

NLWJC - Kagan

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Family - Child Care Legislation

**CHILD CARE LEGISLATION -- 106th CONGRESS
1999**

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
President's Child Care Initiative	\$19.3 billion over 5 years (plus \$182 million per year for quality and research activities)	Provides an additional \$7.5 billion in mandatory funding over 5 years through the CCDBG to increase the amount of child care subsidies available to working families. Will increase the number of children served by 1.15 million by FY 2004.	Establishes a new Early Learning Fund -- \$3 billion over 5 years -- which provides challenge grants to communities (distributed to states) to support programs that promote early learning and the quality and safety of child care for children ages zero to five. Funds may be used for a variety of activities.	Expands the 21st Century Community Learning Center program by \$2 billion over 5 years to provide funds to school-community partnerships to establish or expand the supply of afterschool care for school-age children.	Invests \$5 billion over 5 years in the DCTC, increasing tax credits for three million working families with incomes below \$60,000. Invests \$1.3 billion over 5 years in the DCTC for parents who stay at home with a child under age one, to benefit 1.7 million families. Families take advantage of the credit by assuming up to \$500 of child care expenses per year.	Includes approximately \$500 million over 5 years for tax credits to businesses that provide child care services for their employees, building or expanding child care facilities, operating existing facilities, training child care workers, reserving slots for employees at child care facilities, or providing child care resource and referral services to employees. The credit covers 25% of the qualified costs (maximum credit -- \$150,000/year).	----

Family-child care - Capital

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
<p>H.R. 28 Gilman (R-NY) <i>introduced 1/6/99</i></p> <p><u>Co-Sponsors:</u> Kelly (R-NY) Maloney, C. (D-NY) Morella (R-MD) Shays (R-CT) Romero-Barcelo (D-PR) Waxman (D-CA)</p>	<p>\$900,000 for FY 2000 and such sums as may be necessary for each fiscal year thereafter</p>	<p>----</p>	<p>Mandates that Federal child care centers obtain appropriate state and local licenses and comply with child care licensing requirements. Directs GSA to establish and enforce child care health, safety, and facility standards and require centers to comply with accreditation standards. Provides for technical assistance to assist center compliance with these mandates. Directs GSA to establish an inter-agency council to facilitate cooperation and sharing of best practices, and develop and coordinate policy regarding the provision of child care in the Federal government.</p> <p>Allows agencies to conduct demonstration projects to test innovative approaches to providing alternative forms of quality child care assistance for Federal employees, and directs GSA to act as an information clearinghouse.</p> <p>Requires workers in Federal child care facilities undergo criminal background checks</p>	<p>Federal child care facilities required to provide for needs of breast fed infants and their mothers.</p> <p>GSA is authorized to partner with private sector, allowing spaces to be reserved for Federal employee children in non-government child care centers when it is more cost-effective, providing these centers are licensed and accredited.</p> <p>Definition of Federal employee children is broadened to include children in the custody of Federal employees and on-site Federal contractors, such as grandchildren.</p> <p>Modifies 50% rule, requiring that 50% of total enrollment in Federal centers government-wide be Federal employee children.</p>	<p>----</p>	<p>----</p>	<p>----</p>

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
<p>H.R. 143 Gilman (R-NY) <i>introduced 1/6/99</i></p> <p><u>Co-Sponsors:</u> Kelly (R-NY)</p>	<p>----</p>	<p>----</p>	<p>Encourages the use of quality child care by linking increases in the DCTC to quality services.</p> <p>Authorizes \$260 million for each of FYs 2000 through 2004 to establish a program of competitive grants to states to improve child care quality. Requires recipient states to establish a subsidy for certified child care providers, establish a grant program to assist small businesses in operating child care programs, and carry out 1 or more of 7 specified activities.</p> <p>Requires the D.Ed, Justice, HUD, and Labor to ensure that any child care made available under any Federal financial assistance carried out by those agencies be provided by an accredited child care center or a credentialed child care professional.</p>	<p>Authorizes \$50 million for each of FYs 2000 through 2004 for a grant to an eligible organization to develop and operate a technology-based child care training infrastructure in order to facilitate accreditation, credentialing, and information dissemination. Requires that grantee to establish and operate a child care training revolving fund to make loans to enable the purchase of equipment used to disseminate training through the infrastructure.</p> <p>Expands the Dependent Care Assistance Program.</p> <p>Authorizes Community Development Block Grant funds to be used to upgrade child care facilities to meet standards for accredited child care centers, or to renovate buildings for use as such.</p>	<p>Makes the DCTC refundable.</p> <p>For expenses provided in accredited facilities or by credentialed professional: incomes of up to \$20,000 eligible for 30% credit; over \$20,000 - credit reduced ratably for each \$2,500 above \$20,000 (but not below 12.5%). Other cases: incomes of up to \$20,000 eligible for 30% credit; above \$20,000 - credit reduced ratably for each \$2,500 above \$20,000 (but not below 10%). Eligibility is capped at \$70,000.</p>	<p>Allows business credit for 50% of qualified child care expenses, including the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, or expansion of property, operating costs, service contracts, and accreditation costs.</p> <p>Creates a tax deduction for charitable contributions of scientific equipment to accredited and credentialed child care providers and to elementary and secondary schools.</p>	<p>----</p>

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
<p><i>Continued</i></p> <p>H.R. 143 Gilman (R-NY) <i>introduced 1/6/99</i></p>	<p>----</p>	<p>----</p>	<p>Authorizes \$10 million for each of FYs 2000 through 2004 for competitive grants to child care credentialing or accreditation entities that have been providing such services for not more than 10 years. Grants shall be made by the Secretary through the National Child Care Information Center and shall be used to refine and evaluate the methods used in accreditation.</p> <p>Allows child care service providers with a certificate or degree in early childhood education or development to have their student loan payments altered or canceled.</p>	<p>Makes the 2% floor on miscellaneous itemized deductions not applicable to accreditation and credentialing expenses of child care providers.</p> <p>Expands home office deduction to include use of office for dependent care.</p>	<p>----</p>	<p>----</p>	<p>----</p>

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<p>H.R. 206 Morella (R-MD) <i>introduced 1/6/99</i></p> <p><u>Co-Sponsors:</u> Andrews (D-NJ) Baldacci (D-ME) Barrett, T. (D-WI) Carson (D-IN) Costello (D-IL) Cummings (D-MD) Davis, D. (D-IL) Davis, T. (R-VA) DeFazio (D-OR) DeGette (D-CO) DeLauro (D-CT) Delehunt (D-MA) Etheridge (D-NC) Forbes (R-NY) Frank (D-MA) Frost (D-TX) Gilman (R-NY) Hilliard (D-AL) Horn (R-CA) Hoyer (D-MD) Inslee (D-WA) Johnson, EB (D-TX) Kelly (R-NY) Kucinich (D-OH) Lantos (D-CA) Lee (D-CA) McGovern (D-MA) Maloney, C (D-NY) Martinez (D-CA) Moran (D-VA) Myrick (R-NC) Nadler (D-NY)</p>	<p>----</p> <p><u>Additional Co-Sponsors:</u> Norton (D-DC) Olver (D-MA) Payne (D-NJ) Pelosi (D-CA) Sanders (I-VT) Snyder (D-AR) Stabenow (D-MI) Townsend (D-NY) Wexler (D-FL) Whitfield (R-KY) Wilson (R-NM) Wynn (D-MD)</p>	<p>----</p>	<p>----</p>	<p>Allows Federal agencies to use appropriated funds (otherwise available to agencies for salaries) to provide child care for employees in Federal child care centers or through contract, providing these funds are used to improve the affordability of child care for low income Federal employees.</p> <p>Directs OPM to issue governing regulations.</p>	<p>----</p>	<p>----</p>	<p>----</p>

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
H.R. 285 Sweeney (R-NY) <i>introduced 1/6/99</i>	----	----	----	----	Eligibility is capped at \$50,000. Increases the limit of employment-related expenses to \$3,600 for one qualifying individual; \$5,400 for two or more.	----	----
S. 7 Daschle (D-SD) <i>introduced 1/19/99</i> <u>Co-Sponsors:</u> Baucus (D-MT) Boxer (D-CA) Breaux (D-LA) Bryan (D-NV) Cleland (D-GA) Dodd (D-CT) Durbin (D-IL) Edwards (D-OH) Feinstein (D-CA) Harkin (D-IA) Johnson (D-SD) Kennedy (D-MA) Kerry (D-MA) Lautenberg (D-NJ) Levin (D-MI) Mikulski (D-MD) Murray (D-WA) Reid (D-NV) Robb (D-VA) Rockefeller (D-WV) Sarbanes (D-MD) Schumer (D-NY) Torricelli (D-NJ) Wellstone (D-MN)	Approximately \$5 billion over 5 years for relevant Titles	----	----	Expands the 21st Century Learning Center Program by authorizing \$600,000 million for FY 2000, and such sums as may be necessary for each of FYs 2001 through 2004. Expands the CCDBG by \$2 billion over 5 years to increase the availability and affordability of quality care outside normal school hours (including before- and afterschool care, weekend, holiday, and summer care) for school age children.	----	----	----

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
<p>S. 17 Dodd (D-CT) <i>introduced 1/19/99</i></p> <p><u>Co-Sponsors</u> Akaka (D-HI) Biden (D-DE) Bingaman (D-NM) Boxer (D-CA) Breaux (D-LA) Bryan (D-NV) Daschle (D-SD) Dorgan (D-ND) Durbin (D-IL) Feinstein (D-CA) Harkin (D-IA) Hollings (D-SC) Johnson (D-SD) Kennedy (D-MA) Kerrey (D-NE) Kerry (D-MA) Kohl (D-WI) Landrieu (D-LA) Lautenberg (D-NJ) Mikulski (D-MD) Murray (D-WA) Reed (D-RI) Rockefeller (D-WV) Sarbanes (D-MD) Schumer (D-NY) Torricelli (D-NJ) Wellstone (D-MN)</p>		<p>Provides an additional \$7.5 billion in mandatory funding over 5 years through the CCDBG to increase the amount of child care subsidies available to working families.</p>	<p>Provides \$2 billion in mandatory funding over 5 years through CCDBG to encourage states to invest in child care and early childhood development quality activities. Funds may be used for a variety of activities.</p> <p>Provides \$2.5 billion over 5 years to involve communities in improving the quality of early childhood development by providing grants to local collaboratives to improve parent education and supportive services, strengthen the quality of child care, improve health services, and improve services for children with disabilities.</p>	<p>Expands the 21st Century Community Learning Center program by authorizing \$600 million for FY 1999 to provide funds to encourage schools to create before- and after-school programs.</p> <p>Provides \$2 billion over 5 years through the CCDBG to increase the supply and quality of school-age care. Increases the age of children eligible to be served with block grant funds from 13 to 16.</p> <p>Allows Federal agencies to use appropriated funds (otherwise available to agencies for salaries) to provide child care for employees in Federal child care centers or through contract, providing these funds are used to improve the affordability of child care for low income Federal employees. Directs OPM to issue governing regulations.</p>	<p>Makes the DCTC refundable.</p> <p>Increases tax credit to 50% for families with incomes of \$30,000. Above \$30,000 -- credit reduced by one percentage point for each \$1,000 above \$30,000 (but not below 20%). Limit of employment-related expenses adjusted for inflation. Eligibility limited to \$60,000.</p> <p>Allows stay-at-home parents with children under age one to claim a portion of the DCTC, based upon imputed expenses of \$90/month. Incomes of up to \$30,000 eligible for 50% credit. Above \$30,000 -- credit reduced by one percentage point for each \$800 above \$30,000 (but not below zero). Eligibility limited to \$70,000.</p>	<p>Authorizes \$500 million over 5 years to create new program of competitive "challenge grants" in which communities which generate funds from the private sector would be eligible for matched federal grants to improve availability and quality of child care.</p> <p>\$500 million over 5 years to provide 25% tax credits (up to \$150,000) to employers for operating on-site child care centers, contracting for off-site child care, contributing to the costs of accreditation, or operating resource and referral systems.</p>	----

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S. 17 (Continued) Dodd (D-CT)			<p>Mandates that Federal child care centers obtain appropriate state and local licenses and comply with child care licensing requirements. Directs GSA to establish and enforce child care health, safety, and facility standards and require centers to comply with accreditation standards.</p> <p>Provides loan forgiveness for individuals with a degree in early childhood education and employed as a full-time child care provider or educator.</p> <p>Requires workers in Federal child care facilities undergo criminal background checks</p> <p>Allows agencies to conduct demonstration projects to test innovative approaches to providing alternative forms of quality child care assistance for Federal employees, and directs GSA to act as an information clearinghouse.</p>	<p>Federal child care facilities required to provide for needs of breast fed infants and their mothers.</p> <p>GSA is authorized to partner with private sector, allowing spaces to be reserved for Federal employee children in non-government child care centers when it is more cost-effective, providing these centers are licensed and accredited.</p> <p>Definition of Federal employee children is broadened to include children in the custody of Federal employees and on-site Federal contractors, such as grandchildren.</p> <p>Modifies 50% rule, requiring that 50% of total enrollment in Federal centers government-wide be Federal employee children.</p>			

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S. 63 Kohl (D-WI) <i>introduced 1/19/99</i> H.R. 389 Maloney (D-NY) <i>introduced 1/19/99</i> <u>Co-Sponsors:</u> Baird (D-WA) Barrett, T (D-WI) Bonior (D-MI) Faleomavaega (D-AS) Frost (D-TX) Gilman (R-NY) Hill, B. (D-IN) Inslee (D-WA) Jackson-Lee (D-TX) Kennedy (D-RI) Lewis, John (D-GA) Lofgren (D-CA) Meek (D-FL) Pastor (D-AZ) Ros-Lehtinen (R-FL) Rush (D-IL) Schakowsky (D-IL) Shows (D-MS) Weygand (D-RI)	----	----	----	----	----	Provides employers with a Federal tax credit up to \$150,000 per year equal to 25% of the employer's qualified child care expenditures. Qualified expenses include the operation of child care facilities or contracting with child care centers or resource and referral agencies to provide services to employees, and also include such operating costs as the training of child care employees, scholarship programs, and increased compensation to employees with higher levels of child care training.	
S. 130 Snowe (R-ME) <i>introduced 1/19/99</i>	----	----	----	----	Makes the DCTC refundable. Incomes of less than \$15,000 - 50% credit. Above \$15,000 - credit reduced by one percentage point for each \$1,000 above \$15,000 (but not below 20%)	----	Includes provisions for respite care.

