Hearing Summary

Proposed Rules Relating to Child Care Rates DWD 56 CR 007-030

A public hearing was held in Madison on May 7, 2007.

269 people commented or registered against the proposed rules

0 commented in support of the proposed rules

3 observed for information only

Melrose

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The following commented or registered against the proposed rules:				
1.	Richard Abelson, Executive Director AFSME District Council 48 Shorewood	2.	Nicholas Alexander, Research Analyst Child Care Providers Together/AFSCME Madison	
3.	George Hagenauer, Acting Director 4-C Community Coordinated Child Care, Inc. Springdel Township	4.	Oma Vic McMurray Madison	
5.	Sherry Bishop Arcadia	6.	Silke O'Donnell Madison	
7.	Genniene Lovelace-Michel Sauk City	8.	Earlean Collier Milwaukee	
9.	Towanda Ford Milwaukee	10.	Brenda Daniel Czcak Merrill	
11.	Virginia Pratt Milwaukee	12.	Patricia Wooldridge Oregon	
13.	Julie Shackelford Berlin	14.	Mary Bankhead Milwaukee	
15.	Sharon Garcia Beaver Dam	16.	Bonnie Schultz Stone Lake	
17.	Carolyn Klinglesmith Madison	18.	Billie Holzer Trempealeau	
19.	Patricia Miller Fond du Lac	20.	ShonDa Morgan Milwaukee	
21.	Delores Neal Milwaukee	22.	Rita Wagner Blair	
23.	Michelle Gunther	24.	Tina Lee	

Taylor

26. Denise Doerr 25. Jennifer Hessler Blair Eltrick 27. Travis Pellowsk 28. Brent Miller Blair Hixton 29. Jeanene Bishop 30. Amber Smith Ettrick Blair 31. Joe Stevens 32. Wade Noren Whitehall Ettrick 33. Kelly Wilson 34. Amy Ready **Taylor** Blair 35. Justin Shramek 36. Jessica Ellingson Blair Black River Falls 37. Debra Belanger 38. Danna Schroeder Mosinee **DeForest** 39. Pamela Lake 40. Myra Stumlin-Oyer Stevens Point LaCrosse 41. Michelle Hansen 42. Charlotte Randolph Milwaukee LaCrosse 43. Lapricia Hooks 44. Cari Swensen Milwaukee Arpin 45. Sarah Koeshall 46. Roxann Zastrow Madison Algoma 47. Theresa Hutchinson 48. Tanisha Boston Milwaukee Milwaukee 49. Dorothy Hopkins 50. Heather Long Milwaukee Milwaukee 51. Beverly Spiva 52. Debra Taylor Milwaukee Milwaukee 54. Alisha Jordan 53. Barbara Kelley Milwaukee Milwaukee 56. Ethel Glass 55. Angelina Zapata Milwaukee Milwaukee 57. Andrea Edwards 58. Dora Martinez Milwaukee Milwaukee 59. Sonia Ruiz 60. Denita Sublett Milwaukee Milwaukee

62. Jerrica Bluntson 61. Quasheba Knight Milwaukee Milwaukee 63. Shantrel Lockett 64. Carmen Mudd Milwaukee Milwaukee 65. Twana Kingbryant 66. Tarina Ruffin Milwaukee Milwaukee 67. Barbara Crawford 68. Ebony Oglesby Milwaukee Milwaukee 69. Tammy Schultz 70. Kathryn Wahl Brookfield New Berlin 71. Angela Sepulveda 72. Brandee Crabb Madison Madison 73. Nancy Bradley 74. Kelly Murphy Madison DeForest 75. Lanae Pete 76. Sue McNamara Fitchburg Monona 77. Stacy Dyson 78. Emily Curtis **DeForest** Mount Horeb 79. Edna Young 80. Linda Yarbrough Racine Racine 81. Kevin Kaleck 82. Sue Kaleck Kenosha Kenosha 83. Norma Merten 84. Sheryl Sabur Kenosha Kenosha 85. Judith Edwards 86. Debbie Litzler **Beloit** Beloit 87. Kathryn Wu 88. Michelle Staver Janesville Janesville 89. Betty Christianson 90. Joan Schneider Janesville Sauk City

