illegible]

(B) individual [illegible] to each adult [illegible] belongings.

(C) furniture and equipment is durable and safe and that in day care centers it is of child size or appropriately adapted for children's use.

(b) Where newborns, infants, and toddlers are in care, compliance with the criteria in subsection (a) must be appropriate to their developmental stage. In addition

(1) separate sleeping space must be provided for infants and toddlers in day care centers; a play or crawl area exclusive of crib space must be provided for their use; and provisions must be made to ensure that they are not endangered by the active play of older children;

(2) these children may not be routinely left in a crib without direct adult contact for long periods of time while awake (e.g., typically not more than 45 minutes);

(3) infants and toddlers must be allowed, under supervision, some opportunities during the day when they can explore and learn on their own;

(4) there must be toys and materials available for their use which provide opportunities for the child to learn through seeing, feeling, hearing, smelling, and tasting;

(5) there must be frequent verbal communication between caregivers and these children; and

(6) there must be physical stimulation through being held and rocked and played with as well as through being dressed, bathed, and carried. (Eff. 4/4/62, Reg. 5; am 2/3/77, Reg. 61)

Authority: AS 47.35.030

7 AAC 50.242. ENVIRONMENT REQUIREMENTS. (a) Each day care center must have sufficient indoor and outdoor space in relation to the number and ages of children in care to accommodate the physical and other developmental needs of children served. Satisfactory compliance with this subsection requires that

(1) there be at least 35 square feet of indoor space per child capacity used for the care of children, exclusive of hallways. bathrooms; lockers, closets, laundry and furnace rooms, and the kitchen;

(2) there be at least 75 square feet per child of outdoor play space for the maximum number of children on the playground at any one time; where outdoor play space is not available at the facility, parks or other outdoor facilities that are easily accessible may be used.

(b) Each day care center must have appropriate storage and work space areas convenient to the area of use. (Eff. 2/3/77, Reg. 61)

Authority: AS 47.35.030

7 AAC 50.245. FIRE SAFETY. (a) The building housing a day care center must meet the standards for buildings and life safety contained in 13 AAC 50.010 – 13 AAC 50.030 and 13 AAC 55.010 – 13 AAC 55.150.

(b) When the division receives a license application from a day care center and when new construction or remodeling is completed, a fire inspection of the premises must be made by the fire marshal or his local designee to determine conformity with existing safety standards. Subsequent annual fire inspections might be required.

(c) Family day care homes must be free of fire hazards. They must have

(1) at least one five-pound ABC dry-chemical fire extinguisher or an AC primary power or monitored battery powered smoke-detection device;

(2) two exits remote from each other that are usable year round, one of which may be a window which can be opened;

(3) at least one usable exit directly to the outside at street level where a basement is utilized;

(4) a restriction limiting occupancy to the main floor, daylight basement, or second floor of the building, when more than two children under age five are in care;

(5) at least one exit leading directly to the

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senate Finance Committee

FROM: Senator Jan Faiks

RE: Senate Bill 247

DATE: February 20, 1984

Section 1. Establishing quality child care is a legitimate interest of the State. In order to facilitate this goal, facilities will be established near the workplace and on campuses of the University of Alaska and the community colleges. The Legislature would like to encourage private employers to do likewise.

Section 2. Plans for construction, expansion, or renovation of a state building shall include plans for a child care facility to accommodate 40-60 children. A needs assessment shall be made and shall include the child care needs of public and private employers in the building and in the neighboring area, child care needs of students, and the availability of other child care centers in the neighborhood. The child care center shall be operated by a private concern. The child care center shall be open to the public.

Section 3. Effective date.

FACTS AND ISSUES RELATING TO ON-SITE DAY CARE IN ALASKA STATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

On women in the labor force:

According to U.S. Census Bureau data from the 1980 census, the participation rate of Alaskan women in the work force has increased 100% since 1970.

---70% of all Alaskan women age 16 years and older are working.

---56% of all Alaskan women with children are working.

---47% of all Alaskan women with children under the age of 6 are working.

On current availability of licensed day care in Alaska:

House Research Agency Report 81-207, completed in February, 1982, contains these facts on the availability of licensed day care in Alaska:

---In 1982, licensed day care capacity statewide, including licensed day care homes, was 6,507.

---Of 33 centers surveyed in ten communities, 16 centers (48%) were filled to capacity, and 12 of these had waiting lists.

---Centers with the longest waiting lists were in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau, (Note that these are areas with large concentrations of state workers.)

---Infant care appeared to be less readily available than day care for children two years and older,

On current need for licensed day care in Alaska:

Alaska Dept. of Labor, Research and Analysis Section, estimates that in 1982:

---There were 51,000 children under the age of 6 living in the state.

---8,200 of these children live in single-parent households.

This means that licensed day care is available for only one out of eight Alaskan children under the age of six.

From these facts, several conclusions can be made:

---There is a critical need in Alaska for additional licensed day care facilities, and particularly for infant care.

---That the need for such facilities is most pressing in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau (in that order).

---That because there are large concentrations of state employees in these areas, the state —as employer--has an obligation to address the needs of its employees in the area of child care.

---In addition to its role as employer, the state also has an obligation to provide for the health, education, and welfare of its citizens and for the poor in particular.

All of us who live in this state have an interest in, and a responsibility to, the children of Alaska. Without them, Alaska has no future.

The advantages of on-site day care:

---Employees have greater peace of mind at work and are more productive, knowing that their children are nearby and that they could respond immediately in the event of emergency. This is particularly important for parents of infants and/or children with chronic health problems.

---Mothers who are breast-feeding can return to work from maternity leave sooner.

---The benefits to the state would be many. Employers with on-site day care consistently report increased ability to recruit and train skilled workers, alleviation of scheduling problems, and reduced job turnover rates.

A major study done by Control Data Corporation showed that in their on-site center, over a 24-month period, the average monthly turnover rate for mothers using the center was 1.70%, while for all other females in the same job classes, the average monthly turnover rate was 5.47%. The study also showed less absenteeism and improved job performance by mothers using the center.

The situation as it now exists:

---With present day care arrangements, families live under the strain of complicated schedules to pick up and drop off children. This situation becomes even more of a burden when there are children who go to day care and public school, or when parents work at different locations and there is a single family car. For parents who must rely on public transportation, it is even worse, particularly in harsh weather.

---In addition, with the present arrangements, children spend little time with their parents, with such time occurring only at the end of long, busy days when both children and parents are tired. Some parents counter this by spending all their weekend and holiday time with their children, rather than socializing with adults, participating in the civic affairs of the community, or engaging in other adult growth experiences.

---Such parents often have little or no time to themselves, an important factor in working out the domestic tensions that arise in even the healthiest of relationships. Marital tensions and, in the case of low-income families, economic pressure are known to contrribute to divorce, domestic violence, child abuse and neglect, alcoholism and substance abuse, and suicide.

* * * * * *

In the past, opponents of child care legislation have based their arguments largely on the premise that women should stay home and take care of their own children. This argument carries little weight in 1983, when most women have passed the point where they have a choice about working. The structure and lifestyle of the Alaskan family has changed dramatically, and much of that change has come out of economic necessity.

Testimony given at a Joint U.S. Senate Hearing in 1975 summarizes the situation eloquently:

"Women will go on working regardless of what actions are taken by this Congress. The lack of access to quality child care will not eliminate the economic necessity of supporting one's family. Rather, failure to provide quality child care to those who need it will simply force families to settle for custodial child care. And it will be the children who will suffer as the result of this ostrich-like approach. The problem will not go away by ignoring it. It is not a question of encouraging women to leave home. Rather, women working and leaving home are facts which exist and will continue to exist in spite of rising unemployment and in spite of decreased family size."

Unless it becomes possible for Alaskan parents to manage work and family life without undue strain for themselves and their children, our state will suffer a significant productivity loss in the labor market and the economy, and perhaps even a more important loss in terms of the quality of family life experienced by current and future generations.

With this in mind, the legislature is asked to give favorable consideration to this bill, which provides for the construction of day care facilities in new state office buildings and major renovations of existing buildings where a demonstrated need for such facilities exists.

There is a national trend toward on-site day care, and there are many precedents for government participation in areas where there are high concentrations of government employees. A comprehensive report done in 1976 by the Nevada State Department of Human Resources discusses the successful on-site centers operated at the National Institute for Health; the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; the Social Security Administration; the Department of Agriculture, and the N.A.S.A. Goddard Child Development Centers. This report also states that onsite centers are operating at hundreds of hospitals, colleges, and universities. In the private sector, the Stride Rite Corporation, Wang Laboratories, Control Data Corp., and Hewlett-Packard are just a few employers who provide this valuable service.

Historically, society has addressed problems only after severe damage has been done, at enormous social and economic costs. The need for additional day care facilities in Alaska has already passed the critical stage, and grows worse each year. The legislature is therefore asked to consider the well-being of Alaskan children a top priority for 1983.

Alaska State Legislature House of Representatives Research Agency. Day Care Assistance - Alternatives for Legislative Action. Report #80-50, done in 1980 for Rep. Duncan. 12 pages plus attachments. A comprehensive study providing alternatives for improving the long term financial stability of day care facilities in Alaska. (Note: see also Report #81-207 done in Feb. 1982 for update of statistics and issues) Available upon request from House Research Agency, Juneau.

______. Review of the Day Care Funding Study. Report #81-76, done in April, 1981 for Reps. Duncan and Buchholdt (see also #81-78). 6 pages plus attachments. Summarizes Moebius Corporation study on cost of care and program eligibility. Attachments include cost-of-living indices, DCRA subsidy schedules, and proposed revised formula. Available upon request from House Research Agency, Juneau.

______. Day Care. Report #81-207, done in February, 1982 for Rep. Rogers. 27 pages. Provides current information on availability and funding of day care in Alaska. Includes discussion of financial problems/conditions of centers and the Child Care Grant Program. Available upon request from House Research Agency, Juneau.

______. Assistance for Parents of the Developmentally Disabled. Report #82-57, done in March, 1982 for Rep. Phillips. 2 pages. Identifies resources that can assist parents of developmentally disabled children. Available upon request from House Research Agency, Juneau.

Bane, Mary Jo, and others. Child Care Arrangements of Working Parents. Monthly Labor Review, Oct. 1979, pp. 50-56. A report on diverse child care arrangements in the U.S., extent of government involvement, costs-benefits, current and future policy issues. Available on microfilm at the Alaska State Library, Juneau.

Canon, Belle. Child Care Where You Work. Ms. Magazine, April 1978, pp. 83-86. A discussion on the advantages and history of on-site child care. Includes feminist issues related to child care and list of additional resources. Available on microfilm at the Alaska State Library, Juneau.

Day Care at Work Makes a Comeback. Nation's Business, July 1980, p.20. Brief report on trend toward on-site day care. Available on microfilm at the Alaska State Library, Juneau.

Kamerman, Sheila. Child Care and Family Benefits Policies of Six Industrialized Countries. Monthly Labor Review, Nov. 1980, pp. 23-28. A study of government policies in the U.S. and five European countries, comparing child care and family benefits. Available on microfilm at the Alaska State Library, Juneau.