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<p>S. 316 Kennedy (D-MA) <i>introduced 1/27/99</i></p> <p><u>Co-Sponsors:</u> Kerry (D-MA) Mikulski (D-MD) Wellstone (D-MN)</p> <p>H.R. 489 Slaughter (D-NY) <i>introduced 2/2/99</i></p> <p><u>Co-Sponsors:</u> Ackerman (D-NY) Baldacci (D-ME) Bonior (D-MI) Brady, R. (D-PA) Brown, G (D-CA) Capuano (D-MA) Carson (D-IN) Clay (D-MO) Clayton (D-NC) Davis, D. (D-IL) DeFazio (D-OR) DeLauro (D-CT) Dixon (D-CA) Faleomavega (D-AS) Farr (D-CA) Filner (D-CA) Forbes (R-NY) Ford (D-TN) Frank (D-MA) Frost (D-TX) Hinchey (D-NY) Hinojosa (D-TX) Hooley (D-OR) Jones, S. (D-OH) Kilpatrick (D-MI) Kucinich (D-OH) Lampson (D-TX)</p>	<p>Authorizes approximately \$7.25 billion over 5 years.</p> <p><u>Additional Co-Sponsors:</u> Lantos (D-CA) Lee (D-CA) Lewis, J. (D-GA) Lofgren (D-CA) McGovern (D-MA) Maloney, C. (D-NY) Markey (D-MA) Martinez (D-CA) Matsui (D-CA) Meehan (D-MA) Miller (D-CA) Mink (D-HI) Nadler (D-NY) Norton (D-DC) Olver (D-MA) Pelosi (D-CA) Rahall (D-WV) Rodriguez (D-TX) Rush (D-IL) Sanders (I-VT) Sandlin (D-TX) Schakowsky (D-IL) Sherman (D-CA) Stark (D-CA) Underwood (D-GU) Vento (D-MN) Waxman (D-CA)</p>	---	---	<p>Expands the 21st Century Learning Center Program by authorizing \$600 million for FY 2000 and such sums as may be necessary for each fiscal year thereafter.</p> <p>Expands the CCDBG by \$3 billion over 5 years to increase the availability and affordability of quality before- and after-school child care, and summer and weekend activities for school age children to promote good health and academic achievement and to help avoid high risk behavior.</p>	---	---	<p>Authorizes funds through the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of \$250,000,000 for each of FYs 2000 through 2004, to be used for after school prevention programs rather than strictly enforcement programs. Total of \$1.25 billion over 5 years.</p>

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H.R. 469 Lazio (R-NY) <i>introduced 2/2/99</i> <u>Co-Sponsors:</u> Barcia (D-MI) Gilman (R-NY) Horn (R-CA) Shows (R-MS)	---	---	---	Provides penalties for child care providers who knowingly make any false representation regarding the care, the provider, or an employee to a parent considering the placement of a child in the care of that provider, or to a law enforcement officer, thereby placing a child's safety or health at substantial risk. Penalties shall be a fine, not more than one year in prison, or both. Also provides penalties for child care providers who recklessly cause serious bodily injury. Penalties shall be a fine, not more than three years in prison, or both.	---	---	---
H.R. 756 Wolf (R-VA) <i>introduced 2/11/99</i> <u>Co-Sponsors:</u> Bryant (R-TN) Chambliss (R-GA) Hostettler (R-IN) King (R-NY) Manzullo (R-IL) Paul (R-TX) Pryce (R-OH) Shows (D-MS) Weldon, D. (R-FL)	----	----	----	----	Increases the child tax credit from \$500 to \$1,000 for qualifying children under the age of 5. Allows such credit against the alternative minimum tax.	----	----

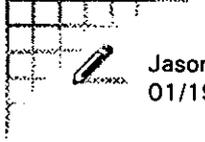
BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
H.R. 846 Weygand (D-RI) <i>introduced 2/24/99</i> <u>Co-Sponsors:</u> McDermott (D-WA) McGovern (D-MA) Neal (D-MA) Sandlin (D-TX) Schakowsky (D-IL) Shows (D-MS) Waters (D-CA)	\$250 million over 5 years	----	Authorizes \$50 million for each of FYs 2000 through 2004 for the creation of a Child Care Provider Scholarship Fund. Grants are made through the States to qualifying educational institutions. Scholarship recipients must be child care workers who are either employed by a licensed or registered child care provider or who have a commitment from such a provider for employment, and must make a written commitment to stay employed in the field for at least a year after receiving training. Maximum annual scholarship amount is \$1,500 per recipient.	----	----	----	----
H.R. 847 Weygand (D-RI) <i>introduced 2/24/99</i> <u>Co-Sponsors:</u> Brown, C. (D-FL) Lofgren (D-CA) Sandlin (D-TX) Shows (D-MS)	----	----	----	----	Makes the DCTC refundable. Incomes of less than \$18,000 eligible for 30% credit. Credit reduced by one percentage point for each \$3,000 above \$18,000 (but not below 12%). Increases limit of employment related expenses to \$4,000 for one qualifying individual, \$8,000 for two or more.	----	----

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H.R. 963 Pryce (R-OH) <i>introduced 3/3/99</i> <u>Co-Sponsors:</u> Bereuter (R-NE) Clayton (D-NC) Clement (D-TN) Cummings (D-MD) DeFazio (D-OR) Degette (D-CO) Forbes (R-NY) Frost (D-TX) Granger (R-TX) Hinchey (D-NY) Jones, S. (D-OH) Kelly (R-NY) King (R-NY) LaTourette (R-OH) Lofgren (D-CA) Meeks (D-NY) Myrick (R-NC) Norton (D-DC) Paul (R-TX) Roemer (D-IN) Sandlin (D-TX) Shows (D-MS) Vento (D-MN) Walsh (R-NY)	----	----	----	----	----	Provides employers with a federal tax credit equal to 50% of the employer's expenditures for child care services provided on-site or adjacent to the business premises and operated for the employees' children.	----

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<p>S. 599 Chafee (R-RI) <i>introduced 3/11/99</i></p> <p><u>Co-Sponsors:</u> Cochran (R-MS) Collins (R-ME) Hatch (R-UT) Roberts (R-KS) Specter (R-PA) Snowe (R-ME)</p>	<p>----</p>	<p>Provides an additional \$5 billion in discretionary funding over 5 years, doubling the discretionary authorization for CCDBG.</p>	<p>Authorizes \$50 million for each of FYs 2002 through 2004 to increase parents' access to information and to provide technological assistance to child care providers and workers to improve quality of child care. Funds could be used to collect and disseminate information, and for grants to organizations to develop and operate training infrastructure.</p> <p>Requires states to improve inspections and enforce existing state health and safety standards. Provides incentives to states that inspect facilities, as required under state law, and penalizes states that fail to meet inspection minimums.</p> <p>Mandates that federal child care centers comply with state and local licensing requirements.</p>	<p>Requires the GAO to issue a report no later than 6 months after the date of enactment on whether and the extent to which concerns regarding potential legal liability exposure inhibit the availability and affordability of child care. The report shall address whether such concerns prevent: employers from establishing on- or near-site child care for their employees; schools or community centers from allowing their facilities to be used for on-site child care; and individuals from providing professional, licensed child care in their homes.</p>	<p>Incomes of less than \$30,000 – credit increased to 50%. Credit reduced by 1% for each \$1,500 earned over \$30,000. Eligibility is capped at \$105,000. Extends eligibility of DCTC to stay-at-home parents with children under the age of 4.</p>	<p>Similar to President's proposal but credit covers 20% of expenses (maximum credit of \$100,000/year).</p> <p>Includes a demonstration project which authorizes \$60 million over FYs 2000-2002 in competitive grants to encourage small businesses to develop child care programs for their employees.</p> <p>Promotes greater availability of the Dependent Care Assistance Program (DCAP).</p>	<p>----</p>

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H.R. 1119 Cardin (D-MD) <i>introduced 3/16/99</i> <u>Co-Sponsors:</u> Coyne (D-PA) Doggett (D-TX) Jefferson (D-LA) Levin (D-MI) Lewis, J. (D-GA) Matsui (D-CA) Rangel (D-NY) Stark (D-CA)	----	Provides an additional \$7.5 billion in mandatory funding over 5 years through the CCDBG. Requires that not less than 70% of these new funds be used for assistance to working, low-income families who are not on welfare.	Establishes a new Early Learning Fund -- \$3 billion over 5 years -- which provides challenge grants to communities (distributed to states) to support programs that promote early learning and the quality and safety of child care for children ages zero to five. Funds may be used for a variety of activities.	----	Incomes of less than \$30,000 -- credit increased to 50%. Above \$30,000 -- credit reduced by one percentage point for each \$1,000 above \$30,000 (but not below 20%). Allows stay-at-home parents with children under age one to claim a portion of the DCTC, based upon imputed expenses of \$125/month. Prevents the Alternative Minimum Tax from reducing the DCTC.	\$500 million over 5 years to provide 25% employer tax credits (up to \$150,000/year) for qualified child care expenses. Expenses include the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of child care facilities; operation of facilities including costs related to employee training, scholarships, and increased compensation for employers with higher training; contracting with child care centers or resource and referral agencies to provide services to employees; and costs of accreditation.	----

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
H.R. 1139 Tauscher (D-CA) <i>introduced 3/16/99</i> <u>Co-Sponsors:</u> Ackerman (D-NY) Allen (D-ME) Andrews (D-NJ) Baldacci (D-ME) Barrett (D-WI) Berkely (D-NV) Berman (D-CA) Bonior (D-MI) Borski (D-PA) Boswell (D-IA) Boucher (D-VA) Brady (D-PA) Brown, C. (D-FL) Brown, G. (D-CA) Brown, S. (D-OH) Capps (D-CA) Cardin (D-MD) Carson (D-IN) Christensen (D-VI) Clay (D-MO) Clayton (D-NC) Clement (D-TN) Conyers (D-MI) Costello (D-IL) Crowley (D-NY) Cummings (D-MD) DeFazio (D-OR) Delahunt (D-MA) DeLauro (D-CT) Dicks (D-WA) Dingell (D-MI) Dixon (D-CA)	\$24.6 B over 5 years <u>Additional Co-Sponsors:</u> Engel (D-NY) Eshoo (D-CA) Farr (D-CA) Filner (D-CA) Frost (D-TX) Gejdenson (D-CT) Gephardt (D-MO) Green (D-TX) Hastings (D-FL) Hinchev (D-NY) Hoyer (D-MD) Jackson-Lee (D-TX) Jefferson (D-LA) Johnson, E.B.(D-TX) Kanjorski (D-PA) Kaptur (D-OH) Kennedy (D-MA) Kildee (D-MI) Kilpatrick (D-MI) LaFalce (D-NY) Lampson (D-TX) Lantos (D-CA) Lewis, J. (D-GA) Lofgren (D-CA) Maloney (D-NY) Matsui (D-CA) McGovern (D-MA) McNulty (D-NY) Menendez (D-NJ) Millender-McDonald Miller, G. (D-CA) Moran (D-VA) Neal (D-MA) Norton (D-DC) Oberstar (D-MN)	Provides an additional \$7.5 billion in mandatory funding over 5 years through the CCDBG. Requires that not less than 70% of these new funds be used for assistance to working, low-income families who are not on welfare. <u>Additional Co-Sponsors:</u> Pallone (D-NJ) Payne (D-NJ) Pelosi (D-CA) Price (D-NC) Rahall (D-WV) Rangel (D-NY) Rodriguez (D-TX) Romero-Barcelo(PR) Roybal-Allard (CA) Rush (D-IL) Sanchez (D-CA) Sandlin (D-TX) Scott (D-VA) Serrano (D-NY) Sherman (D-CA) Shows (D-MS) Slaughter (D-NY) Stabenow (D-MI) Thurman (D-FL) Vento (D-MN) Waxman (D-CA) Wexler (D-FL) Weygand (D-RI) Woolsey (D-CA) Wynn (D-MD)	Establishes a new Model States Early Learning Fund - \$3 billion over 5 years - to provide challenge grants to qualified states to support programs to improve early learning and the quality and safety of child care for children ages 0 - 5. Funds may be used for a variety of activities. Authorizes \$150 million over 5 years for child care research and development projects. Authorizes \$250 million over 5 years to create a child care provider scholarship program. Recipients must be employed by or have a commitment of employment from a licensed or registered child care provider, and must agree to stay employed in the child care field for at least one year after training.	Provides \$3 billion over 5 years to expand the 21 st Century Community Learning Center Program to provide funds to school-community partnerships to establish or expand programs for school-age children, providing after-school care for 500,000 children per year. Authorizes HUD to insure mortgages for the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of child care and development facilities. Establishes the Children's Development Commission which shall issue facility standards and compliance certifications, and shall make loans not in excess of \$50,000 for facility rehabilitation or renovation.	Incomes of less than \$30,000 -credit increased to 50%, phasing down to 20% for incomes of more than \$60,000. Allows stay-at-home parents with children under age one to claim a portion of the DCTC, based upon imputed expenses of \$125/month. Prevents the Alternative Minimum Tax from reducing the DCTC.	\$500 million over 5 years to provide 25% employer tax credits (up to \$150,000/year) for qualified child care expenses. Expenses include the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of child care facilities; operation of facilities including costs related to employee training, scholarships, and increased compensation for employers with higher training; contracting with child care centers or resource and referral agencies to provide services to employees; and costs of accreditation. Authorizes \$75 million over 5 years for grants through the States to business consortia to improve access to affordable, local, quality child care services by starting child care centers. The consortium must be no fewer than five businesses and must match \$2 for every \$1 of Federal funds and \$1 of State funds. Small businesses have priority.	----



Jason H. Schechter
01/19/99 12:41:09 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Statement by the President: Child Care

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 19, 1999

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Tonight, in my State of the Union address, I will outline my agenda to help parents struggling to meet their responsibilities at work and at home. This agenda includes an ambitious initiative to make child care safer, better, and more affordable for America's working families. Today, Senator Christopher J. Dodd (D-CT) and many of his Democratic colleagues in the Senate have taken an important step toward reaching that goal by introducing the Affordable Child Care for Early Success and Security Act (A.C.C.E.S.S.).

This proposal, like mine, significantly increases child care subsidies for poor children, provides greater tax relief to help low- and middle-income families pay for child care and to support parents who chose to stay at home to care for their young children. This plan dramatically increases after-school opportunities, encourages businesses to provide child care for their employees, promotes early learning and school readiness, and improves child care quality.

The Child Care A.C.C.E.S.S. Act builds on the longstanding commitment of Senator Dodd and the co-sponsors of this legislation to improving child care for our nation's children. I look forward to working with Members of Congress in both parties to enact child care legislation this year that will help Americans fulfill their responsibilities as workers, and, even more importantly, as parents.

30-30-30

Message Sent To: _____

January 19, 1999

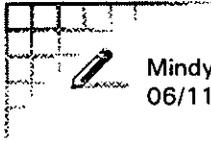
**Statement by the President on
the Child Care A.C.C.E.S.S. Act**

Tonight, in my State of the Union address, I will outline my agenda to help parents struggling to meet their responsibilities at work and at home. This agenda includes an ambitious initiative to make child care safer, better, and more affordable for America's working families. Today, Senator Dodd and many of his Democratic colleagues in the Senate have taken an important step toward reaching that goal by introducing the Affordable Child Care for Early Success and Security Act (A.C.C.E.S.S.). This proposal, like mine, significantly increases child care subsidies for poor children, provides greater tax relief to help low- and middle-income families pay for child care and to support parents who chose to stay at home to care for their young children, dramatically increases after-school opportunities, encourages businesses to provide child care for their employees, promotes early learning and school readiness, and improves child care quality. •

The Child Care A.C.C.E.S.S. Act builds on the longstanding commitment of Senator Dodd and his co-sponsors to improving child care for our nation's children. I look forward to working with Members of Congress in both parties to enact child care legislation this year that will help Americans fulfill their responsibilities as workers, and, even more importantly, as parents.

30-30-30

Fam-child care -
Legislation



Mindy E. Myers
06/11/98 02:39:26 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: RE: Democratic Child Care Bill

FYI - This was emailed from the Dem. Caucus

----- Forwarded by Mindy E. Myers/WHO/EOP on 06/11/98 02:32 PM -----



"Marcus, Sean" <Sean.Marcus@mail.house.gov>
06/11/98 12:09:31 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc: Mindy E. Myers/WHO/EOP

Subject: RE: Democratic Child Care Bill

H.R.4030

SPONSOR: Rep Kennelly (introduced 06/10/98)

A bill to make child care more affordable for working families and for stay-at-home parents with children under the age of 4, to double the number of children receiving child care assistance, to provide for after-school care, and to improve child care safety and quality and enhance early childhood development.

124 COSPONSORS

Message Sent To:

Fam-child care -
legislation

**STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
ON HOUSE DEMOCRATIC CHILD CARE LEGISLATION**

I am proud that the balanced budget I submitted to Congress includes an ambitious initiative to make child care better, safer, and more affordable. America's working families and our nation's children deserve our attention and action on this critical issue. Today, House Democrats unveiled an important proposal -- sponsored by over one hundred Representatives -- to address the child care needs of working families. Like my child care initiative, this new package significantly increases child care subsidies for poor children, provides greater tax relief to help low-and middle-income families pay for child care, creates a tax credit for businesses that provide child care to their employees, increases after-school opportunities for children, promotes early learning, and improves child care quality.

I believe that by continuing to work together and by taking the best proposals from both sides of the aisle, we can achieve legislation that helps Americans fulfill their responsibilities as workers, and their even more important responsibilities as parents. I welcome this important contribution from House Democrats, and I urge all Members of Congress to come together this year to improve child care for our nation's working families.

