

FINAL BILL REPORT

SHB 1636

PARTIAL VETO

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Synopsis as Enacted

Brief Description: Adopting a wage ladder for child care workers.

Sponsors: By House Committee on Appropriations (originally sponsored by Representatives Pettigrew, Roberts, Kagi, Clements, Darneille, Hunt, Green, Kenney, Appleton, Chase, Jarrett, Kessler, Moeller, Morrell, Williams, Ormsby, Murray, Dickerson, Conway, Lantz, Wood, Haigh, McDermott, Santos and Hudgins).

House Committee on Children & Family Services

House Committee on Appropriations

Senate Committee on Labor, Commerce, Research & Development

Background:

In July 2000, the state instituted a Child Care Career and Wage Ladder Pilot Project (Pilot Project), which was funded by Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) reinvestment funds. The purpose of the Pilot Project was to enable child care centers to increase wages and offer benefits for child care workers and to encourage child care workers to obtain further education.

The Pilot Project emphasized worker education, responsibilities, and experience, and consisted of the following:

- wage increments of 50 cents for education beyond state regulatory requirements, paid by the state;
- wage increments of 50 cents for levels of responsibility, paid by the child care centers; and
- wage increments of 25 cents for years of experience, paid jointly by the state and child care centers.

In order to participate in the Pilot Project, child care centers had to meet the following criteria:

- maintain at least 10 percent of child capacity in state-subsidized child care programs;
- provide employees with 12 days paid leave; and
- provide employees with assistance with medical premiums of up to \$25 per month.

Prior to elimination of the Pilot Project in June 2003, the Pilot Project included 120 child care centers, 1,500 child care workers, and 8,700 children served. An evaluation of the Pilot Project conducted by Washington State University found the following:

- Wages for all positions at pilot child care centers were higher than non-pilot comparison centers.

- More pilot child care centers provided their employees with benefits than non-pilot comparison centers, both with respect to benefits required for participation in the Pilot Project and benefits not required for participation in the Pilot Project.
- Educational attainment of employees of pilot child care centers was greater than that of non-pilot centers, with more employees at the pilot centers having earned a bachelor's degree, master's degree, or some early childhood education credits and fewer employees at the pilot centers having completed no college study.
- Employees of pilot child care centers pursued more additional education and training than employees of non-pilot centers.
- Employee retention at pilot and non-pilot child care centers was about the same.
- When the date of hire was not taken into consideration, there were no differences in the average length of employment for employees of pilot and non-pilot child care centers. However, among employees hired during the first months of the Pilot Project, employees of the pilot child care centers worked significantly longer than employees of non-pilot centers.

Summary:

The Division of Child Care and Early Learning (DCCEL) in the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) is required to establish a child care career and wage ladder, subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for this specific purpose, in licensed child care centers that meet the following criteria:

- dedicate at least 10 percent of child care slots to children whose care is subsidized by the state or any local government;
- agree to adopt the child care career and wage ladder, which, at a minimum, must be at the same pay schedule as existed in the Pilot Project; and
- meet further program standards as established by the DCCEL by rule.

The child care career and wage ladder must include wage increments for levels of education, years of relevant experience, levels of work responsibility, relevant early childhood education credits, and relevant requirements in the State Training and Registry System (STARS).

The DCCEL is required to establish procedures for the allocation of funds to implement the child care career and wage ladder among child care centers meeting the identified criteria for participation. In developing these procedures, the DCCEL is required to:

- review past efforts or administration of the Pilot Project in order to take advantage of any findings, recommendations, or administrative practices that contributed to the Pilot Project's success;
- consult with stakeholders, including organizations representing child care teachers and providers, in developing an allocation formula that incorporates consideration of geographic and demographic distribution of child care centers adopting the child care career and wage ladder; and
- develop a system for prioritizing child care centers interested in adopting the child care career and wage ladder that is based on the identified criteria for participation.

Notwithstanding the procedures that the DCCEL is required to establish for the allocation of funds to implement the child care career and wage ladder, child care centers that meet the basic criteria for participation in the career and wage ladder and that are located in urban areas of Region 1 of the DSHS, which consists of Adams, Chelan, Douglas, Ferry, Grant, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, and Whitman counties, must receive a minimum of 15 percent of the funds allocated through the child care career and wage ladder. Of those centers, child care centers participating in the DSHS tiered-reimbursement pilot project in Spokane must have first priority for child care career and wage ladder funding.

Child care centers adopting the child care career and wage ladder are required to increase wages for child care workers who have earned a high school diploma or GED certificate, gain additional years of experience, or accept increasing levels of responsibility in providing child care, in accordance with the child care career and wage ladder. The adoption of a child care career and wage ladder must not prohibit the provision of wage increases based upon merit. The DSHS is required to pay wage increments for child care workers employed by child care centers adopting the child care career and wage ladder who earn early childhood education credits or meet relevant requirements in the STARS, in accordance with the child care career and wage ladder.

The DCCEL is required to establish by rule further program standards for the child care career and wage ladder. The DCCEL is also required to study the impact of the child care career and wage ladder on the quality of child care and the child care work force, and report its findings to the Governor and the appropriate committees of the Legislature by December 1, 2006.

Votes on Final Passage:

House	59	34	
Senate	27	22	(Senate amended)
House	65	30	(House concurred)

Effective: July 24, 2005

Partial Veto Summary: The DCCEL is no longer required to establish by rule further program standards for the child care career and wage ladder. The DCCEL is also no longer required to study the impact of the child care career and wage ladder on the quality of child care and the child care work force, and report its findings to the Governor and the appropriate committees of the Legislature by December 1, 2006.