

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1997-1998 8672

9124 HOUSE HEALTH EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES

Health, Education, and Social Services
Three Year Average/FY 96 Actuals/SCH Calculations—Instruction and Academic Support

Org	Title	Three Year Average					Total	FT Positions		Labor Pool Positions—FY 96 Goals				Student	
		Travel	Cont	Comm	Equip	Faculty FTE		Support #	Adjuncts			Total	FTE	SCH	
									Cost	FTE	Other				
11279	Teacher Education Admin					0						0			
11280	Development & Leadership					0			2,163			2,163			
11281	Clinical & Cert. Administration					0			64,619		9,364	73,983			
	Instruction Total	75,838	216,837	120,046	75,456	488,190	59.33	18.45	399,028	11.2	102,562	501,590	1,020	14,148	
							All Fac FTE=								
								70.53							
	Academic Supp														
14309	Justice Academic Support	385	1,199	1,780	899	4,243	0.30				2,035	2,035			
14310	Research & Grad Studies					0					18,423	18,423			
14315	Dean, SN&S	1,482	2,448	831		4,741	1.00					0			
14317	Dean, Education	3,484	1,883	1,028	1,002	7,395	1.00				87	87			
	Academic Support Total	5,311	5,530	3,637	1,901	16,379	2.3	5.3	0	0	20,545	20,545			

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Health, Education, and Social Services
Three Year Average/FY 96 Actuals/SCH Calculations—Instruction and Academic Support

Org	Title	Three Year Average Expenditures Per:												Total			
		Travel			Contractual			Commodities			Equipment			Std FTE	Std SCH	All Fac FTE	
		FTE	SCH	FY Fac FTE	Std FTE	Std SCH	All Fac FTE	Std FTE	Std SCH	All Fac FTE	Std FTE	Std SCH	All Fac FTE				
11279	Teacher Education Admin																
11280	Development & Leadership																
11281	Clinical & Cert Administration																
	Instruction Total	37.17	5.36	1,278.21	212.39	15.31	3,071.56	117.69	8.49	1,702.06	73.98	5.33	1,069.84	478.82	34.51	6,921.74	
Academic Supp																	
14309	Justice Academic Support																
14310	Research & Grad Studies																
14315	Dean, SMS																
14317	Dean, Education																
	Academic Support Total																

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Fall 96 Proposed Allocation Summary

	Instruction		Academic Support		Total	
	FY 96 Actuals (50%)	Proposed Allocation Fall 95	FY 96 Actuals (50%)	Proposed Allocation Fall 95	FY 96 Actuals (50%)	Proposed Allocation Fall 95
College of Technical and Community Education						
Personal Services						
FT Faculty and Support Staff	1,180,382	1,880,929	575,501	597,307	1,755,883	2,478,236
Adjuncts	443,576	157,434	2,125		445,701	157,434
Temporary	231,323	27,684	154,509	247,343	385,832	275,027
Personal Services Subtotal	1,855,281	2,066,047	732,135	844,650	2,587,416	2,910,697
Non Personal Services						
Travel	10,643	22,440	10,639	1,870	21,282	24,310
Contractual	70,243	104,127	89,802	34,867	160,045	138,994
Commodities	191,201	185,684	27,117	13,200	218,318	198,884
Equipment	37,166	92,476	13,616	7,524	50,782	100,000
Non-Personal Services Subtotal	309,253	404,727	141,174	57,461	450,427	462,188
Total	2,164,534	2,470,774	873,309	902,111	3,037,843	3,372,885

Instruction: Fall 1996 Non-Personal Services Allocation Worksheet

College of Technical and Community Education

Travel Allocation

Anchorage campus 3 year average: \$935.00
 Number of full time faculty Fall 96 48

Full Year Total \$44,880
 50% for Fall 1996 Allocation \$22,440

Travel Allocation: \$22,440

SCH Calculation for Model	Three year average amount/SCH			Total
	Contractual	Commodities	Equipment	
	\$18.50	\$32.99	\$16.43	

SCH produced by part time faculty
 5010 weighted at .75

3,758	\$69,514	\$123,960	\$61,736	\$255,209
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SCH produced by full-time faculty

Lower Division: 6376 @ 1.0	6,376	\$117,956	\$210,344	\$104,758	\$433,058
Upper Division 333 @ 1.5	500	\$9,241	\$16,479	\$8,207	\$33,926
Graduate 312 @ 2.0	624	\$11,544	\$20,586	\$10,252	\$42,382

Full Year Total		\$208,255	\$371,368	\$184,953	\$764,575
50% for Fall 1996 Allocation		\$104,127	\$185,684	\$92,476	\$382,288

Total Non-Personal Services				\$404,728
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Academic Support NCHEM Fall 96 Proposed Allocation Detailed Worksheet

		FY 96 Actuals (50%)	Proposed Alloc Fall 96	Allocation Calculation Notes
College of Technical and Community Education				
Personal Services				
	FT Faculty and Support Staff	575,501	597,307	Represents 50% of Full Time faculty and support staff costs per salaries in 9/13/96 position control report
	Adjuncts	2,125	0	Based on salary information provided by college
	Temporary	154,509	247,343	Based on salary information provided by college
	<i>Personal Services Subtotal</i>	<i>732,135</i>	<i>844,650</i>	<i>112,515</i>
Non Personal Services				
	Travel	10,639	1,870	50% of three year (FY94-96) average amount (\$935.00) spent by all Anchorage Campus colleges and schools times number of Academic Support FTE in Fall 1996 (4)
	Contractual	89,802	34,867	50% of three year (FY94-96) average amount per Full Time and Part Time Faculty FTE spent (\$1452.78) times number of Full Time faculty producing SCH in Fall 96 (48)
	Commodities	27,117	13,200	50% of three year (FY94-96) average amount per Full Time and Part Time Faculty FTE spent (\$550) times number of Full Time faculty producing SCH in Fall 96 (9)
	Equipment	13,616	7,524	50% of three year (FY94-96) average amount per Full Time and Part Time Faculty FTE spent (\$313.50) times number of Full Time faculty producing SCH in Fall 96 (48)
	<i>Non-Personal Services Subtotal</i>	<i>141,174</i>	<i>57,461</i>	<i>-83,713</i>
	Total	873,309	902,111	28,802

Technical and Community Education
Three Year Average/FY 96 Actuals/SCH Calculations—Instruction and Academic Support

Org	Title	FY 96 Actual Expenditures					Total	FY 97 Base					Total
		PS	Travel	Cont	Comm	Equip		Para Serv	Travel	Cont	Comm	Equip	
Instruction													
11163	Developmental Studies	369,107	2,010	9,698	13,312		395,627	363,625	2,011	8,928	7,400		381,964
11164	Instruc Management	4,868		1,240	45,680	18,362	70,150	112,887	3,880	245,702			362,269
11166	CCCE Salary Savings						0	-36,328					-36,328
11166	CCCE Contingency			1,131	16,294		17,425	122,552	0	120,000	22,762		265,314
11177	Adult Learning Center	158,119		435			158,554	153,578	0	1,779			155,357
11183	Architectural Engr Tech	150,212					150,212	164,507	0	0	0		164,507
11184	AET Program	32,498		5,913	2,675		41,086	46,431	0	3,580	4,400		54,411
11187	Aviation Maint Tech	591,417					591,417	563,968	0	0			563,968
11188	Aviation Maint Program	44,807	1,055	7,932	42,922	2,018	98,734	46,179	0	8,000	46,500		100,679
11189	Air Traffic Control Staff	133,243					133,243	160,342					160,342
11190	Air Traffic Control Pgm	6,779		12,088	2,401		21,268	6,616	0	6,000	2,000		14,616
11191	Avn Adm/Pilot	174,265					174,265	169,937	0	0	0		169,937
11192	Avn Adm/Prot Program	17,070		1,695	3,898		22,661	26,277	0	1,562	1,800		29,639
11193	Avn Admin & Simulator	41,779		407	462		42,648	37,000	0	7,500	7,500		52,000
11195	Electronic Technology	505,515					505,515	493,990	0	0	0		493,990
11198	Electronics Program	9,466		12,359	52,840		74,672	30,178	0	6,000	28,430		64,608
11199	Tech Program Staff	98,074		-77			97,997	103,647	0	0	0		103,647
11200	B.S. Tech Program	2,550	657	1,808	5,506	289	12,229	3,000	0	4,000	4,010		11,010
11201	Voc Ed Staff	107,258					107,258	115,116	0	0	0		115,116
11202	Voc Ed Pgm	1,841	3,532	6,903	846		13,122	1,600	3,000	5,800	2,000		12,800
11203	Food Service Technology	286,290					286,290	285,538	0	0	0		285,538
11204	Food Service	27,125		10,542	16,918	1,097	55,682	29,031	0	10,000	15,650		54,681
11206	Home Ec Pgm	9,821	37	9	10,049	3,300	23,216	2,731	0	2,800	7,000		12,331
11207	Auto/Diesel Staff	342,406					342,406	342,351	0	0	0		342,351
11208	Auto/Diesel Program	9,451		6,791	10,327	32,266	60,727	20,380	0	8,000	10,000		38,380
11211	Dental Pgm Staff	257,640					257,640	253,582	0	0	0		253,582
11212	Dental Program	24,368	224	6,745	13,531		44,868	15,265	0	7,595	12,000		34,860
11214	Emergency Services	50,622		4,082	9,595	2,125	66,424	55,540	0	4,000	3,000		62,540
11215	Med Asst Staff	57,213					57,213	57,376	0	0	0		57,376

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**Technical and Community Education
Three Year Average/FY 96 Actuals/SCH Calculations—Instruction and Academic Support**

Org	Title	Three Year Average					FT Positions		Labor Pool—FY 96 Costs			Total	Fall 95 Closing			
		Travel	Cont	Comm	Equip	Total	Faculty FTE	Support #	Adjuncts		Other Cost		Std FTE		Std SCH	
									Cost	FTE			Undergrad	Grad	Undergrad	Grad
Instruction																
11163	Developmental Studies	2,743	9,442	10,915	4,584	27,723			58,138		13,346	71,484	107.80		1,617.00	
11164	Instruc Management	1,623	2,044	9,430	19,693	33,053			3,300			3,300				
11166	CCCE Salary Savings					0			172,183		61,653	233,836				
11168	CCCE Contingency					0						0				
11177	Adult Learning Center	0	409	827		1,457					935	935				
11183	Architectural Engr. Tech					0			16,248		2,630	18,876	33.73		506.00	
11184	AET Program		3,709	3,931	100	7,740			19,926		10,203	30,129				
11187	Aviation Maint. Tech					0			2,000		399	2,399				
11188	Aviation Maint Program	2,176	6,987	45,622	673	55,465			39,787			39,787	64.33		965.00	
11189	Air Traffic Control Staff					0					254	254				
11190	Air Traffic Control Pgm		5,498	2,583	953	9,034			1,997		4,235	6,232	17.53		263.00	
11191	Avn Adm/Pilot					0					1,144	1,144	31.07		466.00	
11192	Avn Adm/Prof Program		1,763	1,910	153	3,826			15,370		255	15,625				
11193	Avn Admin & Simulator		288	2,305		2,593						0				
11195	Electronic Technology					0						0				
11198	Electronics Program		6,800	31,481	579	38,862			8,653			8,653	76.53		1,148.00	
11199	Tech Program Staff					0						0				
11200	B.S. Tech Program	219	1,518	2,600	472	5,228			2,331			2,331				
11201	Voc Ed Staff					0					100,641	100,641	7.47	9.67	112.00 87.00	
11202	Voc Ed Pgm	2,625	7,648	2,426	882	13,581					1,697	1,697				
11203	Food Service Technology					0						0				
11204	Food Service		10,729	16,243	891	27,863			4,160		22,193	26,353	56.10		841.50	
11206	Home Ec Pgm	12	517	9,298	1,765	11,596			8,977			8,977	3.53		53.00	
11207	Auto/Diesel Staff					0					3,047	3,047			837.00	
11208	Auto/Diesel Program	-393	11,160	8,742	13,656	33,136			2,799		5,910	8,709				
11211	Dental Pgm Staff					0						0				
11212	Dental Program	608	5,884	10,898		17,390			21,180			21,180	43.80		657.00	
11214	Emergency Services		3,768	5,423	221	9,412			42,286		4,019	46,305	45.60		684.00	
11215	Med Asst Staff					0					1,716	1,716				

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Technical and Community Education
Three Year Average/FY 96 Actuals/SCH Calculations—Instruction and Academic Support

Org	Title	Three Year Average Expenditure Per:														
		Travel			Contractual			Commodities			Equipment			Total		
		Std FTE	Std SCH	FT Fac FTE	Std FTE	Std SCH	All Fac FTE	Std FTE	Std SCH	All Fac FTE	Std FTE	Std SCH	All Fac FTE	Std FTE	Std SCH	All Fac FTE
Instruction																
11163	Developmental Studies															
11164	Instruc Management															
11166	CCCE Salary Savings															
11168	CCCE Contingency															
11177	Adult Learning Center															
11183	Architectural Engr. Tech															
11184	AET Program															
11187	Aviation Maint. Tech															
11188	Aviation Maint Program															
11189	Air Traffic Control Staff															
11190	Air Traffic Control Pgm															
11191	Avn Adm/Pilot															
11192	Avn Adm/Prof Program															
11193	Avn Admin & Simulator															
11195	Electronic Technology															
11196	Electronics Program															
11199	Tech Program Staff															
11200	B.S. Tech Program															
11201	Voc Ed Staff															
11202	Voc Ed Pgm															
11203	Food Service Technology															
11204	Food Service															
11206	Home Ec Pgm															
11207	Auto/Diesel Staff															
11208	Auto/Diesel Program															
11211	Dental Pgm Staff															
11212	Dental Program															
11214	Emergency Services															
11215	Med Asst Staff															

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**Technical and Community Education
Three Year Average/FY 96 Actuals/SCH Calculations—Instruction and Academic Support**

Org	Title	Three Year Average					FT Positions		Labor Pool—FY 96 Costs			Fall 95 Closing				
		Travel	Cont	Comm	Equip	Total	Faculty	Support	Adjuncts		Other	Std FTE		Std SCH		
							FTE	#	Cost	FTE	Cost	Total	Undergrad	Grad	Undergrad	Grad
11216	Med Asst Pgm	104	3,076	3,236	53	6,469			17,144			17,144	27.13		407.00	
11217	Med Lab Tech Staff					0				1,716		1,716				
11218	Med Lab Tech Program	146	4,787	15,212	3,521	23,666			10,959		3,291	14,250	27.97		419.50	
11219	Welding Tech					0						0				
11220	Welding Tech Program		7,048	23,403	886	31,337			3,208			3,208	18.93		284.00	
11221	CCVE Education		3,759	898		4,657						0				
11222	CCVE Pgm Support	4,490	38,186	28,918	38,383	108,141			133		1,365	1,498				
11223	CCVE Prof. Development	9,499	5,265	16	2,032	16,736						0				
11224	CCVE Replacement Equip		8,884	22,257	35,047	66,188			8,652			8,652				
11225	Total Quality Leadership	1,224	1,613	746	3,750	7,333			42,285		4,020	46,305				
11227	CCVE Salary Savings					0						0				
	Instruction Total	22,333	139,340	248,403	123,710	534,767	54.25	36.00	443,576	28.26	231,323	674,899	454	10	7,443	87
							All Fac FTE=						463.40		7,530.00	
	Academic Support															
14306	Dean, CCVE	2,986	4,650	2,671	2,152	12,459					16,772	16,772				
14328	CCCE Instructional	738	22,130	2,998	866	26,532					27,271	27,271				
14329	CCCE Admin. Support	2,910	58,004	8,258	8,284	75,456					249	249				
14330	CCCE Salary Svgs					0						0				
14331	LRC/AV Services	1,250	19,200	16,841	9,054	46,347					100,641	100,641				
14334	Assoc. Dean (Instr)	8,976	3,187	1,522		13,697			1,000		769	1,769				
14335	Military Instruc Sup	2,194	1,534	42	866	4,436						0				
14336	CCCE Dean's Office	5,100	8,944	10,044	4,627	28,928			1,125		6,807	9,932				
14337	Utilities/Maint.	1,954	10,031	5,204	1,672	19,528						0				
14348	MAPTS Acad Sup					0						0				
	Academic Support Total	26,108	125,680	47,580	27,121	227,383	4	20	2,125		154,509	156,834				

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Technical and Community Education
Three Year Average/FY 96 Actuals/SCH Calculations—Instruction and Academic Support

Org	Title	Three Year Average Expenditure Per:												Total			
		Travel			Contractual			Commodities			Equipment			Std FTE	Std SCH	All Fac FTE	
		Std FTE	Std SCH	FT Fac FTE	Std FTE	Std SCH	All Fac FTE	Std FTE	Std SCH	All Fac FTE	Std FTE	Std SCH	All Fac FTE				
11216	Mod Assl Pgm																
11217	Mod Lab Tech Staff																
11218	Mod Lab Tech Program																
11219	Welding Tech																
11220	Welding Tech Program																
11221	CCVE Education																
11222	CCVE Pgm Support																
11223	CCVE Prof. Development																
11224	CCVE Replacement Equip.																
11225	Total Quality Leadership																
11227	CCVE Salary Savings																
	Instruction Total	48.19	2.97	411.67	300.69	18.50	1,688.76	536.04	32.99	1,010.58	266.96	16.43	1,499.33	1,154.01	71.02	6,481.24	
	Academic Support																
14306	Dean, CCVE																
14328	CCCE Instructional																
14329	CCCE Admin. Support																
14330	CCCE Salary Svgs.																
14331	LRC/AV Services																
14334	Assoc. Dean (Instr)																
14335	Military Instruc. Sup																
14336	CCCE Dean's Office																
14337	Utilities/Maint.																
14348	MAPTS Acad Sup																
	Academic Support Total																

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**Technical and Community Education
Three Year Average/FY 96 Actuals/SCH Calculations—Instruction and Academic Support**

Org	Title	FY 96 Actual Expenditures					Total	FY 97 Base					Total
		PS	Travel	Cont	Comm	Equip		Perse Serv	Travel	Cont	Comm	Equip	
		11156	Corrections				11209	Auto/Diesel Parts					
		11157	Eagle River Field Studies				11210	ADT Asset					
		11158	CPE Educational				11213	Dental Clinic					
		11159	Business & Health				11226	CCVE Fleets					
		11160	Arts & Technology				11234	ASD Welding					
		11161	Community Education				11260	MAPTS Fire Training					
		11162	SC Academy				11231	MAPTS Gen. Instruction					
		11165	GED Testing Fees				14332	LRC Self-Support					
		11169	AWS/PER				14333	Williamson Auditorium					
		11171	Cooperative Education				14357	AVC, Comm/Tech Develop.					