AGENDA
Child Care Working Group
May 14, 1998

I. Presentation of Democratic Proposal

II. Possible Additions:

- **Juvenile Justice:** (Slaughter, H.R. 3400) - Would direct existing juvenile justice funds to after-school prevention programs in areas with high crime levels or significant numbers of at-risk youth. Costs \$1.25 billion over 5 years.
- **Full-Service Community Schools:** (Hoyer/ Lowey)- A full-service school integrates the delivery of quality education with whatever health, social and cultural services that are required in that community.
- **After School Snacks:** (Woolsey, H.R. 3086) - It expands the number of schools and students eligible to participate in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) at after-school programs. Current law only allows low-income kids up to age 13 to get subsidized snacks. This bill would extend that to age 18.
- **Family and Medical Leave Improvements Act of 1997:** (Clay, H.R. 109) - Would amend the Family and Medical Leave Act to provide 24 hours of additional leave that workers may use for greater involvement in their children's education (including school activities, parent-teacher conferences or interviewing for new child care, etc.).
- **Welfare to Work:** Ensure accountability on the part of the states for the provision of child care services to TANF participants and those leaving TANF.
- **Stay-at-Home:** (Kennelly, H.R. 3292) - Extends eligibility of Child Tax Credit (CTC) to stay-at-home parents with children under 4. The credit would be equivalent to the current \$500 tax credit plus an additional amount equal to the average increase in tax relief provided to two-worker families with a young child through the expansion of the DCTC.
- **Background Checks:** (Tauscher, H.R. 3686) - States must certify and maintain an enforcement mechanism for conducting background checks on Center-based providers and group home providers without charge to the provider. Costs \$5 billion over 5 years.
- **Grants to Businesses:** (Tauscher, H.R. 3686) - Directs the Secretary to make grants to States to provide grants to eligible entities to improve access to affordable, local, quality child care services.
- **Child and Adult Food Program:** (Tauscher, H.R. 3686) - Amends the National School Lunch Act to increase reimbursement rates for family or group day care homes under the child and adult care food program. Costs are \$225 million over 5 years. (First section on Tier 2 program -- \$40 million a year, second section on sponsor payments -- \$5 million a year.)

- **Student Loan Deferral:** (Tauscher, H.R. 3686) - Amends the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide for student loan deferral for certain child care providers under specified programs for federally insured loans, federally guaranteed loans, and Federal direct student loans. No specific cost known -- the Lazio/Tauscher Amendment (part of Higher Education bill passed authorizing "such sums as necessary".)
- **The Child Care Public-Private Partnership Act:** (Lowey H.R. 2719)- Directs the Secretary of HHS to establish a business incentive grant program to provide child care through public-private partnerships. Costs \$75 million over three years.

III. Discussion of Introduction

IV. Adjourn

Fam-child care -
legislation

JANET MURGUIA

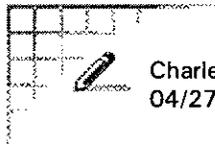
04/27/98 11:45:39 AM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc: Mindy E. Myers/WHO/EOP
Subject: Caucus Group on Child Care

I'm going to have Mindy try to get a time on Wednesday so that we can regroup - we'll include Mary Bourdette and Rich Tarplin.

----- Forwarded by Janet Murguia/WHO/EOP on 04/27/98 10:45 AM -----



Charles M. Brain
04/27/98 10:04:36 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Jennifer L. Klein/OPD/EOP
cc: Janet Murguia/WHO/EOP
Subject: Caucus Group on Child Care

Jen:

Andi King just let me know that the House Democratic Caucus Child Care group has been set up ("at least on paper"). The first meeting is scheduled for this Thursday at 2:30 PM in room HC-9 in the Capitol. I'll get the list of MC's to you as soon as I get it.

Andi suggested that the Admin would probably want to have a presence at this meeting. We should get together and discuss.

Jen: could you contact whomever needs to know about this. Thanks.

Message Sent To:

Jennifer L. Klein/OPD/EOP
Charles M. Brain/WHO/EOP
Nicole R. Rabner/WHO/EOP
Neera Tanden/WHO/EOP
Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP

The Model States Child Care Enhancement Act of 1998

1. Model States:

Model States would be states which improve the quality, safety, and availability of child care. The funding for the Model State program would be made available under an enhanced Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) funding stream. Currently, funding under CCDBG is granted to states in three funding streams; discretionary funding and two forms of entitlement funding. The Model State program would be supported by an additional, fourth funding stream, funded at \$1 billion a year (costing \$5 billion over five years), provided to states upon compliance with the below outlined quality, health and safety assurance measures for state- or federally-funded child care providers:

- a. Comprehensive background checks on all providers prior to employment;
- b. Semi-annual monitoring of child care centers and providers by an accountable agency;
- c. Certification in CPR/First Aid for all child care center and in-home providers;
- d. Required age-appropriate immunization for all children in homes or centers;
- f. A law requiring age-appropriate child-provider ratios in child care centers and in-home providers; and
- g. A law requiring minimum training for all child care center and in-home providers.

That additional funding would also be used to:

- increase the number and quality of child care providers through a state-run program of continued subsidization of student loans while individuals are employed as child care providers in centers which meet the above mentioned specifications as well as any state-licensing requirements;
- create a competitive grants program (using a minimum of \$1 million per state of the above provided money) to assist with start up costs and improvement of not-for-profit child care centers and homes; and,
- create or expand state-run public/private partnership programs to encourage business to take a larger role in the child care needs of their employees through the establishment of community-based, business-supported childcare centers.
- provide state-funded background checks.
- improve training of child care providers
- Improve staff-child ratios

2. Working Poor:

Currently, the CCDBG provides approximately \$1 billion to the states for discretionary child care assistance. As states work to move more families from welfare to work, many believe this sum is insufficient to assist the newly working parents as well as the working poor. The bill would double the discretionary funding to \$2 billion each year (costing \$5 billion over five years).

3. Child and Adult Food Program:

Before passage of the 1996 Welfare Reform bill, the Child and Adult Food Program provided subsidies, much like the School Lunch Program, for meals and snacks served by child care centers and in-home providers. Since 1996, this program now assists only those in-home programs with the neediest populations, leaving many providers serving low-income communities without sufficient funds. Our bill would increase the authorization of the Child and Adult Food Program to previous levels (costing approximately \$2 billion over 5 years).

Family - child care - legislative

3-11

Child Care Leg

Kennelly - Mary

Raupel - Chuck

Blauvo - Rich

Tanner - Bruce

Hoyer - Mary

Geplandt - Andy - Chuck

Tauscher - Paul

Worley - Janet

Bomer - ~~Tanner~~ Chuck

Fazio - Chuck

Spratt - Chuck

Miller - Mary

- Msg:
1. Dems have to show + sit behind a bill quickly
 2. S&H - if you have to do - OK
but shouldn't overwhelm us - 100
will provide TA
 3. Let's plan recess activities

Go to Andy
→

and her to
bring in.

Worley Kennelly
Tauscher DeLauro
(Kevin)

} quickly &
one bill.
↓
W+M
ED both
covered.

Summary of Dodd Child Care Bill

Total investment of approximately \$30 billion over 5 years.

Improving the Affordability of Child Care – Provide an additional \$7.5 billion in mandatory funding over 5 years through the Child Care and Development Block Grant to increase the amount of child care subsidies available to working families. This investment will double the number of children served by the block grant to 2 million by 2003.

Enhancing the Quality of Child Care and Early Childhood Development – Provide \$3 billion in mandatory funding over 5 years through the block grant to encourage states to invest in activities known to produce significant improvements in the quality of child care and early childhood development, such as the following:

- Bringing provider-child ratios to standards recommended by nationally-recognized child care accrediting bodies.
- Improving the enforcement of licensing standards, including the use of unannounced inspections of child care providers
- Conducting background checks on child care providers
- Providing increased payment rates for child care services for infants and for children with special health care needs
- Providing increased payment rates for child care services offered by licensed or accredited providers.
- Improving the compensation of child care providers
- Assisting child care providers in become licensed or accredited.
- Expanding activities to educate parents on the availability and quality of child care, including the development and operation of resource and referral systems
- Creating support networks for family child care providers
- Establishing linkages between child care services and health care services
- Offering training and education to child care providers, including offering scholarship and tax credits to assist with the expenses of obtaining such training and education
- Providing family support and parent education
- Ensuring the availability and quality of child care for children with special health care needs.

Increasing the Availability and Quality School-age Child Care

- Provide \$3 billion in mandatory funds over 5 years through the block grant to increase the supply and quality of school-age care. Also, increase the age of children eligible to be served with block grant funds to 15 from 13 years old.
- Through the 21st Century Community Learning Centers, provide \$1 billion/5 years to encourage schools to create before and after-school programs.
- Allow schools to use the National School Lunch Program to provide nutritious meals or snacks to children in afterschool programs.

Expanding the Dependent Care Tax Credit (estimated cost \$8 billion/5 years)

- Make the credit refundable so that families with no or little tax liability (those making under \$30,000) can receive assistance with child care expenses.
- Adjust the sliding scale to increase the credit for families earning under \$60,000. For example, a family earning \$30,000 with one child would be eligible for a credit of up to \$1200, instead of \$720 under current law.
- Index the current expense limits (currently \$2,400 for one child and \$4,800 for two or more children) for inflation to help the credit keep pace with rising child care costs.

Supporting Family Choices in Child Care (estimated cost \$5 billion/5 years)

- Allow stay at home parents with children under the age of 1 to claim a portion of the dependent care tax credit, based on imputed expenses of \$90 per month (maximum credit = \$540). This credit would also be made refundable to allow families earning under \$30,000 could benefit. The credit is phased out for families earning over \$70,000.
- Expand the Family and Medical Leave Act to include businesses with 25-50 employees. This would protect an additional 13 million working Americans and their families and would provide coverage for 71% of the private workforce -- an increase of 14%.

Encouraging Private Sector Involvement

- Create a new discretionary program of competitive "challenge grants" in which communities who generate funds from the private sector would be eligible for matched federal grants to improve the availability and quality of child care on a community-wide basis. Authorized at \$1 billion over 5 years.
- Provide a 25% tax credit to employers (\$500 million/5 years) for operating on-site child care centers, contracting for off-site child care, contributing to the costs of accreditation or operating resource and referral systems.

Ensuring the Quality of Federal Child Care Facilities -- Require federal child care centers to meet all applicable state licensing standards. }

To : Joan Lombardi@OAS@ACF.WDC, Carmen Nazario@ACYF.CCB@ACF.WDC,
 Madeline Mocko@OLAB@ACF.WDC, Lauren Griffin@ASL@OS.DC,
 Olivia Golden@OAS@ACF.WDC, Richard Tarplin@ASL@OS.DC
 Cc : Michael Kharfen@OPA@ACF.WDC, Rose Clement-Lusi@ASL@OS.DC
 Bcc :
 From : ~~Mary Bourdette@ASL@OS.DC~~
 Subject : Chafee and Dodd cc bills
 Date : Monday, January 26, 1998 at 7:53:05 pm EST
 Attach :
 Certify : N
 Encrypt : N

First Chafee news and then onto Dodd news...

I talked to Laurie Rubiner today about her boss - Senator Chafee's - child care bill mentioned in press stories over the weekend. While she will send paper later, she outlined the basic pieces of their legislation as follows:

1. Restructuring the DCTC to provide more generous assistance to lower income working families, by increasing the % of expenses allowed at the lowest end of the income scale, and phasing it out for upper income families (ending credit at somewhere between \$100,000 and 110,000)
2. Make a smaller amount, perhaps half, of the amount of the DCTC available to stay-at-home parents with children under 7.
3. Double the discretionary part of CCDBG -- i.e. add \$1 b per year to CCDBG
4. Business tax credit similar to Kohl
5. State Enforcement piece that will use carrot (bonus) and stick (penalty) to reward and punish states for efforts re enforcement of their own standards - somehow attached to CCDBG, so reward would be more CCDBG funds, penalty, less
6. Small pot of funds for "access" to child care

Senator Chafee will lead a group of Republicans, likely to include Chafee, Hatch, Snowe, Roberts, Specter, in introducing the bill on Wednesday. They do not have the tax pieces costed out at this time, and are unlikely to offer offsets for the bill.

They would like to discuss this further with us before or after introduction and are open to suggestions. They will send us paper on the day of introduction.

DODD -- The bipartisan bill that Senator Dodd was developing with a number of offices seems to have fallen apart for now - and as noted above, several of the groups participants are working with Senator Chafee on his version of a child care bill. Senator Dodd has now turned his attention to crafting a Democratic bill that he hopes to introduce with other Senate D's this week. While again, the details are not all sewed up, nor do we have paper, but here's what's being discussed.

1. Expanding the Block Grant -- a substantial increase in the CCDBG - similar to the \$7.5 B proposed by the Admin over 5 years, also in mandatory funds.
2. Quality Fund - a mandatory fund for quality purposes - again similar to the Admin's proposal and somehow tied in with CCDBG

3. After School Funds - tied to the block grant, as well as something similar to Senator Boxer's after-school bill.
4. Expand the DCTC and make it refundable
5. some sort of tax assistance to stay at home parents of very young children
6. Kohl business tax credit similar to our proposal
and
7. Public private partnership similar to Florida model.

More later.....

FyI

Dodd's child care bill - original co-sponsors, in addition to
Senator Dodd - as introduced on 2/4/98

- Akaka
- Biden
- Bingaman
- Boxer
- Bumpers
- Daschle
- Dorgan
- Durbin
- Feinstein
- Graham
- Harkin
- Inouye
- Kennedy
- Kerrey
- Kerry
- Landrieu
- Lautenberg
- Levin
- Moseley-Braun
- Mikulski
- Murray
- Reed
- Reid
- Rockefeller
- Wellstone

the FCC can take such an action without Congress's authorization. Sen. John McCain included a free TV time provision in his original campaign finance bill and has stated his belief that the FCC cannot act alone on the matter.

- o **Kennedy, Bonior Kick-Off Minimum Wage Push.** Sen. Edward Kennedy and Rep. David Bonior today are expected to kick off their campaign for an increase in the minimum wage with a press conference. Yesterday both members dropped legislation in their respective chambers, and today marks the beginning of passing both measures, Kennedy spokesman Jim Manley said. While the President indicated his support for a minimum wage increase in his State of the Union speech last night, he did not mention the Kennedy-Bonior plan. Manley was confident that the White House was on board. "We are encouraged by what the President said, we look forward to working with him," Manley said.
- o **GOP Senators Release Child Care Plan.** A group of Republican senators led by Sen. John Chafee is today unveiling a package of proposals for child care legislation. Opening today's press conference, Chafee referred to President Clinton's push for child care proposals recently issued by the Administration, and discussed by Clinton in last weekend's radio address. Chafee said this morning: "Last night in his State of the Union address, the President issued a clear challenge to Congress to craft and enact legislation to improve child care for working parents across the nation. I accept that challenge, and state unequivocally that we are prepared to meet that challenge with the introduction of this innovative, comprehensive child care initiative in the Senate today." Chafee also said he supports several of Clinton's approaches to child care, such as early childhood development programs, expanding the Head Start program, and increased funding for the Child Care and Development Block Grant program (CCDBG).

According to an outline of the senators' child care plan – sponsored by Chafee and Sens. Orrin Hatch, Olympia Snowe, Pat Roberts, Susan Collins and Arlen Specter -- the GOP lawmakers would increase CCDBG funding from \$5 billion to \$10 billion; increase the maximum Dependent Care Tax Credit from 30 percent to 50 percent of child care costs; give tax credits and small grants to businesses that provide child care benefits for employees; give incentives for child care environments to be healthy and safe, through a system of bonuses and penalties; and ask the General Accounting Office to study whether liability concerns "are hindering the availability of health care."

Chafee's office issued a statement describing Chafee as "a senior member of the Finance Committee, which has jurisdiction over tax policy," adding: "Chafee will be in a position to fight for tax incentives for working and stay-at-home parents; tax credits for small businesses who construct or renovate on-site or near-site day care facilities for workers; and other measures to improve day care.

Snowe this morning described the package as: "A bold and innovative approach that provides assistance not only to those working parents struggling to afford quality day care, but to those parents who decide to forego a second income and stay at home to care for young children." Referring to media reports on a potential "mommy war" over child care proposals backed by Clinton and congressional Democrats, which some Republicans have reportedly criticized for ignoring "stay-at-home parents," Snowe added: "It is not about pitting one group against another, or starting a 'mommy war.' It is about helping parents do the best they can for their children, no matter what choice they make."

POLL WATCH - POST STATE OF UNION:

- o **NBC News Poll.** According to an NBC News poll of 405 adults conducted by Hart Research following the speech:
 - 68% "approve" of "the way Bill Clinton is doing his job as president; 24% "disapprove."
 - 64% watched the speech; 35% did not.
 - 77% "approve" of "the policies that President Clinton addressed" in the speech; 12% disapproved.
 - 37% believe "allegations that President Clinton had an affair with a 21-year-old White House intern"; 33% are "not sure"; and 30% said they are "not true."

