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 rules0 commented in support of the proposed rules3 observed for information only

The following commented or registered against the proposed rules:

- 1. Richard Abelson, Executive Director AFSME District Council 48 Shorewood
- George Hagenauer, Acting Director 4-C Community Coordinated Child Care, Inc. Springdel Township
- 5. Sherry Bishop Arcadia
- 7. Genniene Lovelace-Michel Sauk City
- 9. Towanda Ford Milwaukee
- 11. Virginia Pratt Milwaukee
- 13. Julie Shackelford Berlin
- 15. Sharon Garcia Beaver Dam
- 17. Carolyn Klinglesmith Madison
- 19. Patricia Miller Fond du Lac
- 21. Delores Neal Milwaukee
- 23. Michelle Gunther Melrose

- Nicholas Alexander, Research Analyst Child Care Providers Together/AFSCME Madison
- 4. Oma Vic McMurray Madison
- 6. Silke O'Donnell Madison
- 8. Earlean Collier Milwaukee
- 10. Brenda Daniel Czcak Merrill
- 12. Patricia Wooldridge Oregon
- 14. Mary Bankhead Milwaukee
- 16. Bonnie Schultz Stone Lake
- 18. Billie Holzer Trempealeau
- 20. ShonDa Morgan Milwaukee
- 22. Rita Wagner Blair
- 24. Tina Lee Taylor

- 25. Jennifer Hessler Blair
- 27. Travis Pellowsk Blair
- 29. Jeanene Bishop Ettrick
- 31. Joe Stevens Whitehall
- 33. Kelly Wilson Taylor
- 35. Justin Shramek Blair
- 37. Debra Belanger Mosinee
- 39. Pamela Lake Stevens Point
- 41. Michelle Hansen LaCrosse
- 43. Lapricia Hooks Milwaukee
- 45. Sarah Koeshall Madison
- 47. Theresa Hutchinson Milwaukee
- 49. Dorothy Hopkins Milwaukee
- 51. Beverly Spiva Milwaukee
- 53. Barbara Kelley Milwaukee
- 55. Angelina Zapata Milwaukee
- 57. Andrea Edwards Milwaukee
- 59. Sonia Ruiz Milwaukee

- 26. Denise Doerr Eltrick
- 28. Brent Miller Hixton
- 30. Amber Smith Blair
- 32. Wade Noren Ettrick
- 34. Amy Ready Blair
- 36. Jessica Ellingson Black River Falls
- Danna Schroeder DeForest
- 40. Myra Stumlin-Oyer LaCrosse
- 42. Charlotte Randolph Milwaukee
- 44. Cari Swensen Arpin
- 46. Roxann Zastrow Algoma
- 48. Tanisha Boston Milwaukee
- 50. Heather Long Milwaukee
- 52. Debra Taylor Milwaukee
- 54. Alisha Jordan Milwaukee
- 56. Ethel Glass Milwaukee
- 58. Dora Martinez Milwaukee
- 60. Denita Sublett Milwaukee

- 61. Quasheba Knight Milwaukee
- 63. Shantrel Lockett Milwaukee
- 65. Twana Kingbryant Milwaukee
- 67. Barbara Crawford Milwaukee
- 69. Tammy Schultz Brookfield
- 71. Angela Sepulveda Madison
- 73. Nancy Bradley Madison
- 75. Lanae Pete Fitchburg
- 77. Stacy Dyson DeForest
- 79. Edna Young Racine
- 81. Kevin Kaleck Kenosha
- 83. Norma Merten Kenosha
- 85. Judith Edwards Beloit
- 87. Kathryn Wu Janesville
- 89. Betty Christianson Janesville
- 91. Jane Beloungy Prairie du Sac
- 93. Lisa Witt Reedsburg
- 95. Linda Bowe Chippewa Falls

- 62. Jerrica Bluntson Milwaukee
- 64. Carmen Mudd Milwaukee
- 66. Tarina Ruffin Milwaukee
- 68. Ebony Oglesby Milwaukee
- 70. Kathryn Wahl New Berlin
- 72. Brandee Crabb Madison
- 74. Kelly Murphy DeForest
- 76. Sue McNamara Monona
- 78. Emily Curtis Mount Horeb
- 80. Linda Yarbrough Racine
- 82. Sue Kaleck Kenosha
- 84. Sheryl Sabur Kenosha
- 86. Debbie Litzler Beloit
- 88. Michelle Staver Janesville
- 90. Joan Schneider Sauk City
- 92. Charles Wilson Reedsburg
- 94. Stephanie Scholz Richland Center
- 96. Sandy Schley-Zelm Chippewa Falls

- 97. Wanda Goyette LaCrosse
- 99. Julinna Canik Park Falls
- 101.Vicki Voth Eau Claire
- 103.Julie Cox Brodhead
- 105.Joanne Esser Oconomowoc
- 107.Amy Mustache Hayward
- 109.Tammy Cooper Ladysmith
- 111.Sandra Nicolini Adams
- 113.Suznne Brooks Green Bay
- 115.Becki Schillinger Ashland
- 117.Jayme Prein Colby
- 119.Amanda Blaskowski Marshfield
- 121.Tracy Williams Omro
- 123.Nicole Galbreath Nekoosa
- 125.Brenda Danielczak Merrill
- 127.Shawn Lesperance Manitowoc
- 129.Katherine Johnson Almond
- 131.Valerie Steger Berlin

- 98. Wanda Marick LaCrosse
- 100.Deborah Rucinski Wisconsin Rapids
- 102.Sheila Gerrits Chippewa Falls
- 104.Vonda Lange Platteville
- 106.Stephanie Colvin Watertown
- 108.Heidi Bignell Durand
- 110.Kelly Kuhn Port Edwards
- 112.Stacy Olds Nekoosa
- 114.Tammy Dannhoff Oshkosh
- 116.Jammie Schiller Pittsville
- 118.Jolene Dankemeyer Port Edwards
- 120.Nicole Kersten Wausau
- 122.Rebecca Kirkpatrick Shullsburg
- 124.Jeannie Reinhardt Arkansaw
- 126.Nancy Smazal Waupaca
- 128.Pam Clark Wautoma
- 130.Gina Vitale Tomahawk
- 132.Carrie Falk Berlin

133.Jodi Knutson Nekoosa	134.Jennifer Rodriguez 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
151.Anthony Pulera	152.Della Daniel
153.Lillie Daniel	154.Louise Pulera
155.Katie Burzynski	156.Cathy Brown
157.Renee Solis	158.Kristina Steiner
159.Kara NeVearux	160.Nicole Brantner
161.Laura Knaapen	162.Nancy Kopach
163.Corey Baas	164.Heather Nanke
165.Lisa Backman	166.Joe Knaapen
167.Ruthie Jines	168.Terry Dubinsky
169.Tina Bidlingmaier	170.Sherri Schulner
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

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</u> as #4 to #269

- 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.