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Academic Support NCHEM
Fall 96 Proposed Allocation Detailed Worksheet

			FY 96 Actuals (50%)	Proposed Alloc Fall 96	Allocation Calculation Notes
Personal Services					
		FT Faculty and Support Staff	2	9	Represents 50% of Full Time faculty and support staff costs per salaries in 9/13/96 position control report
		Adjuncts	3	10	Based on salary information provided by college
		Temporary	4	11	Based on salary information provided by college
		<i>Personal Services Subtotal</i>			
Non Personal Services					
		Travel	5	20	50% of three year (FY94-96) average amount (\$935.00) spent by all Anchorage Campus colleges and schools times number of Full Time Academic Support faculty in Fall 1996 (+ 13)
		Contractual	6	21	50% of three year (FY94-96) average amount per Full Time and Part Time Faculty FTE spent (\$) times number of Full Time faculty producing SCH in Fall 96 (+ 15) 14
		Commodities	7	22	50% of three year (FY94-96) average amount per Full Time and Part Time Faculty FTE spent (\$) times number of Full Time faculty producing SCH in Fall 96 (+ 17) 16
		Equipment	8	23	50% of three year (FY94-96) average amount per Full Time and Part Time Faculty FTE spent (\$) times number of Full Time faculty producing SCH in Fall 96 (+ 19) 18
		<i>Non-Personal Services Subtotal</i>			
		Total			

See attached notes that correspond to numbers noted above

Notes and Sources Academic Support NCHEM Worksheet

Note #	Category	Explanation
FY 96 Actual Expenditures		
1	FY 96 Actuals (50%)	50% of FY 96 actual expenditures as reported in UA Current Funds Report of Revenues/Expenditures dated 8/19/96 for Academic Support NCHEM orgs
2	FT Faculty and Support Staff	50% of personal services expenditures reported on 8/19/96 Revenues/Expenditures report for full time faculty and full time support staff for Academic Support NCHEM orgs
3	Adjuncts	50% of salary and benefit cost of temporary faculty as reported in account code 1601 in Fund 104110 (Budget and Management special report dated 7/16/96) for Academic Support NCHEM orgs
4	Temporary	50% of expenditures for all temporary labor other than faculty as reported in account code 1601 in Fund 104110 (Budget and Management special report dated 7/16/96) for Academic Support NCHEM orgs
5	Travel	50% of travel expenditures reported on 8/19/96 Revenues/Expenditures report for Academic Support NCHEM orgs
6	Contractual	50% of contractual expenditures reported on 8/19/96 Revenues/Expenditures report for Academic Support NCHEM orgs
7	Commodities	50% of commodity expenditures reported on 8/19/96 Revenues/Expenditures report for Academic Support NCHEM orgs
8	Equipment	50% of equipment expenditures reported on 8/19/96 Revenues/Expenditure report for Academic Support NCHEM orgs
Proposed Allocation Fall 96		
9	FT Faculty and Support Staff	50% of salary and benefit costs for full time faculty and support staff in Academic Support NCHEM orgs reported by school or college for Fall 1996; salary and benefit amount from Position Control Report (9/13/96) or provided by department if position not in report
10	Adjuncts	Salary and benefit cost for adjuncts in Academic Support NCHEM orgs as reported by each school and college for Fall 1996
11	Temporary	Salary and benefit costs for Academic Support NCHEM orgs as reported by each school and college for temporary labor during Fall 1996. Departments were directed to base Fall 96 staffing level on that used in Fall 1995.
Allocation Calculation Notes		
12	Travel: Average Amount	The three year (FY 94-96) average amount spent per full time faculty FTE in Fiscal Year 1996 for all colleges and schools on the Anchorage campus (Business-\$581; CAS-\$563; Engineering-\$1,840; HESW-\$1,278; CTCE-\$412; Average=\$935)

Notes and Sources Academic Support NCHEM Worksheet

Note #	Category	Explanation
13	Travel: Number of Faculty	Number of permanent full time faculty in Academic Support NCHEM orgs in Fall 1996 as reported by school or college.
14	Contractual: Average Amount	Three year average (FY 94-96) amount spent by the school of college in Fiscal Year 1996 (Budget Development and Maintenance special report (7/18/96) per full and part time faculty FTE in Fall 1995
15	Contractual: Number of Faculty	Number of full time faculty producing SCH in Fall 1996 as provided by school or college.
16	Commodities: Average Amount	Three year average (FY 94-96) amount spent by the school of college in Fiscal Year 1996 (per Budget Development and Maintenance special report (7/18/96) per full and part time faculty FTE in Fall 1995
17	Commodities: Number of Faculty	Number of full time faculty producing SCH in Fall 1996 as provided by school or college.
18	Equipment: Average Amount	Three year average (FY 94-96) amount spent by the school of college in Fiscal Year 1996 (per Budget Development and Maintenance special report (7/18/96) per full and part time faculty FTE in Fall 1995
19	Equipment: Number of Faculty	Number of full time faculty producing SCH in Fall 1996 as provided by school or college.
Non-Personal Services Proposed Allocation Fall 96		
20	Travel	Average amount (\$935.00) multiplied by number of full time faculty divided by two
21	Contractual	Average contractual amount multiplied by number of faculty divided by two
22	Commodities	Average commodity amount multiplied by number of faculty divided by two
23	Equipment	Average equipment amount multiplied by number of faculty divided by two

Lab Fee FY 96 Expenditures

H Lab Fee FY 96 Expenditures

- H-1 Journalism Org # 11008
- H-2 Social Work Org # 11020
- H-3 Music Org # 11037
- H-4 Arts Org # 11043
- H-5 Psychology Org #11058

Chart: B Organization: 11008 CAS JPC Spt/Mat/Svcs
Fiscal Year: 96 Fund: 104110 UAA General Funds
Acct. Index: Program:
Account:
t. Query: R Account Type:
Activity:
Commit. Ind: U Location:

Account Code Type Title	Adjusted Budget	Yr to Date Activity	Budget Commitment	Available Balance
2110 E US General &	0.00	639.30	0.00	-639.30
3331 E Duplicating	0.00	18.60	0.00	-18.60
3332 E Printing-Non	0.00	449.65	0.00	-449.65
3339 E Reproduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3351 E Freight & Pa	0.00	52.00	0.00	-52.00
3444 E Postage	0.00	578.08	0.00	-578.08
3771 E Repairs/Alte	0.00	17.50	0.00	-17.50
Net Total:	0.00	286.70	19.00	

LIST for Detail,Count Query for Orgn. Summary,Block Menu for Encum. List
Count: *19 v <Replace>
FGIBDST 2.0.7 University of Alaska -- LIVE 04-NOV-1996 10:19:05
Organization Budget Status Page 1 of 1

Chart: B Organization: 11008 CAS JPC Spt/Mat/Svcs
Fiscal Year: 96 Fund: 104110 UAA General Funds
Acct. Index: Program:
Account:
Acct. Query: R Account Type:
Activity:
Commit. Ind: U Location:

Account Code Type Title	Adjusted Budget	Yr to Date Activity	Budget Commitment	Available Balance
75 E Equipment Ma	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3991 E Other Contra	0.00	107.45	0.00	-107.45
4001 E Commodities	5350.00	0.00	0.00	5350.00
4010 E Stationery/O	0.00	969.44	0.00	-969.44
4014 E Computer Sup	0.00	1083.00	0.00	-1083.00
4221 E Periodical S	0.00	589.84	19.00	-608.84
4441 E Other Suppli	0.00	311.00	0.00	-311.00
Net Total:	0.00	286.70	19.00	

LIST for Detail,Count Query for Orgn. Summary,Block Menu for Encum. List
Count: *19 v <Replace>
FGIBDST 2.0.7 University of Alaska -- LIVE 04-NOV-1996 10:19:05
Organization Budget Status Page 1 of 1

Chart: B Organization: 11008 CAS JPC Spt/Mat/Svcs
Fiscal Year: 96 Fund: 104110 UAA General Funds
Acct. Index: Program:
Account:
Acct. Query: R Account Type:
Activity:
Commit. Ind: U Location:

Account Code Type Title	Adjusted Budget	Yr to Date Activity	Budget Commitment	Available Balance
4221 E Periodical S	0.00	589.84	19.00	-608.84
4441 E Other Suppli	0.00	311.00	0.00	-311.00
4451 E Disposable E	0.00	283.00	0.00	-283.00
75 E Hazardous Ma	0.00	26.99	0.00	-26.99
75 E Entertainmen	0.00	329.45	0.00	-329.45
69 R Lab/Material	5350.00	5732.00	0.00	-382.00
9904 R Interdept Re	0.00	10.00	0.00	-10.00
Net Total:	0.00	286.70	19.00	

At last record.
Count: *19 <Replace>

Chart: B Organization: 11020 CHESW Social Work Lab Fees
 Fiscal Year: 96 Fund: 104110 UAA General Funds
 Acct. Index: Program:
 Account:
 Acct. Query: R Account Type:
 Activity:
 Commit. Ind: U Location:

Account Code Type Title	Adjusted Budget	Yr to Date Activity	Budget Commitment	Available Balance
3001 E Contractual	2450.00	0.00	0.00	2450.00
3116 E Othr Equip R	0.00	2.99	0.00	-2.99
3118 E Facilities R	0.00	100.00	0.00	-100.00
3331 E Duplicating	0.00	797.22	0.00	-797.22
3441 E Phone Rental	0.00	207.00	0.00	-207.00
*3444 E Postage	0.00	200.49	0.00	-200.49
3971 E Liability In	0.00	715.00	0.00	-715.00
Net Total:	-150.00	-277.35	0.00	

LIST for Detail, Count Query for Orgn. Summary, Block Menu for Encum. List
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 FGIBDST 2.0.7 University of Alaska -- LIVE 04-NOV-1996 10:19:05
 Organization Budget Status Page 1 of 1

Chart: B Organization: 11020 CHESW Social Work Lab Fees
 Fiscal Year: 96 Fund: 104110 UAA General Funds
 Acct. Index: Program:
 Account:
 Acct. Query: R Account Type:
 Activity:
 Commit. Ind: U Location:

Account Code Type Title	Adjusted Budget	Yr to Date Activity	Budget Commitment	Available Balance
3444 E Postage	0.00	200.49	0.00	-200.49
3971 E Liability In	0.00	715.00	0.00	-715.00
4001 E Commodities	1500.00	0.00	0.00	1500.00
4011 E Teaching Sup	0.00	500.00	0.00	-500.00
4221 E Periodical S	0.00	57.35	0.00	-57.35
4441 E Other Suppli	0.00	1317.30	0.00	-1317.30
9159 R Lab/Material	3800.00	3620.00	0.00	180.00
Net Total:	-150.00	-277.35	0.00	

At last record.
 Count: *12 <Replace>

Chart: B
Fiscal Year: 96
Acct. Index:

Organization: 11037 CAS Music Spt/Mat/Svcs
Fund: 104110 UAA General Funds
Program:
Account:
Account Type:
Activity:
Location:

t. Query: R
Commit. Ind: U

Account Code Type Title	Adjusted Budget	Yr to Date Activity	Budget Commitment	Available Balance
1101 L Faculty 9-11	0.00	4304.59	0.00	-4304.59
1601 L Faculty Temp	31993.00	31676.30	0.00	316.70
1615 L Other APT Te	1875.00	2475.04	0.00	-600.04
1635 L Serv Provide	848.00	847.60	0.00	.40
1640 L Student Wage	123.00	123.20	0.00	-.20
1641 L FICA Student	334.00	334.40	0.00	-.40
1831 L Sick Leave C	0.00	110.64	0.00	-110.64
Net Total:	-612.00	-6496.07	3033.21	

LIST for Detail,Count Query for Orgn. Summary,Block Menu for Encum. List
Count: *35 v <Replace>
FGIBDST 2.0.7 University of Alaska -- LIVE 04-NOV-1998 10:19:05
Organization Budget Status Page 1 of 1

Chart: B
Fiscal Year: 96
Acct. Index:

Organization: 11037 CAS Music Spt/Mat/Svcs
Fund: 104110 UAA General Funds
Program:
Account:
Account Type:
Activity:
Location:

Acct. Query: R
Commit. Ind: U

Account Code Type Title	Adjusted Budget	Yr to Date Activity	Budget Commitment	Available Balance
270 L Staff Benefi	3267.00	5066.90	0.00	-1799.90
3031 E Contractual	13672.00	0.00	0.00	13672.00
3095 E Professional	0.00	1529.73	0.00	-1529.73
3007 E S/T Educ Ser	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3008 E Catering Sp	0.00	70.50	0.00	-70.50
3017 E Honoraria	0.00	50.00	0.00	-50.00
3112 E Car Aircraft	0.00	347.10	0.00	-347.10
Net Total:	-612.00	-6496.07	3033.21	

LIST for Detail,Count Query for Orgn. Summary,Block Menu for Encum. List
Count: *35 v <Replace>
FGIBDST 2.0.7 University of Alaska -- LIVE 04-NOV-1998 10:19:05
Organization Budget Status Page 1 of 1

Chart: B
Fiscal Year: 96
Acct. Index:

Organization: 11037 CAS Music Spt/Mat/Svcs
Fund: 104110 UAA General Funds
Program:
Account:
Account Type:
Activity:
Location:

Acct. Query: R
Commit. Ind: U

Account Code Type Title	Adjusted Budget	Yr to Date Activity	Budget Commitment	Available Balance
3331 E Duplicating	0.00	2662.51	0.00	-2662.51
3441 E Phone Rental	0.00	60.34	0.00	-60.34
3444 E Postage	0.00	390.72	0.00	-390.72
1 E Other Advert	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1 E Tuition Regi	0.00	178.00	0.00	-178.00
2 E Dues/Members	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3771 E Repairs/Alte	0.00	475.50	0.00	-475.50
Net Total:	-612.00	-6496.07	3033.21	

LIST for Detail,Count Query for Orgn. Summary,Block Menu for Encum. List
Count: *35 v <Replace>

Chart: B Organization: 11037 CAS Music Spt/Mat/Svcs
Fiscal Year: 96 Fund: 104110 UAA General Funds
Acct. Index: Program:
Account:
Acct. Query: R Account Type:
Activity:
Commit. Ind: U Location:

Account Code Type Title	Adjusted Budget	Yr to Date Activity	Budget Commitment	Available Balance
3774 E Equip Main S	0.00	358.24	0.00	-358.24
3775 E Equipment Ma	0.00	398.00	0.00	-398.00
3799 E Maintenance/	0.00	80.00	0.00	-80.00
3975 E Other Insura	0.00	40.00	0.00	-40.00
3991 E Other Contra	0.00	3131.73	1500.00	-4831.73
4001 E Commodities	16500.00	0.00	0.00	16500.00
4008 E Food/Decor F	0.00	48.00	0.00	-48.00
Net Total:	-612.00	-6496.07	3033.21	

LIST for Detail,Count Query for Orgn. Summary,Block Menu for Encum. List
Count: *35 v <Replace>
FGIBDST 2.0.7 University of Alaska -- LIVE 04-NOV-1996 10:19:05
Organization Budget Status Page 1 of 1

Chart: B Organization: 11037 CAS Music Spt/Mat/Svcs
Fiscal Year: 96 Fund: 104110 UAA General Funds
Acct. Index: Program:
Account:
Acct. Query: R Account Type:
Activity:
Commit. Ind: U Location:

Account Code Type Title	Adjusted Budget	Yr to Date Activity	Budget Commitment	Available Balance
4008 E Food/Decor F	0.00	48.00	0.00	-48.00
4010 E Stationery/O	0.00	3218.82	128.00	-3346.82
4011 E Teaching Sup	0.00	6375.24	131.21	-6506.45
4012 E Prof-Tech-Sc	0.00	467.95	0.00	-467.95
4014 E Computer Sup	0.00	3997.79	0.00	-3997.79
4441 E Other Suppli	0.00	2131.23	0.00	-2131.23
4451 E Disposable E	0.00	30.00	1274.00	-1304.00
Net Total:	-612.00	-6496.07	3033.21	

LIST for Detail,Count Query for Orgn. Summary,Block Menu for Encum. List
Count: *35 v <Replace>
FGIBDST 2.0.7 University of Alaska -- LIVE 04-NOV-1996 10:19:05
Organization Budget Status Page 1 of 1

Chart: B Organization: 11037 CAS Music Spt/Mat/Svcs
Fiscal Year: 96 Fund: 104110 UAA General Funds
Acct. Index: Program:
Account:
Acct. Query: R Account Type:
Activity:
Commit. Ind: U Location:

Account Code Type Title	Adjusted Budget	Yr to Date Activity	Budget Commitment	Available Balance
4010 E Stationery/O	0.00	3218.82	128.00	-3346.82
4011 E Teaching Sup	0.00	6375.24	131.21	-6506.45
4012 E Prof-Tech-Sc	0.00	467.95	0.00	-467.95
4014 E Computer Sup	0.00	3997.79	0.00	-3997.79
4441 E Other Suppli	0.00	2131.23	0.00	-2131.23
4451 E Disposable E	0.00	30.00	1274.00	-1304.00
9159 R Lab/Material	60000.00	64484.00	0.00	3516.00
Net Total:	-612.00	-6496.07	3033.21	

At last record.
Count: *35

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Chart: B Organization: 11043 CAS Art Spt/Mat/Svcs
Fiscal Year: 98 Fund: 104110 UAA General Funds
Acct. Index: Program:
Account:
t. Query: R Account Type:
Activity:
Commit. Ind: U Location:

Account Code Type Title	Adjusted Budget	Yr to Date Activity	Budget Commitment	Available Balance
1451 L Cler/Libr/Sa	0.00	730.59	0.00	-730.59
1625 L Cler/Libr/Sa	1145.00	0.00	0.00	1145.00
1635 L Serv Provide	7680.00	8247.02	0.00	-567.02
1646 L Student - CW	2000.00	1999.89	0.00	.11
1647 L FICA Student	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1811 L Annual Leave	0.00	69.19	0.00	-69.19
1831 L Sick Leave C	0.00	42.52	0.00	-42.52
Net Total:	0.00	2252.56	855.17	

LIST for Detail,Count Query for Orgn. Summary,Block Menu for Encum. List
Count: *42 v <Replace>
FGIBDST 2.0.7 University of Alaska -- LIVE 04-NOV-1998 10:19:05
Organization Budget Status Page 1 of 1

Chart: B Organization: 11043 CAS Art Spt/Mat/Svcs
Fiscal Year: 98 Fund: 104110 UAA General Funds
Acct. Index: Program:
Account:
Acct. Query: R Account Type:
Activity:
Commit. Ind: U Location:

Account Code Type Title	Adjusted Budget	Yr to Date Activity	Budget Commitment	Available Balance
141 L Holiday Leav	0.00	43.18	0.00	-43.18
1970 L Staff Benefi	750.00	1021.59	0.00	-271.59
3001 E Contractual	7000.00	0.00	0.00	7000.00
3005 E Professional	0.00	428.00	0.00	-428.00
3017 E Honoraria	0.00	320.00	0.00	-320.00
3117 E Othr Equip R	0.00	5.00	0.00	-5.00
3331 E Duplicating	0.00	3824.40	0.00	-3824.40
Net Total:	0.00	2252.56	855.17	

LIST for Detail,Count Query for Orgn. Summary,Block Menu for Encum. List
Count: *42 v <Replace>
FGIBDST 2.0.7 University of Alaska -- LIVE 04-NOV-1998 10:19:05
Organization Budget Status Page 1 of 1

Chart: B Organization: 11043 CAS Art Spt/Mat/Svcs
Fiscal Year: 98 Fund: 104110 UAA General Funds
Acct. Index: Program:
Account:
Acct. Query: R Account Type:
Activity:
Commit. Ind: U Location:

Account Code Type Title	Adjusted Budget	Yr to Date Activity	Budget Commitment	Available Balance
3332 E Printing-Non	0.00	435.35	0.00	-435.35
3339 E Reproduction	0.00	306.20	0.00	-306.20
3351 E Freight & Pa	0.00	143.50	0.00	-143.50
3355 E Demurrage/St	0.00	363.49	0.00	-363.49
3352 E Toll Charges	0.00	29.04	0.00	-29.04
3344 E Postage	0.00	353.86	0.00	-353.86
3501 E Other Advert	0.00	21.80	0.00	-21.80
Net Total:	0.00	2252.56	855.17	

LIST for Detail,Count Query for Orgn. Summary,Block Menu for Encum. List
Count: *42 v <Replace>

H-4

Chart: B Organization: 11043 CAS Art Spt/Mat/Svcs
 Fiscal Year: 96 Fund: 104110 UAA General Funds
 Acct. Index: Program:
 Account:
 .. Query: R Account Type:
 Activity:
 Commit. Ind: U Location:

Account Code Type Title	Adjusted Budget	Yr to Date Activity	Budget Commitment	Available Balance
3501 E Other Advert	0.00	21.80	0.00	-21.80
3771 E Repairs/Alte	0.00	311.50	0.00	-311.50
3775 E Equipment Ma	0.00	135.70	0.00	-135.70
3799 E Maintenance/	0.00	339.68	0.00	-339.68
3991 E Other Contra	0.00	425.00	32.00	-457.00
4001 E Commodities	41425.00	0.00	0.00	41425.00
4008 E Food/Decor F	0.00	510.95	0.00	-510.95
Net Total:	0.00	2252.56	855.17	

LIST for Detail,Count Query for Orgn. Summary,Block Menu for Encum. List

Count: *42 v <Replace>
 FOIBDST 2.0.7 University of Alaska -- LIVE 04-NOV-1996 10:19:05
 Organization Budget Status Page 1 of 1

Chart: B Organization: 11043 CAS Art Spt/Mat/Svcs
 Fiscal Year: 96 Fund: 104110 UAA General Funds
 Acct. Index: Program:
 Account:
 Acct. Query: R Account Type:
 Activity:
 Commit. Ind: U Location:

Account Code Type Title	Adjusted Budget	Yr to Date Activity	Budget Commitment	Available Balance
4008 E Food/Decor F	0.00	510.95	0.00	-510.95
4010 E Stationery/O	0.00	85.17	50.14	-135.31
4011 E Teaching Sup	0.00	21962.00	709.62	-22671.62
4012 E Prof-Tech-Sc	0.00	7978.75	19.91	-7998.66
4014 E Computer Sup	0.00	6.00	0.00	-6.00
4151 E Maint Materi	0.00	1735.27	43.50	-1778.77
4221 E Periodical S	0.00	1254.40	0.00	-1254.40
Net Total:	0.00	2252.56	855.17	

LIST for Detail,Count Query for Orgn. Summary,Block Menu for Encum. List

Count: *42 v <Replace>
 FOIBDST 2.0.7 University of Alaska -- LIVE 04-NOV-1996 10:19:05
 Organization Budget Status Page 1 of 1

Chart: B Organization: 11043 CAS Art Spt/Mat/Svcs
 Fiscal Year: 96 Fund: 104110 UAA General Funds
 Acct. Index: Program:
 Account:
 Acct. Query: R Account Type:
 Activity:
 Commit. Ind: U Location:

Account Code Type Title	Adjusted Budget	Yr to Date Activity	Budget Commitment	Available Balance
4151 E Maint Materi	0.00	1735.27	43.50	-1778.77
4221 E Periodical S	0.00	1254.40	0.00	-1254.40
4441 E Other Suppli	0.00	1573.83	0.00	-1573.83
4441 E Disposable E	0.00	647.43	0.00	-647.43
4441 E Hazardous Ma	0.00	4573.05	0.00	-4573.05
4441 E Library Book	0.00	135.00	0.00	-135.00
4159 R Lab/Material	60000.00	61901.00	0.00	-1901.00
Net Total:	0.00	2252.56	855.17	

LIST for Detail,Count Query for Orgn. Summary,Block Menu for Encum. List

Count: *42 v <Replace>

Chart: B Organization: 11058 CAS Psychology Spt/Mat/Svcs
Fiscal Year: 96 Fund: 104110 UAA General Funds
Acct. Index: Program:
Account:
t. Query: R Account Type:
Activity:
Commit. Ind: U Location:

Account Code Type Title	Adjusted Budget	Yr to Date Activity	Budget Commitment	Available Balance
3001 E Contractual	-1560.00	0.00	0.00	-1560.00
3116 E Othr Equip R	0.00	40.00	0.00	-45.00
3221 E Computer Ser	0.00	97.40	0.00	-97.40
3331 E Duplicating	0.00	-3882.55	0.00	3882.55
3332 E Printing-Non	0.00	114.50	0.00	-114.50
3443 E Leased Lines	0.00	15.00	0.00	-15.00
3444 E Postage	0.00	29.49	0.00	-29.49
Net Total:	0.00	643.00	617.88	

LIST for Detail, Count Query for Orgn. Summary, Block Menu for Encum. List
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FOIBDST 2.0.7 University of Alaska -- LIVE 04-NOV-1996 10:19:05
Organization Budget Status Page 1 of 1

Chart: B Organization: 11058 CAS Psychology Spt/Mat/Svcs
Fiscal Year: 96 Fund: 104110 UAA General Funds
Acct. Index: Program:
Account:
Acct. Query: R Account Type:
Activity:
Commit. Ind: U Location:

Account Code Type Title	Adjusted Budget	Yr to Date Activity	Budget Commitment	Available Balance
4001 E Repairs/Alte	0.00	8.00	0.00	-8.00
4001 E Commodities	13000.00	0.00	0.00	13000.00
4008 E Food/Decor F	0.00	77.74	0.00	-77.74
4010 E Stationery/O	0.00	1170.96	0.00	-1170.96
4012 E Prof-Tech-Sc	0.00	1527.98	0.00	-1527.98
4014 E Computer Sup	0.00	3620.85	0.00	-3620.85
4020 E Animals For	0.00	615.47	314.44	-929.91
Net Total:	0.00	643.00	617.83	

LIST for Detail, Count Query for Orgn. Summary, Block Menu for Encum. List
Count: *26 <Replace>
FOIBDST 2.0.7 University of Alaska -- LIVE 04-NOV-1996 10:19:05
Organization Budget Status Page 1 of 1

Chart: B Organization: 11058 CAS Psychology Spt/Mat/Svcs
Fiscal Year: 96 Fund: 104110 UAA General Funds
Acct. Index: Program:
Account:
Acct. Query: R Account Type:
Activity:
Commit. Ind: U Location:

Account Code Type Title	Adjusted Budget	Yr to Date Activity	Budget Commitment	Available Balance
4021 E Food For Ani	0.00	648.75	0.00	-648.75
4151 E Maint Materi	0.00	24.00	0.00	-24.00
4221 E Periodical S	0.00	199.74	0.00	-199.74
4441 E Other Suppli	0.00	2207.33	303.44	-2510.77
E Disposable E	0.00	1918.98	0.00	-1918.98
E Hazardous Ma	0.00	54.30	0.00	-54.30
5001 E Capital Expe	1500.00	0.00	0.00	1500.00
Net Total:	0.00	643.00	617.88	

LIST for Detail, Count Query for Orgn. Summary, Block Menu for Encum. List
Count: *26 <Replace>

Chart: B Organization: 11058 CAS Psychology Spt/Mat/Svcs
 Fiscal Year: 96 Fund: 104110 UAA General Funds
 Acct. Index: Program:
 Account:
 . Query: R Account Type:
 Activity:
 Commit. Ind: U Location:

Account Code	Type	Title	Adjusted Budget	Yr to Date Activity	Budget Commitment	Available Balance
4455	E	Hazardous Ma	0.00	54.30	0.00	-54.30
5001	E	Capital Expe	1560.00	0.00	0.00	1560.00
5328	E	Computer Equ	0.00	2960.00	0.00	-2960.00
5331	E	Educational	0.00	1557.50	0.00	-1557.50
5336	E	Office Equip	0.00	-695.00	0.00	695.00
9159	R	Lab/Material	13000.00	11862.00	0.00	1138.00
9805	R	Misc Rev Not	0.00	1096.44	0.00	-1096.44
Net Total:			0.00	643.00	617.88	

At last record.
 Count: *26

<Replace>

PART V

FINANCE AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

CHAPTER X

Tuition and Student Fees

Tuition and Student Fees

05.10.01

A. Policy Statement

Recognizing students' responsibility to defray a portion of the cost of higher education, the University of Alaska will assess tuition and student fees. The University of Alaska seeks to make higher education accessible to all Alaskans who have the interest, dedication, and ability to learn by maintaining competitive tuition rates.

B. Definitions

1. "Tuition" is the basic charge all students are required to pay as a condition of enrollment at the institution. Tuition is applied only to courses offered for credit.
2. "Student fees" are additional charges that students pay for specific purposes, including course fees, administrative fees, and use fees.
3. "Course fees" include those fees which are course-specific, including material fees, lab fees, fees for noncredit and self-support courses, fees for self-support summer school courses, individualized instructional fees, and course specific facility use fees.
4. "Administrative fees" include those fees assessed for administrative actions such as applications, certification, adding and dropping of courses, transcript and similar actions.
5. "Use fees" include fees assessed for parking, auxiliary services, health center and insurance, and similar activities.
6. "Self-support courses" are those courses offered with the intent of full cost recovery to the University through the collection of tuition and/or student fees.

C. Purpose and Use of Tuition Revenues

Tuition revenues shall be used to maintain and increase the educational opportunities provided to students: to maintain and increase the quality of existing programs, to pay for increased costs on existing programs, to respond to enrollment increases and to provide new programs. Tuition receipts shall be used at the campus that generates the tuition.

D. Authority of Board of Regents

Tuition may be changed only by action of the Board of Regents. Students shall have adequate notice of tuition and other student fee charges and the opportunity to participate in decision-making. The Board of Regents reserves the right to make changes in tuition and other student charges without prior notice if the Board of Regents determines such action to be necessary and in the best interests of the University and its students. Tuition may be increased by emergency action if state funding for the University of Alaska system is decreased from one fiscal year to the next. Except in emergency actions, no action on tuition charges will be taken by the Board of Regents at meeting which occur during semester examination, holiday, or summer periods.

E. Student Fees

1. The president of the University may approve ~~administrative and use fees~~ after appropriate administrative review of the need for the fees. Use fees shall be based upon the cost of providing special services and shall be set so as to not exceed the actual cost of the operation for which a fee is being assessed. The president shall distribute, at least annually, a schedule of administrative and use fees at all campuses. Each chancellor shall establish a process for regular review of course fees.
2. Tuition is expected to represent the basic comprehensive, multi-purpose charge all students are required to pay as a condition of enrollment at the University of Alaska. However, from time to time, in order to supply needed courses, self-support fees will be assessed. Self-support course fees may not be charged unless such fees have been approved by a chancellor and reported to the president.

PART V

FINANCE AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

CHAPTER X

Tuition and Student Fees

Tuition and Student Fees

05.10.01

A Definitions

1. "Tuition" is the basic charge all students are required to pay as a condition of enrollment at the institution. Tuition is applied only to courses offered for credit.
2. "Student fees" are additional charges that students pay for specific purposes, including course fees, administrative fees, and use fees.
3. "Course fees" include those fees which are course-specific, including material fees, lab fees, fees for non-credit and self-support courses, fees for self-support summer school courses, individualized instructional fees, and course-specific facility use fees.
4. "Administrative fees" include those fees assessed for administrative actions such as applications, certification, adding and dropping of courses, transcript and similar actions.
5. "Use fees" include fees assessed for parking, auxiliary services, health center and insurance, and similar activities.
6. "Self-support courses" are those courses offered with the intent of full recovery to the University through the collection of tuition and/or student fees.
7. "Resident," for purposes of tuition charges, means any person who, at the time of class registration, has been physically present in Alaska for one year (excepting only vacations or other absence for periods not exceeding an aggregate of 120 days with intent to return) and who declares intention to remain in Alaska indefinitely. However, any person who, within one year of class registration has declared residency in another state, voted

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in another state, or done any act inconsistent with Alaska residence shall be deemed a nonresident for purposes of tuition charges. An unemancipated person under the age of 18 who has a parent or guardian who qualifies as an Alaskan resident, as defined above, shall be deemed a resident for purpose of tuition charges.