Family child care policy -
legislation

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- Conducting background checks on child care providers
- Providing increased payment rates for child care services for infants and for children with special health care needs
- Providing increased payment rates for child care services offered by licensed or accredited providers.
- Improving the compensation of child care providers
- Assisting child care providers in become licensed or accredited.
- Expanding activities to educate parents on the availability and quality of child care, including the development and operation of resource and referral systems
- Creating support networks for family child care providers
- Establishing linkages between child care services and health care services
- Offering training and education to child care providers, including offering scholarship and tax credits to assist with the expenses of obtaining such training and education
- Providing family support and parent education
- Ensuring the availability and quality of child care for children with special health care needs.

Increasing the Availability and Quality School-age Child Care

- Provide \$3 billion in mandatory funds over 5 years through the block grant to increase the supply and quality of school-age care. Also, increase the age of children eligible to be served with block grant funds to 15 from 13 years old.
- Through the 21st Century Community Learning Centers, provide \$1 billion/5 years to encourage schools to create before and after-school programs.
- Allow schools to use the National School Lunch Program to provide nutritious meals or snacks to children in afterschool programs.

Expanding the Dependent Care Tax Credit (estimated cost \$8 billion/5 years)

- Make the credit refundable so that families with no or little tax liability (those making under \$30,000) can receive assistance with child care expenses.
- Adjust the sliding scale to increase the credit for families earning under \$60,000. For example, a family earning \$30,000 with one child would be eligible for a credit of up to \$1200, instead of \$720 under current law.
- Index the current expense limits (currently \$2,400 for one child and \$4,800 for two or more children) for inflation to help the credit keep pace with rising child care costs.

Supporting Family Choices in Child Care (estimated cost \$5 billion/5 years)

- Allow stay at home parents with children under the age of 1 to claim a portion of the dependent care tax credit, based on imputed expenses of \$90 per month (maximum credit = \$540). This credit would also be made refundable to allow families earning under \$30,000 could benefit. The credit is phased out for families earning over \$70,000.
- Expand the Family and Medical Leave Act to include businesses with 25-50 employees. This would protect an additional 13 million working Americans and their families and would provide coverage for 71% of the private workforce – an increase of 14%.

Encouraging Private Sector Involvement

- Create a new discretionary program of competitive "challenge grants" in which communities who generate funds from the private sector would be eligible for matched federal grants to improve the availability and quality of child care on a community-wide basis. Authorized at \$1 billion over 5 years.
- Provide a 25% tax credit to employers (\$500 million/5 years) for operating on-site child care centers, contracting for off-site child care, contributing to the costs of accreditation or operating resource and referral systems.

Ensuring the Quality of Federal Child Care Facilities – Require federal child care centers to meet all applicable state licensing standards.

News From
SENATOR JOHN CHAFEE
RHODE ISLAND



505 DIRKSEN BUILDING WASHINGTON D.C. 20510-3902 (202)224-2921

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Wednesday AM, January 28th, 1998

Contact: Nicholas J. Graham
202/224-6167

**CHAFEE: "CONGRESS MUST ENACT BIPARTISAN
CHILD CARE LEGISLATION THIS YEAR"**
**Senator, Other Lawmakers, Unveil 'Comprehensive,
Innovative and Balanced' Child Care Legislation**

Washington, D.C. - U.S. Senator John H. Chafee, a senior member of the Finance Committee and longtime advocate for affordable and quality day care programs, joined other lawmakers at a press conference in the Capitol this morning to unveil a comprehensive, balanced child care proposal that he said would have a positive impact on millions of children and working parents if enacted.

Chafee said the new child care bill which he and others lawmakers crafted will be a "comprehensive, responsible, balanced and pragmatic approach to a very critical and timely problem facing parents every day of their lives".

"Last night in his State of the Union Address, the President issued a clear challenge to Congress to draft and enact legislation to improve child care for working parents across the nation," Chafee said. "I accept that challenge, and state unequivocally that we are prepared to meet that challenge with the introduction of this innovative, comprehensive child care initiative in the Senate today."

Chafee added that he believed there were many goals that the President has outlined on child care that were commendable - such as early childhood development programs, expanding Head Start, and increasing funding for the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) program - which Chafee helped author in 1989.

"There is no question that child care is a major challenge in the daily lives of parents everywhere, in terms of both the affordability and availability of quality day care. For most families in America today, child care is not an option, but a necessity. For most working parents, child care is not a luxury, but a fact of everyday life. Furthermore, action is needed now - more than ever before on child care - because we cannot expect welfare reform to work well if we do not provide affordable, accessible and quality day care to parents making the transition from welfare to work."

- MORE -

"The current system is unfair to lower and middle income families where one parent wants to stay at home with the children," Chafee continued. "Currently, the tax code provides for a tax credit for families that place their children in someone else's care, but no credit for a parent who stays home with his or her children. This isn't fair, and it is certainly not a level playing field for many parents with children. We need to find a balance that is fair for all families. The President's proposal does nothing to address the concerns and financial needs of stay-at home parents who choose to care for children. Our proposal does, and it sets the tone and tenor for the debate on child care."

"While the refrain is popular and often heard, it's simply not enough to say that parents *should* stay at home and care for children, and call it 'family values'. We must match our rhetoric with actions - namely, financial incentives which encourage parents who want to stay at home to care for children to be able to do so. Our goal in this bill is to remove the financial barriers that currently prevent parents from making the choice to stay at home and care for children in their early, formative years."

"We also set an income limit on families who benefit from the Dependent Care Tax Credit (DCTC). Under the current system, billionaire and Microsoft CEO Bill Gates gets the same DCTC as a single mother earning \$30,000, because everyone gets some credit, regardless of income. Bill Gates doesn't need the assistance. Working parents do. The President's proposal does not place any income restrictions on the DCTC, and I believe it should."

Chafee said the most important and innovative portion of the child care bill deals with offering tax incentives to parents who choose to stay at home to care for and raise their children in their early years, as well as tax incentives to businesses that provide on-site day care.

But he stressed that the second part of the new bill - addressing quality day care - was equally necessary. Specifically, the quality component will: double funding for the Child Care and Development Block Grant (an additional \$5 billion over five years); require states to accelerate and improve inspections and enforce existing state health and safety standards; encourage the development of child care programs for employees of small businesses through the creation of a small business child care grant program.

As a senior member of the Finance Committee - which has jurisdiction over tax policy - Chafee will be in a position to fight for tax incentives for working and stay-at home parents; tax credits for small businesses who construct or renovate on-site or near-site day care facilities for workers; and other measures to improve day care.

The bill was introduced by Chafee and Senator Orrin Hatch (R-UT). Original cosponsors are Senators Olympia J. Snowe (R-ME), Pat Roberts (R-KS), Arlen Specter (R-PA), and Susan Collins (R-ME).

Editor's Note: An outline of the bill is attached (2 pp.)

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

Summary of Caring for Children Act to be Introduced by Senators Chafee, Hatch, Snowe, Roberts, Specter and Collins Wednesday, January 28th, 1998

1. Provide additional tax relief to families to increase the affordability of child care, and make it more feasible for a parent to stay at home to care for a child:
 - a) Amend the Dependent Care Tax Credit (DCTC) to –
 - i) raise the income level to \$30,000 at which families become eligible for the maximum tax credit.
 - ii) raise the maximum percentage that parents can deduct of their child care expenses to 50 percent.
 - iii) reduce credit by 1% for each \$1,500 earned over \$30,000, phasing out credit at \$105,000.
 - b) Extend eligibility of DCTC to families with a stay-at-home parent by presuming that a stay-at-home parent has minimum child care expenses of \$150 per month; apply other rules as outlined in (a). This applies to stay-at-home parents with children age 3 or under.

Example: if one parent earns \$30,000, and the other parent stays at home for one year to care for the child, they would be eligible for the following credit: $(50\%) \times (\$150/\text{month}) \times (12 \text{ months}) = \900 .
 - c) Promote greater availability of the Dependent Care Assistance Program (DCAP) for families with children by authorizing \$1 million annually for four years for the Department of Labor to conduct outreach to businesses to promote awareness of the DCAP program.
 - d) Provide 20% tax credit of expenses up to \$500,000 for employers who construct, renovate or operate on- or near-site facilities for child care for their employees (for a maximum credit of \$100,000).

2. Increase the Supply of Quality Child Care:

a) Authorize \$50 million per year to increase parents' access to information and to provide technological assistance to child care providers and workers to improve the quality of child care. These funds could be used by HHS for the following purposes:

- i) to collect and disseminate state-of-the art information on topics related to child care health and safety, as well as early childhood development. This information could be distributed through brochures, the Internet, a toll-free information hotline, resource and referral organizations, etc.
- ii) for grants to organizations to develop and operate a technology-based child care training infrastructure to enable child care providers to receive the training, education and support they need to improve the quality of child care.

b) Require states to beef up inspections and enforce existing state health and safety standards through a carrot/stick approach. States that inspect a certain percentage of the facilities they are required to inspect under state law would receive a 10% boost in their Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) funding. Starting in the second year, states that fail to meet a minimum threshold level of inspections would receive a 10% penalty, according to the following timetable:

<u>Year</u>	<u>To qualify for 10% bonus, must have inspection rate of at least:</u>	<u>10% penalty would apply for states with inspection rates under:</u>
FY1999:	75%	—
FY2000:	80%	50%
FY2001:	100%	75%

c) Double the authorization for the CCDBG (this would amount to an additional \$5 billion in discretionary funding over 5 years, but would be phased in over time to keep pace with growing state capacity).

d) Encourage small businesses to develop child care programs for their employees through the creation of small business child care grant program. This demonstration project authorizes \$60 million over 3 years in competitive grants to be administered by the states.

e) Require federal child care facilities to comply with state health and safety standards.

f) Commission a GAO study to determine the extent to which liability concerns hinders the availability of child care. The report could examine whether fears regarding potential liability exposure deter: employers from establishing on or near-site child care for their employees; schools or community centers from allowing their facilities to be used for on-site child care; and individuals from providing child care services in their homes. The GAO would have 6 months to report to Congress

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Child care - legislative

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CONG KENNELLY

Raise -
FYI. Look familiar?
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statement. Elan

4002

The Investment in Children Act

Introduced by Congresswoman Barbara B. Kennelly

1. Increases the Dependent Care Tax Credit (DCTC)

Increases DCTC to cover 50% of child care expenses for those earning less than \$30,000 a year. Reduces credit by 1% for every \$1000 in income above \$30,000 until the credit reaches 20% for those earning \$60,000 and higher. Same cap on allowable expenses as current law. (The bill also prevents the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) from reducing this and other non-refundable tax credits.)

2. Provides Expanded Child Tax Credit for Stay-at-Home Parents

Allows families with children under the age of 4 who do not receive the Dependent Care Tax Credit to file for an expanded Child Tax Credit. This credit would be equivalent to the current \$500 Child Tax Credit plus an additional amount equal to the average *increase* in tax relief provided to two-worker families with a young child through the expansion of the DCTC.

3. Establishes Tax Credit for Businesses Offering Child Care

Provides 25% credit for child care expenditures up to \$150,000. The credit would be available to businesses for the following expenses: building or expanding on-site child care facilities; operating existing on-site child care facilities; or contracting with a licensed child care facility.

4. Expands the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) for Low-Income Working Families

Increases CCDBG funding by \$8 billion over 5 years. These new mandatory funds would seamlessly augment current CCDBG funding with three exceptions. First, states would have to draw down their current CCDBG allocation before accessing these new funds. Second, the new funds would only require a 20% state match. And third, at least 70 percent of the new funding must be used for child care assistance to working, low-income families who are not on welfare.

5. Improves Child Care Quality and Safety

Invests \$3 billion over the next five years through the CCDBG to improve the quality and safety of child care. States could use these funds to reduce staff-to-child ratios, improve and expand child care training, strengthen enforcement of state health and safety requirements (including increasing unannounced inspections of child care settings), increase compensation for child care providers and other initiatives to improve child care. Funds from this title would be distributed to states in the same manner as the current CCDBG, except state match would be lowered to 20%.

6. Expands After-School Programs

Invests \$3 billion over the next five years to expand after-school programs through the CCDBG (with 20% state match); plus an additional \$1 billion through the Department of Education's 21st Century Community Learning Center Program.

105TH CONGRESS - CHILD CARE LEGISLATION

Issue	Child Care Legislation	Sponsors/Co-Sponsors
CCDBG	<p>S 93 Increases funding for mandatory spending under the Child Care and Development Block Grant by an additional \$1 billion each year.</p>	<p>Sponsor: Senator John F. Kerry D-MA</p>
CCDBG	<p>S 19 Working Families Child Care Act of 1997 Increases the authorization level for the discretionary Child and Development Block Grant program from \$1 billion to \$2 billion a year in order to help more welfare families and low income working families pay for child care services. Authorizes an additional \$1.4 billion a year to provide child care services for non-welfare low income working families. Directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services, from (additional) Treasury funds not otherwise appropriated, to award grants to States to provide child care services for: (1) families who have left TANF; (2) families that are at risk of becoming dependent on such assistance program; and (3) low-income working families meeting specified criteria. Also authorizes additional funds to increase the supply of child care services, including infant care, before- and after-school care programs, resource and referral programs, non-traditional work hours child care programs, and programs to extend the hours of pre-kindergarten.</p>	<p>Sponsor: Senator Chris Dodd D-CT 9 Cosponsors: 9 Democrats / 0 Republicans: Boxer D-CA Daschle D-SD Kennedy D-MA Mikulski D-MD Murray D-WA Rockefeller D-WV Torricelli D-NJ Kerrey D-NE Kerry D-MA</p>

CCDBG	<p>H R 2399 - Family Investment Package (Same as Dodd bill) Increases the authorization level for the discretionary Child and Development Block Grant program from \$1 billion to \$2 billion a year in order to help more welfare families and low income working families pay for child care services. Authorizes an additional \$1.4 billion a year to provide child care services for non-welfare low income working families.</p>	<p>Sponsor: Representative Eva Clayton (D.-NC)</p>
CCDBG	<p>HR 899 –Working Families Child Care Act of 1997 Authorizes an additional \$1.4 billion a year to help non-welfare low income working families pay for child care services. States would use certain funds to provide child care services for families who have left TANF; families that are at risk of becoming dependent on such assistance program; and low-income working families meeting specified criteria. Also authorizes funds to increase the availability of child care services in particularly short supply. Includes among such child care activities programs for: (1) infant care; (2) before- and after-school; (3) resources and referrals; (4) nontraditional work hours; (5) extending the hours of pre-kindergarten programs to provide full-day services; and (6) any other program the Secretary deems appropriate. (Similar to Dodd bill.)</p>	<p>Sponsor: Representative Lynn Woolsey D-CA 17 Cosponsors: 17 Democrats / 0 Republicans Ackerman D-NY Baldacci D-ME Conyers D-MI Frost D-TX Lofgren D-CA Martinez D-CA Meehan D-MA Dellums D-CA Hilliard D-AL Maloney D-NY Miller D-CA Hinchey D-NY Lewis D-GA Rush D-IL Weygand D-RI Eshoo D-CA Rothman D-NJ</p>

<p>CCDBG/ Early Learning/ After School</p>	<p>S 1492 -- Healthy and Smoke Free Children Act Earmarks money from the tobacco settlement to expand the Child Care and Development block grant to increase the availability and affordability of quality child care for children ages 0-6; to provide grants to increase the availability and affordability of before and after school care; to create a quality incentive fund within CCDBG; and to expand Head Start and Early Head Start. In addition, it provides funding for child development and research including programs to fund research into early childhood development and demonstration projects including public-private partnerships for paid leave to enable mothers with infants to stay-home.</p>	<p>Sponsor: Senator Edward M. Kennedy D-MA Cosponsors: 4 Democrats / 0 Republicans Durbin D-IL Kerry D-MA Lautenberg D-NJ Reed D-RI</p>
<p>CCDBG/ Scholarship/ Family Leave/</p>	<p>S 756 Early Childhood Development Act of 1997 Provides new funding through the Child Care and Development Block Grant to help families with infants and toddlers to pay for quality child care. Also includes additional funding for improving the salaries and training level of child care workers, improving the facilities of child care centers and family child care homes, and providing enriched developmentally appropriate educational opportunities. The bill establishes a scholarship fund for child care workers who earn a degree in early childhood development and then work with infants and toddlers in child care settings for two years. This is a comprehensive early childhood development bill that, in addition to child care, provides grants for State and local collaboratives to fund initiatives for young children, increases funding for the WIC program, expands the Family and Medical Leave Act, and increases funding for Early Head Start.</p>	<p>Sponsor: Senator John F. Kerry D-MA 8 Cosponsors: 8 Democrats / 0 Republicans: Moseley-Braun D-IL Harkin D-IA Hollings D-SC Kennedy D-MA Murray D-WA Rockefeller D-WV Wellstone D-MN Moynihan D-NY</p>