Nevada State Department of Human Resources. Dollars and Sense: Employer-Sponsored Child Care. ERIC document # ED 129417, 359 pages. A comprehensive study of employer-sponsored day care (both on-site and in off-site centers) in the public and private sectors (Note: this study was done in 1976 and statistics need updating.) Available on microfiche at Alaska State Library, Juneau.

Perry, Kathryn Senn. Child Care Centers Sponsored by Employers and Labor Unions in the United States. U.S. Dept. of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1980. Not available at Alaska State Library, Juneau.

Reece, Carolyn. Bringing Children to Work. Children Today, July-Aug. 1982, pp. 16-21. A report of on-site day care, focusing on Mt. Vernon Hospital in Virginia. Available on microfilm at Alaska State Library in Juneau.

Stride Rite Children's Center. A corporate report on the successful functioning, funding, purposes and policies of the Center. Available on request from Stride-

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

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May 5, 1983

POSITION PAPER

RE: SB 247

SPONSOR: Senator Fahrenkamp

Program Effects:

This bill would require that in the construction, renovation or expansion of State buildings that the needs for child care be assessed. Should a need exist, licensable space will be designed into the facility. The child care facility would be open to the public.

Comments:

The Department supports the concept of onsite child care centers in State facilities.

Child care is one of the fastest growing small service industries in the State. But, even with this rapid growth, supply has not kept pace with demand. The demand is caused by both economic and social needs. The Alaska Department of Labor revealed that in 1981, 66 percent of the women in Alaska over 16 years of age were active in the labor market. Of the mothers who have children under 6 years of age, 50 percent are employed outside the home. The availability of quality, convenient child care provides for entry of more women, especially single heads of households, into the work force.

Nationally and in Alaska, employer-sponsored onsite child care is becoming an increasingly popular employee benefit. New federal tax laws and IRS clarifications have also made this a more attractive option for employers. As one of the major employers in Alaska, the State would be joining some private employers and providing a model for others in the field of onsite child care.

The Department does have a few concerns with regard to procedures outlined in the bill. We are concerned that the needs assessment required from Department of Labor and DCRA not delay design or construction schedules. Through regulation, specific timelines and clear delineation of responsibilities must be outlined.

Specifically with regard to the needs assessment, DCRA will be responsible for satisfying in a timely manner the requirements for Section 35.10.021, b, 3, "determining the availability of licensed child care centers located within a convenient distance from the building."

With regard to subsection C, the Department will seek a child care consultant or Department employee knowledgeable in this area to work with the person or agency responsible for assigning or leasing space. Through regulation, criteria for a qualified contractor should be identified. We are particularly concerned that the lowest bidder not be the only criteria used in determining the contract award.

In conclusion, there is a growing need for child care in Alaska. The State of Alaska as a major employer, can act as a model for other employers in providing a service that will hold individuals, particularly women, in the work force. Senate Bill 247 can begin to address these multiple needs.

Dave Pardue for Comm Lewis
Mark Lewis, Commissioner

Reprinted from

The magazine for motivated managers

MANAGEMENT REVIEW

Parents and employers: New partners in child care

RENEE Y. MAGID

amacom A DIVISION OF AMERICAN MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

Parents and employers: New partners in child care

RENEE Y. MAGID

MOTHERHOOD AND APPLE PIE still rate highly in contemporary society. For proof, visit the Fox Chase Medical Center in Philadelphia where both mothers and fathers may be seen snacking with young children at the newly established child care center.

The Fox Chase Medical Center is a multi-institutional campus, shared by closely cooperating institutions. The Medical Center consists of the Fox Chase Cancer Center, Institute for Cancer Research, American Oncologic Hospital, Jeanes Hospital, and Friends Hall. All the institutions are involved in one phase or another with health care delivery and biomedical research. Indeed, it may be that this cooperation among these institutions was among the significant factors which helped to foster accept-

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BOON TO WORKING PARENTS: *Fox Chase Day Care center (opposite page photo) provides worry-free convenience to parents employed at the Medical Center. At right, medical professional takes time to admire Christmas tree with her child.*

FOX CHASE DAY CARE CENTER

ance of the child care center at Fox Chase.

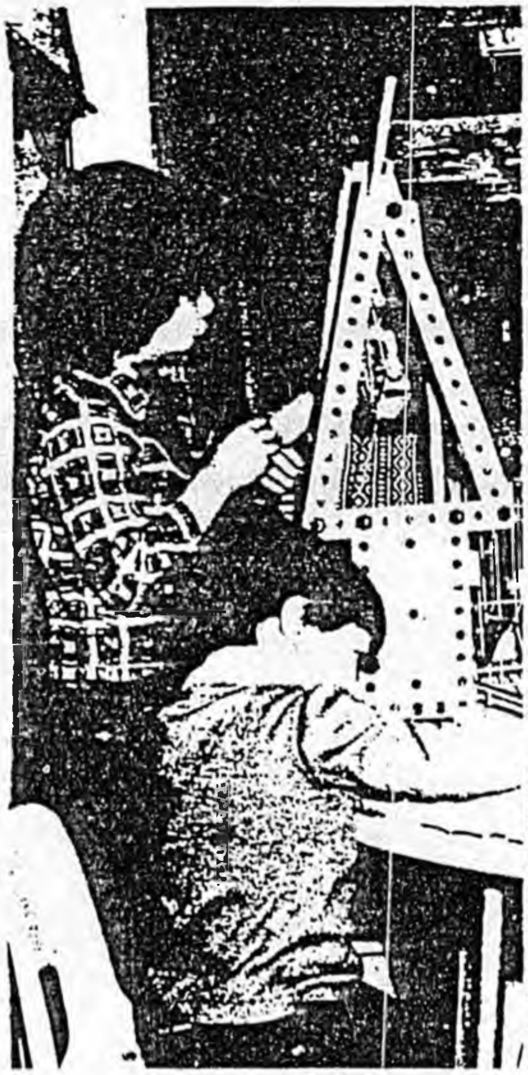
The concept of an employer-sponsored child care center for the children of all employees of the medical center was formulated over several years; a period which clearly marked a greater public awareness of the evolving roles of women at the workplace. According to Mary Dixon, director of personnel and employee relations at Fox Chase, requests to the administration for child care "trickled in" at first. However, soon requests greatly increased, voiced by nurses, physicians, scientists, and virtually all other health and support staff personnel.

Ms. Dixon recalls that one mother, a research scientist dedicated to her work and motherhood, felt that the best way to care for her new baby was to bring the child to work with her until satisfactory arrangements could be made. Because of the constraints of such an arrangement, the need for a child care center, on or near the Fox Chase Medical Center, crystallized.

F. J. McKay, a senior administrator at the Medical Center, summed up the Fox Chase philosophy: "The child care program was a marriage of important employee and institutional needs. In research and health care, the pursuit of excellence is crucial. By responding to employees' child care needs, institutions help themselves by enlarging the pool of available talent. In adminis-

---

Renee Y. Magid, *a professor at Beaver College, Glenside, Pennsylvania, teaches courses in administration and supervision of child development centers. She is co-author of the book,* Exploring Early Childhood—Theory and Practice *and serves as a consultant on child care center operations.*



ACWA CHILD DAY CARE AND HEALTH CENTER

WORKPLACE CHILD CARE: *Employers and unions offer 'family security' as a new benefit.*

tration, we can pursue excellence by supporting medical and scientific staff in every way possible."

Thomas Garvey, associate administrator of the medical center, in analyzing the institution and its needs, said that Fox Chase employs 1,800 people, 60 percent of whom are women, who work in all sectors of the center. This includes a large percentage of women who are of child-bearing age, as well as single parents and dual career parents. Garvey explained some of the factors considered in analyzing the need for a child care center at Fox Chase.

- Improved ability to recruit high-caliber staff members. The day care program would serve as an attractive fringe benefit, but would also demonstrate the Center's commitment to quality programs and staff well-being.
- Reduced turnover and improved retention. The day care program would enable well-trained staff members, particularly professional women, to remain on the staff. This would in turn contribute to the enlarged pool of available talent, as well as demonstrate actual cost savings from reduced recruiting efforts.
- More effective training. By retaining well-trained staff members, institutions continue to receive the value of prior training, and build on that training to improve the value of staff members to the Center and to themselves.
- Migration of full-time homemakers to the workplace has greatly reduced an available pool of traditional, informal child care providers (neighbors, friends, relatives).
- Local and federal child care programs are losing funding.
- Growth of private child care programs has slowed due to economic factors.
- Competitive posture for non-profit institutions (as far as direct compensation is concerned) has traditionally been lower than that of profit-making institutions.
- Good fringe benefits have typically been an asset in hiring personnel in the nonprofit sector.

When the idea for the child care project moved through executive management to board-level management, cost effectiveness emerged as a significant factor in validating its adoption. Retirement programs can cost from 8–10 percent of total direct payroll, and basic family dental plans will generally range from 1–1.5 percent of the same payroll base. In contrast, the child care program at Fox Chase is expected to draw .5 percent of direct payroll in first year operating costs, plus approximately .3 percent of payroll for initial seed money. If this program significantly decreases turnover, increases retention, and increases effectiveness of training,

Potential Cost Factors in Center Operation

Space: Capital costs for land and building, development, utility fees, taxes, rental fees, insurance.

Equipment: Classroom, outdoor playground, office furnishings, telephone, maintenance, kitchen equipment.

Staff: Administrator, teachers, aides, clerical, custodial, cook, driver, substitutes. In addition to salaries, related costs and benefits should be taken into account—social security taxes, workers' compensation, unemployment and medical insurance, holiday and vacation pay.

Consumable supplies: Teaching supplies, food, maintenance, office and clerical.

Transportation: Van or bus may be needed unless parents are required to provide transportation for children.

Communication: Printing, postage, telephone, publicity and advertising, parent education.

Staff development: In-service training, professional publications and association memberships, workshops and seminars.

Social services: Consultations with medical, social service, and psychological personnel.

Miscellaneous: Legal, accounting, public relations, liability insurance, emergency funds (equivalent to two months operating expenses).

then the cost-benefit ratio would be great indeed.

One of the many supportive board members at Fox Chase said it best: "Organized labor has long recognized the need for job security. If you read a collective bargaining agreement, you will find the job security clause to be most prominent. If we interpret this concept more broadly to mean 'family security,' we have what many industry observers consider the key to the successful Japanese model: attention to and provisions for the family security of their employees." The labor-intensive institutions at Fox Chase have taken a long step towards total employee-family security, and toward fulfillment of human potential —both male and female. Employee-employer support of child care has thus created a new partnership for industry today.

Company and family life merge

The scenario at Fox Chase is being played out nationwide, as radical changes in lifestyles are felt by individuals, families, and by employers. Dual career families, working mothers, and single parents have become part of the American way of life. Present societal factors indicate that little will occur in the near future to alter this pattern.

A significant trend emerging from the above factors is the merger of work and family life. Dr. Stanley Nollen of Georgetown University's School of Business Administration states that "no longer can work and family life be treated as separate entities." He cites a 1977 survey of workers that indicated that 25 percent of their problems involved conflict between work and family, as compared with only one percent cited in a 1969 survey. According to Nollen, "The new worker is bringing a new set of concerns to the workplace that may highlight tension between work and family." As a result, corporations may no longer be insulated from these problems.