91. Jane Beloungy

Reedsburg

95. Linda Bowe

93. Lisa Witt

Prairie du Sac

Chippewa Falls

96. Sandy Schley-Zelm Chippewa Falls

92. Charles Wilson

Reedsburg

94. Stephanie Scholz

Richland Center

97. Wanda Goyette	98. Wanda Marick
LaCrosse	LaCrosse
99. Julinna Canik	100.Deborah Rucinski
Park Falls	Wisconsin Rapids
101.Vicki Voth	102.Sheila Gerrits
Eau Claire	Chippewa Falls
103.Julie Cox	104.Vonda Lange
Brodhead	Platteville
105.Joanne Esser	106.Stephanie Colvin
Oconomowoc	Watertown
107.Amy Mustache	108.Heidi Bignell
Hayward	Durand
109.Tammy Cooper	110.Kelly Kuhn
Ladysmith	Port Edwards
111.Sandra Nicolini	112.Stacy Olds
Adams	Nekoosa
113.Suznne Brooks	114.Tammy Dannhoff
Green Bay	Oshkosh
115.Becki Schillinger	116.Jammie Schiller
Ashland	Pittsville
117.Jayme Prein	118.Jolene Dankemeyer
Colby	Port Edwards
119.Amanda Blaskowski	120.Nicole Kersten
Marshfield	Wausau
121.Tracy Williams	122.Rebecca Kirkpatrick
Omro	Shullsburg
123.Nicole Galbreath	124.Jeannie Reinhardt
Nekoosa	Arkansaw
125.Brenda Danielczak	126.Nancy Smazal
Merrill	Waupaca
127.Shawn Lesperance	128.Pam Clark
Manitowoc	Wautoma
129.Katherine Johnson	130.Gina Vitale
Almond	Tomahawk
131. Valerie Steger	132.Carrie Falk
Berlin	Berlin

133.Jodi Knutson 134.Jennifer Rodriguez Nekoosa Independence 135.Holly Blumke 136.Demere Kentry 137.Bertile Cotton 138.LaToya Hardy 139. Angela Arnneton 140.Irene Colburn 141.Grant Ebneter 142.Phetsamone Olk 143. Kelly Gomez 144. Allan Legler 145.David Steger 146.Sarah Klawitter 147. Amanda Shakelford 148.Karen Homan 149.Rochelle Newman 150.Emily Hefko 152.Della Daniel 151. Anthony Pulera 153.Lillie Daniel 154.Louise Pulera 155. Katie Burzynski 156.Cathy Brown 157.Renee Solis 158.Kristina Steiner 159.Kara NeVearux 160. Nicole Brantner

165.Lisa Backman166.Joe Knaapen167.Ruthie Jines168.Terry Dubinsky169.Tina Bidlingmaier170.Sherri Schulner