8. "Lower Division Courses" means 100- and 200-level courses. For purposes of tuition calculation, all courses with designators lower than 300, including developmental education courses, shall be charged at lower division tuition rates.
9. "Upper Division Courses" means 300- and 400-level courses.
10. "Graduate Courses" means 600-level courses. For purposes of tuition calculation, all courses with designators higher than 400, including 500-level post-baccalaureate courses, shall be charged at graduate tuition rates.

B Tuition Rates

1. Students shall be charged tuition on the basis of the level of the courses they take, rather than upon their class standings. For example, a graduate student taking an undergraduate course pays undergraduate tuition for that course. Matrices, based on the current tuition rates, will be published in the Statewide Accounting Manual. Charges for student fees, including self-support course fees, are in addition to tuition.
2. Tuition rates are established by the Board of Regents. A schedule of authorized tuition rates as approved by the Board of Regents or by the president under (3) or (4) of this section is included in 05.10.01(J).
3. Extended Campuses. The president may, upon request by a chancellor, authorize tuition rates for campuses outside Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau which are up to 30 percent lower than the rate set by the Board of Regents. The chancellor's request for a lower tuition rate at a campus must be made prior to September 30 for the next academic year, and must include the proposed tuition rate per credit hour, the revenue impact of and justification for the differential rate, and the recommendation of the campus advisory council on the differential rate. The president's authorized rates for extended campuses will be published in 05.10.01(J).

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4. Community Colleges. Tuition charges for any community college may be set separately by the Board of Regents after the opportunity for comment by the appropriate community college council. A campus president's request must be made prior to September 30 for the next academic year, and must include the proposed tuition rate per credit hour, the revenue impact of and justification for the differential rate, and the recommendation of the campus advisory council on the differential rate. The president's authorized rates for extended campuses will be published in 05.10.01(J).
 5. Summer School. Except for courses covered by (C) or (D) below, summer school tuition rates shall be the same as those established in (2) of this section. Additional self-support fees for summer school shall be assessed as student fees rather than as tuition. These fees may be averaged across all summer school courses at a campus. Summer school self-support fees must be established at least three months prior to the beginning of the summer semester.
 6. Independent Learning (Correspondence Study). Independent Learning (correspondence study) course tuition shall be charged at the resident tuition rate.
 7. WAMI (Washington, Alaska, Montana and Idaho Medical Education Program). Tuition for students enrolled in the WAMI Medical Education Program shall be set at the amount charged by the University of Washington to residents of the state of Washington.
 8. WICHE WUE (Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education Western Undergraduate Exchange Plan). The nonresident tuition surcharge shall be waived for qualifying students participating in the WICHE WUE. WUE students shall be charged a 50 percent surcharge in addition to resident tuition charges.

C. Sponsored Courses

When courses, seminars, or other instruction are offered for credit at any level with all direct instructional costs being paid for by an external sponsoring organization, institution, group, or individual, a chancellor or a chancellor's designee may approve an administrative fee not to exceed the resident undergraduate tuition rate for one credit per course, per individual, to be charged to pay for related administrative and indirect costs, such as processing charges for registration, class lists, grades.

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transcripts, and other functions required to support instruction. When clerical or administrative services are provided by the university this fee may be increased to an amount agreed to by the sponsoring agency and the university.

D. Charges for Credit-Free Courses Conducted With Direct Instructional Cost

When credit-free courses, seminars, training programs, or other instruction are offered to the general public with all direct instructional costs being paid for by the students in the course, registration fees shall be set to cover all costs. If Continuing Education Units (CEUs) are offered for credit-free programs, a chancellor or a chancellor's designee may approve a fee not to exceed the resident undergraduate tuition rate for one credit per course to be charged.

E. Tuition Waivers

1. The president may authorize waivers of tuition or other student fees when the president determines that such action is in the best interests of the university.
2. A chancellor may grant tuition waivers to students up to a maximum of 3 percent of the preceding fall's FTE students on a campus. A chancellor may waive other student fees when the chancellor determines such action is in the best interests of the university.
3. Tuition shall be waived for Alaska residents 60 years of age and older seeking instruction on a space available basis, that is, when courses can accommodate such persons in addition to regularly enrolled students.
4. A chancellor may grant tuition waivers to students up to a maximum of 30 percent of the preceding fall's FTE students on a campus which (a) is outside Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau, and (b) charges the same tuition rate as is charged in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau.

F. Waiver of Nonresident Tuition Surcharge

The nonresident tuition surcharge shall not apply to:

1. All active duty United States military personnel and their dependents, regardless of their state residency status.

2. All members of the Alaska National Guard and their dependents, regardless of whether they yet qualify as residents of the state under any other requirements.
3. All students who are children of a person who graduated and holds a degree from the University of Alaska.
4. All students in the WICHE WRGP (Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education Western Regional Graduate Program).
5. All tuition credits redeemed under the University of Alaska Advance College Tuition Plan.

The nonresident tuition surcharge may not apply to:

6. All students enrolled in three or fewer credit hours during a semester.
7. All residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.
8. All students from states whose public universities waive nonresident tuition surcharges for Alaska residents based upon a reciprocal agreement.
9. All students from foreign cities and provinces which establish sister city or sister province relationships with the state of Alaska or Alaskan municipalities and which have been approved by the president as follows:

<u>Country</u>	<u>City or Province</u>
Australia:	Darwin
China:	Harbin, Heilongjiang Province
Great Britain:	Whitby, England
Japan:	Chitose, Hokkaido Prefecture, Kanayama, Nemuro, Noshiro, Obihiro, Saroma, Teshio
Korea:	Inchon
Norway:	Hammerfest, Mo, Tromso
Philippines:	Camiling
Taiwan:	Chiayi Township
Russia:	Khabarovsk Region, Magadan, Providenya, Yakutsk, Vladivostok

(Revised 09-09-92; 06-21-93)

G. Accounting for Tuition Receipts

1. Tuition receipts shall be used at the campus that generates the tuition. For purposes of this section, "campus" means:

UAA Anchorage Campus
 KPC Kachemak Bay Campus
 KPC Kenai-Soldotna campus
 Kodiak College
 Matanuska-Susitna College
 Prince William Sound Community College
 SW Higher Education for Armed Forces

UAF Fairbanks Campus
 Bristol Bay Campus
 Chukchi Campus
 Interior Campus
 Kuskokwim Campus
 Northwest Campus

UAS Juneau Campus
 Ketchikan Campus
 Sitka Campus

H. Student Fees

1. **Administrative and use fees.** There is no statewide requirement for such fees to be imposed. If and when a chancellor determines that such a fee is necessary and appropriate, the chancellor shall submit an application for the proposed charge and/or change to existing charge to the president. The application shall indicate the purpose of the new or increased fee, the proposed use of receipts from the fee, the proposed effective date, and the process used to obtain student comment on the proposed change. The president may impose statewide administrative or use fees.
2. Each chancellor shall, by December 1 of each year, submit to the president a schedule of all administrative and use fees at each campus of the respective university. Each chancellor shall establish a process for regular review of course fees.
3. Each chancellor shall, at the end of each academic year, report to the president on all self-support course fees charged in that academic year.

4. **Course fees.** Course fees must be approved under a process established by each chancellor. Course fees must have a direct relationship to the course, including such items as material fees, lab fees, fees for non-credit and self-support courses, fees for self-support summer school courses, individualized instructional fees, and course-specific facility use fees. Lab and material fees may be charged for expendable items and for the use of specialized laboratory equipment which normally cannot be purchased by students in small amounts for individual use, such as chemicals and gases, laboratory specimens, laboratory and classroom equipment and instruments other than normal classroom equipment and printed materials.

I. Formal Installment or Deferred Payment Plans

Formal installment payment plans, charge or credit card payment plans, and deferred payment arrangements must be approved prior to implementation by the vice president for finance. Informal deferred payment arrangements based on the circumstances of individual students and group or consolidated billing arrangements may be approved by the regional campus chief financial officer or his/her designee.

J. Tuition Schedule

1. Tuition rates effective for instruction which begin the summer session of 1996 are as follows:

Rate Per Credit Hour

Lower Division Undergraduate	
Resident	\$ 70
Non-resident	\$ 210
Upper Division Undergraduate	
Resident	\$ 77
Non-resident	\$ 231
Graduate	
Resident	\$ 153
Non-resident	\$ 306

2. Tuition rates for instruction which begin the summer session of 1997 and thereafter will be the rates above adjusted by the average of the three prior years' percentage increases in the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI), rounded to the nearest dollar, unless otherwise determined by the Board of Regents.

(02-16-96)

UAA PROCEDURE
ADMINISTRATION

05.10.01 (E)

PART V
ADMINISTRATION
CHAPTER X
STUDENT FEES

REFERENCE: Board of Regents' Policy 05.10.01 (A)
University of Alaska Regulation 05.10.01 (E)

The Board of Regents has authority to set all tuition rates (credit hour, consolidated fee and non-resident fees). Authority to establish some other campus fees and charges has been delegated to the chancellors through the president of the University.

As a general guideline, other fees and charges must be justified on the basis of the recovery of costs (direct or indirect) which are attributable to the course, program, function, or facility for which the fees or charge is assessed. Consistent with University of Alaska tuition policy, fees should be as low as feasible to encourage access to courses.

Fees may be charged for expendable items which normally cannot be purchased by students in small amounts for individual use. Special fees may also be charged for direct support of specific courses when such charges are necessary for the proper presentation of instruction. Generally this will apply for such things as art materials and other special laboratory supplies used and consumed by students during instruction or retained by students at the conclusion of instruction.

Requests for the establishment or change of any incidental student fee must be submitted in writing through existing reporting relationships through the cognizant vice chancellor to the chancellor. Final approval rests with the president of the University system.

Laboratory course or special course fees may be set by the cognizant academic dean or director in accordance with guidelines approved by the chancellor.

All incidental, laboratory, material and special course fees approved at the UAA level may remain current for a maximum of two years. Responsibility for determination of the appropriateness and the renewal of fees rests with the person having fee approval authority at UAA.

20 November 1988
Revised: 1 February 1990

UAA GUIDELINES TO SET
LABORATORY, COURSE, OR SPECIAL COURSE FEES

While exceptions to the setting of laboratory, course, or special course fees can be granted by the chancellor, the following guidelines are to be followed:

- 1. All fees must be justifiable on the basis of the recovery of costs (direct or indirect) which are attributable to the course, program, function or facility.
- 2. Consistent with University of Alaska tuition policy, fees should be as low as feasible to encourage access to courses.
- 3. Fees may be charged for expendable items which normally cannot be purchased by students in small amounts. Examples include the following:

- Chemicals and gases
- Laboratory specimens
- Other expendable laboratory and classroom supplies

- 4. Faculty and/or staff may not sell any instructional materials, supplies, services, or equipment use privileges directly to students.
- 5. Fees collected for a specific course or program should be spent to support that course or program.

<u>Type of Fee</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Examples</u>	<u>Authority</u>
Tuition	Charges for standard credit hour instruction	- per credit hour tuition - comprehensive tuition	Board of Regents
Student Fees	Fees charged to all students or a group of students to provide services beyond those normally funded by the University	student activity athletic, student government	
Incidental Student Fees	Generally, fees charged to all students or to a group of students to provide services beyond those normally funded by the University.	Charges for admission, late admission, add/drop, certificate of enrollment, placement, graduation, transcript, credit for prior learning.	President
Laboratory	Charges for expendable supplies or services used in a course or lab in which the direct purchase by students is not practical.	Chemicals, laboratory specimens, computer services, royalty fees (telecourses), art models, bulk art materials, clay, steel, wood).	Chancellor, (delegated to the academic dean/director within prescribed guidelines).
Special Course Fees	Charges necessary to meet general course expenses for a special group of students where funding from regular state funding is inappropriate.	Fees for self-support, telecom, continuing education courses, camps or workshops, student travel, noncredit courses.	Chancellor, (delegated to the academic dean/director within prescribed guidelines).

Lab Fee Revenues and Expenditures—FY 96

Org	Dept	Title	FY 96 Actual Expenditures							FY 96				
			PS	Travel	Cont	Comm	Equip	Other	Total	Lab Fee Revenues				+ or -
										Sid Fees	UA Rec	Other	Total	
College of Business and Public Policy														
11120	Bus	Business Lab Fees	44,104	149	15,575	69,905	98,918		228,649	115,117		1,540	116,657	-111,992
College of Arts and Sciences														
11000	English	CAS ASL/ESL			186	3,582		1,920	5,688	5,650			5,650	-38
11002	English	Reading/Writing Ctr	55,257		2,246	5,752			63,255	61,611	828		62,439	-816
11004	English	CAS English Lab			2,154	195			2,349	2,405			2,405	56
11005	Hist/Geog	Hist & Geog Lab	4,808		7,931	5,684	1,529		19,952	13,975	400		14,375	-5,577
11008	Journalism	JPC Lab		639	1,223	3,282		329	5,473	5,732		10	5,742	269
11011	Languages	Languages Lab	15,572		2,884	3,677			22,133	22,129			22,129	-4
11013	Native Studies	AK Native Studies Lab			313	228			541	860			860	319
11017	Biology	Biology Lab		918	18,738	57,838	19,328		96,820	90,085			90,085	-6,735
11024	Chemistry	Chem Lab			9,693	27,627	11,337		48,657	47,173			47,173	-1,484
11026	Geology	Geology Lab	286	1,197	2,086	5,808			9,377	8,789			8,789	-588
11028	Math	Math Lab	14,050		11	4,853			18,914	23,461			23,461	4,547
11030	CAS	Computer Lab	12,397		2,208	1,206			15,811	13,633			13,633	-2,178
11032	Anthro	Anthro Lab							0	25	25		50	50
11037	Music	Music Lab	44,939		9,772	17,802			72,513	64,484			64,484	-8,029
11041	Pol Sci	Political Science Lab	-107		2,902	353			3,148	2,581			2,581	-567
11043	Art	Art Lab	12,154		7,475	41,285			60,914	61,901	210	200	62,311	1,397
11046	Fine Arts	Theatre/Dance Lab	1,460		1,783	810			4,053	3,655			3,655	-398
11055	Physics	Phy/Astro Lab			301	23,445			23,746	22,600			22,600	-1,146
11058	Psych	Psych Lab			-3,573	12,684	3,823		12,934	11,862	1,096		12,958	24
11267	Psych	Psych Computer Lab							0					
		CAS Total	160,816	2,754	68,333	216,111	36,015	2,249	486,278	462,611	2,534	235	465,380	-20,898

Appendix L

Lab Fee Revenues and Expenditures—FY 96

Org	Dept	Title	FY 96 Actual Expenditures							FY 96				
			PS	Travel	Cont	Comm	Equip	Other	Total	Lab Fee Revenues				+ or -
									Std Fees	UA Rec	Other	Total		
School of Engineering														
11141	Eng	Engineering Lab Fees			6,334	14,964			21,298	16,025	60		16,085	-5,213
College of Health, Education, and Social Welfare														
11020	Social Work	CAS Social Work Lab			2,023	1,875			3,898	3,620			3,620	-278
11098	Ed	Education Computer Lab	35,442		2,714	31,421	2,960		72,537	44,705			44,705	-27,832
11107		Education Lab Fees			78				78	10,572			10,572	10,494
11146	Nursing	Nursing Lab Fees			14,575	51,123			65,698	53,232	11,905	35	65,172	-526
		<i>CHESW Total</i>	<i>35,442</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>19,390</i>	<i>84,419</i>	<i>2,960</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>142,211</i>	<i>112,129</i>	<i>11,905</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>124,069</i>	<i>-18,142</i>
		Grand Total	240,362	2,903	109,632	385,399	137,891	2,249	878,436	705,882	14,499	1,810	722,191	-156,245