The Department of Labor reports that women between the ages of 18–64 represent 67 percent of the full-time labor force in the United States. Of the 67 percent cited, 60 percent are in their prime middle years, ages 25–54, and for women college graduates in the same category, the total number is over 70 percent. Married women with children under the age of six represent 47 percent of the current labor force, as compared with 32 percent in 1970.

True, the number of children in the United States has been declining due to falling birth rates, but current statistics indicate that the number of children with working mothers is increasing rapidly. There are 7.5 million children under the age of six with mothers in the labor force and, by 1990, there will be an estimated 10.4 million children under age six with working mothers. In addition, studies substantiate what the administration at Fox Chase cited: As more women enter the workplace, the availability of informal child care arrangements, such as dependence on neighbors, relatives, or friends, will be greatly reduced.

Encouraging company response

Not only at Fox Chase Medical Center, but nationwide, many employers have responded enthusiastically to contemporary lifestyles. These employers have been resourceful and creative in meeting changing needs of individuals and families. A growing number of major corporations have implemented programs for employees' children that may help reduce potential conflict between work and family, thereby creating more satisfied, productive employees.

In the last decade, nearly the same number of employer-sponsored child care centers were established as in the 20 years preceding. A survey conducted by the Child Care Alliance indicated that most centers are located on-site, either within the institution itself or on the grounds. Care is available for children ranging from infants to school age, and hours of operation correspond with the needs of employees.

Companies such as Zale Corporation in Dallas, Texas; Neuville-Mobil Sox in Hickory, North Carolina; Red Rope Industries in Bristol, Pennsylvania; ABT Associates in Cambridge, Massachusetts; Intermedics Inc. in Freeport, Texas; and Corning Glass Works in Corning, New York have established child care facilities within, adjoining, or near to their physical plants. Degree of support, which varies in each of the centers depending on operational design, may range from total subsidization to contribution of expertise, equipment, or operating funds.

Polaroid Corporation in Cambridge, Massachusetts supports quality child care in a different way, by using an employer voucher system, which subsidizes a percentage of an employee's child care costs at any licensed family day care home or center.

Some companies have expanded their objectives to include the community at large. For example, Stride Rite Shoe Company of Boston opened the Stride Rite Children's Center in 1971 "in response to a growing need among large numbers of Stride Rite employees and the surrounding community." Stride Rite President Arnold Hiatt indicates that Stride Rite's center is working "due in large part to the decisions made at the onset of the program, company sponsorship, parent participation, careful staffing, and outside sources of funding."

The Northside Child Development Center in Minneapolis, like the Fox Chase Center, is a consortium formed by a group of companies to provide child care for company employees and the community. The consortium, including Control Data Corporation, Dayton's Department Store, Farmers and Mechanics Bank, Federal Reserve Bank, Lutheran Brotherhood Insurance Company, Northern States Power Company, Northwestern Bell Telephone Company, and the Pillsbury Company, shares tasks and costs associated with the center.

Funded by the above corporation, monies from Title IVA of the Social Security Act, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the

WORK AND FAMILY LIFE MERGE: *Companies are adapting to significant social and economic trends, such as the growing number of working mothers.*

STRIDE RITE SHOE COMPANY

ACWA CHILD DAY CARE & HEALTH CENTER

center is a model of business, government, and community cooperation. Control Data's manager of public affairs, Gary Lohn, states, "Our company got involved and stayed involved in the center because of the benefits to the community and employees."

Merck Sharpe and Dohme in West Point, Pennsylvania found that contributing funds to an existing child care center has helped assure their employees priority at the center. However, Merck's Rahway, New Jersey plant is helping employees establish a parent-run child care facility, which will be in a church located a mile from the plant. Merck will donate "seed money" to cover renovation and other start-up costs and help the program become self-sustaining. In another approach, Illinois Bell Telephone hired personnel to assist employees in finding adequate child care services.

Unions, such as Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (A.C.W.A.), are involved in the care of employees' children. Currently, A.C.W.A. child care centers in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Illinois are supported by a percentage of total gross payroll of area clothing manufacturers. Monies are paid to a joint health and welfare fund, and administered by seven representatives from labor and seven from management. The plan has worked successfully to date, and cares for more children than any other private American organization. All union members are eligible, and the large number of children served in the center indicates that many A.C.W.A. members enjoy the benefits of the program.

Planning: A priority

Obviously, there is no one best way for employers and employees to share in a partnership to support child care. The program model selected will certainly influence both start up and operating costs of a program. Employers are well-versed in the importance of careful planning before embarking on a new venture. Planning for employer support of child care requires the same consideration:

- Learn what the models are for employer-support of child care.

• Establish a task force, which should include management, labor representatives, knowledgeable employees/parents, and persons with skill in personnel, law, and public relations.

• Assess needs to determine suitability of a child care program and encourage feedback from interested employees. Needs assessment must elicit accurate information; it is crucial that needs assessments be designed for the specific population.

• Communicate results of needs assessment to employees through memos, posters, and group meetings. (This is the employer's chance to state clearly the institution's position. If communication is assumed rather than on-going, a well-intended program for child care may be doomed before it starts.)

• Evaluate existing community services.

• Support a particular model for child care at the work place, based on highest quality, best tax and financial advantage to those concerned, and least liability for the major contributor.

• Consider hiring an outside consultant to help analyze costs; assist in site selection; develop the program; store information concerning child care philosophy, goals, objectives, policy, and procedures; and evaluate the total proposed program. Consulting services may be cost effective, if those involved are not thoroughly familiar with child care programs.

• Evaluate the effectiveness of the planning process in establishing the program.

For the employer committed to the concept of quality child care at the work place, the accompanying list itemizes both start up and operating costs, as listed by the U.S. Department of Labor in a 1980 report. These items vary, depending on size, location, and decisions about type of program to be implemented.

NEW OPPORTUNITY TO SHARE: *Work-site day care enables parents and children to have lunch together, another way in which family relationships can be strengthened.*

Investment by employers may not be readily measurable in terms of the bottom line, but real benefits of child care to all involved may far outweigh expenditures.

At the employer–employee level, for example, operation of a child care unit helps reduce absenteeism, tardiness, and turnover; while serving to retain valuable employees, it also helps attract new applicants. It demonstrates that company management shares basic concerns of the workers, thus contributing to overall improvement in company–employee relations. In the community, the center is a highly visible charitable contribution and thus a plus for corporate public relations.

Parents (employees) are likely to adopt more positive attitudes toward their jobs; worries about separation from their children are eased by the center's proximity. The parent is available in case of an emergency, giving a better sense of security to the parents and the child.

Family relationships therefore benefit in a variety of ways. The child's day is more structured, and opportunities for child growth and development are improved.

Support of child care presents a challenge for the future. Solutions to meet the demands of contemporary lifestyles will not come easily. However, improving the quality of family and work life is necessary to keep pace with a changing workforce in a changing world. Amory Houghton, Jr., chairman of the board of Corning Glass Works noted, "We (at Corning) provide a working environment that is supportive for men and women. The Corning Children's Center helps provide that essential to all family life—the best possible care for children." •

amacom MANAGEMENT REVIEW The magazine for motivated managers

American Association of University Women
Alaska State Division

Susan R. Clark, State Legislative Chair
1109 C Street, Juneau, Alaska 99801

May 1983

AAUW supports Senate Bill 247 which would include in the architectural plans of major state buildings the space for a child care center for employees, students and other parents who work in the vicinity.

Our society is at a point where economic conditions are forcing parents in greater and greater numbers to seek employment. Only 7 years ago for the first time nationally more women with children were employed than were working at home (a rise from 18% to 54% over the last thirty years). Now in Alaska almost 50% of all women with preschool children are employed. Women seek meaningful employment for the same reasons men do - out of economic necessity and out of a need to lead contributing, independent and challenging lives. Now that we have begun, in Alaska at least, to outlaw discrimination against women in education and employment, women have increased opportunity and are taking that opportunity to pursue professional goals - goals that must of necessity for many include less time spent exclusively parenting. Women who do choose parenting also realize that raising children usually occupies but one-third of their adult life, and that they must prepare themselves at least educationally for the economic security of that other two-thirds.

In addition to an increase in the need for two-parent incomes, we have a high percentage of single parents whose lack of alternatives for child care while they are earning a living or studying to earn one is often acute. I point out these facts to underscore the knowledge that the need for day care for infants, preschoolers, and before and after school is now a fact of life in our society as a whole and even more so in Alaska where almost one-half of all our families have pre-schoolers. But even though more parents are working outside the home, satisfactory child care arrangements are something to be envied, and in no way taken for granted. Given our need and self-interest as citizens to assure that the next generation is adequately nurtured as well as educated, we must as citizens concern ourselves with the availability of affordable, reliable, accessible quality child care for parents who must also earn a living.

The issues in the excellent proposal before you are 1) the quality of child care while parents are employed, and 2) support of families as they assume their responsibility in raising their children. That a benefit also exists to an employer in terms of lower absenteeism and reduced employee turnover, is but delightful fallout to the basic issues of quality child care in and outside the family.

On-site child care speaks to all of these issues. Picture the average employed family with young children. Depending on where parents can find a vacancy in adequate preschool care that they can afford; depending on the number of children in the family needing different kinds of care (a school child, for example, usually must receive care near the school); depending on the location of each parent's job, the severity of rush hour traffic, and whether all this scheduling and transportation must be done in a single family car or even on public transportation, then the resulting daily logistics can easily add one hour or more to each end of the 8 hour day. For a pre-school child whose waking day is normally 12 hours, the result is the limitation of possible child-parent interaction to two hours that are traditionally ones where both parent and child are tired, hungry and rushed. Latest figures show that the average parent spends but 17 minutes a day actually interacting with his or her child - 14 minutes of which are spent in directing the child to do something. Fathers generally spend more time shaving than they do with their children!

On-site child care reduces drastically the transportation logistics giving parents the maximum time with their child before and after work, but also adds an important additional factor - parents whose children are accessible to their place of employment are provided with the important option of 1) spending additional time with their child during scheduled breaks in the work day or at lunch, and 2) being able to observe first hand and at various times during the day the adequacy or quality of the care program. For too many parents, the only knowledge they really have of their children's day care situation is what they see through the front door at drop-off and pick-up time, and given the lack of options many parents have, many just trust to luck that the arrangement is satisfactory.

These two points (time with the child and observation of the program), however, not only benefit the parent-child interaction, but also help at the same time to raise the quality of the program in general. Studies have conclusively proven that high parental involvement in any child-care program produces the highest quality of care. Not only do parents using on-site care know more fully what their chidren are doing during the day thereby exerting more control, but through visitation they also help to increase the staff-child ratio during parts of the day, which thus increases the amount of individual attention each child can receive.

Benefits to the employer or school result not only from parents' increased peace of mind, but from the consequent stable child care situation. Parents relying on sitters find that even the most reliable ones have sick days or other commitments and the turnover of family day care home providers is startlingly high. A substantial number of work days are consumed not in caring for a sick child, but in providing care when the regular provider can not or when that person abruptly seeks other employment or respite.

A national trend toward on-site or adjacent child care has begun. President Reagan even highlighted the need in his State of the Union message this year. Over the last decade the IRS has permitted businesses to deduct the expenses of providing a child care facility, but too few businesses have taken advantage of that provision which may have expired in 1982(and needs to be reinstated). One intent of this proposed legislation is to enable the state to take a leadership role in on-site child care, incouraging private employers to follow suit.