161.Laura Knaapen

163.Corey Baas

171.Linda Hoff 172.Sandra Worachek

173.Tara Holm 174.Cheryl Dura

175. Josephine Davis 176. Shauna Prather

177. Tammy Maki 178. Sandra Schley-Zelm

179. Tina Greeley 180. Riley McNurlin

181.Annette Louis 182.Janice Shelby

183. Sandie Granger 184. Tammy Harris

162.Nancy Kopach

164. Heather Nanke

Department of Workforce Development

185.M. Binkley 186.A. Schramm

187. Amanda Wertz 188. Jamie Hill

189.Monica Benoit 190.Helena Fenters

191.Nicole Hoover 192.Andrea Miller

193.John Miller 194.Meloney Green

195.Melissa Meade 196.Molly Calderon

197.Sheryl Ann Stovall-Sabur 198.Jamella Jackson

199.Jason Foster 200.Morgan Williams

201.Melissa Miller 202.Reginald Handy

203.K. Perkins 204.Kathy Travis

205.Debbie Bland 206.Terese Hopkins

207. Christina Murray 208. Joseph Daly

209. Carolyn Mathers 210. Mollie Firestone

211.Kathline Jones 212.Clara Rose Thornton

213. Terese Kolodzieg 214. Susan Ewald

215.Megan Bongarten 216.Julia Boebel

217. Gabriella Wade 218. Margie Omotosho

219.Bertha SoJozono 220.Katherine Lane

221.Adriana Anghel 222.Tim Griffin

223.Grace Amandes 224.Susie An

225.Lauren Casaccio 226.Diane Connolly

227.Miriam Carey 228.Thomas Wuellner

229.Robert Ralph 230.Atako Kochi

231.Katherine Connor 232.Kerri Kratohvil

233.Ginger Cervantez 234.Chul Kam

235.Kathleen Jensen 236.Peggy Dinkel

237. Diane Baskette 238. Nahrini Shamoon

239.Mary Cunningham 240.Sandra Lawrence

241.T. Holland 242.Renee Tawa

243.Erica Battaglia 244.Jennifer Goldfarb

245.Charles Aloy 246.Sara Allen

247.Fidelina Manvis 248.Johnny Powell

249.Nick Adam 250.Brooke Williams

251.Keith Browne 252.Barb Domala

253.Maureen Thul 254.Karim Babur

255.Jacque Day 256.Paula Williams

257. Norma Barker 258. Linda Varnell

259.Reader Gatson 260.Gloria Clark

261.Earline Gates 262.Persheeka Stoval

263.Helena Steele 264.Mickel Stovall

265.Breshenda Wade 266.Lavetta Arringta

267.Rejennia Adams 268.Elena Gruzten

269. Duanna Gamell

The following observed for information only:

Brenda Mahnke Beaver Dam

Jeani Meehan, KinderCare Director Madison

Aisha Salleh, AFSCME

Milwaukee

<u>Summary of comments by child care providers, parents, and other supporters listed above as #4 to #269</u>

- We oppose the emergency order freezing 2007 reimbursement rates at 2006 levels.
- We are dedicated to providing the highest quality of care. These increased reimbursements are necessary to cover the costs of providing the highest quality of care.
- If the scope of the budget deficit would have been acknowledged much earlier than it was, less harmful initiatives could have been developed.
- DWD should develop deficit reduction plans that do not balance the budget on the backs of providers and the children and families that Wisconsin Shares is supposed to support. If reimbursement rates are frozen, a significant number of providers may be forced out of business. Remaining providers may have to stop caring for Wisconsin Shares children.
- If high quality providers can't afford to keep Wisconsin Shares children, the children will wind up in lower quality settings. These children need high quality care.
- Parents have difficulty paying an increased copayment.
- There should be more money for child care.

<u>Department response</u>: In January, the Department estimated that the child care program would have a fiscal year deficit of \$46 million. The deficit issues are due to flat federal funding, rising caseload, and increased provider costs. In April, the Legislature appropriated an additional \$30 million for the program in 2007 Wisconsin Act 5. The emergency rule has been instrumental in the Department's ability to address the remaining \$16 million deficit. Moving into state fiscal year 2008, the Department continues to be challenged with potential deficit issues for the child care program. The rule provides that provider rates will not be adjusted for calendar 2007 to continue to address the deficit issues. Further funding issues will be determined by the Legislature.

The Department does not have authority to set rates based on quality of care, other than the 10% rate enhancement for accredited providers. Rates are based on the provider's level of regulation.

The Department does not control how much money is appropriated for child care.

Richard Abelson, AFSCME

Wisconsin Child Care Providers Together/AFSCME represents over 7,000 family child care providers and AFSCME Local 255 has represented child care workers in several centers for over 30 years.

We oppose this rule change that would freeze maximum reimbursement rates and believe that rates should be adjusted according to the results of the market survey done in 2006. The survey showed only 7 counties out of 78 counties and tribes where market rates did not rise. These rising rates reflect the rising costs of providing care.

We believe that the rate increases would be substantially higher if the data collection process were improved. DWD has identified concerns about data collection, including inaccurate provider data reporting, inaccurate local agency data entry, providers submitting hourly rates instead of weekly rates, providers submitting part-time rates instead of full-time rates, private pay family information not provided, and low return rate for the survey. We believe the low rate

of return is a particular problem because providers who do not participate in Wisconsin Shares are less likely to fill out the survey. Also, various fees may not be reflected in the survey.