<p>Early Learning</p>	<p>S 1309 -- Early Childhood Development Act of 1997 Provides for the health, education, and welfare of children under 6 years of age. Includes assistance for young children, child care for families, and amendments to the Head Start Act. Provides new funding through the CCDBG to help families with infants and toddlers pay for quality child care. Provides grants for state and local collaboratives to expand or create initiatives for young at-risk children. It also increases funding for Early Head Start.</p>	<p>SPONSOR: Senator John F. Kerry D-MA 13 Cosponsors: 11 Democrats / 2 Republicans: Bond R-MO Boxer D-CA Moseley-Braun D-IL Chafee R-RI Hollings D-SC Johnson D-SD Kennedy D-MA Landrieu D-LA Rockefeller D-WV Torricelli D-NJ Wellstone D-MN Moynihan D-NY Durbin D-IL</p>
<p>Early Learning</p>	<p>HR 2713 - Early Learning and Opportunity State Grants Act of 1997 Establishes a grant program to improve the quality and expands the availability of child care services, and of family support services, for families with children less than 3 years of age.</p>	<p>SPONSOR: Representative Rosa L. DeLauro D-CT 13 Cosponsors: 12 Democrats / 1 Republicans: Hoyer D-MD McGovern D-MA Morella R-MD Kennedy D-RI Kilpatrick D-MI Rush D-IL Frost D-TX Lofgren D-CA Allen D-ME Lantos D-CA Abercrombie D-HI Cummings D-MD Maloney D-NY</p>
<p>Quality</p>	<p>HR 1373 --Early Learning and Opportunity Act of 1997 Authorizes funds for a competitive grant program to improve the quality and availability of family support services for children under the age of three; to improve quality and availability of family support services for the parents of such children; and to improve coordination of existing programs and services. Amends the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to cover employers that have more than 20 employees and amends the Head Start Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1999 through 2002.</p>	<p>Sponsor: Representative Rosa L. DeLauro D-CT 42 Cosponsors: 42 Democrats / 0 Republicans Hoyer D-MD McGovern D-MA Gephardt D-MO Clayton D-NC Dellums D-CA Filer D-CA Ford, Jr. D-TN Frost D-TX Gejdenson D-CT Lofgren D-CA Pelosi D-CA Slaughter D-NY Tierney D-MA Weygand D-RI Moakley D-MA Davis D-IL Lewis D-GA Allen D-ME Brown D-CA Evans D-IL Faleomavaega D-AS Stark D-CA Degette D-CO Jefferson D-LA Brown D-OH Thompson D-MS Gutierrez D-IL Green D-VI Kucinich D-OH Abercrombie D-HI Johnson, E.B. D-TX Mink D-HI Payne D-NJ Rush D-IL Towns D-NY Underwood D-GU Martinez D-CA Woolsey D-CA Maloney D-NY Fattah D-PA Cummings D-MD Olver D-MA</p>

<p>After School</p>	<p>HR 2408 - After School Education and Safety Act of 1997 - Authorizes the Secretary of Education to award after-school education and safety program grants to schools to carry out at least two of the following activities: (1) mentoring programs; (2) academic assistance; (3) recreational activities; and (4) technology training. Allows each school also to carry out any of the following activities: (1) drug, alcohol, and gang prevention activities; (2) health and nutrition counseling; and (3) job skills preparation activities. Requires the school to provide such grant-assisted activities: (1) only after regular school hours during the school year; (2) in a manner that reflects the specific needs of the population, students, and community to be served; and (3) in a school building or other public facility designated by the school.</p>	<p>Sponsor: Representative Zoe Lofgren D-CA 19 Cosponsors: 19 Democrats / 0 Republicans: Baldacci D-ME Filer D-CA Frost D-TX Hinchey D-NY Stark D-CA Faleomavaega D-AS Sandlin D-TX Brown D-CA Green D-VI Ford, Jr. D-TN Bonior D-MI Slaughter D-NY Ackerman D-NY Allen D-ME Clayton D-NC Lewis D-GA Payne D-NJ Cummings D-MD McGovern D-MA</p>
<p>After School</p>	<p>S 882 After School Education and Safety Act of 1997 - Provides grants to schools through the Department of Education to fund after enrichment programs for kindergarten, elementary and secondary school-aged students. (Authorizes \$50 million a year.) Authorizes the Secretary of Education to award after-school education and safety program grants to schools to carry out at least two of the following activities: (1) mentoring programs; (2) academic assistance; (3) recreational activities; and (4) technology training. Requires the school to provide such grant-assisted activities: (1) only after regular school hours during the school year; (2) in a manner that reflects the specific needs of the population, students, and community to be served; and (3) in a school building or other public facility designated by the school. Authorizes appropriations.</p>	<p>Sponsor: Senator Barbara Boxer D-CA</p>

<p>CDCTC/ Quality</p>	<p>S 1037 –Creating Improved Delivery of Child Care: Affordable, Reliable, and Educational Act CIDCARE Act Makes the Dependent Care Tax Credit refundable to ensure that assistance is made available for low-income working families with child or dependent care expenses. Also encourages use of quality child care by increasing DCTC for child care provided in accredited facilities or by credentialed professionals. Other quality initiatives include: incentive grants to States, funding for the national Child Care Information Center, funding for child care training infrastructure, child care training revolving fund and extension of the current loan forgiveness program to include child care professionals. In addition, it provides incentives to States that improve the quality of child care, to expand clearing-house and electronic networks for the distribution of child care information, to improve the quality of child care provided through Federal facilities and programs.</p>	<p>SPONSOR: Senator James Jeffords R-VT 9 Cosponsors: 5 Democrats / 4 Republicans: Dodd D-CT Enzi R-WY Roberts R-KS Snowe R-ME Chafee R-RI Kohl D-WI Landrieu D-LA Murray D-WA Johnson D-SD</p>
<p>CDCTC/ Quality</p>	<p>HR 2213 -- Creating Improved Delivery of Child Care: Affordable, Reliable, and Educational (Same as Jeffords bill) Makes the Dependent Care Tax Credit refundable to ensure that assistance is made available for low-income working families with child or dependent care expenses. Also encourages use of quality child care by increasing DCTC for child care provided in accredited facilities or by credentialed professionals. Other quality initiatives include: incentive grants to States, funding for the national Child Care Information Center, funding for child care training infrastructure, child care training revolving fund and extension of the current loan forgiveness program to include child care professionals.</p>	<p>Sponsor: Representative Benjamin A. Gilman R-NY Cosponsors: 1 Democrat / 1 Republican: Deutsch D-FL Kelly R-NY</p>

CDCTC	<p>HR 2778 -- Family Dependent Care Affordability Act of 1997 Makes the credit refundable and increases the credit by adjusting the percentage and raising the dollar amounts on allowable expenses.</p>	<p>Sponsor: Representative Cynthia McKinney D-GA</p>
Tax - CDCTC	<p>HR 315 --Child Care Tax Credit Reform Act of 1997 Increases the amount of employment-related expenses subject to the DCTC for moderate-income working families and limits eligibility for the credit to families with income up to \$50,000.</p>	<p>Sponsor: Gerald B. Solomon R-NY 1 Cosponsors: 0 Democrats / 1 Republicans Johnson, S. R-TX</p>
CDCTC	<p>S 490 Working Families Child Care Tax Relief Act Provides an annual inflation adjustment to the allowable expenses and the credit amount for the child and dependent care credit.</p>	<p>Sponsor: Senator Daniel K. Akaka D-HI</p>
CDCTC	<p>S 548 Child Care Expansion Act Increases the Dependent Care Tax Credit for moderate income working families and limits eligibility for the credit to families earning \$90,000 (\$65,000 for single individuals). In addition, this bill provides funding to states to award grants to small businesses to encourage the establishment and operation of employer-operated child care programs. The grants can be used for start-up costs, training of providers, scholarships and sick care. The bill also applies the home office tax deduction to the use of such home office for dependent care.</p>	<p>Sponsor: Senator Pat Roberts R-KS 4 Cosponsors: 0 Democrats / 4 Republicans: Cochran R-MS Collins R-ME Hutchison R-TX Enzi R-WY</p>

CDCTC	<p>HR 2553 (Same as Snowe) Repeals the Internal Revenue Code's nonrefundable income tax credit for employment-related dependent care expenses, replacing it with a corresponding refundable 50 percent credit, reduced (but not below 20 percent) as the taxpayer's adjusted gross income exceeds \$15,000 (adjusted for inflation). Includes within the scope of the new credit up to \$1,200 (\$2,400 in the case of more than one qualifying individual) of respite care expenses incurred in the care of: (1) a dependent of the taxpayer who is at least 13 years old; or (2) a spouse or other dependent who is physically or mentally incapable of self-care.</p>	<p>Sponsor: Representative Constance Morella R-MD</p> <p>11 Cosponsors: 11 Democrats / 0 Republicans: Allen D-ME Green D-VI Davis D-IL Frost D-TX Kennedy D-RI McGovern D-MA Olver D-MA Rivers D-MI Sandlin D-TX Evans D-IL Torres D-CA</p>
Tax	<p>S 926 Working Family Child Care Tax Relief Act of 1997 Makes the Dependent Care Tax Credit refundable for low-income working families. In addition, it increases the credit for middle income families by adjusting the percentage of dollar limits on allowable expenses. It increases the maximum credit; revises the applicable percentage formula; and makes the credit refundable.</p>	<p>Sponsor: Senator Tom Harkin D-IA 1 Cosponsor: 1 Democrat/ 0 Republicans: Murray D-WA</p>

CDCTC	<p>S 654 Makes the DCTC refundable to ensure that assistance is made available for low income working families with child or dependent care expenses. It also allows a credit for respite care services.</p> <p>Repeals the Internal Revenue Code's nonrefundable income tax credit for employment-related dependent care expenses, replacing it with a corresponding refundable 50 percent credit, reduced (but not below 20 percent) as the taxpayer's adjusted gross income exceeds \$15,000 (adjusted for inflation). Includes within the scope of the new credit up to \$1,200 (\$2,400 in the case of more than one qualifying individual) of respite care expenses incurred in the care of: (1) a dependent of the taxpayer who is at least 13 years old; or (2) a spouse or other dependent who is physically or mentally incapable of self-care.</p>	Sponsor: Senator Olympia J. Snowe R-ME
CDCTC	<p>HR 1667 -- Dependent Care Tax Credit Amendments Increases the credit by increasing the percentage of expenses eligible for the credit and allows credit for respite care services.</p>	Sponsor- Representative Nancy Johnson (R-CT)

<p>Tax - Business</p>	<p>S 82 - Child Care Infrastructure Act of 1997 Provides employers with a federal tax credit equal to 50 percent of the employer's child care expenditures. Child care expenditures could include expenses to acquire, construct, rehabilitate or expand a facility of the employer; for operating costs of the employer's child care facility; to pay a child care facility to provide child care services to employees; or to provide employees with a child care resource or referral service. The total employer credit could not exceed \$150,000 and it sunsets after two years. Joint Committee on Tax estimated cost of \$2.6 billion.</p>	<p>Sponsor: Senator Herb Kohl D-WI 2 Cosponsors: 1 Democrats / 1 Republicans Moseley-Braun D-IL Hatch R-UT</p>
<p>Tax- Business</p>	<p>HR 1706 -- Child Care Infrastructure Act of 1997 (Same as Kohl.) Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow an employer-provided child care credit for qualified expenses to build, rehabilitate, or expand a qualified child care facility, or subsidize or contract for such services, for an employer's employees. Terminates such credit by a specified date.</p>	<p>Sponsor: Representative Carolyn Maloney D-NY 9 Cosponsors: 7 Democrats / 2 Republicans Ros-Lehtinen R-FL Ackerman D-NY English R-PA Frost D-TX Hastings D-FL Johnson, E.B. D-TX Jackson-Lee D-TX Lofgren D-CA Rush D-IL</p>

Tax	<p>HR 988 -- Child Care Availability Incentive Act - Provides employers with a federal tax credit equal to 50 percent of the employer's expenditures for child care services provided on-site or adjacent to the business premises and operated for the employees' children. No limit to the credit is specified.</p>	<p>Sponsor: Representative Deborah D. Pryce R-OH 44 Cosponsors: 30 Democrats/14 Republicans:</p> <p>Ackerman D-NY Bereuter R-NE Bonior D-MI Clayton D-NC Cummings D-MD Danner D-MO Deutsch D-FL Evans D-IL Faleomavaega D-AS Fattah D-PA Filner D-CA Foglietta D-PA Fowler R-FL Frost D-TX Granger R-TX Greenwood R-PA King R-NY Klug R-WI Knollenberg R-MI Latham R-IA Jackson-Lee D-TX Lofgren D-CA Maloney D-NY Martinez D-CA McHugh R-NY Menendez D-NJ Molinari R-NY Moran D-VA Nadler D-NY Rivers D-MI Roemer D-IN Shays R-CT Solomon R-NY Underwood D-GU Walsh R-NY Conyers D-MI Woolsey D-CA Gutierrez D-IL Hinchey D-NY Engel D-NY Payne D-NJ Slaughter D-NY Myrick R-NC Vento D-MN Kelly R-NY</p>
Tax: Business	<p>S 978 Affordable Child Care Act - (Same as Pryce bill) Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow a tax credit (as part of the general business credit) for employers who provide qualified day care centers for the use of their employees. Requires that the credit be passed on to employees using the centers in the form of reduced costs.</p>	<p>Sponsor: Senator Arlen Specter R-PA</p>
Tax: Business	<p>HR 2872 Employer Tax Amendment Allows employers to deduct 50% of their expense of providing dependent care services to employees. In order to take the tax credit for providing a day care facility, the employer must certify that the amount of the credit is passed on to the employees using the center in the form of reduced costs.</p>	<p>Sponsor: Representative Jon D. Fox R-PA</p>

<p>Child Care Workers</p>	<p>S 1029 -- Quality Child Care Loan Forgiveness Act Amends the Higher Education Act of 1965 to authorize the Secretary of Education to carry out a demonstration program of student loan forgiveness for individuals who earn a degree in early childhood education and obtain full-time employment in the early child care profession. Requires cancellation of 15 percent of a student loan for each complete year of full-time employment in a child care facility by such a child care provider or educator.</p>	<p>Sponsor: Senator Richard Michael DeWine R-OH 3 Cosponsors: 3 Democrats / 0 Republicans: Wellstone D-MN Hollings D-SC Landrieu D-LA</p>
<p>HIPPY</p>	<p>HR 2452 - Parents as First Teachers Act of 1997. Authorizes the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make grants to counties to carry out programs to provide to parents in families participating in State programs funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act, training relating to early childhood development and education to prepare such parents for employment as care givers by providers of high quality child care services.</p>	<p>Sponsor: Representative Lynn Woolsey D-CA</p>
<p>Business Grants</p>	<p>HR 2719 -- Child Care Public-Private Partnership Act of 1997 - Authorizes funds for a business incentive grant program to fund child care programs through the public-private partnerships. Recipients of grants must ensure that child care services provided are provided at affordable rates and on an equitable basis to low- and moderate-income employees. Also sets forth eligibility and application requirements, including compliance with State and local licensing requirements. Gives priority in grant selection to business and consortia applicants, especially businesses with fewer than 100 full-time employees.</p>	<p>Sponsor: Representative Nita M. Lowey D-NY 1 Cosponsors: 1 Democrat / 0 Republicans: Waters D-CA</p>

<p>Campus-based child care services</p>	<p>S 1151 Child Care Access Means Parents in School Act - Amends the Higher Education Act of 1965 to authorize the Secretary of Education to award grants to assist institutions of higher education in providing campus-based child care services to low-income students. Authorizes appropriations.</p>	<p>Sponsor: Senator Chris Dodd D-CT 2 Cosponsors: 1 Democrat / 1 Republican: Snowe R-ME Landrieu D-LA</p>
<p>Federal programs</p>	<p>HR 2839 -- Quality Child Care for Federal Employees Act (Same as HR 2982) Improves the quality of child care provided through Federal facilities and programs.</p>	<p>Sponsor: Representative Benjamin A. Gilman R-NY</p>

To Reed (copy)
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Family - child care -
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United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

THE EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT ACT (S.1309)

The bipartisan "Early Childhood Development Act of 1997," introduced by Senator John F. Kerry (D-MA) and Christopher S. Bond (R-MO) would help empower local communities to provide essential support in the lives of our youngest at-risk children and their families so that children begin school ready to learn. Early intervention can reduce later destructive behavior such as school dropout, drug use, and crime. The legislation would minimize government bureaucracy and maximize local initiatives by providing additional funding to communities to expand the thousands of successful efforts such as those sponsored by the United Way, Boys and Girls Clubs, and other state initiatives such as "Success By Six" in Massachusetts and Vermont, the "Parents as Teachers" program in Missouri, "Smart Start" in North Carolina, "Healthy Families" in Indiana, and the "Early Childhood Initiative" in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Our nation's highest priority should be to ensure that children begin school ready to learn. This legislation would take a significant step towards that goal by:

- **Enhancing private, local, and state early successful support programs for young children by providing resources to expand and/or initiate successful efforts for at-risk children from birth to age six.** Funds would be provided to States to make grants to local collaboratives. States would fund parent education and home visiting classes and have great flexibility to decide whether to also support quality child care, helping schools stay open later for early childhood development activities, or health services for young children. Communities would be required to document their unmet needs and how they would use the funds to improve outcomes for young children. States would contribute 10-15 percent of the funds and the private sector would also make a contribution. The federal funds would be used to supplement, not replace, state and local activities for young children.
- **Empower individuals to access quality early child care for infants and toddlers in working families.** Additional resources would be provided for the successful Child Care and Development Block Grant for at-risk infants, toddlers, and pre-schoolers.
- **Increase funding for the Early Head Start program.** This program, which provides comprehensive child development and family support services to infants and toddlers, would be expanded.