Category I	Category II	Category III	Category IV
Certificates	Certificates	Certificates	Certificates
Architectural Drafting (AI)	Refrigeration and Heating Technology (MA)		
Civil Engineering Drafting (AI)	Automotive Technology (AI)		
Dental Assisting (AI)	Aviation Maintenance Technology (AI)		
Early Childhood Development (AI)	Diesel Technology (AI)		
Mechanical and Electrical Drafting (AI)	Electronics Technology (AI, MA)		
Mechanical Technology (KP)	Welding Technology (KP)		
Office Technology (AI, KO, KP, MA)			
Paralegal Studies (AI)			
Petroleum Technology (KP)			
Small Business Management (KP)			
Structural Drafting (AI)			
Degree Program	Degree Program	Degree Program	
Associate Degrees	Associate Degrees	Associate Degrees	
Accounting (AI, MA)	Medical Laboratory Technology (AI)		
Air Traffic Control (AI)	Refrigeration and Heating Technology (MA)		
Architectural and Engineering Technology (AI)	Aviation Maintenance Technology (AI)		
Automotive Technology (AI)	Diesel Technology (AI)		
Business Computer Information System (AI)	Electronics Technology (AI, MA)		
Computer Electronics (KP)	Welding Technology (AI)		
Dental Assisting (AI)			
Dental Hygiene (AI)			
Early Childhood Development (AI)			
Fire Service Administration (AI, MA)			
Foodservice Technology (AI)			
Forestry Technology (AI)			
General Business (KO)			
Geriatrics (AI)			
Degree Program	Degree Program	Degree Program	Degree Program
Associate Degrees	Associate Degrees	Associate Degrees	Associate Degrees
Human Services (AI)			
Industrial Process Instrumentation (KP)			
Medical Assisting (AI)			
Nursing (AI)			
Office Management and Technology (AI, KO, KP, MA)			
Paramedic Technology (AI)			
Petroleum Engineers - Aide (KP)			
Petroleum Technology (KP)			
Professional Piloting (AI)			
Small Business Administration (AI, KP, MA)			
Baccalaureate Degree	Baccalaureate Degree	Baccalaureate Degree	Baccalaureate Degree
Bachelor of Arts	Bachelor of Arts	Bachelor of Arts	Bachelor of Arts
	Anthropology (AI)	Journalism and Public Communications (AI)	Biological Sciences (AI)
	Art (AI)	Mathematics (AI)	Computer Science (AI)
	Economics (AI)	Theater (AI)	
	English (AI)		
	History (AI)	Bachelor of Business Administration	Bachelor of Science
	Interdisciplinary Studies (AI)	Accounting (AI)	Biological Sciences (AI)
	Justice (AI)	Economics (AI)	Chemistry (AI)
	Music (AI)	Finance (AI)	Civil Engineering (AI)
	Political Science (AI)	Management (AI)	Computer Science (AI)
	Psychology (AI)	Management Information Systems (AI)	Geriatrics (AI)
	Sociology (AI)	Marketing (AI)	Mathematics (AI)
			Natural Sciences (AI)
		Bachelor of Fine Arts	Nursing Science (AI)
		Art (AI)	
	Bachelor of Education	Bachelor of Music	Bachelor of
	Elementary Education (AI)	Elementary Education (AI)	
	Physical Education (AI)	Secondary Education (AI)	
	Secondary Education (AI)	Performance (AI)	
	Bachelor of Science	Bachelor of Science	
	Anthropology (AI)	Mathematics	
	Interdisciplinary Studies (AI)		
	Psychology (AI)		
	Sociology (AI)		
	Technology (AI)		
	Bachelor of Social Work		
	Social Work (AI)		
Category I	Category II	Category III	Category IV
Degree	Degree	Degree	Degree
Certification Certificate	B. A. Bachelor of Arts	B. B. A. Bachelor of Business Administration	B. S. Bachelor of Science
A. A. Associate of Arts	B. Ed. Bachelor of Education	B. F. A. Postsecondary Education	E. M. Engineer of Metals
A. A. S. Associate of Applied Science		Category III (Last printed DU 1591 401) PMP Page 4 of 4B Bachelor of Fine Arts	
		B. M. Bachelor of Music	
		B. T. Bachelor of Technology	

HB

307

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1998 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 307

Revision Date: _____
Title: "An Act relating to custody of and visitation rights concerning children..."
Sponsor: Representative Green
Requestor: H (HES)

Department Affected: Administration
BRU: Legal and Advocacy Services
Component: Public Defender Agency

COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 1631

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04
PERSONAL SERVICES	**	**	**	**	**	**
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	**	**	**	**	**	**

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	**	**	**	**	**	**
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	**	**	**	**	**	**
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FUND SOURCE: (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	**	**	**	**	**	**
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
OTHER						
TOTAL	**	**	**	**	**	**

Estimate of any current year (FY 98) cost: \$ 0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	**	**	**	**	**	**
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

See attached.

Prepared by: Barbara K. Brink, Director
Division: Public Defender Agency

Phone: (907) 264-4414
Date: _____

Approved by Commissioner: Mark Boyer
Agency: Department of Administration

Date: 3/18/98

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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL NO. HB 307

1998 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

ANALYSIS (continued)

Section 1 of this bill would make it a class C felony for a lawful custodian to remove a child from the state for the purpose of preventing another person from exercising custodial or visitation rights. This bill would have a significant fiscal impact on the Public Defender Agency (PDA). The exact fiscal impact cannot be determined because PDA does not know how many prosecutions that can be expected. However, PDA believes that the number of divorced or separated people leaving the state is significant enough so that even if a small percentage are prosecuted, there would be a number of additional felonies added to PDA's caseload.

Additionally, criminal cases brought under the bill as currently drafted may present difficulties in interpretation that will require extensive motion practice for PDA attorneys. The first problem is that the proposed AS 11.41.320(a)(2) does not explicitly include a mental state. (The mental state of AS 11.41.330 is set out in some detail and is incorporated in the current AS 11.41.320(a). Defendants have to know what they are doing is illegal and intend to hold the child for a protracted period.) Assuming that the mental state is "intentionally," the main problem presented by the current drafting of the bill is a person with mixed motives who has a good reason for moving out of state can be prosecuted if the motivation is, in any part, directed at preventing exercise of visitation rights. See AS 11.81.900(a)(1)(defining "intentionally")

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1998 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 307

Revision Date: _____
 Title: Custody, visitation and liability for support of children
 Sponsor: Representative Green
 Requestor: House (HES)

Dept. Affected: Health and Social Services
 BRU: Public Assistance
 Component: ATAP
 COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 220
 See also (SN#): _____

Expenditures/Revenues:

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGES IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE

(Thousands of Dollars)

FUND SOURCE	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04
1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts	(300.0)	(300.0)	(300.0)	(300.0)	(300.0)	(300.0)
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (please specify)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS:

POSITIONS	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04
FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of any current year (FY98) cost: 0.0

ANALYSIS:

(Attach a separate page if necessary)

All Temporary Assistance applicants assign to the state the right to child support collected on behalf of their children when they apply for assistance. Approximately fifty percent of the child support collected on behalf of families receiving Temporary Assistance is transferred to the ATAP component as GF/Program Receipts. These funds replace ATAP GF Match funds. This legislation has no net impact on Temporary Assistance expenditures, however, the funding for Temporary Assistance payments for the children of obligor's excused from public assistance liability is shifted from General Fund/Program Receipts (child support collections) to General Fund Match.

The Child Support Enforcement Division predicts that they will be unable to locate and serve notice on every case within the 30 day time limit required by this legislation. CSED estimates that DPA will lose approximately \$300,000 in GF/program receipts as a result of CSED's inability to enforce child support obligations and recoup ATAP payments made for the obligor's dependent children. These lost funds must be replaced by GF match funds.

Prepared by: Jim Nordlund
 Division: Director
 Approved by Commissioner: Karen Perdue, Commissioner
 Agency: Department of Health & Social Services

Phone: 465-2680
 Date: 01/29/98
 Date: 2/2/98

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ANALYSIS (cont.):

DPA believes that provisions exempting obligors from liability do not conform with the child support provisions stipulated by federal welfare reform law (PL104-193). The State of Alaska is liable for an audit penalty of up to 5% of the TANF block grant for non-compliance of child support provisions of the federal law (approximately \$3.2 million for maximum penalty). PL104-193 also stipulates that in the fiscal year following a reduction in the TANF grant due to a penalty, states must increase their state spending by an amount equal to the penalty (approximately \$3.2 million).

In addition, to be eligible for the TANF block grant the state must be operating a child support program that conforms to federal law. If the state is not in compliance with child support provisions of the federal law when the TANF state plan is re-submitted in 2000, the state's continued receipt of the entire TANF block (\$63 million in federal revenues) will be jeopardized.

Assumptions:

It is assumed that lost GF Program Receipts must be recovered dollar for dollar by an increase in ATAP GF Match funds. Calculations are based on DOR/CSED projection of 200 cases that would not receive timely notification.

Calculations:

CSED projects that \$300,000 in program receipts will be lost as a result of this legislation.

Revision Date:

Dept. Affected:

Revenue

Title: Child Custody and Support

BRU:

Child Support Enforcement

Sponsor: Rep. Green

Component:

Child Support Enforcement

Requestor: (H) HES

COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

111

Expenditures/Revenues:

(Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04
OPERATING EXPENDITURES						
PERSONAL SERVICES	829.7	829.7	829.7	829.7	829.7	829.7
TRAVEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CONTRACTUAL	412.9	412.9	412.9	412.9	412.9	412.9
SUPPLIES	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1
EQUIPMENT	179.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	1,439.0	1,259.7	1,259.7	1,259.7	1,259.7	1,259.7
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	(77.4)	(77.4)	(77.4)	(77.4)	(77.4)	(77.4)

FUND SOURCE	(Thousands of Dollars)					
1002 Federal Receipts	549.7	831.4	831.4	831.4	831.4	831.4
1003 GF Match	428.3	428.3	428.3	428.3	428.3	428.3
1004 GF						
1001 CBP&F						
1048 University of AK receipts						
Other						
TOTAL	1,039.0	1,259.7	1,259.7	1,259.7	1,259.7	1,259.7

Estimate of any current year cost \$ 0.0

POSITIONS:	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	TEMPORARY
	19	19	19
	19	19	19

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The requirement to locate and serve notice on the non-out-of-state parent within thirty days for recognition of ATAP is impossible to meet in every case. The operating expense volume in this fiscal note would allow the Child Support Enforcement Division (CSED) to meet these requirements in the majority of cases. However, in approximately 200 cases per year the Division would still not be able to locate and serve proper notice to the obligor, which would prevent the Division from recouping the ATAP money expended. This would represent a loss of federal incentives revenue of \$77,400 (using the current federal incentive calculation method) to CSED. In addition, the Department of Public Assistance (DPA) would lose approximately \$300,000 from this inability to recoup child support in ATAP cases. The federal government would also lose \$300,000.

If the legislation is passed and the fiscal note is not funded, CSED would be unable to locate the non-out-of-state parent in approximately 1,000 cases. DPA ATAP revenue losses from reduced collections in these cases would approximate \$1,500,000 and the federal government would lose the same. Lost CSED incentive revenues on these collections would total \$307,000.

Prepared by:

Bursara Wallace, Director

Phone 269-6900

Division:

Child Support Enforcement Division

Due January 27, 1998

Approved by Commissioner:

Wilson L. Gordon

Due January 27, 1998

Agency:

Revenue

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3/18/98

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 307()
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTIETH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES GREEN, Dyson, Austerman

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to custody of and visitation rights concerning children; relating
2 to the crime of custodial interference; and relating to an obligor's liability to the
3 state for public money paid to support the obligor's children."

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

5 * Section 1. AS 11.41.320(a) is amended to read:

6 (a) A person commits the crime of custodial interference in the first degree if
7 the person violates AS 11.41.330(a)(1) [AS 11.41.330] and causes the child or
8 incompetent person [VICTIM] to be removed from the state or violates
9 AS 11.41.330(a)(1) or (2) and causes the child or incompetent person to be kept
10 outside the state.

11 * Sec. 2. AS 11.41.330(a) is amended to read:

12 (a) A person commits the crime of custodial interference in the second degree
13 if
14 (1) [.] being a relative of a child under 18 years of age or a relative of

1 an incompetent person and knowing that the person has no legal right to do so, the
2 person takes, entices, or keeps that child or incompetent person from a lawful
3 custodian with intent to hold the child or incompetent person for a protracted period;
4 or

5 (2) the person is a lawful custodian of a child under 18 years of age
6 and causes the child to be removed from the state for the purpose of preventing
7 another person from exercising custodial or visitation rights with the child.

8 * Sec. 3. AS 25.20.060(c) is amended to read:

9 (c) The court shall [MAY] award shared physical custody to both parents
10 unless, based on clear and convincing evidence, [IF] shared physical custody is
11 determined by the court to be detrimental to [IN] the best interests of the child. An
12 award of shared physical custody shall ensure [ASSURE] that the child has frequent
13 and continuing contact with each parent to the maximum extent possible.

14 * Sec. 4. AS 25.20.110(c) is amended to read:

15 (c) In a proceeding involving the modification of an award for custody of a
16 child or visitation with a child, the following constitute a change in circumstances
17 for purposes of (a) of this section:

18 (1) a finding that a crime involving domestic violence has occurred
19 since the last custody or visitation determination;

20 (2) [IS] a finding that a parent with primary physical custody of a
21 child has moved with the child to reside outside of the state; notwithstanding
22 AS 25.20.090 and AS 25.24.150(c), in a modification proceeding based on a [OF]
23 change of circumstances under this paragraph, the court may not consider the
24 desirability of maintaining continuity with the parent who moved away with the
25 child as a factor in determining the best interests of the child;

26 (3) a finding that a parent with primary or joint physical custody
27 of a child has moved with the child to reside at a location unknown to another
28 person who has visitation or custody rights with respect to the child; in a
29 modification proceeding based on a change of circumstances under this
30 paragraph, the court shall award primary physical custody to the person to whom
31 the new residence was not disclosed if that person petitions for primary custody

1 unless the parent who moved with the child to the unknown location shows that
2 the action was reasonably necessary for the safety of the child or that the child
3 would be physically endangered by the change of custody [(a) OF THIS
4 SECTION].

5 * Sec. 5. AS 25.20.140(b) is amended to read:

6 (b) The amount of damages recoverable under this section is ~~\$500~~ [S200] for
7 each failure of the custodian, wilfully and without just excuse, to permit visitation with
8 the child for substantially the length of time and substantially in the same manner as
9 specified in the court order. This amount may not be increased or decreased once
10 liability has been established. The custodian is not liable for more than one failure in
11 respect to what is, under the court order, a single continuous period of visitation that
12 is seven days or less in duration. For a denial of visitation with respect to what
13 is, under the court order, a single continuous period of visitation that is more
14 than seven days in duration, the custodian is liable for one failure to permit
15 visitation for each seven-day period in which visitation is denied wilfully and
16 without just excuse. The prevailing party in an action commenced under this section
17 is entitled to recover a reasonable attorney fee. The court may require a custodian
18 who is ordered to pay damages under this section to post a bond in an amount
19 determined by the court to be sufficient to promote future compliance with the
20 visitation schedule specified in the court order.

21 * Sec. 6. AS 25.27.120(c) is amended to read:

22 (c) Within 30 days after the agency knows the identity [AND ADDRESS] of
23 an obligor [WHO RESIDES IN THE STATE AND] who is liable to the state under
24 this section, the agency shall make a good faith, diligent effort to determine the
25 location of the obligor and send written notification by certified mail to the obligor
26 and the obligee of the obligor's accruing liability and that the obligor shall make child
27 support payments to the agency. The notice required under this subsection must be
28 in clear, concise, and easily readable language. The notice may accompany other
29 communications by the agency.

30 * Sec. 7. APPLICABILITY. AS 11.41.320(a) and 11.41.330(a), as amended by secs. 1 and
31 2 of this Act, and AS 25.20.110(c), as amended by sec. 4 of this Act, apply to movements of

- 1 children or retentions of children out of state that occur on or after the effective date of this
2 Act.
- 3 * Sec. 8. Notwithstanding sec. 148, ch. 87, SLA 1997, the amendment made to
4 AS 25.27.120(c) by sec. 6 of this Act shall be retained when, under operation of sec. 148, ch.
5 87, SLA 1997, AS 25.27.120(c) is repealed and reenacted on July 1, 1999.

Alaska State Legislature

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DEVELOPMENT
ALASKA COURT SYSTEM

Representative Joe Green
District 10

Sponsor Statement

HB 307 - Alaska Fatherhood Act

Nearly four out of ten children in America -- about 24 million kids -- are being raised in homes without their fathers. The societal problems we face today are complex, but I believe that many of these problems share some common elements. One such element attracting more and more attention is children without fathers.

I have introduced HB 307 as an attempt to lower some of the institutional hurdles placed between fathers and children. We in the Alaska Legislature do not have the tools to solve all of the problems associated with absent fathers. However, I believe that if we can make it easier for non-custodial parents -- usually fathers -- to be a part of their children's lives, we can help.

Specifically, HB 307: clarifies the act of custodial kidnapping and custodial interference, improves visitation and joint custody opportunities, increases the fines for failure to permit visitation, and requires CSED to take action to find a father once they know the identity.

My hope is that through efforts like HB 307 we can bring fathers and children together.

Sponsor Statement

The Fact of Father Absence And Why It Is Important

The most disturbing social trend of our time is the dramatic increase in father-absent families. In 1960, the total number of children in the United States living in father-absent families was less than 8 million. Today, that number stands at 23 million.

Nearly four out of ten children in America do not live in the same home as their father. By some estimates, this figure is likely to rise to 60 percent of children born in the 1990s. For the first time in our history, the average child can expect to live a significant portion of his or her life in a home without a father.