AAUW strongly supports this bill and urges prompt action

naeyc-sea

National Association for the Education of Young Children-Southeast Alaska

My name is Lynn McKinnon. My husband and I are life-long Alaskans, Juneau residents for three and one-half years and the parents of two boys. I am a member of the Alaskan Association for the Education of Young Children and the volunteer legislative advocate for the Association. I am also the fund-raising chairperson of Capital School and Membership Vice-President for the Juneau Co-operative Preschool.

I am here today to urge you to support Senate Bill 247. I will tell you why I became involved, the steps that took place before this proposal became a bill and what the benefits are for on-site child care.

Quality child care means that children are in a life-safe developmentally healthy environment with caring, competent care-givers. I would like to share with you a quote from a report entitled "Child Welfare: Day Care of Children" by Theresa Lansburgh.

> "The fundamental issue in day care is how optimal nurturance of today's children can be provided at a time when both the American family and the society are undergoing vast changes.... This country primarily helps "damaged" children and broken families by providing for foster care or institutionalization. The cost of this policy -- social, financially, and in human terms -- is great. The early nurturance provided children can prevent much of the later trauma, dislocation, and disruption. Since children represent the future of the country, this policy also affects the quality of national life and the country's character and ability to meet the tests of leadership, purpose, and threats to survival. Too many children are now growing up without the opportunity to develop into contributing members of society. High-quality day care services can be an important resource for families and for enriching the development of children during their crucial formative years."

In January I read in the Empire that Governor Sheffield announced plans for new buildings to house state agencies.

naeyc-sea

National Association
for the Education
of Young Children-
Southeast Alaska

It occurred to me that plans for child care facilities for the children of those employed ought to be included in those plans. I had read several articles about successful corporate on-site child care facilities and the advantages for employers as well as parents and children. I then discovered that bills proposing this idea had been introduced in past legislatures, but had not received the attention they deserved.

With the help of a number of people, successive meetings were held to discuss a freshly written proposal. At these meetings all who would eventually be involved should this legislation become law were able to critique and offer suggestions. Participants included representatives from the Departments of Administration, Community and Regional Affairs, Health and Social Services, Education, and Transportation as well as representatives from the Child Care Coalition. The bill was revised to better reflect the concerns expressed by each of these representatives. I feel strongly that because of the work done in advance by all the people involved that this legislation has an excellent chance of being implemented smoothly. I will volunteer any assistance necessary to help in the implementation of this legislation.

A recent status report on child care in Alaska pointed out, among other needs that:

1) Alaska has a greater than average need for child care services.

2) Day care is a sound investment for the State, at least in helping the disadvantaged. Day Care Assistance can reduce welfare and the need for other social programs. Young children reap long term benefits from quality programs.

On-site child care facilities would have many advantages to the State which would include:

1) Reduced costs due to improved ability to recruit highly skilled workers. An on-site child care facility would draw many professional people to the pool of available personnel.

2) Reduced turnover and improved retention of employees. The child care facility would enable well-trained staff members, particularly professional women, to remain on the staff.

3) More effective training. By retaining existing staff the State would build on prior training and improve the value of staff.

4) Happier employees who would likely be more productive employees.

Advantages for parents and children include:

1) Relief from the anxiety of separation during the workday. Parents' accessibility to the child and availability in case of emergency helps relieve this concern and contributes to peace of mind.

2) The convenience of on-site care reduces the inherent stress from scheduling problems and leaves more time for the relationship between parent and child.

3) Nearness to the workplace allows for more time during lunch for parent and child to be together.

4) Studies have shown that the greater the parent involvement the higher the quality of the child care. A center near the workplace would increase parental involvement.

5) Women could return to employment from maternity leave sooner, and if they chose, could continue to nurse their babies.

The structure and lifestyle of the Alaskan family has changed dramatically, economic necessity dictating that many women have passed the point where they have a choice about entering or continuing in the labor force. This legislation would affect all Alaskans by demonstrating a continued commitment from the State in supporting families, and the enrichment of social, physical and intellectual experiences for children. Yes, it will cost the State money initially for the space to be included in building plans. I would like to quote an article about the on-site child care facility at the Fox-Chase Medical Center in Philadelphia regarding cost-effectiveness:

> "Retirement programs can cost from 8% to 10% of total direct payroll, and basic family dental plans will generally range from 1% to 1.5% of the same payroll base. In contrast, the child care program at Fox-Chase is expected to draw .5% of direct payroll in the first year operating costs, plus approximately .3% of payroll for initial seed money. If this program significantly decreases turnover,

naeyc-sea

National Association for the Education of Young Children-Southeast Alaska

increases retention and increases effectiveness of training, then the cost-benefit ratio would be great indeed."

Senate Bill 247 allows only for space to be provided for the facility. The expense of operating the facility would primarily be born by the private provider contracting for the service.

I question whether we can afford not to implement this valuable program, and will close with another quote by Arnold Hiatt, president of the Stride Rite Center on corporate premises:

> "All of today's delinquents were three and four year olds a short time ago. Efforts to train hard-core unemployables have been largely futile. Our tax dollars provide merely custodial care. The cost of teaching a child to sing, to grow and to trust peers and adults in a positive environment is small in comparison."

Children are our most important renewable resource. The relationship between the workplace and child care has great significance to fostering optimal nurturance in the family.

Lynn McKinnon
502 West 10th
Juneau, Alaska 99801

BILL SHEFFIELD
GOVERNOR

PHONE
(907) 561-4227

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

ALASKA WOMEN'S COMMISSION
3601 C STREET - SUITE 742
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503

Written Testimony Submitted on SB 247

The Alaska Women's Commission supports SB 247, the creation of privately run child care centers in state buildings. According to 1980 census data, 56% of all Alaskan women with children are working, and 47% of all Alaskan women with children under the age of six are working. The State of Alaska has the opportunity to assure that quality day care is provided for at least some of these children by providing day care in state buildings.

Although the role of an employer in providing a site for day care is a relatively new one, studies have shown that the benefits to the employer are as significant as the benefits to the employee. The benefits to the employee are obvious--greater peace of mind and less stress, reduction in complicated schedules in picking up and dropping off children, and more time spent with children.

But employers providing child care assistance find that there are also benefits to their business. The National Employer Supported Child Care Project completed a survey in 1982 of employers providing some type of child care programs to their employees. Of the 179 employers responding, the following were highlighted as major benefits gained by offering child care services:

1. Reduced turnover. Nearly 2/3 of the respondents attributed some reduction in employee turnover to their child care program.

2. Reduced absenteeism. More than half reported reduced absenteeism.

3. Recruitment. More than 80% reported gains in recruitment.

4. Productivity. About half indicated that offering child care services had a positive influence on productivity.

Additional benefits reported by employers were in the areas of morale, scheduling flexibility, reduced tardiness, need for less overtime, less use of temporary help, as well as in the areas of equal employment opportunity and affirmative action.

VIRTUALLY NO COMPANY SURVEYED REPORTED ADVERSE EFFECTS.

One company, Intermedics, reported that turnover decreased 60% in the first 2 years after they opened an on-site center, and there was a 15,000 hour decrease in absenteeism.

What the State would be doing in allowing a site for day care is similar to what it now does in allowing a space for a food concessionaire. In each instance, private enterprise is providing a service at little or no cost to the State.

The State of Alaska has a unique opportunity to set an example to other private employers in the state in assuring that quality day care is porvided as conveniently as possible. Therefore, the Alaska Women's Commission respectfully requests passage of SB 247.

Submitted by Betty Ramage, Commissioner, Alaska Women's Commission
February 28, 1984

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TESTIMONY OF SENATOR BETTYE FAHRENKAMP
BEFORE THE SENATE HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE
ON SENATE BILL 247

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, I WANT TO THANK YOU FOR PROVIDING ME WITH THIS OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK IN SUPPORT OF SB 247. I AM JOINED IN MY SUPPORT BY THE DEPARTMENTS OF ADMINISTRATION, COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS, AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES AND MANY OF OUR COLLEAGUES.

THIS LEGISLATION CONTINUES TO EXPRESS THE STATE'S COMMITMENT TO THE CHILDREN AND PARENTS OF OUR STATE. IT ACKNOWLEDGES AND ACCEPTS THE EVOLVING ROLES OF WOMEN IN THE WORK PLACE AS EQUAL PARTNERS TO THEIR MALE COUNTERPARTS. ACCORDING TO THE OFFICE OF INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH AT ANCHORAGE COMMUNITY COLLEGE, THERE WERE RECENTLY 14,815 WOMEN IN ALASKA OVER THE AGE OF 16 IN THE WORK FORCE, WITH CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF SIX. 4/.4 PERCENT OF ALL MOTHERS IN ALASKA ARE IN THE WORK FORCE.

RECENTLY, THE U.S. CENSUS BUREAU RANKED ALASKA SECOND IN THE NATION IN NEW BIRTHS WITH 22.5 BIRTHS PER 1,000 PEOPLE PER YEAR, WITH THE NATIONAL AVERAGE AT 15.6.

ACCORDING TO A JANUARY SENATE ADVISORY COUNCIL REPORT PREPARED BY FRANK SEUFFERT, 22 OF 36 CHILD CARE CENTERS RESPONDING TO HIS SURVEY INDICATED THAT THEY HAD WAITING LISTS WITH AN AVERAGE NUMBER OF ABOUT 20 CHILDREN AND AN AVERAGE WAIT OF 3 MONTHS.

THE ANCHORAGE DAILY NEWS CARRIED AN ARTICLE REGARDING ON-SITE CHILD CARE RECENTLY. IN THE ARTICLE LARRY SNYDER, DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL AT NERLANDS FURNITURE STORE, INDICATED THAT AS A RESULT OF THEIR ON-SITE PROGRAM "MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISORS HAVE A MUCH BETTER LEVEL OF UNDERSTANDING OF THE ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES THIS EMPLOYEE HAS TAKEN ON." HE FURTHER NOTED THAT IN ALASKA "THERE

The Committee should have fiscal notes and position papers from the Departments of Community and Regional Affairs and Health and Social Services. The fiscal impact is zero and both departments support the legislation.

I've also enclosed a Senate Advisory Council report which details the need and the rationale for the adoption of this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I would be happy to answer any questions you or the other members of the committee have at this time. Thank you.

IS NOT TYPICALLY A BROAD FAMILY SUPPORT SYSTEM HERE FOR THE YOUNG FAMILY, SO THE SUPPORT THEIR FELLOW EMPLOYEES GIVE, AS THEY TAKE THIS BIG STEP INTO PARENTHOOD, BECOMES IMPORTANT AND A POSITIVE INFLUENCE." HE INDICATED THAT THIS OVERALL POSITIVE FEELING AT THE WORKPLACE WAS HAVING A VERY GOOD EFFECT ON THEIR BUSINESS.