Co-Sponsors: John F. Kerry (D-MA), Christopher Bond (R-MO), U.S. Senators John D. Rockefeller (D-WV), John H. Chafee (R-RI), Edward M. Kennedy (D-MA), Ernest F. Hollings (D-SC), Mary Landrieu (D-LA), Tim Johnson (D-SD), Paul Wellstone (D-MN), Carol Moseley-Braun (D-IL), Barbara Boxer (D-CA), and Robert G. Torricelli (D-NJ).

Endorsements: Governor Howard Dean (VT), Governor Roy Romer (CO), Association of Jewish Family & Children's Agencies, Boys and Girls Clubs of America, Dr. T. Berry Brazelton, Catholic Charities USA, Children's Defense Fund, Child Welfare League of America, Coalition on Human Needs, Harvard Center for Children's Health, Jewish Council for Public Affairs, National Association for the Education of Young Children, National Black Child Development Institute, Inc., National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA, Parents as Teachers National Center Inc., Religious Action Center and Rob Reiner of the *I Am Your Child* Campaign.

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S. 1309 - "A Bill to provide for the health, education, and welfare of children under 6 years of age"

105TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1309

To provide for the health, education, and welfare of children under 6 years
of age.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 22, 1997

Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. BOND, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. HOLLINGS, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. WELLSTONE, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Mr. JOHNSON) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources

A BILL

To provide for the health, education, and welfare of children
under 6 years of age.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

4 (a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the
5 “Early Childhood Development Act of 1997”.

6 (b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents of
7 this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Findings.

TITLE I—ASSISTANCE FOR YOUNG CHILDREN

- Sec. 101. Definitions.
- Sec. 102. Allotments to States.
- Sec. 103. Grants to local collaboratives.
- Sec. 104. Supplement not supplant.
- Sec. 105. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE II—CHILD CARE FOR FAMILIES

- Sec. 201. Amendment to Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990.

TITLE III—AMENDMENTS TO THE HEAD START ACT

- Sec. 301. Authorization of appropriations.
- Sec. 302. Allotment of funds.
- Sec. 303. Effective date.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

2 Congress makes the following findings—

3 (1) The Nation's highest priority should be to
4 ensure that children begin school ready to learn.

5 (2) New scientific research shows that the elec-
6 trical activity of brain cells actually changes the
7 physical structure of the brain itself and that with-
8 out a stimulating environment, a baby's brain will
9 suffer. At birth, a baby's brain contains
10 100,000,000,000 neurons, roughly as many nerve
11 cells as there are stars in the Milky Way. But the
12 wiring pattern between these neurons develops over
13 time. Children who play very little or are rarely
14 touched develop brains that are 20 to 30 percent
15 smaller than normal for their age.

16 (3) This scientific evidence also conclusively
17 demonstrates that enhancing children's physical, so-

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1 cial, emotional, and intellectual development will re-
2 sult in tremendous benefits for children, families,
3 and our Nation.

4 (4) Since more than 50 percent of the mothers
5 of children under the age of 3 now work outside of
6 the home, our society must change to provide new
7 supports so young children receive the attention and
8 care that they need.

9 (5) There are 12,000,000 children under the
10 age of 3 in the United States today and 1 in 4 lives
11 in poverty.

12 (6) Compared with most other industrialized
13 countries, the United States has a higher infant
14 mortality rate, a higher proportion of low-birth
15 weight babies, and a smaller proportion of babies
16 immunized against childhood diseases.

17 (7) National and local studies have found a
18 strong link between increased violence and crime
19 among youth when there is no early intervention.

20 (8) The United States will spend more than
21 \$35,000,000,000 over the next 5 years on Federal
22 programs for at-risk or delinquent youth and child
23 welfare programs, which address crisis situations
24 which frequently could be avoided or made much less
25 severe with good early interventions.

1 (9) Many local communities across the country
2 have developed successful early childhood efforts and
3 with additional resources could expand and enhance
4 opportunities for young children.

5 **TITLE I—ASSISTANCE FOR**
6 **YOUNG CHILDREN**

7 **SEC. 101. DEFINITIONS.**

8 In this title:

9 (1) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—The term
10 “local educational agency” has the meaning given
11 the term in section 14101 of the Elementary and
12 Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 8801).

13 (2) POVERTY LINE.—The term “poverty line”
14 means the poverty line (as defined by the Office of
15 Management and Budget, and revised annually in
16 accordance with section 673(2) of the Community
17 Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9902(2)) appli-
18 cable to a family of the size involved.

19 (3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means
20 the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

21 (4) STATE BOARD.—The term “State board”
22 means a State Early Learning Coordinating Board
23 established under section 102(e).

24 (5) YOUNG CHILD.—The term “young child”
25 means an individual from birth through age 5.

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1 (6) YOUNG CHILD ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES.—

2 The term “young child assistance activities” means
3 the activities described in paragraphs (1) and (2)(A)
4 of section 103(b).

5 **SEC. 102. ALLOTMENTS TO STATES.**

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall make allot-
7 ments under subsection (b) to eligible States to pay for
8 the Federal share of the cost of enabling the States to
9 make grants to local collaboratives under section 103 for
10 young child assistance activities.

11 (b) ALLOTMENT.—

12 (1) IN GENERAL.—From the funds appro-
13 priated under section 105 for each fiscal year and
14 not reserved under subsection (i), the Secretary shall
15 allot to each eligible State an amount that bears the
16 same relationship to such funds as the total number
17 of young children in poverty in the State bears to
18 the total number of young children in poverty in all
19 eligible States.

20 (2) YOUNG CHILD IN POVERTY.—In this sub-
21 section, the term “young child in poverty” means an
22 individual who—

23 (A) is a young child; and

24 (B) is a member of a family with an in-
25 come below the poverty line.

1 (c) STATE BOARDS.—

2 (1) IN GENERAL.—In order for a State to be el-
3 ible to obtain an allotment under this title, the
4 Governor of the State shall establish, or designate
5 an entity to serve as, a State Early Learning Co-
6 ordinating Board, which shall receive the allotment
7 and make the grants described in section 103.

8 (2) ESTABLISHED BOARD.—A State board es-
9 tablished under paragraph (1) shall consist of the
10 Governor and members appointed by the Governor,
11 including—

12 (A) representatives of all State agencies
13 primarily providing services to young children
14 in the State;

15 (B) representatives of business in the
16 State;

17 (C) chief executive officers of political sub-
18 divisions in the State;

19 (D) parents of young children in the State;

20 (E) officers of community organizations
21 serving low-income individuals, as defined by
22 the Secretary, in the State;

23 (F) representatives of State nonprofit or-
24 ganizations that represent the interests of

1 young children in poverty, as defined in sub-
 2 section (b), in the State;

3 (G) representatives of organizations pro-
 4 viding services to young children and the par-
 5 ents of young children; such as organizations
 6 providing child care, carrying out Head Start
 7 programs under the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C.
 8 9831 et seq.), providing services through a fam-
 9 ily resource center, providing home visits, or
 10 providing health care services, in the State; and

11 (H) representatives of local educational
 12 agencies.

13 (3) DESIGNATED BOARD.—The Governor may
 14 designate an entity to serve as the State board
 15 under paragraph (1) if the entity includes the Gov-
 16 ernor and the members described in subparagraphs
 17 (A) through (G) of paragraph (2).

18 (4) DESIGNATED STATE AGENCY.—The Gov-
 19 ernor shall designate a State agency that has a rep-
 20 resentative on the State board to provide adminis-
 21 trative oversight concerning the use of funds made
 22 available under this title and ensure accountability
 23 for the funds.

24 (d) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive an allot-
 25 ment under this title, a State board shall annually submit

1 an application to the Secretary at such time, in such man-
2 ner, and containing such information as the Secretary may
3 require. At a minimum, the application shall contain—

4 (1) sufficient information about the entity es-
5 tablished or designated under subsection (c) to serve
6 as the State board to enable the Secretary to deter-
7 mine whether the entity complies with the require-
8 ments of such subsection;

9 (2) a comprehensive State plan for carrying out
10 young child assistance activities;

11 (3) an assurance that the State board will pro-
12 vide such information as the Secretary shall by regu-
13 lation require on the amount of State and local pub-
14 lic funds expended in the State to provide services
15 for young children; and

16 (4) an assurance that the State board shall an-
17 nually compile and submit to the Secretary informa-
18 tion from the reports referred to in section
19 103(d)(2)(F)(iii) that describes the results referred
20 to in section 103(d)(2)(F)(i).

21 (e) FEDERAL SHARE.—

22 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Federal share of the
23 cost described in subsection (a) shall be—

24 (A) 85 percent, in the case of a State for
25 which the Federal medical assistance percent-

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1 age (as defined in section 1905(b) of the Social
2 Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(b))) is not less
3 than 50 percent but is less than 60 percent;

4 (B) 87.5 percent, in the case of a State for
5 which such percentage is not less than 60 per-
6 cent but is less than 70 percent; and

7 (C) 90 percent, in the case of any State
8 not described in subparagraph (A) or (B).

9 (2) STATE SHARE.—

10 (A) IN GENERAL.—The State shall contrib-
11 ute the remaining share (referred to in this
12 paragraph as the “State share”) of the cost de-
13 scribed in subsection (a).

14 (B) FORM.—The State share of the cost
15 shall be in cash.

16 (C) SOURCES.—The State may provide for
17 the State share of the cost from State or local
18 sources, or through donations from private enti-
19 ties.

20 (f) STATE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—

21 (1) IN GENERAL.—A State may use not more
22 than 5 percent of the funds made available through
23 an allotment made under this title to pay for a por-
24 tion, not to exceed 50 percent, of State administra-
25 tive costs related to carrying out this title.

1 (2) WAIVER.—A State may apply to the Sec-
2 retary for a waiver of paragraph (1). The Secretary
3 may grant the waiver if the Secretary finds that un-
4 usual circumstances prevent the State from comply-
5 ing with paragraph (1). A State that receives such
6 a waiver may use not more than 7.5 percent of the
7 funds made available through the allotment to pay
8 for the State administrative costs.

9 (g) MONITORING.—The Secretary shall monitor the
10 activities of States that receive allotments under this title
11 to ensure compliance with the requirements of this title,
12 including compliance with the State plans.

13 (h) ENFORCEMENT.—If the Secretary determines
14 that a State that has received an allotment under this title
15 is not complying with a requirement of this title, the Sec-
16 retary may—

17 (1) provide technical assistance to the State to
18 improve the ability of the State to comply with the
19 requirement;

20 (2) reduce, by not less than 5 percent, an allot-
21 ment made to the State under this section, for the
22 second determination of noncompliance;

23 (3) reduce, by not less than 25 percent, an al-
24 lotment made to the State under this section, for the
25 third determination of noncompliance; or

1 (4) revoke the eligibility of the State to receive
2 allotments under this section, for the fourth or sub-
3 sequent determination of noncompliance.

4 (i) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—From the funds ap-
5 propriated under section 105 for each fiscal year, the Sec-
6 retary shall reserve not more than 1 percent of the funds
7 to pay for the costs of providing technical assistance. The
8 Secretary shall use the reserved funds to enter into con-
9 tracts with eligible entities to provide technical assistance,
10 to local collaboratives that receive grants under section
11 103, relating to the functions of the local collaboratives
12 under this title.

13 **SEC. 103. GRANTS TO LOCAL COLLABORATIVES.**

14 (a) IN GENERAL.—A State board that receives an al-
15 lotment under section 102 shall use the funds made avail-
16 able through the allotment, and the State contribution
17 made under section 102(e)(2), to pay for the Federal and
18 State shares of the cost of making grants, on a competitive
19 basis, to local collaboratives to carry out young child as-
20 sistance activities.

21 (b) USE OF FUNDS.—A local collaborative that re-
22 ceives a grant made under subsection (a)—

23 (1) shall use funds made available through the
24 grant to provide, in a community, activities that con-
25 sist of education and supportive services, such as—

1 (A) home visits for parents of young chil-
2 dren;

3 (B) services provided through community-
4 based family resource centers for such parents;
5 and

6 (C) collaborative pre-school efforts that
7 link parenting education for such parents to
8 early childhood learning services for young chil-
9 dren; and

10 (2) may use funds made available through the
11 grant—

12 (A) to provide, in the community, activities
13 that consist of—

14 (i) activities designed to strengthen
15 the quality of child care for young children
16 and expand the supply of high quality child
17 care services for young children;

18 (ii) health care services for young chil-
19 dren, including increasing the level of im-
20 munization for young children in the com-
21 munity, providing preventive health care
22 screening and education, and expanding
23 health care services in schools, child care
24 facilities, clinics in public housing projects
25 (as defined in section 3(b) of the United

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1 States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C.
2 1437a(b))), and mobile dental and vision
3 clinics;

4 (iii) services for children with disabili-
5 ties who are young children; and

6 (iv) activities designed to assist
7 schools in providing educational and other
8 support services to young children, and
9 parents of young children, in the commu-
10 nity, to be carried out during extended
11 hours when appropriate; and

12 (B) to pay for the salary and expenses of
13 the administrator described in subsection (e)(4),
14 in accordance with such regulations as the Sec-
15 retary shall prescribe.

16 (c) MULTI-YEAR FUNDING.—In making grants
17 under this section, a State board may make grants for
18 grant periods of more than 1 year to local collaboratives
19 with demonstrated success in carrying out young child as-
20 sistance activities.

21 (d) LOCAL COLLABORATIVES.—To be eligible to re-
22 ceive a grant under this section for a community, a local
23 collaborative shall demonstrate that the collaborative—

24 (1) is able to provide, through a coordinated ef-
25 fort, young child assistance activities to young chil-

1 dren, and parents of young children, in the commu-
2 nity; and

3 (2) includes—

4 (A) all public agencies primarily providing
5 services to young children in the community;

6 (B) businesses in the community;

7 (C) representatives of the local government
8 for the county or other political subdivision in
9 which the community is located;

10 (D) parents of young children in the com-
11 munity;

12 (E) officers of community organizations
13 serving low-income individuals, as defined by
14 the Secretary, in the community;

15 (F) community-based organizations provid-
16 ing services to young children and the parents
17 of young children, such as organizations provid-
18 ing child care, carrying out Head Start pro-
19 grams, or providing pre-kindergarten education,
20 mental health, or family support services; and

21 (G) nonprofit organizations that serve the
22 community and that are described in section
23 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986
24 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a)
25 of such Code.