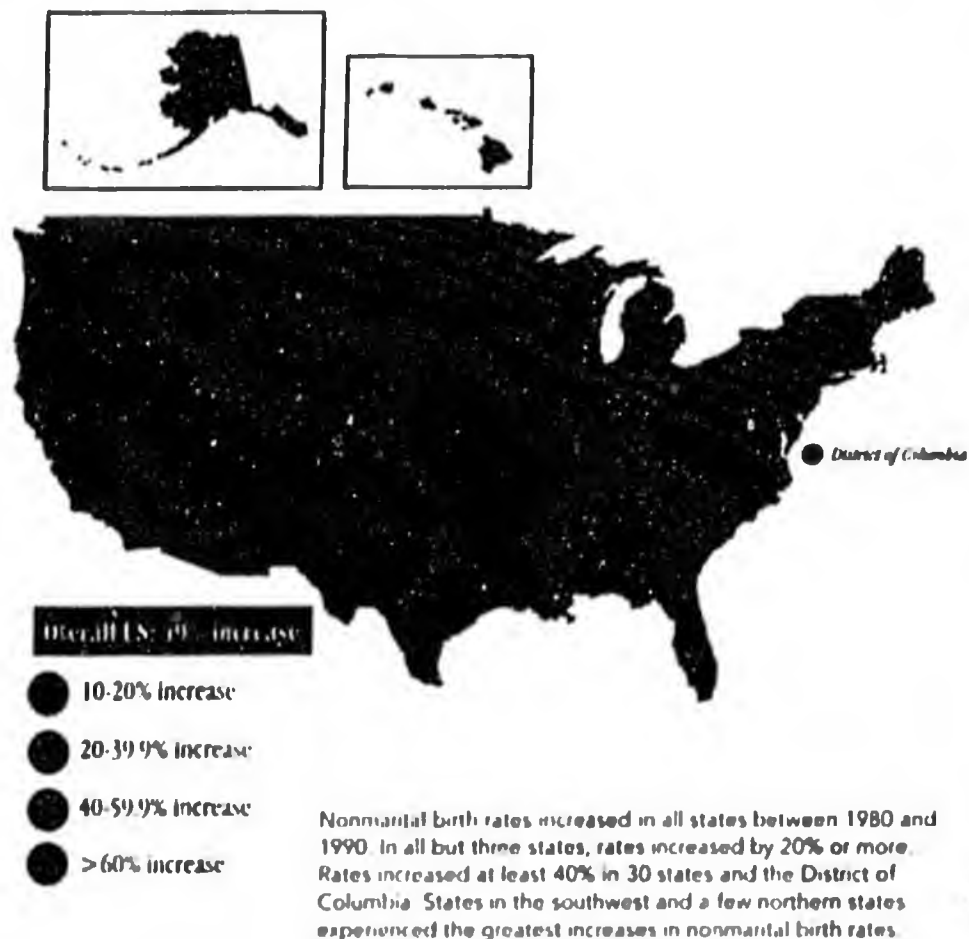
For nearly one million children each year, the pathway to a fatherless family is divorce. The divorce rate nearly tripled from 1960 to 1980, before leveling off and declining slightly in the 1980s. Today, 40 out of every 100 first marriages now end in divorce, compared to 16 out of every 100 first marriages in 1960. While this trend is consistent with most industrialized countries, no other country has a higher divorce rate.

Perhaps even more disturbing than the extraordinarily high divorce rate is the increasing trend of "father flight," men abandoning their children even before they are born. In 1960, about 5 percent of all births were out-of-wedlock. That number increased to 10 percent in 1970, 18 percent in 1980, and 28 percent in 1990. In the United States today, the number of children fathered out-of-wedlock each year surpasses the number of children whose parents divorce.

African-Americans are disproportionately affected by the problem of father absence. Sixty-two percent of African-American children live in father-absent homes. But this is by no means a "black problem." The absolute number of father-absent families is larger—and the rate of father absence is growing fastest—in the white community. Currently, over 13 million white children reside in father-absent homes, compared to approximately 6.5 million African-American children.

Trends and Differentials in Nonmarital Births

Percent change in birth rates for unmarried women from 1980 to 1990 by state



Source: Table 36, and Table 37, Birth and Fertility Rates for States (United States, 1990) *Statistical Center for Health Statistics*; Vital and Health Statistics, Series 21, Vol. 1, 1994; Table 34, Birth and Fertility Rates for States (United States, 1980) *National Center for Health Statistics*; Vital and Health Statistics, Series 21, Vol. 1, 1984.

Unfortunately, no state has been immune to the growing problem of father absence. As shown in the accompanying chart on page 8, between 1980 and 1990, non-marital birth rates increased in every state.¹⁰ During this time period, ten states saw the rate of nonmarital births increase by over 60 percent. Furthermore, births to unmarried teenagers, the group most likely to become long-term welfare dependents, increased by 44 percent between 1985 and 1992.¹¹ Overall, the percent of families with children headed by a single parent currently stands at 25.3 percent, the vast majority of which are father-absent households.¹²

The increasing rate of physical absence of fathers from their children's homes would not be so disturbing if physically-absent fathers continued to stay involved in the lives of their children. Unfortunately, research shows that physically-absent fathers tend (over time) to also become psychologically absent. Forty percent of children in father-absent homes have not seen their fathers at all during the previous year. Only one in six sees their fathers an average of once or more per week.¹³ More than half of all children who do not live with their fathers have never been in their fathers' homes.¹⁴ Statistics on unwed fathers are also disturbing. Whereas 57 percent of unwed fathers consistently visit their children during the first two years of life, by the time their children reach 2-1/2 years of age, that percentage drops to less than 25 percent.¹⁵

In addition to the physical absence of fathers from the home, it is also apparent that many physically-present fathers are nonetheless psychologically absent from the lives of their children. Overall, parents today spend roughly 40 percent less time with their children than did parents a generation ago.¹⁶ One study found that almost 20 percent of 6th-through 12th graders had not had a good conversation lasting for at least 10 minutes with at least one of their parents in more than a month.¹⁷ In regard to fathers, a 1992 Gallup poll found that 50 percent of all adults agreed that "fathers today spend less time with their children than their fathers did with them."¹⁸

One reason men may be psychologically absent from their children's lives is that they lack the skills necessary to be good and involved fathers. Some fathers may have grown up in fatherless homes themselves and never experienced positive male role models. Others may have had inadequate or abusive father-role models. There is also a dearth of skill-build-

ing material directed toward men, at least as compared to the myriad of books and other informational materials directed toward improving the skills of mothers. For example, although there are literally hundreds of skill-building books for mothers of newborns, there are very few which address the experience of new fathers. The result of this combination of poor or absent role models for many men, and minimal informational materials written by and directed toward fathers, is that many men lack the knowledge and skills to be engaged fathers.

The absence of fathers, whether physical or psychological, has profound consequences for children. Almost 75 percent of American children living in single-parent families will experience poverty before they turn eleven-years old, compared to only 20 percent of children in two-parent families.¹⁹ Children who grow up without their fathers are also more likely to fail at school or to drop out,²⁰ experience behavioral or emotional problems requiring psychiatric treatment,²¹ engage in early sexual activity²² and develop drug and alcohol problems.²³

Children growing up with absent fathers are especially likely to experience violence. Violent criminals are overwhelmingly males who grew up without fathers, which includes 60 percent of America's rapists,²⁴ 72 percent of adolescent murderers,²⁵ and 70 percent of juveniles in state reform institutions.²⁶ Children who grow up without fathers are also three times more likely to commit suicide as adolescents²⁷ and to be victims of child abuse or neglect.²⁸

In light of these data, noted developmental psychologist Urie Bronfenbrenner recently concluded:

"Controlling for factors such as low income, children growing up in [father-absent] households are at a greater risk for experiencing a variety of behavioral and educational problems, including extremes of hyperactivity and withdrawal; lack of attentiveness in the classroom; difficulty in deferring gratification; impaired academic achievement; school misbehavior; absenteeism; dropping out; involvement in socially alienated peer groups, and the so-called 'teenage syndrome' of behaviors that tend to hang together—smoking, drinking, early and frequent sexual experience, and in the more extreme cases, drugs, suicide, vandalism, violence, and criminal acts."²⁹

Clearly, fatherlessness is not the sole cause of each of these social ills—but it certainly makes each one worse. If we are ever to improve the well-being of children in America, we will have to first reconnect men to the ideal of good and responsible fatherhood and, in so doing, reverse this three decade long slide toward a fatherless America.

Creating a culture of committed and responsible fathers will not be easy. But if we want men to act like responsible fathers, we should value and support responsible fatherhood. Every civic, religious, and governmental organization can make fatherhood a priority by offering fathers support and, where needed, training through workshops and mentoring programs. Father-friendly work places in which employers encourage, and do not discourage, their father employees to take time off to participate in school activities or take their children to the doctor should be promoted.

Government clearly has a role to play in a reinstatement of fatherhood as a national priority. Public policy is, after all, both a reflection and shaper of our culture. A father-friendly public policy would be guided by the following two goals: first, public policy must work to reverse the erosion of support for fatherhood in the popular culture, and, secondly, government must eliminate de facto punishments for responsible fatherhood in current law.

The typical way that government responds to societal problems involves a series of measurable programs, often with a negative reward system. In the area of fatherhood, government action has thus far been largely restricted to programs aimed at establishing paternity and enforcing child support orders. Stricter penalties for failure to comply with paternity establishment or child support orders, while aimed at achieving a worthy public policy, indirectly contribute to many of the problems associated with the reduced role of fathers. The unfortunate message such programs reinforce is that the most important thing fathers do is provide economically for their children. While helping to ensure the economic viability of one's family is certainly important, *good* fathers also are engaged in their children's lives as nurturers, disciplinarians, teachers, and moral instructors. If we want men to take on these important tasks of responsible fathering, we must give them a more compelling message about fatherhood than the image of getting tough on "deadbeat dads."



The Fatherhood Movement: Making Room for Daddy

The President's Desk, by Wade F. Horn, Ph.D.
President, National Fatherhood Initiative

Five years ago, Vice President Dan Quayle was

widely ridiculed for asserting that fathers are important in the lives of children. Today, fatherlessness is increasingly cited as the most disturbing and consequential social trend of our time. In five short years, we have gone from a nation in denial concerning the consequences of fatherlessness, to one in which nearly everyone agrees that fathers count — and for a lot more than most people had previously realized.

Whether reflected in football stadiums filled with Promise Keepers, bus loads of African-American men arriving in the Nation's Capital for the Million Man March, or omnipresent news stories highlighting the connection between absent fathers and such social ills as crime, educational failure and welfare dependency, fatherhood is in the air. Indeed, to many social observers, we are witnessing the birth of a new social movement: a fatherhood movement.

Central to this fatherhood movement is the establishment of a more compelling cultural message about the importance of fathers to the well-being of children and communities. Rather than focusing solely on paternity establishment or the economic contributions of fathers, the emerging fatherhood movement also emphasizes the important non-economic contributions that fathers make to the well-being of their children. In fact, one of the primary goals of the fatherhood movement is to remind us that the most important thing that fathers invest in their children is not their money, but their time.

There are signs that the fatherhood movement is starting to have an impact. Surveys indicate that increasing numbers of Americans are getting the fatherhood message. A 1996 Gallup Poll found that 79 percent of Americans believe "the most significant family or social problem facing America is the physical absence of the father from the home," up from 69 percent in 1992. Another recent survey found that 84 percent of men in their 30s

and 40s agree that the definition of success is being a good father.

There is even evidence that this shift in attitudes is beginning to translate into behavioral change. Since the mid-1980s, the divorce rate has been decreasing. And last year, for the first time in two decades, the percentage of children born out of wedlock actually declined by half a percentage point.

Perhaps most optimistic of all, there seems to be a genuine yearning within the baby bust generation, those children born between 1962 and 1980, for greater attachments to family and commitment to others. According to the annual *Monitoring the Future Survey*, between 1976 and 1992, the percentage of high school seniors who believe that "having a good marriage and family life" is "extremely important" has gone up for both males and females, as has the percent who say they would prefer to have a mate most of their lives. Other surveys show that the younger a person is, the more likely he or she is to agree with the statement "divorce should be more, not less, difficult to obtain."

But challenges remain. Tonight, nearly 40 percent of all children in America will still go to bed in a home without their father. That's 24 million children whose father is not there to read them a bedtime story, bring them a glass of water or give them a goodnight kiss. And, of course, there are many others who live with disconnected, neglectful, and sometimes even abusive fathers.

In addition, while it is becoming increasingly popular to speak of the importance of fathers to the well-being of children, it is still out of fashion to speak of the importance of marriage to the well-being of fatherhood. Research has consistently found that non-resident fathers tend over time to become disconnected, both financially and psychologically, from their children. About 40 percent of children in father-absent homes have not seen their father in at least a year. Of the remaining 60 percent, only one in five sleeps even one night per month in the father's home. Overall, only one in

six sees their father an average of once or more per week. More than half of all children who don't live with their fathers have never even been in their father's home. Unwed fathers are particularly unlikely to stay connected to their children over time. Whereas 57 percent of unwed fathers are visiting their child at least once per week during the first two years of their child's life, by the time their child reaches 7-12 years-of-age, that percentage drops to less than 25 percent. Approximately 75 percent of men who are not living with their children at the time of their birth never subsequently live with them.

Even when unwed fathers are cohabitating with the mother at the time of their child's birth, they are very unlikely to stay involved in their child's life over the long term. Although a quarter of non-marital births occur to cohabitating couples, six out of ten cohabitating couples never go on to marry, and those that do are more likely eventually to divorce than those couples who bear children within the context of marriage. A father's remarriage after divorce or an unwed father's marriage to someone other than the child's mother makes it especially unlikely that a non-custodial father will remain in contact with his children.

Of course, divorced and unwed fathers can be — and many are — good fathers. But it is harder and more difficult to be an involved father when not living with one's children. Promoting fatherhood, then, also ought to mean promoting marriage. We simply can not persist in our cultural illusion that marriage and involved fatherhood have little to do with each other.

So let us rejoice in the re-awakening of the idea of fatherhood. But let us remember that there is still much work to be done. Before every child in America, before going to sleep, has a dad available to read them a bedtime story, fetch them a glass of water, and turn out their bedroom lights. Let us get in with that work.

While it is becoming increasingly popular to speak of the importance of fathers to the well-being of children, it is still out of fashion to speak of the importance of marriage to the well-being of fatherhood.

One of the primary goals of the fatherhood movement is to remind us that the most important thing that fathers invest in their children is not their money, but their time.

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F A C T S

2
Revised Edition

Wade F. Horn, Ph.D.
The National Fatherhood Initiative

I. Trends in Fatherlessness

"The single biggest social problem in our society may be the growing absence of fathers from their children's homes because it contributes to so many other social problems... Without a father to help guide, without a father to care, without a father to teach boys to be men, and to teach girls to expect respect from men, it's harder."

Bill Clinton, President of the United States, 1995

"Why is the American family falling apart? That may be the biggest issue of the new year. As that issue is probed, we will discover, I predict, that the biggest problem with the family is the problem with the father."

John McLaughlin, political commentator and host of *The McLaughlin Group* and *One on One*, December 22, 1995

"The percentage of black households headed by a husband and wife remained essentially unchanged — around 80 percent — in every census from 1890 to 1960. For 1970, however, it was down to 64 percent, and now has plummeted to less than 40 percent."

William Raspberry, columnist, *The Washington Post*, November 11, 1993

According to a 1996 Gallup Poll, 79.1 percent of Americans feel "the most significant family or social problem facing America is the physical absence of the father from the home." This number is up from 69.9 percent in 1992.

Source: Gallup Poll, 1996, National Center for Fathering, as printed in "Father Figures," *Today's Father* 4, no. 1, 1996, 8

In 1990, 7.2 percent of America's children live in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female-headed. In these neighborhoods the majority of working-age men are unemployed for most of the year.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States 1990*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1990, 459

"88 percent of children who are living with only one parent are living with their mother."

Source: Ariene F. Saluter, *Marital Status and Living Arrangements, March 1994*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P20-484, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1996

Percentage of Married Couples and Single-Parent Families: 1970 to 1994

	1970	1980	1990	1994
All				
All married-couple family groups	87.1	78.5	71.9	69.2
All single-parent family groups*	12.8	21.5	28.1	30.8
Whites				
Married-couple family groups	99.9	82.9	77.4	75.3
Single-parent family groups	10.1	17.1	22.6	24.7
Blacks				
Married-couple family groups	64.3	48.1	39.4	35.2
Single-parent family groups	35.6	51.9	60.5	64.8
Hispanic**				
Married-couple family groups	NA	74.1	66.8	63.8
Single-parent family groups	NA	25.9	33.3	36.2

* Includes people who are divorced, never-married, married but not living with spouse and widowed.

** Includes other races.

NA=Not Available.

Source: Steve W. Rawlings and Arlene F. Saluter, *Household and Family Characteristics: March 1994*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, P20-483, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1995.

"Nearly one-fourth (24%) of America's children live in mother-only families."

Source: Arlene F. Saluter, *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1994*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P20-484, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1996.

According to the Census Bureau, in "1994 the number of children living in families with no father present stood at almost 19.5 million."

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Child Support for Custodial Mothers and Fathers: 1991*, Current Population Reports, Series P60-187, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1995.

According to a 1996 Gallup Poll, 90.9 percent of Americans feel "it is important for children to live in a home with both their mother and father."