ACCORDING TO IED KESSEL, DIRECTOR OF THE CENTER FOR EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AT PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL, THE HOSPITAL PLANS TO OPEN A QUALITY DAY CARE CENTER BY MAY 1, 1984. THE CENTER WILL OPERATE 24 HOURS A DAY, 7 DAYS A WEEK. THE CENTER WAS A DIRECT RESPONSE TO A NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF THE HOSPITAL'S EMPLOYEES. WERNER TRAVEL, INC., IN ANCHORAGE PROVIDES ON PREMISES DAY CARE FOR THEIR 15 EMPLOYEES.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I MAKE THESE STATISTICAL POINTS AND REFERENCES TO ON-SITE FACILITIES BECAUSE I WANT TO REINFORCE OUR INTENT WHICH IS TO ACT AS A MODEL FOR PRIVATE INDUSTRY; TO PERPETUATE AND SUPPORT QUALITY CHILD CARE AND FOSTER MORE SATISFIED AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYEES AND STUDENTS.

NO ONE CAN ARGUE AGAINST ENCOURAGING QUALITY CHILD CARE AND FAMILY SERVICE WHICH CONTRIBUTES TO GREATER WORKER PRODUCTIVITY AND BENEFITS CHILDREN, PARENTS AND INDUSTRY OR, IN THIS CASE, GOVERNMENT.

SPECIFICALLY, IF ENACTED THIS BILL WOULD BECOME A PLANNING TOOL FOR ENSURING THAT AS WE BUILD NEW STATE FACILITIES WE INCLUDE SPACE WHICH WILL BE CONTRACTED OUT TO PRIVATE, LICENSED CHILD CARE PROVIDERS TO OPERATE CHILD CARE FACILITIES WHOSE SERVICE WILL BE PAID FOR BY THOSE PARENTS CHOOSING TO USE THE FACILITY. THERE IS NO INTENT TO SUBSIDIZE CHILD CARE TO STATE WORKERS OR ANYONE ELSE. THE PROVIDER WOULD PAY RENT ON THE SPACE AT A RATE SIMILAR TO THAT BEING PAID BY OTHER PROVIDERS IN THEIR AREA AND THE FACILITY WOULD NOT BE LIMITED TO USE BY STATE EMPLOYEES.

FILE

APR 25 '84

April 23, 1984

Dear Senators and Representatives:

It has come to our attention that(Rules) CSSB 247 sponsored by Fahrenkamp, V. Fischer, is due to come on the floor for vote soon.

Please DO NOT PASS This bill for the following reasons:

1. It is a step in the wrong direction: We see this bill as encouraging parents to go to work and abrogate their responsibilities. A state should encourage families to stay together, raise their children with their own set of standards and beliefs, give them their own love and understanding, and struggle together as a family.

2. Thus, it is not in the public interest to make life so easy for everyone, that no one has to endure those struggles that make for strong individual and collective character, even if one is a single-parent.

3. It is not in the public interest to create public buildings of such expense, to furtheer the burden on the taxpayer for collective costs in child raising.

4. It is not in the public interest to teach that licensed day care is quality day care. Licensing, through the years, has proven to be as valuable as the price of the paper on which the license is written. Licensing guarantees nothing and encourages false assumptions. The private, individual baby-sitter and the church-run nurseries are the most responsive to that person's needs, due to the individual one-to-oneness of the former, and the consensus of belief of the latter.

5. It is not in the public interest to put undue strain on private enterprise, as again the state puts itself in further competition with it. Already, workers prefer state hire, due to higher benefits, salaries, etc. Now, to have the state put pressure on that sector to supply expensive, licensed day care in their buildings, is an affront to them on the part of the state.

6. It is not in the public interest for the state to use taxpayer monies to provide facilities in competition with the private provider. Churches have already stepped into the gap to provide quality, loving day care to the worker. Most of them are not licensed, yet the quality of their care is unquestioned. This this bill would impact both servicers.

7. It would be an easy answer to support this bill. It looks and sounds as if it could be good. But ease and convenience has never been the answer to development of strong character, not to the encouragement of strong families, the backbone of America

Thank you for voting NO on CSSB 247
Sincerely,

Sue Miller

Sue Miller
President,

EAGLE FORUM
P. O. BOX 376
DOUGLAS, AK 99821

April 25, 1984

∀FN∀ ≠If Not Empty,MI≠∀MI∀ ≠End If≠∀LN∀
≠If Not Empty,Title≠∀Title∀
≠End If≠∀Add_1∀
≠If Not Empty,Add_2≠∀Add_2∀
≠End If≠∀City∀, ∀State∀ ∀Zip∀

Dear ∀Salutation∀:

Thank you for expressing your support for Senate Bill 247 regarding Day Care Facilities in Public Buildings.

Like yourself, I believe that the availability of convenient, quality day care facilities would be a great advantage to working parents. With the number of families, with two working parents increasing, the demand for day care services will continue to grow. To ensure an adequate supply of quality facilities, it may be best for the state to play a more active role in their construction.

SB 247 has passed Senate Rules and is currently waiting to be put on the Senate calendar. I can assure you that I will keep your comments in mind when SB 247 comes before the House.

∀Salutation∀, thanks again for your support and for contacting my office.

Sincerely,

Michael W. Miller
Representative
District 18

4-20-84
(Date)

APR 25 '84

Representative Mike W. Miller
Pouch V, Capitol Bldg. Room 104
Juneau, Alaska 99811

RE: Senate Bill 247

Dear Mike Miller:

I am a concerned student attending the University of Alaska in Fairbanks. I have become aware of the problem regarding the limited availability of child care here on campus. I am aware that there is a small facility for child care at this time, but according to studies I have seen, it is not large enough to meet the present need.

I understand that Senate Bill 247, which is an act that would provide for the creation of privately run child care centers in state buildings, is presently in the Senate Rules Committee and I encourage you to support this bill when it reaches the House of Representatives.

Sincerely,

480

Marilyn Dowding

P.O. Box 56721
North Pole, AK
99705

4-23-84
(Date)

APR 25 '84

Representative Mike W. Miller
Pouch V, Capitol Bldg. Room 104
Juneau, Alaska 99811

RE: Senate Bill 247

Dear Mike Miller:

I am a concerned student attending the University of Alaska in Fairbanks. I have become aware of the problem regarding the limited availability of child care here on campus. I am aware that there is a small facility for child care at this time, but according to studies I have seen, it is not large enough to meet the present need.

I understand that Senate Bill 247, which is an act that would provide for the creation of privately run child care centers in state buildings, is presently in the Senate Rules Committee and I encourage you to support this bill when it reaches the House of Representatives.

Sincerely,

Jeanne McKinney

P.O. Box 1035
FBks, Ak.
99707

a ltrs

March 7, 1984

∀FN∀ ≠If Not Empty,MI≠∀MI∀ ≠End If≠∀LN∀
≠If Not Empty_Title≠∀Title∀
≠End If≠∀Add_1∀
≠If Not Empty,Add_2≠∀Add_2∀
≠End If≠∀City∀, ∀State∀ ∀Zip∀

Dear ∀Salutation∀:

Thank you for expressing your support for Senate Bill 247 regarding Day Care Facilities in Public Buildings.

Like yourself, I believe that the availability of convenient, quality day care facilities would be a great advantage to working parents. With the number of families with two working parents increasing, the demand for day care services will continue to grow. To ensure an adequate supply of quality facilities, it may be best for the state to play a more active role in their construction.

Since SB 247 has not cleared the Senate and passed to the House, I have not studied its provisions in depth. The bill is currently in the Senate Finance Committee and is not scheduled to be heard in the near future. I can assure you that I will keep your comments in mind if SB 247 comes before the House.

∀Salutation∀, thanks again for your support and for contacting my office.

Sincerely,

Michael W. Miller
Representative

MSG 84-00016429 PRTY 1 02/22/84 16:15:04 ORIG: LF00 IN= 0011 OUT= 0097
FROM: LIZ/FBX TO: JNU/INFO
TARGET: LJHK SUBJ: FOM 15

TO: SENS' BENNETT, SACKETT, FERGUSON, V. FISCHER, MULCAHY, FAIKS
JOSEPHSON, FAHRENKAMP, AND MOSS

REPS' DAVIS, BETTISWORTH, KOPONEN, RINGSTAD AND M.W. MILLER

check spelling last name

#157

against #135 list

FR: MARY ANN BORCHERT
ASSOC. FOR WOMEN IN SCIENCE
ALASKA CHAPTER
GEOPHYS INSTITUTE
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
(H) 479-2087 (W) 474-7613

FEB 23 '84

RE: SB 247 DAY CARE CENTERS

MSG: AS PRESIDENT OF THE ALASKA CHAPTER OF THE ASSOC. FOR WOMEN IN SCIENCE , I BELIEVE I SPEAK FOR ALL OUR MEMBERS IN THE STATE WHEN I ASK YOU TO PLEASE SUPPORT SB 247. WORKING WOMEN/MEN NEED DAY CARE CENTERS AND THE STATE SHOULD TAKE THE LEAD IN PROVIDING SPACE.

------------------------------------EOM

MSG 84-00016436 PRTY 1 02/22/84 16:21:01 ORIG: LF00 IN= 0012 OUT= 0101
FROM: LIZ/FBX TO: JNU/ONFO
TARGET: LJHK SUBJ: POMS 15

TO: SENS' BENNETT, SACKETT, FERGUSON, V. FISCHER, MULCAHY, FAIKS,
JOSEPHSON, FAHRENKAMP AND MOSS
REPS' DAVIS, BETTISWORTH, KOPONEN, RINGSTAD, M.W. MILLER

FR: JADWIGA KASPRZAK
155 HAMILTON WAY
FAIRBANKS 99701
(H) 479-3321 (W) 474-7613

FEB 23 '84

RE: SB 247 - DAY CARE

MSG: PLEASE SUPPORT SB 247 NOW UNDER CONSIDERATION - WORKING PEOPLE,
WOMEN AND MEN NEED GOOD AND CONVENIENT DAY CARE FACILITIES FOR
THEIR SMALL CHILDREN.

---EOM

MSG 84-00019241 PRTY 1 02/27/84 17:04.06 ORIG LF02 IN= 0007 OUT= 0172
FROM: PAULA/FK3 TO: JNU INFO
TARGET: LINK SUBJ POM 15

TO: SEN FINANCE
SENS BENNETT, SACKETT, FERGUSON, V. FISCHER, MULCAHY, FAIKS, JOSEPHSON

ALSO REPS DAVIS, BETTISWORTH, KOPONEN, RINGSTAD, M.W. MILLER
SENS FAHRENKAMP & MOSS

FROM: JACQUELINE LAPERRIERE
P.O. BOX 81547
FAIRBANKS, AK, 99708

RE: SB 247, CHILD CARE CENTERS

MSG: I SUPPORT SB 247 TO PROVIDE DAY CARE CENTER SPACE FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS. FOR EMPLOYEES AND CLIENTS.