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1 (e) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive a grant
2 under this section, a local collaborative shall submit an
3 application to the State board at such time, in such man-
4 ner, and containing such information as the State board
5 may require. At a minimum, the application shall con-
6 tain—

7 (1) sufficient information about the entity de-
8 scribed in subsection (d)(2) to enable the State
9 board to determine whether the entity complies with
10 the requirements of such subsection; and

11 (2) a comprehensive plan for carrying out
12 young child assistance activities in the community,
13 including information indicating—

14 (A) the young child assistance activities
15 available in the community, as of the date of
16 submission of the plan, including information
17 on efforts to coordinate the activities;

18 (B) the unmet needs of young children,
19 and parents of young children, in the commu-
20 nity for young child assistance activities;

21 (C) the manner in which funds made avail-
22 able through the grant will be used—

23 (i) to meet the needs, including ex-
24 panding and strengthening the activities
25 described in subparagraph (A) and estab-

1 lishing additional young child assistance
2 activities; and

3 (ii) to improve results for young chil-
4 dren in the community;

5 (D) how the local cooperative will use at
6 least 60 percent of the funds made available
7 through the grant to provide young child assist-
8 ance activities to young children and parents
9 described in subsection (f);

10 (E) the comprehensive methods that the
11 collaborative will use to ensure that—

12 (i) each entity carrying out young
13 child assistance activities through the col-
14 laborative will coordinate the activities with
15 such activities carried out by other entities
16 through the collaborative; and

17 (ii) the local collaborative will coordi-
18 nate the activities of the local collaborative
19 with—

20 (I) other services provided to
21 young children, and the parents of
22 young children, in the community;
23 and

24 (II) the activities of other local
25 collaboratives serving young children

CLINTON LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY

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1 and families in the community, if any;

2 and

3 (F) the manner in which the collaborative
4 will, at such intervals as the State board may
5 require, submit information to the State board
6 to enable the State board to carry out monitor-
7 ing under section 102(f), including the manner
8 in which the collaborative will—

9 (i) evaluate the results achieved by
10 the collaborative for young children and
11 parents of young children through activi-
12 ties carried out through the grant;

13 (ii) evaluate how services can be more
14 effectively delivered to young children and
15 the parents of young children; and

16 (iii) prepare and submit to the State
17 board annual reports describing the re-
18 sults;

19 (3) an assurance that the local collaborative will
20 comply with the requirements of subparagraphs (D),
21 (E), and (F) of paragraph (2), and subsection (g);
22 and

23 (4) an assurance that the local collaborative will
24 hire an administrator to oversee the provision of the

1 (5) WAIVER.—The State board shall waive the
2 requirement of paragraph (1) for poor rural and
3 urban areas, as defined by the Secretary.

4 (h) MONITORING.—The State board shall monitor
5 the activities of local collaboratives that receive grants
6 under this title to ensure compliance with the require-
7 ments of this title.

8 **SEC. 104. SUPPLEMENT NOT SUPPLANT.**

9 Funds appropriated under this title shall be used to
10 supplement and not supplant other Federal, State, and
11 local public funds expended to provide services for young
12 children.

13 **SEC. 105. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

14 There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out
15 this title \$250,000,000 for fiscal year 1999, \$500,000,000
16 for fiscal year 2000, \$1,000,000,000 for each of fiscal
17 years 2001 through 2003, and such sums as may be nec-
18 essary for fiscal year 2004 and each subsequent fiscal
19 year.

1 **TITLE II—CHILD CARE FOR**
2 **FAMILIES**

3 **SEC. 201. AMENDMENT TO CHILD CARE AND DEVELOP-**
4 **MENT BLOCK GRANT ACT OF 1990.**

5 The Child Care and Development Block Grant Act
6 of 1990 is amended by inserting after section 658C (42
7 U.S.C. 9858b) the following:

8 **“SEC. 658C-1. ESTABLISHMENT OF ZERO TO SIX PROGRAM.**

9 **“(a) IN GENERAL.—**

10 **“(1) PAYMENTS.—**Subject to the amount ap-
11 appropriated under subsection (d), each State shall, for
12 the purpose of providing child care assistance on be-
13 half of children under 6 years of age, receive pay-
14 ments under this section in accordance with the for-
15 mula described in section 658O.

16 **“(2) INDIAN TRIBES.—**The Secretary shall re-
17 serve 2 percent of the amount appropriated to carry
18 out this section in each fiscal year for payments to
19 Indian tribes and tribal organizations.

20 **“(3) REMAINDER.—**Any amount appropriated
21 for a fiscal year under subsection (d), and remaining
22 after the Secretary awards grants under paragraph
23 (1) and after the reservation under paragraph (2),
24 shall be used by the Secretary to make additional

CLINTON LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY

1 grants to States based on the formula under para-
2 graph (1).

3 “(4) REALLOTMENT.—

4 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Any portion of the al-
5 lotment under paragraph (1) to a State that
6 the Secretary determines is not required by the
7 State to carry out the activities described in
8 subsection (b), in the period for which the allot-
9 ment is made available, shall be reallocated by
10 the Secretary to other States in proportion to
11 the original allotments to the other States.

12 “(B) LIMITATIONS.—

13 “(i) REDUCTION.—The amount of any
14 reallocation to which a State is entitled to
15 under subparagraph (A) shall be reduced
16 to the extent that it exceeds the amount
17 that the Secretary estimates will be used in
18 the State to carry out the activities de-
19 scribed in subsection (b).

20 “(ii) REALLOTMENTS.—The amount
21 of such reduction shall be similarly reallo-
22 ted among States for which no reduction in
23 an allotment or reallocation is required by
24 this paragraph.

CLINTON LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY

1 “(C) INDIAN TRIBES OR TRIBAL ORGANI-
 2 ZATIONS.—Any portion of a grant made to an
 3 Indian tribe or tribal organization under para-
 4 graph (2) that the Secretary determines is not
 5 being used in a manner consistent with sub-
 6 section (b) in the period for which the grant or
 7 contract is made available, shall be allotted by
 8 the Secretary to other tribes or organizations in
 9 accordance with their respective needs.

10 “(5) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts received by a
 11 State under a grant under this section shall be avail-
 12 able for use by the State during the fiscal year for
 13 which the funds are provided and for the following
 14 2 fiscal years.

15 “(b) USE OF FUNDS.—

16 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts received by a
 17 State under this section shall be used to provide
 18 child care assistance, on a sliding fee scale basis, on
 19 behalf of eligible children (as determined under
 20 paragraph (2)) to enable the parents of such chil-
 21 dren to secure high quality care for such children.

22 “(2) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive
 23 child care assistance from a State under this section,
 24 a child shall—

25 “(A) be under 6 years of age;

CLINTON LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY

1 “(B) be residing with at least one parent
2 who is employed or enrolled in a school or
3 training program or otherwise requires child
4 care as a preventive or protective service (as de-
5 termined under rules established by the Sec-
6 retary); and

7 “(C) have a family income that is less than
8 85 percent of the State median income for a
9 family of the size involved.

10 “(3) INFANT CARE SET-ASIDE.—A State shall
11 set-aside 10 percent of the amounts received by the
12 State under a grant under subsection (a)(1) for a
13 fiscal year for the establishment of a program to es-
14 tablish innovations in infant and toddler care, in-
15 cluding models for—

16 “(A) the development of family child care
17 networks;”

18 “(B) the training of child care providers
19 for infant and toddler care; and

20 “(C) the support, renovation, and mod-
21 ernization of facilities used for child care pro-
22 grams serving infants.

23 “(4) POVERTY LINE.—As used in this sub-
24 section, the term “poverty line” means the income
25 official poverty line (as defined by the Office of Man-

1 agement and Budget, and revised annually in ac-
2 cordance with section 673(2) of the Omnibus Budget
3 Reconciliation Act of 1981) that is applicable to a
4 family of the size involved.

5 “(c) LEVELS OF ASSISTANCE.—

6 “(1) ADJUSTMENT OF RATES.—With respect to
7 the levels of assistance provided by States on behalf
8 of eligible children under this section, a State shall
9 be permitted to adjust rates above the market rates
10 to ensure that families have access to high quality
11 infant and toddler care.

12 “(2) ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE.—In administer-
13 ing this section, the Secretary shall encourage States
14 to provide additional assistance on behalf of children
15 for enriched infant and toddler services.

16 “(3) AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE.—In providing
17 assistance to eligible children under this section, a
18 State shall ensure that an eligible child with a family
19 income that is less than 100 percent of the poverty
20 line for a family of the size involved is eligible to re-
21 ceive 100 percent of the amount of the assistance for
22 which the child is eligible.

23 “(d) APPROPRIATION.—For grants under this sec-
24 tion, there are appropriated—

25 “(1) \$250,000,000 for fiscal year 1999;

1 “(2) \$500,000,000 for fiscal year 2000;

2 “(3) \$1,000,000,000 for each of fiscal years
3 2001 through 2003; and

4 “(4) such sums as may be necessary for fiscal
5 year 2004 and each subsequent fiscal year.

6 “(e) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date
7 of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall prepare
8 and submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a
9 report concerning—

10 “(1) the appropriate child to staff ratios for in-
11 fants and toddlers in child care settings, including
12 child care centers and family child care homes; and

13 “(2) other best practices for infant and toddler
14 care.

15 “(f) APPLICATION OF OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—

16 “(1) STATE PLAN.—The State, as part of the
17 State plan submitted under section 658E(c), shall
18 describe the activities that the State intends to carry
19 out using amounts received under this section, in-
20 cluding a description of the levels of assistance to be
21 provided.

22 “(2) OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—Amounts pro-
23 vided to a State under this section shall be subject
24 to the requirements and limitations of this sub-

CHILD CARE LEGISLATION -- 105th CONGRESS

BILL	Basic Structure	Funding Amount	Focus of child care activities	Families Served	Quality Activities	Other Features
<p>Rep. Solomon H.R. 315</p> <p><i>introduced 1/7/97</i></p>	<p>Increases the amount of the DCTC for moderate income working families and limits eligibility for the credit to families with incomes up to \$50,000.</p>	<p>Cost to be determined.</p>	<p>Not specified.</p>	<p>Families with tax liability who earn less than \$50,000 and have child care related expenses.</p>	<p>None specified.</p>	
<p>Senator Kohl S. 82</p> <p><i>introduced 1/21/97</i></p>	<p>Provides employers with a federal tax credit for up to \$150,000 per year equal to 50 percent of the employer's child care expenditures.</p>	<p>Cost to be determined.</p>	<p>Encourages employers to operate on- or near-site child care centers, and contract with child care centers or resource and referral agencies to provide services to employees.</p>	<p>Primarily children of employees of participating businesses. Businesses have the flexibility of include the children of non-employees in child care centers they build or operate.</p>	<p>None specified.</p>	
<p>Rep. Maloney H.R. 1706</p> <p><i>introduced 5/22/97</i></p>	<p><i>Same as Kohl Bill.</i></p>	<p><i>Same as Kohl Bill.</i></p>	<p><i>Same as Kohl Bill.</i></p>	<p><i>Same as Kohl Bill.</i></p>	<p><i>Same as Kohl Bill.</i></p>	

BILL	Basic Structure	Funding Amount	Focus of child care activities	Families Served	Quality Activities	Other Features
<p>Senator Dodd S. 19 <i>introduced 1/21/97</i></p>	<p>Raises CCDBG funding to increase child care subsidies and provide grants to states to respond to child care supply shortages.</p>	<p>Increases authorization level for discretionary CCDBG program from \$1 billion to \$2 billion a year to help more welfare families and low income working families pay for child care services. Authorizes an additional \$1.4 billion a year to provide child care services for non-welfare low income working families. Authorizes additional funds to increase availability of specific child care services.</p>	<p>Requires states to use certain funds for child care activities in areas of the states that have child care supply shortages. Activities include: Infant-care, before- and after-school care, resource and referral programs, non-traditional work hours child care programs, and programs to extend the hours of prekindergarten.</p>	<p>Welfare and low-income working families -- families who have left welfare for work, families at risk of becoming welfare dependent, and low-income working families meeting specified criteria.</p>	<p>None specified.</p>	
<p>Rep. Woolsey H.R. 899 <i>introduced 2/27/97</i></p>	<p><i>Similar to Dodd Bill.</i></p>	<p>Authorizes an additional \$1.4 billion a year to help non-welfare low income working families pay for child care services. Authorizes an additional \$500 million for each of FYs 1997 through 2002 to increase availability of specifically targeted child care services. Does not increase authorization level for discretionary CCDBG programs, as in the Dodd Bill.</p>	<p><i>Same as Dodd Bill.</i></p>	<p><i>Same as Dodd Bill.</i></p>	<p><i>Same as Dodd Bill.</i></p>	

BILL	Basic Structure	Funding Amount	Focus of child care activities	Families Served	Quality Activities	Other Features
Rep. Pryce H.R. 988 <i>introduced 3/6/97</i>	Provides employers with a federal tax credit equal to 50 percent of the employer's expenditures for child care services provided on-site or adjacent to the business premises and operated for the employees children.	Cost to be determined.	Encourages employers to operate on- or near-site child care centers.	Exclusively children of employees of participating businesses.	None.	No time limit specified.
Senator Specter S. 978 <i>introduced 6/27/97</i>	<i>Same as Pryce Bill.</i>	Cost to be determined.	Encourages employers to offer lower cost on- or near-site child care services for low-income employees.	Specifies that employees served by the child care center must be a fair cross section of the employer's employees.	None specified.	May be a group of employers. Requires employers to pass along savings to employees through reduced costs for child care services.
Senator Akaka S. 490 <i>introduced 3/20/97</i>	Adds an annual inflation adjustment to the allowable expenses and credit amount for the DCTC.	Cost to be determined.	Not specified.	Families with tax liability and child care related expenses. No income limitations.	None specified.	

BILL	Basic Structure	Funding Amount	Focus of child care activities	Families Served	Quality Activities	Other Features
<p>Senator Roberts S. 548</p> <p><i>introduced 4/10/97</i></p>	<p>Provides funding to States to award grants to small businesses to provide child care, and increases the amount of the DCTC for specified low and middle income workers.</p>	<p>Authorizes \$25 million for each of FYs 1998 through 2000.</p> <p>Cost for DCTC increases to be determined.</p>	<p>Grants can be used for start-up costs, training of providers, scholarships, and sick care.</p>	<p>Families with tax liability and child care related expenses. Makes credit not available to families filing a joint return who earn \$90,000, unmarried individuals who earn \$65,000, and married individuals filing a separate return who earn \$45,000.</p>	<p>None specified.</p>	<p>Program terminates on September 30, 2001.</p>
<p>Rep. DeLauro H.R. 1373</p> <p><i>introduced 4/17/97</i></p>	<p>Authorizes funds for a competitive grant program to improve quality and availability of child care and family support services, and to improve coordination of existing services and programs. Amends the Family and Medical Leave Act for employers that have more than 20 employees. Increases Head Start funding through 2002.</p>	<p>Authorizes \$360 million a year for each of FYs 1998 through 2000 to states to expand child care services; and increases Head Start funding by \$600 million per year for each of FYs 1999 through 2002.</p>	<p>Improves quality and availability of family support services for the parents of children under three and improves coordination of existing programs and services.</p>	<p>Families with children under 3 years of age; employees of businesses with more than 20 employees.</p>	<p>Improves the quality of licensing standards, enforcement of licensing standards, staff training and resource and referral services. Also increases salaries for providers and directs the Secretary of HHS to develop a voluntary model training program for child care staff.</p>	<p>Competition among states to receive grants. 30% state match required.</p>

BILL	Basic Structure	Funding Amount	Focus of child care activities	Families Served	Quality Activities	Other Features
<p>Senator Snowe S. 654 <i>introduced 4/25/97</i></p>	<p>Makes the Dependent Care Tax Credit (DCTC) refundable and increases the amount of the DCTC for moderate income working families.</p>	<p>Cost to be determined.</p>	<p>Employment-related child care expenses.</p>	<p>Low and moderate income working families with child or dependent care expenses.</p>	<p>None specified.</p>	
<p>Senator Kerry S. 756 <i>introduced 5/15/97</i></p>	<p>Provides grants to states to provide supportive services to children and their families; increases CCDBG funding. Also provides a loan forgiveness fund in early child development; full funding for WIC; increases Head Start funding through 2002; and amends the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to allow parents to take up to 24 hours of leave during a 12 month period to participate in school activities.</p>	<p>Adds \$11 billion to support states and local early childhood initiatives; \$10.5 billion to expand CCDBG services, \$500 million in loan forgiveness program; \$7.5 billion, plus appropriate Consumer Price Index increases, for WIC; and approximately \$2.4 billion for Head Start through FY 2002.</p>	<p>Expands local supportive services for children age 6 and under, adds zero to six program to CCDBG to improve access and quality of infant and toddler care, and increases child care subsidies for children under age 6.</p>	<p>Families leaving welfare for work and working poor families with children age 6 or under, and pregnant women.</p>	<p>Allows renovation of infant and toddler facilities, supports training and education for infant and toddler caregivers, and supports higher compensation for infant and toddler care.</p>	