Source: Gallup Poll, 1996, National Center for Fathering, as printed in "Father Figures," *Today's Father* 4, no. 1 (1996): 8.

As of June 1994, there were an estimated 778,761 dads with children under the age of 18 in prison.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1994*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1995.

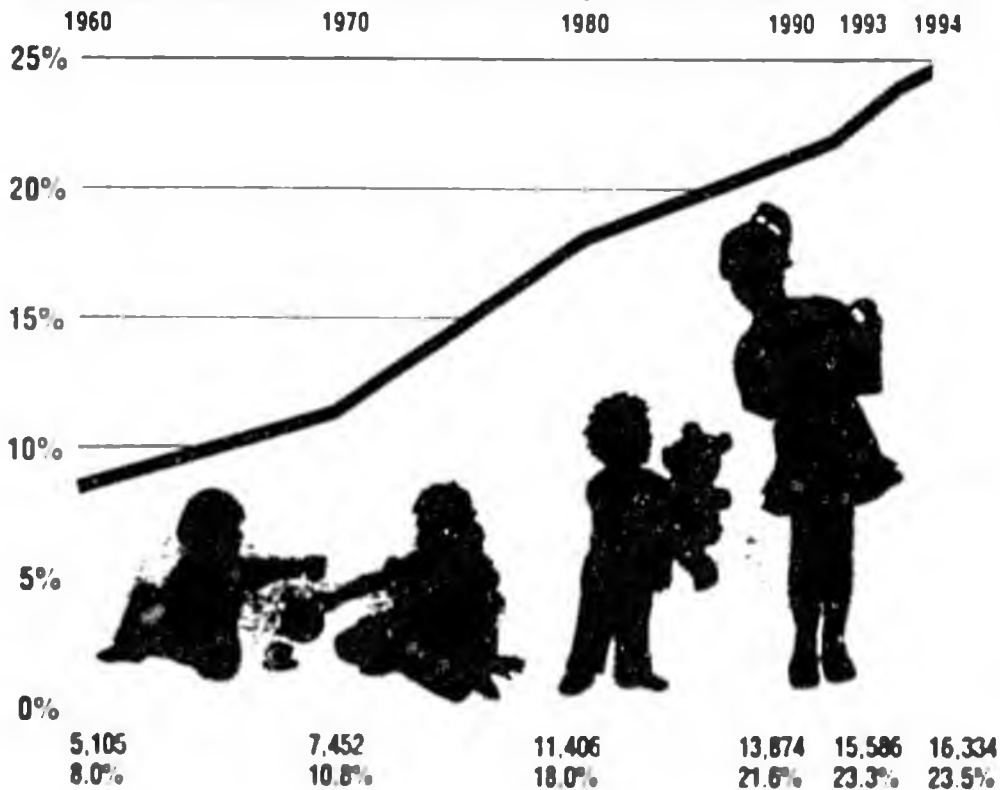
Living Arrangements of Children Under 18 years: 1960 to 1994*

	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1993	1994
Total Number of Children	63 727 100%	69 160 100%	62 427 100%	64 137 100%	65 293 100%	66 393 100%	69 508 100%
Living with Two parents	55 577 87.7%	62 939 91.2%	49 504 79.3%	46 177 72.0%	44 444 68.1%	41 141 61.8%	39 184 56.4%
Living with One parent	5 829 9.1%	8 199 11.9%	12 466 19.7%	15 867 24.7%	16 624 25.5%	17 872 26.7%	18 591 26.8%
Living with Mother Only	5 105 8.0%	7 452 10.8%	11 406 18.0%	13 874 21.6%	14 608 22.4%	15 586 23.3%	16 334 23.5%
Living with Father Only	724 1.1%	748 1.1%	1 060 1.7%	1 993 3.1%	2 016 3.1%	2 286 3.4%	2 257 3.3%
Living with Other Relatives or Nonrelatives only	2 021 3.2%	2 024 2.9%	2 337 3.7%	1 768 2.8%	1 811 2.8%	1 841 2.8%	2 806 4.0%

*Numbers in thousands (percent distribution beneath).

Source: U.S. Congress, Committee on Ways and Means, *The Green Book*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1993; Ariene F. Saluter, *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1994*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P20-484, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1996.

Percent of Children Living with Mother Only: 1960 to 1994 Numbers in thousands



With the increasing number of premarital births and a continuing high divorce rate, the proportion of children living with just one parent rose from 9 percent in 1960 to 27 percent in 1994.

Source: Arlene F. Saluter, *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1994*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P20-484, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1996.

The number of children living only with their mothers grew from 5.1 million in 1960 to 16.3 million in 1994.

Source: Arlene F. Saluter, *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1994*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P20-484, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1996.

Half of all U.S. children born today will spend half their childhood in a family headed by a woman.

Source: Irwin Garfinkel and Sara S. McLanahan, *Single Mothers and Their Children: A New American Dilemma*, Washington, DC, Urban Institute, 1989.

Children who were part of the "post-war generation" could expect to grow up with two biological parents who were married to each other. Eighty percent did. Today, only about 50 percent of children will spend their entire childhood in an intact family.

Source: David Popenoe, "American Family Decline, 1960-1990: A Review and Appraisal," *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 55 (August 1993); see also Larry Bumpass, "What's Happening to the Family? Interactions Between Demographic and Institutional Change," *Demography* 27, no. 4 (1990): 483-498.

The United States is now the world's leader in fatherless families. In the early 1970s, Sweden reported the highest percentage of single-parent families — 15 percent of all families with children. By 1986, the United States took over first place, when 24 percent of America's families were headed by a single parent, compared to less than 20 percent for Sweden. Today, nearly 27 percent of families in the United States are headed by a single parent.

Source: Ailsa Burns, "Mother Headed Families: An International Perspective and the Case of Australia," *Social Policy Report* 6 (Spring 1992); see also Arlene F. Saluter, *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1994*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P20-484, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1996.

Two-parent families have higher levels of involvement in the lives of their children than single-parent families and stepparent families.

Source: Nicholas Zill and Christine Winquist Nord, *Running in Place: How American Families are Faring in a Changing Economy and An Individualistic Society*, Child Trends, Inc., Washington, DC, 1994.

Living Arrangements of White Children Under 18 Years: 1960 to 1994

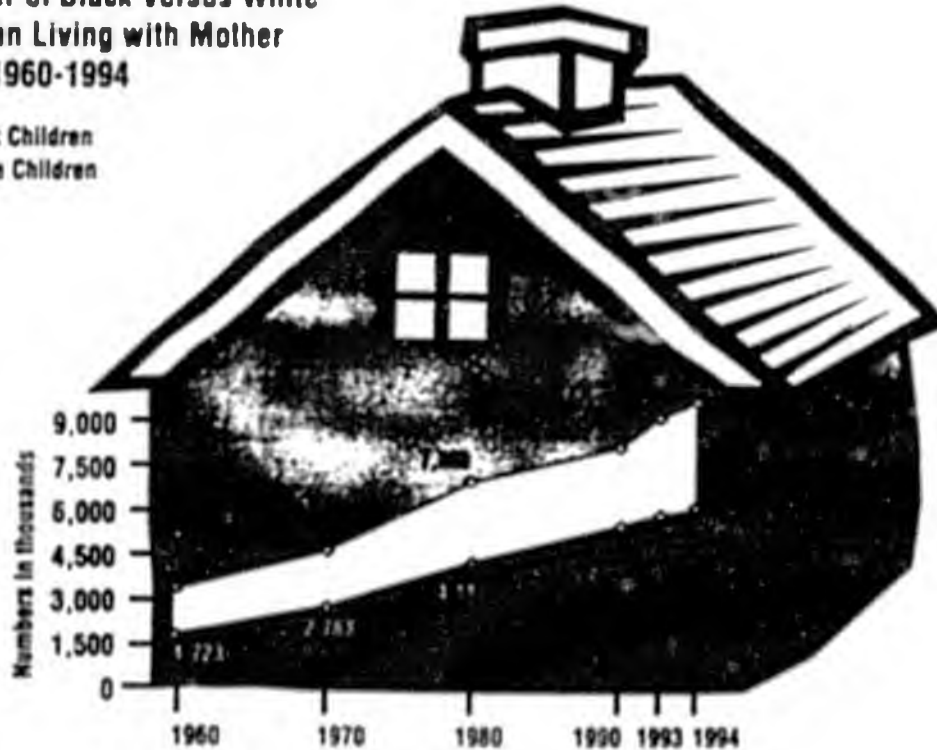
	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1993	1994
Total Number of Children	55 077 100%	58 790 100%	52 242 100%	51 390 100%	51 918 100%	53 075 100%	54 795 100%
Living with Two Parents	50 082 90.9%	52 674 89.5%	43 200 82.7%	40 593 79.0%	40 733 78.5%	40 996 77.2%	41 766 76.2%
Living with One Parent	3 932 7.1%	5 109 8.7%	7 901 15.1%	9 571 19.2%	10 142 19.5%	11 110 20.9%	11 434 20.9%
Living with Mother Only	3 381 6.1%	4 581 7.8%	7 059 13.5%	8 321 16.2%	8 585 16.5%	9 256 17.4%	9 724 17.7%
Living with Father Only	551 1.0%	528 0.9%	842 1.6%	1 549 3.0%	1 557 3.0%	1 854 3.5%	1 710 3.1%
Living with Other Relatives or Nonrelatives Only	1 062 1.9%	1 058 1.8%	1 141 2.2%	928 1.8%	1 043 2.0%	969 1.9%	1 574 2.9%

*Numbers in thousands (percent distribution beneath).

Source: U.S. Congress, Committee on Ways and Means, *The Green Book*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1993; Arlene F. Saluter, *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1994*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P20-484, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1996.

Number of Black Versus White Children Living with Mother Only: 1960-1994

■ Black Children
□ White Children



Living Arrangements of Hispanic Children Under 18 Years: 1970 to 1994

	1970	1980	1990	1994
Total Number of Children	4 006 100%	5 459 100%	7 174 100%	9 496 100%
Living with Two Parents	3 111 77.7%	4 116 75.4%	4 789 66.8%	6 022 63.4%
Living with One Parent	NA NA	1 152 21.1%	2 154 30%	3 019 31.8%
Living with Mother Only	NA NA	1 069 19.6%	1 943 27.1%	2 646 27.9%
Living with Father Only	NA NA	83 1.5%	211 2.9%	373 3.9%
Living with Other Relatives or Nonrelatives Only	NA NA	191 3.5%	231 3.3%	455 4.7%

*Numbers in thousands (percent distribution beneath).

Excludes persons under 18 years old who were maintaining households or family groups and spouses.

Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NA=Not available.

Source: U.S. Congress, Committee on Ways and Means, *The Green Book*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1993; Arlene F. Saluter, *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1994*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P20-484, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1996.

On average, single mothers spend roughly one-third less time each week than married mothers in primary child care activities such as dressing, feeding, chauffeuring, talking, playing or helping with homework.

Source: John P. Robinson, *How Americans Use Time: A Social-Psychological Analysis of Everyday Behavior* (New York: Praeger, 1977) 70; see also John P. Robinson, "Caring for Kids," *American Demographics* (July 1989).

Fifty percent of all white children and 75 percent of all black children born in the last two decades are likely to live for some portion of their childhood with only their mothers.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Divorce, Child Custody, and Child Support*, Current Population Reports, Series P23-84, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1979; and L.L. Bumpass and J.A. Sweet, "Children's Experience in Single-Parent Families: Implications of Cohabitation and Marital Transitions," *Family Planning Perspectives* 21 (1989): 256-260.

Almost 27 percent of all children are living in single-parent homes. 57.7 percent of all black, 31.8 percent of all hispanic and 20.9 percent of all white children are living in single-parent homes.

Source: Arlene F. Saluter, *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1994*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P20-484, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1996

Based on a review of four national surveys and a decade of research, Sara McLanahan and Gary Sandfeur conclude that some of the advantages often associated with being white are found to be really a function of family structure.

Source: Sara McLanahan and Gary Sandfeur, *Growing Up With a Single Parent: What Hurts, What Helps* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1994).

Divorce Trends

Estimates of the chances of a first marriage ending in divorce range from 50 percent to 67 percent. The chance that a second marriage will end in divorce is about 10 percent higher than for first marriages.

Source: John Gottman, *The Dissolution of the American Family*, in: William J. O'Neill, Jr., (ed.), *Family: The First Imperative*, Cleveland, OH: The William J. and Dorothy K. O'Neill Foundation, 1995, 103

Data on 8,177 ever-married individuals found that premarital cohabitation is associated with a greater risk of divorce. These results take into consideration the presence of step-children, marital status of first spouse, parental divorce, and age.

Source: David R. Hall and John Z. Zhao, "Cohabitation and Divorce in Canada: Testing the Selectivity Hypothesis," *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 57, no. 2 (May 1995): 421-427

The proportion of people answering "no" to the question, "should a couple stay together for the sake of the children?" jumped from 51 percent to 82 percent from 1962 to 1985.

Source: Arland Thornton, "Changing Attitudes Toward Family Issues in the United States," *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 51 (1989): 873-893

Currently, about three out of five divorcing couples have at least one child.

Source: Larry L. Bumpass, "What's Happening to the Family: Interactions Between Demographics and Institutional Change," *Demography* 27, no. 4 (1990): 483-498

In America today, one out of every eleven adults is divorced, three times the proportion in 1970.

Source: Arlene F. Saluter, *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1994*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P20-484, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1996

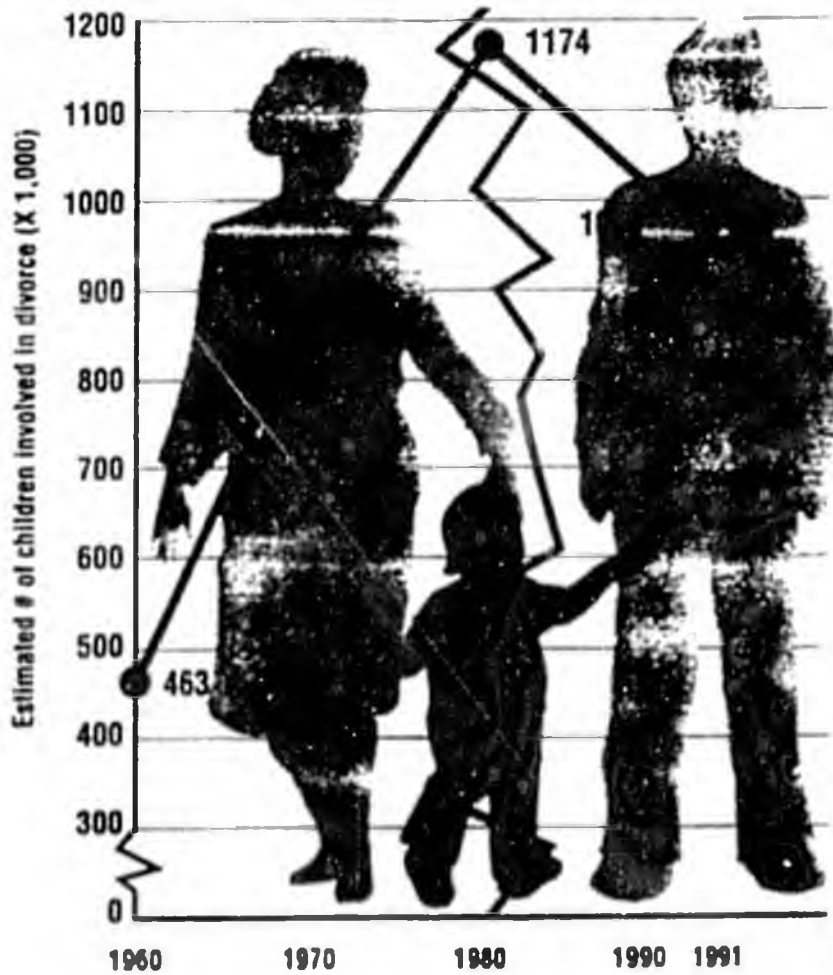
Children Involved in Divorce: 1960 to 1991

	1960	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1984	1986	1988	1990	1991
Estimated # of children involved in divorce (X 1,000)	463	870	1123	1174	1190	1108	1081	1064	1044	1005	985
Average # of children per decree	1.18	1.22	1.08	0.98	0.97	0.94	0.92	0.90	0.89	NA	NA
Rate per 1,000 children under 18 years of age	7.2	12.5	16.7	17.3	18.7	17.6	17.2	16.8	16.4	15.7	15.1

NA= Not available

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States 1993*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1993.

Children Involved in Divorce: 1960 to 1991



Married-couple families accounted for 55 percent of all households in 1994, well below their 71 percent share in 1970.

Source: Steve W. Rawlings and Arlene F. Saluter. *Household and Family Characteristics: March 1994*. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports. P20-483. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1995.

"For the average American, the probability that a marriage taking place today will end in divorce or permanent separation is calculated to be an overwhelming 60 percent."

Source: Larry L. Bumpass. "What's Happening to the Family? Interactions Between Demographics and Institutional Change," *Demography* 27, no. 4 (1990): 483-498. see also: T. C. Martin and Larry L. Bumpass. "Recent Trends in Marital Disruption," *Demography* 26 (1989): 37-51.