-------------------EOM

MSG 84-00013778 PRTY 1 02/15/84 08:52:14 ORIG: LF21 IN= 0001 OUT= 0019
FROM: MAXINE/FBX TO: JUNO INFO
TARGET: LJHK SUBJ: POM 10

TO: SEN'S BENNETT, SACKETT, FERGUSON, V. FISCHER, MULCAHY FAIKS
SEN'S JOSEPHSON & SEN. FAHRENKAMP, SEN. MOSS

& REP'S BETTISWORTH, DAVIS, KOPONEN, RINGSTAD, MW MILLER

FEB 16 '84

FR: LAUREL MC LAUGHLIN, BOX 19, FBX 99707 W) 474-7700 H) 452-5234

RE: SB247 DAYCARE FACILITY

MSG: I STRONGLY RECOMMEND THAT DAY CARE FACILITIES BE PROVIDED IN NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS. FACILITIES WOULD BE OPERATED BY PRIVATE CONTRACTORS. THE EASY ACCESS WOULD BE A GREAT ADVANTAGE TO WORKING PARENTS FOR WHAT I BELIEVE TO BE OBVIOUS REASONS, WHICH I'LL BE GLAD TO ENUMERATE IF YOU NEED THEM.

SB 247

INTRODUCED: 4/8/83
CURRENTLY: S. FINANCE SINCE 5/16/83

ORIGINAL SPONSOR: FAHRENKAMP

CO-SPONSORS:
FISCHER V., KERTTULA, SZYMANSKI, [illegible]

MSG 84-00015788 PRTY 1 02/21/84 14:37:39 ORIG: LF00 IN= 0010 OUT= 0105
FROM: PAULA/FKS TO: JNU INFO
TARGET: LJHK SUBJ: POM

TO: REPS DAVIS, BETTISWORTH, KOPONEN, RINGSTAD, M.W. MILLER
& SENS BENNETT, FAHRENKAMP, MOSS

ALSO: SENATE FINANCE
SENS BENNETT, SACKETT, FERGUSON, V. FISCHER, MULCAHY, FAIKS, JOSEPHSON

FEB 22 '84

FROM: JOANNA ROTH
INSTITUTE OF MARINE SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
FAIRBANKS, AK, 99701
474-7636-W

RE: SB 247, CHILD CARE FACILITIES IN STATE BUILDINGS

MSG: I SUPPORT RAPID PASSAGE OF SB 247. IF WOMEN ARE EVER TO GAIN A RIGHTFUL PLACE IN THE WORKFORCE, ADEQUATE CHILD CARE MUST BE AVAILABLE. HOPEFULLY, THE STATE WILL PROVIDE AN EXAMPLE FOR PRIVATE FIRMS THROUGH THIS BILL.

---------------EOM

SB 247

C (S) FIN 5/10/83

SCHEDUALED TO BE HEARD IN (S) FIN ON 2/23

MSG 84-C00:9710 PRT: 1 03/01/84 11:53:22 ORIG: LF00 IN# 2004 OUT= 3146
FROM: P9SLA/FKS TO JNU INFO
TARGET: LJHK SUBJ: FOM

TO. REPS DAVIS, BETTISWORTH, KOPONEN, RINGSTAD, M.W. MILLER
SENS BENNETT, FAHRENKAMP, MOSS

FROM: LAURI SANDERS
407 CRAIG
FAIRBANKS, AK, 99701
474-6907-W

MAR 2 '84

RE: SB 247, CHILD CARE CENTERS

MSG: I SUPPORT SB 247 THAT WOULD ALLOCATE SPACE FOR CHILD CARE IN PUBLIC STATE BUILDINGS. I STRONGLY URGE YOUR SUPPORT OF THIS BILL.

---------------------------EOM

16

SENATE FINANCE
SENS BENNETT, SACKETT, FERGUSON, V. FISCHER, MULCAHY, FAIKS, JOSEPHSON

ALSO: REPS DAVIS, BETTISWORTH, KOPONEN, RINGSTAD, M.W. MILLER
& SENS BENNETT, FAHRENKAMP & MOSS

FROM: MEREDITH TALLAS
INSTITUTE OF ARCTIC BIOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
FAIRBANKS, AK, 99701
479-3593-H 474-7164-W

(?) wait until tomorrow

FEB 28 '84

RE: SB 247, DAY CARE FACILITIES

MSG 84-00015880 PRTY 1 02/21/84 16:26:52 ORIG: LF01 IN= 0009 OUT= 0133
FROM: ANNIE IN FAIRBANKS TO: JUNEAU INFO.
TARGET: LJHK SUBJ: POM 15

TO: SENATE FINANCE: SENATORS BENNETT, SACKETT, FERGUSON, V.FISCHER, MULCAHY, FAIKS, JOSEPHSON, AND MOSS AND FAHRENKAMP

AND REPRESENTATIVES BETTISWORTH, DAVIS, KOPONEN, M.W.MILLER, AND RINGSTAD

FROM: VALERIE THERRIEN
779 8TH AVE.
FAIRBANKS 99701
452-6194

FEB 24 '84

RE: SB247 DAY CARE

I URGE YOUR SUPPORT OF SB 247 ON THURSDAY MORNING AND HOPE YOU WILL VOTE TO MOVE IT OUT OF COMMITTEE. DAY CARE FACILITIES WHERE NEED IS DEMONSTRATED AND NEW BUILDINGS WOULD HELP ALL PEOPLE IN FAIRBANKS. DAY CARE SERVICES ARE STRETCHED TO THE LIMIT AT THE PRESENT TIME AND THE LEGISLATORS SUPPORT IS NEEDED.

****

SB
260

Bill Sheffield, Governor

DEPT. OF COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

POUCH B
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: (907) 465-4700

April 29, 1983

POSITION PAPER

RE: SB 260

SPONSOR: Senate Community & Regional Affairs

Program Effects of Bill:

Theoretically, there should be no program effects from the passage of this legislation. Since this bill is simply a clarification of 43 U.S.C. 1601,1620(d), any impact felt would necessarily be the result of the original federal language.

History:

In December 1971, Congress adopted the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). In December of 1980, the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) was passed into federal law amending certain sections of ANCSA.

Section 21(d) of the amended act provided for a property tax moratorium on ANCSA lands for a period of twenty years, subject to certain provisions within the act. That section reads as follows:

TAX MORATORIUM EXTENSION

> Sec. 904. Subsection (d) of Section 21 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1601, 1620(d)), is amended to read:
>
> "(d)(1) Real property interests conveyed, pursuant to this Act, to a Native individual, Native Group, Village or Regional Corporation or corporation established pursuant to section 14 (h)(3) which are not developed or leased to third parties or which are used solely for the purposes of exploration shall be exempt from State and local real property taxes for a period of twenty years from the vesting of title pursuant to the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act or the date of issuance of an interim conveyance or patent, whichever is earlier, of those interests to such individual, group, or corporation: Provided, That municipal taxes, local real property taxes, or local assessments may be imposed upon any portion of such interest within the jurisdiction of any governmental unit under the laws of the State which

> is leased or developed for purposes other than exploration for so long as such portion is leased or being developed: Provided further, That easements, rights-of-way, leaseholds, and similar interests in such real property may be taxed in accordance with State or local law. All rents, royalties, profits, and other revenues or proceeds derived from such property interest shall be taxable to the same extent as such revenues and proceed are taxable when received by a non-Native individual or corporation.
>
> "(2) Any real property interest, not developed or leased to third parties, acquired by a Native individual, Native Group, Village or Regional Corporation, or corporation established pursuant to section 14(h)(3) in exchange for real property interests which are exempt from taxation pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be deemed to be a property interest conveyed pursuant to this Act and shall be exempt from taxation as if conveyed pursuant to this Act, when such an exchange is made with the Federal Government, the State government, a municipal government, or another Native Corporation, or, if neither party to the exchange receives a cash value greater than 25 per centum of the value of the land exchanged, a private party. In the event that a Native Corporation simultaneously exchanges two or more tracts of land having different periods of tax exemption pursuant to subsection (d), the periods of tax exemption for the exchanged lands received by such Native Corporation shall be determined (A) by calculating the percentage that the acreage of each tract given up bears to the total acreage given up, and (B) by applying such percentages and the related periods of tax exemption to the acreage received in exchange."

A conspicuous lack of definitions for key terms along with certain ambiguities in Sec. 21(d) have caused some interpretation problems for parties impacted by the legislation. ANCSA Corporations have complained of unequal treatment from one taxing jurisdiction to the next, and local assessors have voiced their frustration in attempting to interpret and apply the language. The situation is further complicated by the fact that there is almost no legislative history available for guidance on that section.

Comments:

The language in SB 260 is intended to provide some clarification of the section and to furnish a means for the proper implementation of the moratorium. It has been drafted in an effort to more closely define those terms which have caused problems or created concerns, and in an attempt to provide some equity of application of Sec. 21 (d) statewide.

The Department is in full support of the adoption of language which would accomplish those goals. Unfortunately, the language in the bill has not been completely satisfactory to parties on either side of the issue.

We have been informed by the Alaska Association of Assessing Officers that, at the present time, meetings on this subject between their asoociation and ANCSA community are ongoing. They also informed us that they have reason to be optimistic on the two groups reaching an agreement on language which would resolve their differences on SB 260.

Considering these recent developments, the Department believes it premature to voice concerns or assume an official position at this time. If the Committee desires departmental commentary on any revised language the two groups might develop, we would be pleased to respond.

Mark Lewis, Commissioner

STATE OF ALASKA
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date , 1983

I. REQUEST
Bill/Resolution No.: SB 260
Title: Exemption from Municipal Prop. Tax
Sponsor: Senate Comm. and Regional Affairs
Requestor: Senate Comm. and Regional Affairs

II. FISCAL DETAIL
Agency Affected: Department of Community and Regional Affairs
Program Category Affected: Development
BRU, Program of Subprogram(s) Affected: Local Government Assistance Division

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

IV. ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for any Analysis

Prepared By: Richard Rainery RR Phone: 465-4703
Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 5/2/83

Approved by Commissioner: [signature] Date: 5/2/83
Department: Department of Community and Regional Affairs

Distribution:
- Original to Legislative Finance
- Copy to Office of Management and Budget (for Legislature introduced bills)
- Copy to Department (for Governor introduced bills)
- Copy to Sponsor
- Copy to Requestor (if different from Sponsor)

3/8/83

ALASKA ASSOCIATION OF ASSESSING OFFICERS

SENATE BILL NO. 260 (proposed substitute)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to exemption from municipal property

taxation of certain property exempt from taxation from federal law; and providing for effective date."

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

*Section 1. AS 29.53.020(a) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

(9) real property or an interest in real property that is exempt from taxation under 43 U.S.C. 1620(d), as amended.

*Sec. 2. AS 20.53.020 is amended by adding new subsections to read:

(k) For the purpose of determining property exempt under (a)(9) of this section, the following definitions apply to terms used in 43 U.S.C. 1620(d) unless superseded by applicable federal law:

(1) "developed" means a purposeful modification of the property from its original state that affectuates a condition of productive present use or makes the property marketable for use or development in accordance with local ordinances and state statutes without further subdivision or substantial modification. Developed property, in order to remove the exemption, must be developed for purposes other than exploration and be limited to the smallest practicable tract of the property actually used in the developed state;

(2) "exploration" means the examination and investigation of undeveloped land to determine the existence of subsurface nonrenewable resources;

(3) "lease" means a grant of primary possession entered into for gainful purposes with a determinable fee remaining in the hands of the grantor; with respect to a lease that conveys rights of exploration and development, this exemption shall continue with respect to the portion of the leased tract that is used solely for the purpose of exploration.