The ability and willingness of providers to provide subsidized care is directed affected by the reimbursement rates. If subsidized children are going to receive care that is comparable to nonsubsidized children, the reimbursement rates must keep pace with market rates.

<u>Department response</u>: The annual child care rate survey is administered by local agencies and is funded as part of their Child Care Administration Contract. These agencies print the Department-prepared survey, mail it to providers, collect the responses, and forward the results to the Department. The Department has long discussed both internally and with the larger child care community, the shortcomings of the annual rate survey. The concerns center on the following factors:

- Response rates. Counties and tribes are actively encouraged to work for a response rate of at least 80 percent. However, there is a great deal of variability from county to county. In Milwaukee County, for 2005, 977 surveys were sent to family providers and 653 were returned for a response rate of 67 percent.
- Number of useable responses. Not all responses are eligible for inclusion in the rate survey. To be included, a response must indicate that at least 25 percent of children served are private pay. This requirement is necessary so the survey is more accurately assessing the private pay market, which is the price structure the program seeks to support. In 2005, of the 653 surveys returned from Milwaukee County family providers, only 108 met this threshold.
- Lack of verification that providers actually charge the rates they indicate on the survey.
 Providers have vested interest in over-reporting rates to increase the maximum county rates.
- Lack of verification that parents actually pay the rates that providers indicate on the survey. The program is intended to assist low income working parents in accessing the same regulated care that moderate income parents can purchase. We do not know what moderate income parents are paying for child care.
- Concern that, in some areas of the state, the subsidy is such a large share of the market that the subsidy is actually setting the market rate and middle income parents cannot afford to buy regulated care in those markets.

In short, the annual market rate survey has flaws; however, at this point, it is the most reliable data available.

Provider rates will be adjusted to the annual market rate survey when budget limitations allow. Provider rates will not be adjusted for calendar year 2007.

Nicholas Alexander, AFSCME

We believe the rate freeze will have a significant impact on a substantial number of child care businesses. The reimbursement rates are determined by a system of zones that reflect the percentage of the population that lives in an urban area. The most urban zone, Group D, contains over 65% of all children served by Wisconsin Shares and over 65% of child care small businesses participating in the program. The average 2006 market rate in Group D increased by 7.4% from 2006 to 2007.

In the analysis to the proposed rule, the Department states that the rule would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small businesses. To make this

determination, the Department divided the total estimated cost savings from implementation by the total number of child care small businesses statewide to estimate the loss of revenue to each child care small business. The average decreased revenue from the child care subsidy program to a provider due to not increasing the child care subsidy maximum rates is \$1,080 or 2.8%. The percentage decrease in overall revenue to a provider will be significantly less than 2.8% due to revenue from private pay families and copayments from families receiving child care assistance. According to the UW-Extension's Wisconsin Child Care Research Partnership in 2001, there were 190,000 young children in out-of-home regulated child care, of whom 40,000 (21%) were funded by the subsidy. On average, we would expect providers, including those who are small businesses, to experience a decrease in overall revenue of about 0.5%.

The Department's analysis does not take into account small businesses in different rates zones would lose revenue and produce cost savings at different rates. We believe the rule will have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small businesses and urge the Department to do a full analysis of that impact.

<u>Department response</u>: The Department's report to the Small Business Regulatory Review Board dated June 29, 2007, is attached.

George Hagenauer, Dane County 4-C

Setting an inaccurate maximum reimbursement rate causes deficits in local program budgets. In group centers, those deficits are often passed through to private pay families. This increases the rates for all and in future years also increases the maximum reimbursement rate via the formula. A rate freeze will not benefit the state in sustaining affordable care for its children.

Mr. Hagenauer submitted additional comments on the child care program that are not directly related to this rule. The Department is reviewing the comments and will take them under advisement.

<u>Department response</u>: The Department agrees that not adjusting rates this year may lead to a larger than average increase when rates are next adjusted.