Using data from the National Center for Health Statistics, researchers determined "no-fault divorce laws had a significant positive effect on the divorce rate across the 50 states."

Source: Paul A. Nakonezny, Robert D. Shull and Joseph Lee Rodgers. "The Effects of No-Fault Divorce Law on the Divorce Rate Across the 50 States and Its Relation to Income, Education, and Religiosity," *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 57 (1995): 477-488.

Roughly 66 percent of the increase in single parenthood among whites since 1960 has been the result of divorce.

Source: Irwin Garfinkel and Sara S. McLanahan. *Single Mothers and Their Children: A New American Dilemma*. Washington, DC: Urban Institute, 1989. 52-54. see also Arlene F. Saluter. *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1994*. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports. Series P20-484. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1996.

A child living in a one-parent situation was just slightly more likely to be living with a divorced parent in 1994 than with a never-married parent. A decade ago, a child living with one parent was almost twice as likely to be living with a divorced parent as with a never married parent.

Source: Arlene Saluter. *Gap Narrows Between Children Living with a Divorced or Single Parent, Census Bureau Finds*. U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, July 20, 1994.

The Consequences of Divorce

On average, marital separation leads to a 37 percent drop in the family income of mothers who remain with the children.

Source: Nicholas Zill and Christine Winquist Nord. *Running in Place: How American Families are Faring in a Changing Economy and An Individualistic Society*. Child Trends, Inc., Washington, DC. (1994): 14.

"Children who experience parental divorce, compared with children in continuously intact two-parent families, exhibit more conduct problems, more symptoms of psychological maladjustment, lower academic achievement, more social difficulties, and poorer self-concepts. Adults who experienced parental divorce as children, compared with adults raised in continuously intact two-parent families, score lower on a variety of indicators of psychological, interpersonal, and socioeconomic well-being."

Source: Paul R. Amato: "Life-span Adjustment of Children to Their Parents' Divorce." *The Future of Children* 4, no. 1, Spring 1994: 142-164.

After evaluating a sample of 12,547 young people, researchers concluded that "parental divorce increases the likelihood that young men and women will have a child out-of-wedlock."

Source: Andrew J. Cherlin, Kathleen E. Kiernan and P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale: "Parental Divorce in Childhood and Demographic Outcomes in Young Adulthood." *Demography* 32 (1995): 299-316.

"Using a 12-year longitudinal study of adults growing up in conflict-ridden, two-parent families, it was found that children have higher levels of well-being if their parents stay together than if they divorce."

Source: Paul R. Amato, Laura S. Loomis and Alan Booth: "Parental Divorce, Marital Conflict, and Offspring Well-Being During Early Adulthood." *Social Forces* 73, no. 3 (March 1995): 995-915.

The breakup of his parents' marriage during the first five years of his life places a boy at high risk of becoming a juvenile delinquent.

Source: Pat Fagan: "The Real Root Cause of Violent Crime: The Breakdown of Marriage, Family, and Community." *The Heritage Foundation Backgrounders* 1026 (March 17, 1995): 2.

"[Elementary school] children of divorced parents suffer from lower levels of self-efficiency, self-esteem and social support, and [from] less effective coping styles."

Source: Linda Kurtz: "Psychosocial Coping Resources in Elementary Schoolage Children of Divorce." *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry* 64 (1994): 554-562.

After controlling for demographics and socioeconomic differences, a study of adult children (18-22 years old) from divorced families revealed that they were twice as likely to exhibit [emotional and psychological] problems compared with children from intact families.

Source: Nicholas Zill, Donna Morrison and Mary Jo Cobb: "Long-Term Effects of Parental Divorce on Parent-Child Relationships, Adjustment, and Achievement in Young Adults." *Journal of Family Psychology* 7, no. 1 (1993): 91-103.

Compared to children in intact families, children whose parents have divorced are much more likely to drop out of school, to engage in premarital sex, and to become pregnant themselves outside of marriage. These effects are found even after taking into account parental and marital characteristics before the divorce.

Source: Frank F. Furstenberg, Jr. and Julien D. Tetter. "Reconsidering the Effects of Marital Disruption: What Happens to Children of Divorce in Early Adulthood?" *Journal of Family Issues* 15 (1994): 173-190.

Between 1971 and 1981, Judith S. Wallerstein conducted a study of 60 families who experienced divorce. Included in the study were 131 children and 60 adolescents. Interviews were conducted periodically between 1971 and 1981. Wallerstein reached the following conclusions:

- 10 years after the divorce, children of divorce felt "less protected, less cared for, less comforted... these children [had] vivid, gut-wrenching memories of their parents' separation."
- Many five- to eight-year-old boys showed "an intense longing for their fathers" after the divorce that seemed physically painful.
- Many fathers who moved out of the house found it difficult to sustain a close and loving relationship with their children, especially if one or both parents remarried. Yet, children tenaciously held onto an internal image, sometimes a fantasy image, of their absent or even visiting father.
- Not only did the children's need for their father continue, it also tended to rise with new intensity at adolescence, especially when it was time for the children to leave home.
- The nature of the father-child relationship, and not the frequency of visiting is what most influenced the child's psychological development.

Source: Judith S. Wallerstein and Sandra Blakeslee. *Second Chances: Men, Women, and Children a Decade After Divorce* (New York: Ticknor and Fields, 1989).

The advantages of growing up with educated parents evaporates when those parents separate.

Source: Sara McLanahan and Gary Sandefur. *Growing Up With a Single Parent: What Hurts, What Helps* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1994).

Child Support / Child Custody

Only half of divorced mothers value the absent father's continued contact with his children. One-fifth saw no value in continued contact whatsoever, and "...actively tried to sabotage the meetings by sending the children away just before the father's arrival, by insisting that the child was ill or had pressing homework to do, by making a scene, or by leaving the children with the husband and disappearing."

Source: Judith S. Wallerstein and Joan Berlin Kelly. *Surviving the Breakup: How Children and Parents Cope with Divorce* (New York: Basic Books, 1990): 125

In 1992, there were about 11.5 million custodial parents, 9.9 million of whom were custodial mothers and 1.6 million of whom were custodial fathers. These families comprised approximately one-third of all families with never-married children under 21 years of age.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Child Support for Custodial Mothers and Fathers: 1991*. Current Population Reports. Series P60-187. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1995.

According to a recent study of young, non-custodial fathers who are behind on child support payments, less than half of these men were living with their own father at age 14.

Source: Manpower Research Corporation. "Matching Opportunities to Obligations: Lessons for Child Support Reform from the Parents Fair Share Pilot Phase" (1994).

Over 90 percent of fathers who have joint custody of their children pay child support. However, in a situation where fathers have no visitation the payment to child support stands at 43 percent.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Child Support for Custodial Mothers and Fathers: 1991*. Current Population Reports. Series P60-187. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1995.

"More contact and a better relationship between nonresidential parents and children during early remarriage is associated with better behavioral adjustment for boys and girls, but lower self-esteem for boys."

Source: James H. Bray. "Successful Steplamilies." In: William J. O'Neill, Jr. (Ed.). *Family: The First Imperative*. Cleveland, OH: The William J. and Dorothy K. O'Neill Foundation. (1995) 57.

According to Census Bureau data, fathers with joint custody of their children pay more of their child support — 90 percent — compared with 79 percent for fathers with visitation rights and 44.5 percent for fathers with neither arrangement.

Source: Nicholas Zill. *Analysis of Census Bureau Data*, paper presented at the Children's Rights Council National Conference, Bethesda, MD (April 1993).



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HHES
committee name

committee on HB 307, dated 3-30-98
bill # / subject

54 PGS ATTACHED

Signed: LARRY ERICKSON — 262-9393

Testifier

Representing (Optional)

Address

Phone number

Lawrence C. Erickson
PO Box 4045
Soldotna, AK 99669
Phone 907/262-9393
Fax 907/260-4610

Reference: HB 307

TO: THE STATE OF ALASKA TWENTIETH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION
Health, Education and Social Services, Judiciary

Cc: Senator John Torgerson
Senator Jerry Ward
Representative Gary Davis
Representative Mark Hodgins

I was divorced in 1994 but separated 3 years prior to the divorce memorandum. I was forced to leave my home with only my clothes and had to set up home for my three children and myself with what I had left after giving my wife \$1650 child support and \$498 house payment every month. At the time of the divorce the payments were dropped to just child support at \$1650 per month. One year later I was sued for child support in the amount of \$2000 per month.

From the time of separation until today I have my children every other week (I work on the slope week-on-week-off schedule) Wednesdays from after school until 9:30pm, Thursdays, and Mondays from after school until 6:00pm and from Friday after school until Sunday at 9:00pm. At the time of separation my children's ages were 7 years, 9 years and 11 years old. When I would take the children to their mothers house after school on Friday to get their things for the weekend it would take as much as 45 minutes to collect what they needed. All the time their mother would sit and watch and do nothing to help them find their clothes or toys etc. I thought and still think the children should be with me the whole week that I am off work. As you can see by the times stated above I spend most of my time with them chauffeuring them to their after school activity's, sports etc., doing home work and preparing meals for them and then they go to their mothers for nice relaxing evening.

A custody investigation was conducted 2 years after the separation and one year before the divorce. The investigator stated the children's preference was the same as stated above. I asked for a follow up investigation but the children's mother refused and my lawyer advised me that it would be very expensive to fight for it and that the court would more then likely award the mother custody. After 7 years of a confrontational relationship with the children's mother it is clear to me that she is very capable of getting them to say what she wants them to. My children have stated that there is not enough privacy in an apartment to have friends spend a lot of time. There is not enough room and there is always the concern of disturbing the neighbors. With paying \$2000 dollars a month child support, caring and feeding my children about half the time and not being able to claim any dependants for income tax purposes does not leave enough money to buy a house.

I do not believe there is any reason why joint custody should not have been granted. I think the change that HR 307 has in it that states "The court shall (MAY) award shared physical custody to both parents unless, based on clear and convincing evidence, (IF) shared physical custody is determined by the court to be detrimental to (IN) the best interests of the child" supports the latest studies that show joint custody to be the best situation for children's self-esteem, attitudes and social adjustment.

There are already 14 states that have presumption joint custody laws (ABA Journal February 1997):

California	Mississippi
Florida	Missouri
Idaho	Montana
Iowa	Nevada
Kansas	New Mexico
Louisiana	Oklahoma
Minnesota	Texas

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,



Lawrence C. Erickson

ATTACHED:

1. **CHILD CUSTODY: REFORM, RESEARCH, AND COMMON SENSE**
Prepared Statement of Testimony
U.S. Commission on Child and Family Welfare
Public Hearing on Custody and Visitation
April 19, 1995
Richard A. Warshak, Ph.D.
Clinical Professor
University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center
2. **The Primary Parent Presumption: Primarily Meaningless**
Richard A. Warshak, Ph.D.
CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY ASSOCIATES
16970 Dallas Parkway, Suite 202
Dallas, TX 75248
3. **THE CUSTODY REVOLUTION**
Beyond Father's Rights and Mother's Rights
CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY ASSOCIATES
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Dallas, TX 75248

CHILD CUSTODY: REFORM, RESEARCH, AND COMMON SENSE

Prepared Statement of Testimony

U.S. Commission on Child and Family Welfare

Public Hearing on Custody and Visitation

April 19, 1995

Richard A. Warshak, Ph.D.

Clinical Professor

University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center

Please direct inquiries to Dr. Richard A. Warshak, 16970 Dallas Parkway, Suite 202, Dallas, TX 75248. Telephone: 214-248-7700. Copyright © 1995 by Richard A. Warshak, Ph.D.

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CHILD CUSTODY: REFORM, RESEARCH, AND COMMON SENSE.

Prepared Statement of Testimony

U.S. Commission on Child and Family Welfare

Public Hearing on Custody and Visitation

April 19, 1995

Richard A. Warshak, Ph.D.

Good afternoon Honorable Judge Robles and Commissioners. I am a Professor in the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center in Dallas, Director of the Texas Custody Research Project, and author of *The Custody Revolution*.

For the past eighteen years I have been studying the effects of divorce on parents and children. The results of my research have been published in numerous professional peer-reviewed journals and books and have earned me a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health and an invitation to the White House to discuss custody reform.

Today I would like to bring to your attention systematic research in my field which I hope will aid you in your mission to contribute to the well-being of our nation's children. As a scientist who has never been personally involved in any custody matter, my opinions have been shaped over the years by hard data. In fact, if these hearings took place years ago, before the accumulation of the latest research, my testimony might well have been very different.

Existing research supports two main conclusions:

(1) Conventional approaches to custody result in an unacceptable number of casualties among parents and children in divorced families.

(2) We can reduce the number and severity of such casualties by helping divorced parents create a demilitarized zone for their children and maintain children's meaningful involvement with both parents.

Three reforms will assist us in reaching these goals:

- Educational programs for divorcing parents
- Mandatory mediation of custody and access disputes
- Replacement of the vague "best interests of the child" standard with a rebuttable presumption of joint physical custody.

Time constraints allow only a discussion of research *results*. This is unfortunate, because different scholars, looking at the same data base, reach vastly different conclusions and recommendations. The best way to resolve such discrepancies is by reference to the scientific merits — the strengths and limitations — of the studies cited in support of the positions being advocated. Therefore, I would be pleased to provide further information if requested.

CONVENTIONAL CUSTODY CREATES CASUALTIES

Numerous well-controlled studies of families where children reside primarily with their mothers after divorce — the status quo — have shown us that this situation creates problems for the entire family. (For comprehensive reviews and analysis of this literature see 1, 2, 3, 4. For individual studies see 5, 6, 7.)

Every major study has concluded that divorced mothers feel overburdened with the responsibilities that accompany sole physical custody. They assume the job of two parents at a time when their own emotional capacity is likely to be weakened due to the stress of divorce and when their children's emotional demands and behavior problems are usually multiplied.

In the early weeks and months following their parents' separation and their father's departure from home, most children show some negative reactions. Not every child reacts in the same manner, but certain symptoms of stress do occur most frequently, including anger, confusion, and worry.

Children begin demanding more attention from their parents and teachers, and cry more frequently and with less provocation.

Older children may complain of physical ailments, such as headaches and stomachaches, for which no medical basis can be found. Often these (very real) pains disguise underlying anger or hunger for more loving attention. One of my patients was so distraught by his father's departure that he developed swelling, stiffening, and severe pain in his muscle joints that lasted for six weeks. His pain was so incapacitating that his mother had to carry him to bed.

Young children often undergo what psychologists call a *regression* in response to the stress of separation and divorce. This means that their behavior becomes less mature as the children struggle to come to terms with the upheaval in the family. For example, bed-wetting or thumb-sucking may reappear. It is as though the youngsters wish to return to an earlier time in their lives when they felt more secure.

Indeed a majority of children — two out of three in our Texas studies — think their lives were better before the divorce. Even more children, five out of six, long for their parents to reunite, and most yearn for more contact with their fathers (8, 9, 10). It is tempting to dismiss these negative attitudes as merely temporary reactions, fresh psychic wounds destined to heal over time. Unfortunately this is not the case. These children were interviewed more than three years after their parents' separation.

Experts advise divorcing parents to reassure their children that divorce is a grown-up thing between Mommy and Daddy, that the children are not getting divorced and they are still loved. Excellent advice. But when the separation occurs, reality sets in. The children discover that they must wait twelve days before seeing their father and undergo the ordeal of such lengthy separations twice a month for the duration of their childhood. (These are the lucky ones whose fathers stick around; about forty percent are virtually abandoned.) Unless their father's work has kept him on the

road away from home for twenty-six days each month, the children suffer a dramatic decline in the quality of their contact with their father.

The practice of restricting children's contact with their divorced fathers to every other weekend uproots their relationship from the fertile soil of natural, daily interaction and transplants it to the artificial turf of weekends crowded with entertainment and gifts. Because their time together is so limited, the father tries to maximize the "good times" and becomes, in essence, a recreational director coordinating a tight schedule of activities. Homework, chores, and routine errands are no longer his concern.

Despite the initial pleasure, this "Disneyland Daddy" relationship eventually wears thin. The father-child relationship is no longer as meaningful as before the divorce (2, 6, 9, 11, 12). And it is no longer as gratifying for the children. It is just not possible to pack two weeks worth of living into two days.

So when children are told that Dad is moving out, but he is not divorcing the children, it is a lot like the lover who tries to ease the pain of breaking up by saying, "We can still be friends."

The erosion of their relationships with their fathers is not the only problem suffered by children in mother-custody homes. When compared to children in two-parent nondivorced families, children raised in mother-custody homes, on average, have more emotional and behavior problems, poorer academic performance, and poorer relationships with their mothers and peers. Boys suffer more than girls (5, 7)

LONG TERM EFFECTS

Though some psychological problems diminish after two years, others last much longer. Indeed, one of the most important questions to ask about divorce is, how does it affect children in the long run? To answer this question, a highly respected research project interviewed a nationally