(4) If property or an interest in property that is determined not to be exempt under (a)(9) of this section reverts to an undeveloped state, or if the lease is terminated, the exemption shall be granted, subject to the provisions of (a)(9) and (k) of this section

*Sec. 3. AS 209.53.060 is amended by adding a new subsection (c) reading

(c) The assessment of property which has lost its exempt status under 43 U.S.C. 1620(d) because it is developed or leased shall be based on the full and true value of the improvements to the property and of so much of the property and/or natural resource as is used or useful in connection with the improvements.

*Sec. [3]4. This Act takes effect January 1, 1984

NOTE OF INTENTION

Attached is a proposed substitute for Senate Bill 260, which is an act relating to the exemption from municipal property taxation of certain property exempt from taxation under federal law; and providing for an effective date.

The proposal was drafted at a quarterly meeting of the Alaska Association of Assessing Officers held in Soldotna on May 23 and 24, 1983.

It was the opinion of the assessing officers that the original Senate Bill 260 was unfair, as it related to other persons in the State of Alaska who are involved in the subdividing and developing of property. The original bill allowed Native organizations to completely develop a subdivision, including survey, roads and utilities, and still not be obligated to pay local taxes until such time as the property was sold. We realized that it was probably the intent of the federal government in passing the Native Land Claim Settlement Act to allow a moratorium on local taxes so that the Native organizations could get their feet on the ground and not forfeit their property to taxes in the early years. We felt the original Senate Bill 260 allowed the corporations not only to get their feet on the ground, but to remain in a tax exempt status virtually in perpetuity, as far as purposeful modifications to their property are concerned.

Our proposed bill would allow a future subdivision in the state of being developed a tax exemption, but as such time as the subdivision is completed in conformance with the subdivision agreement, it would become taxable. This, in essence, gives the Native organizations developing subdivisions or natural resources a tax free period of time during the development process, but once the development criteria has been met it places the property on the tax roll of local taxing jurisdictions.

The proposal also provides in section 2(k)(1) for the taxation of only a small portion of a a larger tract, if only that portion has been developed. It eliminates taxation as does the original Senate Bill 260 of land being used for exploration. It allows, as did the original bill, for property that has been leased to be taxed, but deletes this property from the tax roll should the lease be terminated. If the lease is terminated, and due to the lease, a portion of the property was developed, that portion would remain taxable to the Native corporation.

Our proposed bill would bestow an additional benefit on the Native corporations over what most of them have at the present time. Most of the assessing jurisdictions within the State begin to assess the property at the time it is surveyed, and continue through the development stage. As mentioned above, the proposed bill by our association would allow the development to take place prior to beginning the assessment procedures.

Should you have any questions concerning our position, please contact the undersigned.

Glenn M. "Pat" McKee, CRA 264-6595
Chairman, Legislative Committee
Alaska Association of Assessing Officers
Pouch 6-650
Anchorage, Alaska 99502

SB 258 (cont'd)

company. Does not provide for an effective date (becomes law 90 days after Governor's signature).

Introduced April 15 and referred to Labor & Commerce.

Bd. of Fisheries (membership)

SENATE BILL NO. 259, by Senator V. Fischer. Would require that at least two of the members of Board of Fisheries represent the interest of sportfishers. Amends AS 16.05.221. Does not provide for an effective date (becomes law 90 days after Governor's signature).

Introduced April 15 and referred to Resources.

Native-Owned Lands (munic. property tax exemption)

SENATE BILL NO. 260, by the Community & Regional Affairs Committee. Defines "developed" for purposes the current tax exemption granted under federal law for Native-owned land acquired under the Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) or the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). Under the federal laws, Native-owned land is exempt from state or municipal taxation unless it is developed or leased. However, the terms are not defined.

Amends AS 29.52.020 (exemptions from municipal property taxation) so that it specifically exempts Native land under the terms of the federal legislation and adds new subsection (k):

"For the purpose of determining property exempt under (a)(9) of this section, the following definitions apply to terms used in 43 U.S.C. 1620(d) [of the ANCSA] unless superseded by applicable federal law:

"(1) 'developed' means a purposeful modification of the property from its original state that effectuates a condition of gainful or productive present use without further substantial modification; surveying, construction of roads, providing utilities or other similar actions normally considered to be component parts of the development process, but which do not create the condition described in this paragraph, do not constitute a developed state within the meaning of this paragraph; developed property, in order to remove the exemption, must be developed for purposes other than exploration, and be limited to the smallest practicable tract of the property actually used in the developed state;

"(2) 'exploration' means the examination and investigation of undeveloped land to determine the existence of subsurface nonrenewable resources;

"(3) 'lease' means a grant of primary possession entered into for gainful purposes with a determinable fee remaining in the hands of the grantor; with respect to a lease that conveys rights of exploration and development, this exemption shall continue with respect to that portion of the leased tract that is used solely for the purpose of exploration."

SB 260 (cont'd)

Provides that if property or an interest in property that is determined not to be exempt under the new definitions reverts to an undeveloped state, or if the lease is terminated, the exemption shall be granted.

Provides Act takes effect January 1, 1984.

Introduced April 15 and referred to Community & Regional Affairs and Finance.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS (Senate)

Natural Gas Deregulation (Alaska exemption)

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 24, by the Resources Committee. Requests Congress to exempt Alaska from any federal legislation allowing cancellation of existing natural gas contracts. Urges the Alaska delegation to actively support such an exemption from Sec. 316 of S615 or similar legislation.

S 615 is the proposed federal "Natural Gas Consumer Regulatory Reform Amendments of 1983" and it seeks to deregulate natural gas. The resolution suggests that such action would have a disasterous effect on many Alaskans who are dependent on electric energy generated from low-cost natural gas under existing, long-term contracts. The price increases brought about by deregulation and subsequent abrogation of existing contracts could, SJR 24 asserts, "have devastating impacts on the utility rates of must Alaska consumers already faced with high living costs."

Introduced April 12 and referred to Resources and Finance.

Knik Arm Crossing (project to start by 1984)

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 15, by Senator Ferguson. Requests the Governor to direct the Commissioner of Transportation and Public Facilities, the Commissioner of the Department of Revenue, and the Director of the Municipal Bond Bank to take all neccessary action to commence construction of the Knik Arm Crossing by 1984. Financing for construction would be from revenue bonds issued through the Municipal Bond Bank Authority and the revenue bonds would be satisfied by the use of toll charges for the vehicles using the crossing.

Introduced April 11 and referred to Transportation, Finance.

Middle Turn Lanes (construc. & use of)

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 16, by Senator V. Fischer. Requests the Governor to instruct the Dept. of Transportation & Public Facilities "to construct middle turning lanes only in areas where no other alternative is available, in a manner that precludes illegal use by designs that limit the traffic flow to appropriate lanes and mark them with traffic signaling devices that

OTHER ACTION IN THE SENATE

Physical Sciences Endowment (U of A/Fbks.)	SENATE BILL NO. 93, (see pages 107;451). On May 5, at the request of Sen. Bennett, the Finance referral was waived. To Rules.
Minors (unlawful conduct)	CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 127 (JUDICIARY), (see page 168;682, this report). On May 6 the Judiciary substitute was adopted (see page 682), and the bill was then sent to the Finance Committee, at the request of Senator Sackett.
Attorney Fees (payment by municipalities)	SENATE BILL NO. 255, (see page 502). On May 3, at the request of Sen. Ferguson, the Community & Regional Affairs referral was waived. To Judiciary.
Native-Owned Lands (prop. tax exemption)	SENATE BILL NO. 260, (see page 503). On May 3, at the request of Senator Ferguson, the Community & Regional Affairs referral was waived. To Finance.
Cook Inlet Royalty Oil (sale to Tesoro)	SENATE BILL NO. 285, (see page 620). On May 2, at the request of Sen. Ferguson, the bill was given an additional referral to Community & Regional Affairs. To Resources, C&RA and Finance.

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ERRATA

State Land (discount program)	SENATE BILL NO. 280, (see page 615). In the report of May 2, the bill was incorrectly reported. The land discount program was eliminated based on the advice of the Attorney General following the state Supreme Court decision of Gilman v. Martin. That case involved a similar land discount program in the Kenai Borough. The court ruled against that program, and the Attorney General felt a similar discount for state land could not be legally used for the disposal of state land.

SB 120 (cont'd)

conservation the power to "(7) accept contributions in money, services, materials, or equipment from the United States or its agencies, from an agency of the state, and from any other source, for use in carrying out the purposes of this chapter."

Lobbying (public officials & employees)

SENATE BILL NO. 137, (see pages 194;460;566). Reported back to the Senate on May 17 by Finance with the committee recommending it be replaced with a Finance CS and a majority recommending it do pass. concurring: Bennett (Co-Chairman), Sackett, Mulcahy and Faiks. Josephson and Vic Fischer signed "no recommendation." To Rules.

The Finance CS expands the bill to require executive and legislative branch officers or employees who engage in lobbying to comply with the Regulation of Lobbying Act. The original bill would have applied only to officers or employees of the judicial branch, the University of Alaska, a municipality or a school district. The new law only applies if a substantial or regular portion of the activities for which the officer or employee receives compensation is for the purpose of influencing legislative action.

Grain Reserve Loan Program

SENATE BILL NO. 169, (see pages 273;511). Reported back to the Senate on May 17 by Finance with the comittee recommending the Resources CS (p. 511) be adopted and a majority do pass. Concurring: Bennett (Co-Chairman), Mulcahy, Josephson and Sackett. Faiks signed "do not pass." Vic Fischer and Ferguson signed "no recommendation." To Rules.

Local Hire (state & municipal contracts)

SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 174, (see pages 274;613;685). Reported back to the Senate on May 19 by Finance recommending that it do pass. Concurring: Bennett, Co-Chairman, Mulcahy, Josephson, V. Fischer, Ferguson and Sackett. Senator Faiks signed "no recommendation." To Rules.

Native-Owned Lands (property tax exemption)

SENATE BILL NO. 260, (see pages 503;692). Reported back to the Senate on May 17 by Finance with a majority recommending it do pass. Concurring: Bennett (Co-Chmn.), Josephson, Mulcahy, Vic Fischer, Ferguson and Sackett. Faiks signed "no recommendation, may need technical amendments." To Rules.

Cards, Dice & Number Wheels (permits for)

SENATE BILL NO. 265, (see pages 557;636). Reported back to the Senate on May 19 by Finance with the committee recommending the State Affairs Committee Substitute be adopted and that it do pass. Concurring: Bennett, Co-Chairman, Ferguson, Josephson, Mulcahy, Faiks, V. Fischer and Sackett. To Rules.

Prudhoe Bay Royalty Oil (sale to Tesoro)

SENATE BILL NO. 268, (see pages 558;641). Reported back to the Senate on May 19 by Resources recommending it do pass. Concurring: Fahrenkamp, Chairman, Sturgulewski, V. Fischer, Ziegler, and P. Fischer. Senator Mulcahy signed "no recommendation." To Community & Regional Affairs.

CSSB 255 (Rls) (cont'd)

A RESOLUTION OF THE ANCHORAGE ASSEMBLY URGING ALL MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE TO REJECT THE PROVISIONS OF CSSB 255.

WHEREAS, in response to the needs of Anchorage residents for a higher level of public safety and in reliance on the Legislature's 1976 approval of a measure which apportioned court costs, including the costs of defending indigent offenders to be borne by the State of Alaska, the Municipality has undertaken to expand its police service areas, increase the effectiveness of its traffic and penal codes, and enlarge its police and prosecution staffs; and

WHEREAS, this endeavor has relieved various state agencies such as the Alaska State Troopers and the Anchorage office of the District Attorney, from responsibilities that would otherwise require significantly increased state funding; and

WHEREAS, in various areas, particularly those relating to alcohol and driving, Anchorage has led the way for the state and for other localities toward more effective and aggressive laws, law enforcement and prosecutions; and

WHEREAS, the cost of the increased level of public safety has been borne primarily by local property taxpayers; and

WHEREAS, the Assembly finds that the shifting of the burden of court costs contemplated in CSSB 255 would result either in a significant decrease in local public safety effort or an increase in mill rates borne by local property owners; and

WHEREAS, CSSB 255 would act to deter aggressive law enforcement and prosecution in areas where public safety is primarily provided by local government and would in other areas act to deter the assumption of such functions by local agencies.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Anchorage Assembly resolves that:

CSSB 255 is a measure which in effect is anti-local government and one that will deter aggressive law enforcement by local agencies. It is, therefore, respectfully urged that members of the legislature vote against the measure.

Passed and approved by the Anchorage Municipal Assembly this 24th day of May, 1983.

Paul Baer
Assembly Chairman

Jane Ferguson
Assembly Clerk

Native-Owned Lands (property tax exemption)

SENATE BILL NO. 260, (see pages 503;692;793;857). Passed the Senate May 24, 12-6-1-1. Nays: Faiks, P. Fischer, Halford, Pettyjohn, Ray, Rodey. Excused: Sturgulewski. Absent: Fahrenkamp. The effective date clause was adopted. Senator Ray gave notice of reconsideration, but it was not taken up and the bill was referred to the House for its consideration.

Cards, Dice & Number Wheels (permits for)

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 265 (STATE AFFAIRS), (see pages 557;636; 793;857). On May 25 the State Affairs substitute was adopted and the bill passed the Senate, 19-1. Nay: Kelly. Senator Kerttula changed his vote from "nay" to "yea".

State Retirement System (fireman/peace officer status)

CS FOR SS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 277 (L&C)(AMENDED), (see pages 614; 738;794;857). Reported back to the Senate May 23 by Rules recommending the Labor & Commerce substitute be adopted with a Rules Committee amendment. The report was signed by Senator Faiks, Chairman, and concurred in by Senators Bennett, Ray and

SENATE BILLS RECEIVED IN THE HOUSE

Alaska Statutes (corrective amendments)

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 133 (JUDICIARY)(AMENDED), (see pages 193;231;684;803;845). Received in the House on May 24 and referred to Judiciary.

Local Hire (state & munic. contracts)

SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 174 (see pages 274; 613;685;793;845). Received in the House on May 26 and referred to Labor & Commerce and Finance. On May 27 the Speaker added a State Affairs referral. To Labor & Commerce, State Affairs, then Finance.

Attorney Fees (payment by munic.)

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 255 (RULES), (see pages 502;692;734; 845). Received in the House on May 26 and referred to State Affairs, Judiciary and Finance.

Native-Owned Lands (property tax exemption)

SENATE BILL NO. 260, (see pages 503;692;793;849). Received in the House on May 26 and referred to Community & Regional Affairs and Finance.

Cards, Dice & Number Wheels (permits for)

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 265 (STATE AFFAIRS), (see pages 557; 636;793;849). Received in the House on May 26 and referred to Finance. On May 27 the Speaker added a State Affairs referral. Taken from Finance and sent to State Affairs, then to Finance.

State Retirement System (fireman/peace officer stat.)

CS FOR SS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 277 (L&C)(AMENDED), (see pages 614;738;794;849). Received in the House on May 24 with Senate Letter of Intent (see page 794) and referred to Finance.

Export Admin. Act (opposing extension of)

CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 12 (RULES), (see pages 84;638;795;850). Received in the House on May 24 and referred to Resources and Judiciary.

Legislative Ethics (preamble--Unif. Rules)

CS FOR SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 21 (RULES)(AMENDED), (see pages 621;850). Received in the House on May 25 and referred to Judiciary.

COMMITTEE REPORTS (House)

Business Inventory Exemption (municipal)

SENATE BILL NO. 53, (see pages 19;207;364;458;538;754). Reported back to the House on May 25 by Finance with the committee recommending it do pass. The committee endorsed the Senate letter of intent and the House Community & Regional Affairs letter of intent. Concurring: Adams (Chairman), Pestinger, Duncan, Ward, Zharoff, Grussendorf and Martin. To Rules.

CALENDAR

SENATE BILL 260
An Act relating to exemption from municipal property taxation of certain property exempt from taxation under federal law

PASSED Senate May 24, 1983, 12-6-2

NAYS: Faiks, Fischer Paul, Halford, Pettyjohn, Ray, Rodey

EXCUSED: Sturgulewski

ABSENT: Fahrenkamp

(REF: Page 1097, Senate Journal)

4935 —

759-3333
Terry Wiley

See Matt

Section
"developed"

Amend —
gainful and productive use (reg. to be producing net income) not intent of B.R.

re: SB 260

Barb,

There is no

AK. Municipal League letter in the Staff or Committee member's files on HB 172 re: Amend. #8 which proposes to clarify the definition of "developed" in the bill. This amendment was

proposed by the
Sharp + Cape Fox
Corporation. Genny
requested the
Committee hold
Off until the
assessors had a
Chance to address
the amendment. It
was so moved.)
Suspect Genny
was waiting to vote
one until these other

position statements
Came in.

Attached are
Copies of all
Of the info. in
relation to this
Amendment that
is in the file on
HB172. You
have in your
packet an assessors
Statement that
I request!

you yesterday afternoon. That is the only copy of that position. It is the document with no letterhead.

Sarah

P.S. - 2 copies attached -
1 for Clocksen too.

LCERA Rm 207

260

~~SB 85~~

SB 260

Terry Urley
State assessor
4783

Ferg
passed through

not w/ intent of Federal law — Assessor's Ass &
Native Corp.

Anch munic. — Glen (Pat) McKee Anch Assessor
will bring suit
Leg. does not have
authority to
interp fed law

Forest Land Staff / Cape Fox
last yr. Corp.
vetoed by Gov.

Alaska State Legislature

Barbara Lacher, Chairman
Mae Tischer, Vice-Chairman
Randy Phillips
Milo Fritz
Don Clocksin
Jack McBride
Mike Szymanski

Room 104
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

House of Representatives
Committee on Community & Regional Affairs

TO: Committee on Community and Regional Affairs

FROM: Staff

DATE: April 25, 1983

RE: House Bill 172 amendment 8

Sec. 29.45.030 dealing with required tax exemptions contains new language that defines "developed" for the implementation of a required federal tax exemption (Page 105, line 10). The new definitions are supported by Alaska Native Corporations and are opposed by municipalities. Similar definitions were added as last minute floor amendments during legislative action on the municipal code revision in 1982 which were, in large part, responsible for the subsequent Governor's veto.

In that the purpose of HB 172 is to administratively revise Title 29 into a usable document and not to make substanative or controversial changes, staff recommends that all <u>new</u> materials pertaining to the federal tax exemption, including references to reverting to an undeveloped state, be deleted from HB 172 and that the issue be addressed in separate legislation. *Delete materials Line 10 page 105 to Line 7, page 106*

copy & put in packets
[illegible]

THIRTEENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE

FIRST SESSION

HB172 Suggested Amendments - Cape Fox Corporation

Line 15, Page 105

1 (m) (1) ... gainful and [or] productive present use...

Line 18-19, Page 105

2 (m) (1) ... process even though income may be derived from related incidental timber harvesting, utility usage, or similar activities;

Line 3, Page 106 - Add New Subsection:

3 (m) (4) "Gainful" means a condition resulting in net taxable income or when revenue derived from an activity taking place over the tax year of the property owner exceeds the expenses and deductions related to the activity.

Matanuska-Susitna Borough

BOX B, PALMER, ALASKA 99645 • PHONE 745-4801

BOROUGH ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

April 6, 1983

File w/ Bill

The Honorable Barbara Lacher
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Barbara:

Subject: HB 172 "DEVELOPED" DEFINITION

The present version of HB 172 provides for a tax exemption as required by 43 U.S.C. 16.20(d) for certain Native lands. This exemption provides a definition of "developed" for implementing the federal law. I recommend that this matter be treated in a separate bill rather than in HB 172 or SB 1, the parallel bills intended as housekeeping measures to revamp Title 29.

During the last legislative session certain amendments were made to the Title 29 bill on the House floor which caused a great deal of controversy. In re-introducing the Title 29 in the present legislature, all of these amendments were removed <u>except</u> for the provisions for implementing the tax exemptions under 43 U.S.C. 16.20(d). This amendment was incorporated in AS 29.45.030 of the bill.

Pursuant to federal law, certain Native lands are not taxable until "developed". The intent of the proposed definition in AS 29.45.030 is to clarify what improvements of land will constitute "development" for tax exemption status.

I believe that the intent of this section is to assure that lands will not be taxed simply because an access road is constructed to the property or improvements are placed on the property in anticipation of future development. However, the language is sufficiently ambiguous to permit the interpretation that even a regular, residential or commercial subdivision development would not be taxable until the lots were sold. Once land is subdivided, roads are constructed and other improvements are put in place, the available lots become the sale inventory of the real estate developer. An exemption from taxation of these lots would give the exempted developer an unfair advantage over other developers with which it was in competition.

Because this provision is not in existing Title 29 and because there is potential controversy involved, I recommend that it not be included in HB 172, a housekeeping bill. As a separate bill, I believe that the Borough would support a definition between a taxable subdivision development and tax exempt lands which have been surveyed and have constructed roads.

Sincerely,

Steven Morrissett

Steven H. Morrissett
Borough Attorney

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cc: Steve VanSant, Borough Assessor

KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH

BOX 850 • SOLDOTNA, ALASKA 99669
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STAN THOMPSON
MAYOR

February 24, 1983

TO: Stan Thompson, Mayor

FROM: Don Thomas, Assessor

SUBJECT: Native Lands, Title 29 Revisions – see M #1 lines 28 + 29 pages 100 – 101

By the definition included in the work draft of Title 29 the Kenai Peninsula Borough would loose approximately 13.9 Million in assessed valuation. This would equal about $41,727 based on a 3 mill average.

This would also put the Native lands in a better position to develope and compete in the open market, if they wished. They could do all the preliminary work, such as roads, utilities, survey, and hold the property for the highest return, and still not pay taxes. – this would only apply to Native. It would potentially be unfair to other land[illegible] as well as the Boro.

We currently have 13.9 million in assessed value that the different regions have been paying taxes on. We have had them on the tax rolls for 4 or 5 years and they paid their taxes without paying under protest.

Cook Inlet	7,281,205
Ninilchik	924,950
Seldovia Native	2,882,300
Slamatoff	589,500
English Bay	2,708,800
Port Graham	1,068,000
Total	15,454,755

Also when you open up the Native lands ~~we~~ would ~~come~~ be ~~back~~ on the tax rolls – then they would be Exempt ~~stand~~ until sold at a tremendous loss to the Boro –