BILL	Basic Structure	Funding Amount	Focus of child care activities	Families Served	Quality Activities	Other Features
<p>Senator Harkin S. 926 <i>introduced 6/17/97</i></p>	<p>Increases the amount of the DCTC for moderate income working families and makes the DCTC refundable.</p>	<p>Cost to be determined.</p>	<p>Employment-related child care expenses.</p>	<p>Low and moderate income working families with child or dependent care expenses.</p>	<p>Not specified.</p>	
<p>Senator Jeffords S. 1037 <i>introduced 7/17/97</i></p>	<p>Makes the DCTC refundable, allows for some increases to the DCTC, caps the income eligibility for the DCTC, and expands distribution of child care information.</p>	<p>Cost to be determined.</p>	<p>Makes the DCTC refundable, increases DCTC for child care provided in accredited facilities or by credentialed professionals, limits the DCTC to families with incomes up to \$70,000, expands clearing-house and electronic networks for the distribution of child care information.</p>	<p>Low income working families with child or dependent care expenses.</p>	<p>Encourages the use of quality child care by linking increases in the DCTC to quality services.</p>	
<p>Rep. Gilman H.R. 2213 <i>introduced 7/22/97</i></p>	<p><i>Same as Jeffords Bill.</i></p>	<p><i>Same as Jeffords Bill.</i></p>	<p><i>Same as Jeffords Bill.</i></p>	<p><i>Same as Jeffords Bill.</i></p>	<p><i>Same as Jeffords Bill.</i></p>	
<p>Senator DeWine S. 1029 <i>introduced 7/17/97</i></p>	<p>Provides loan forgiveness for individuals who earn a degree in early childhood education and enter and remain employed in the early childhood profession, and to provide loan cancellation for certain child care providers.</p>	<p>Authorizes \$10 million for FY 1998, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the hour succeeding fiscal years.</p>	<p>Child care services for children from birth to age 6.</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>	<p>Would bring more highly trained individuals into the early child care profession and would keep more highly training providers in the early child care field for longer periods of time.</p>	

Child Care

Member	Staffer	Phone	Fax	Comments
House Education and the Workforce				
Goodling Riggs	Denzel McGuire	225-6558	226-1010	
Clay	Gail Weiss	225-3725	226-4864	
Martinez	Marci Phillips	225-5464	225-5467	
Kildee	Callie Coffman	225-3611	225-6393	
Woolsey	Lynda Theil	225-5161	225-5163	
House Ways and Means				
Archer Shaw	Ron Haskins	225-1025	225-9480	
Levin	Eric Gould	225-4691	226-1033	
Rangel	Deborah Colton	225-4021	225-1284	
Stark	Natalie Bronosky	225-5065	226-3805	
Kennelly	Nick Gwyn	225-2265	225-1031	
Tanner	Chad Jenkins	225-4714	225-1765	
Camp	Behrends Foster	225-3561	225-9679	
House Appropriations-LHHS				
Obey	Mark Midousky	225-3481	225-9476	
Porter	Tony McCann	225-3508	225-3509	

DeLauro	Catriona MacDonald	225-3661	225-4890	
Hoyer	Lisa Levine	225-4131	225-4300	
Pelosi	Terri McCullough	225-4965	225-8259	
Lowey	Jenny Luray	225-6506	225-0546	
Leadership				
Gephardt	Andi King	226-0938	225-6760	
Gingrich	Lavin Gartland	225-4501	225-4656	
Women's Caucus				
Nancy Johnson	Kathy Havey	225-4476	225-4488	
Norton	Jon Bouker	225-8050	225-3002	
Kelly	Conwell Smith	225-5411	225-3289	
Maloney	Meg Tansey	225-3822	225-5746	
Senate Labor and Human Resources				
Jeffords	Kimberly Barnes-O'Connor	224-6770	228-1932	
Kennedy	Jeffrey Teitz	224-4781	224-3533	
Dodd	Jeanne Ireland	224-5630	224-7475	
Mikulski	Roberta Haeberle	224-5040	228-4513	
Coats	Stephanie Monroe	224-5800	228-4137	
DeWine	Karla Carpenter	224-2315	224-6519	
Murray	Greg Williamson	224-2621	224-0232	
Wellstone	Linda Degutis	224-5641	224-8438	

Senate Finance Committee				
Roth	Dennis Smith	224-6953	228-0578	
Moynihan	Doug Steiger	224-6699	228-3904	
Rockefeller	Barbara Pryor	224-6742	224-7665	
Chafee	Laurie Rubiner	224-2921	228-2853	
Hatch	Chris Iverson/ Judy Hill	224-5251		
Breaux	Michelle Prejean	224-4623	228-2577	
Senate Appropriations				
Specter	Craig Higgins	224-7643		
Harkin	Marsha Simon Bev Shroeder	224-7288 224-3254	224-7914 228-2923	
Senate Leadership				
Daschle	Joan Huffer	224-5556	228-5645	
Lott	Renee Bennett	224-6253	224-2262	
Others				
Snowe	Cynthia Dailard	224-5344	224-1946	
Landrieu	Donna-Jo Dennison	224-0097	224-9735	
Stenholm	Ed Lorenzen	225-6605	225-2234	
Tauscher	Ken Kero	225-1880	225-5914	
Deborah Pryce	Lori Peets	225-2015	226-0309	
Waters	Catherine Atkin	225-2201	226-2190	
Becerra	Kim Richan	225-6235	225-2202	

John Kerry	David Kass	224-2960	224-8525	
Boxer	Kate O'Malley	224-3553	228-1338	
Kohl		224-5653	224-9787	
Allen	Stella Livanios	225-6116	225-5590	

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8-16-97 Child Care Legislative Meeting -

Disparities? Ask Bruce + Rahm.
(i.e., really make the effort?)

Repubs

Petlind
Sinn
Chaker

Price
Johnson

CWC

CBZ

CHC

Blue Dogs

New Dems

Committee folks

House - Ways + Means

Ed + Welfare

Approps

Senate - Finance

Labo.

Approps.

July 17, 1997

KEY FEATURES OF SELECTED CHILD CARE LEGISLATION

	Dodd (S.19)	Kerry (S.756)	DeLauro (H.R. 1373)	Kohl (S.82)	Pryce (H.R. 988)
<p>Basic structure</p> <p><i>Bruce - FYI. Elena</i></p>	<p>Raises CCDBG funding to increase child care subsidies and provide grants to states to respond to child care supply shortages. Directs states and the Secretary of HHS to include discussions of access to child care by low-income working families in their annual reports on child care activities.</p>	<p>Provides grants to states to provide supportive services to children and their families; increases CCDBG funding. Also provides a loan forgiveness fund in early child development; full funding for WIC; increases Head Start funding through 2002; and amends the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to allow parents to take up to 24 hours of leave during a 12 mo. period to participate in school activities.</p>	<p>Provides grants to states to expand the quality and availability of child care services for children under 3 and support services for their families. Amends the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to cover employers with more than 20 employees and increases Head Start funding.</p>	<p>Provides a 50% tax credit for up to \$150,000/ yr. to employers who construct or operate an on- or near-site child care facility, contract with child care centers or resource and referral agencies to provide services to employees.</p>	<p>Provides a 50% tax credit to employers for building or operating an on- or near-site child care facility for employers.</p>
<p>Competition among states to receive grant</p>	No	No	Yes	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

Family - child care - legislation

	Dodd (S.19)	Kerry (S.756)	DeLauro (H.R. 1373)	Kohl (S.82)	Pryce (H.R. 988)
Funding amounts	Adds \$1 billion/yr in child care subsidies, \$500 million/yr to meet child care supply shortages, and \$1.4 billion in child care assistance through FY 2002. Total added through FY 2002: \$8.9 billion	Adds \$11 billion to support state and local early childhood initiatives; \$10.5 billion to expand CCDBG services, \$500 million in loan forgiveness program, \$7.5 billion, plus appropriate Consumer Price Index increases, for WIC; and approximately \$2.4 billion for Head Start through FY 2002. *Total added through FY 2002: \$31.9 billion	Adds \$360 million/yr over 5 years for grants to states to expand child care services; increases Head Start funding by \$600 million/yr from FY 1999 through 2002. *Total added through FY 2002: \$4.2 billion	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Child care activities specified	Expands child care subsidies and availability of services, including infant care, before- and after-school care, nontraditional work hour care, full-day pre-kindergarten and resource and referral.	Expands local supportive services for children age 6 and under, adds zero to six program to CCDBG to improve access and quality of infant and toddler care, increases child care subsidies for children under 6.	Improves quality and affordability of child care services. Improves accessibility of child care, resource and referral, and transportation services.	Encourages employers to operate on- or near-site child care centers, contract with child care centers or resource and referral agencies to provide services to employees.	Encourages employers to operate on- or near-site child care centers.

	Dodd (S.19)	Kerry (S.756)	DeLauro (H.R. 1373)	Kohl (S.82)	Pryce (H.R. 988)
Families served	Families leaving welfare for work, families at risk of becoming welfare dependent, certain low-income, working families.	Families leaving welfare for work and working poor families with children age 6 or under, and pregnant women.	Families with children under 3 years, employees of businesses with more than 20 employees.	Primarily employees of participating businesses. Businesses have the flexibility to include the children of non-employees in child care centers they build or operate.	Employees of participating businesses.
Broad accessibility to low-income families	Yes	Yes	Yes	**No	**No
Quality improvements specified	No	Allows renovation of infant and toddler facilities, supports training and education for infant and toddler caregivers, and supports higher compensation for infant and toddler care.	Improves the quality of licensing standards (including health and safety, child-staff ratios, etc.), enforcement of licensing standards, staff training and resource and referral services. Also increases salaries for providers and directs the Secretary of HHS to develop a voluntary model training program for child care staff.	Qualified expenditures to employers include costs related to the training of child care staff, scholarship programs, and providing increased compensation to caregivers with advanced training.	No
School-age care provided	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Family support services provided	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
State match required	No	10%-15%	30%	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

* The estimated total assumes Head Start is reauthorized at \$4.3 billion for FY 1998.

** S.82 and H.R. 988 would provide limited accessibility to low-income families and families leaving welfare for work because it would only benefit employees that work for businesses profitable enough to increase the supply of child care. This would exclude a large proportion of families moving from welfare to work, who traditionally hold low-paying and unstable jobs. Nearly 60% of the women who leave welfare for work, return to welfare (Harris 1996; Pavetti 1993). This means that employer-provided child care services would have a limited impact on helping these families. However, this is not to imply that bills such as S. 82 and H.R. 988, that would serve primarily middle class families, are not needed.



NATIONAL
BLACK
CHILD
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POLICY MAKERS' CHECK LIST FOR ASSESSING THE ABILITY OF CHILD CARE LEGISLATION TO HELP FAMILIES RESPOND TO WELFARE REFORM

There are several child care bills being offered in Congress that have the potential to promote the healthy development of children and help parents meet the work requirements established by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. Consider the following points when determining the ability of child care legislation to meet the needs of families leaving welfare for work, families at risk of becoming welfare dependent, and low-income, working families.

INCREASE AVAILABILITY

- **Authorize at least \$1.4 billion in additional child care funding.** The Congressional Budget Office estimates there is a \$1.4 billion shortfall over a 6-year period in child care funding for families who meet the welfare reform law's work requirements. Therefore, *at minimum*, this additional amount is needed to meet the increased demand for child care generated by parents moving from welfare to work.
- **Provide before- and after-school care.** Children ages 6-12 need high quality child care for their healthy development, as do younger children. The issue of reducing juvenile crime cannot be fully addressed without the provision of before- and after-school care, which gives pre-teens the option of participating in constructive activities when they are not in school.

IMPROVE QUALITY

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) reduces the percentage of CCDBG (Child Care and Development Block Grant) funds for quality improvements from 25% to 4%. The law also requires all states to establish health and safety standards for prevention and control of infectious diseases, including immunizations, building and physical premises safety, and minimum health and safety training. However, the legislation "eliminates review of state licensing and regulatory requirements, notification of the [United States] Department of Health and Human Services when standards are reduced, and supplementation" (P.L. 104-193, PRWORA). The Administration for Children and Families (ACF) recently released proposed regulations for CCDBG, title VI of PRWORA. ACF proposes to strengthen health and safety in child care by requiring children receiving CCDBG services to be age-appropriately immunized. However, additional quality assurances are needed on the federal

level to promote the healthy development of children.

- **Improve quality and enforcement of licensing standards.** Legislation should require states to specify requirements relating to licensing standards in areas such as child-to-staff ratios, group size, staff preparation and qualifications, ongoing staff training, health and safety, and linkages to parents and community services.
- **Provide training and education of caregivers.** Studies indicate that staff training and education are critical to the safety of children and to preparing them to enter school ready to learn.
- **Provide higher compensation for caregivers.** The child care field is among the lowest paid professions. Low salaries contribute to high turnover, which in turn, contributes to poor quality care. Consistency in relationships with caregivers is necessary for the healthy development of children. In addition, better salaries would attract more qualified people to the field.
- **Increase availability of resource and referral services.** Resource and referral agencies help educate parents on selecting high quality child care and can help train child care providers.

ENSURE PARENTAL CHOICE

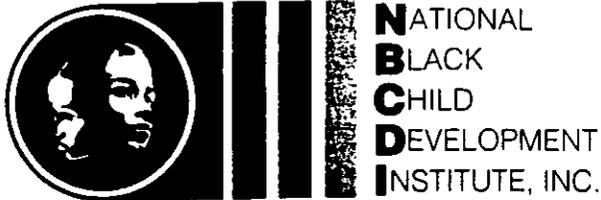
- **Set reimbursement rates that take into account variations in the costs of providing child care in different settings, to children of different age groups and to children with special needs. Reimbursement rates should not be set at less than 75 percent of the market cost of care.** PRWORA eliminates the requirement that states set reimbursement rates that account for variations in the cost of care. However, the proposed ACF regulations for CCDBG would require states to illustrate how payment rates are adequately based on local market rate surveys.
- **Base co-payment rates on family income, not the cost of care. Set co-payment rates between 7 and 10 percent of family income.** ACF regulations propose that states must illustrate how family co-payments based on a sliding fee scale are affordable. ACF also proposes to prohibit establishment of payment rates based on a family's status; for example, having separate rates for families receiving TANF.

PROVIDE FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES AND PARENTING TRAINING

- **Family support services.** Support services for families leaving welfare for work, families at risk of becoming welfare dependent, and low-income, working families are needed if welfare reform is to truly succeed. As families on welfare seek to meet the welfare reform

law's work requirements and respond to the legislation's other provisions that they are not familiar with, they will face new strains. It is expected that there will be an increase in the numbers of children that are abused and neglected as a result of welfare reform, creating a greater strain on the already overburdened child welfare system. Therefore, the provision of family support services, such as parenting education, drug treatment, and home visits, is critical to prevent a new crisis in the child welfare system and to help families achieve independence.

- **Parenting training.** Parents are their children's first teachers. In order to make a positive impact in the lives of children, significant resources and interventions must be directed to their parents. Parenting classes would help parents access the array of resources and services necessary to meet the needs of their children. Parenting classes would also help prepare children for school and parents for work. The program would focus on getting parents involved in the healthy development of their children and include teaching developmentally appropriate activities that stimulate children's learning. This would help prepare children for school. The training would also prepare parents for work by focusing on stress management, household management and budgeting, and choosing quality child care.



7-18-97

WORKING FAMILIES CHILD CARE ACT OF 1997, S. 19

The bill was introduced by Senators Dodd (D-CT), Daschle (D-SD), Kennedy (D-MA), Mikulski (D-MD), Rockefeller (D-WV), Murray (D-WA), Torricelli (D-NJ), and Boxer (D-CA).

Purpose:

To provide funds for child care for low-income working families, families moving from welfare to work and families at risk of becoming welfare dependent. Responds to the increased need for high quality, affordable, accessible child care under welfare reform.

Summary:

- Increases subsidies for working families from \$1 billion per year to \$2 billion per year.
- Provides \$1.4 billion in child care funds to states. The Congressional Budget Office estimates there will be a \$1.4 billion shortfall over 6 years in child care funds to meet the needs of families meeting the work requirements of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. Directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to use \$1.4 billion from Treasury funds not otherwise appropriated for grants to states to provide child care services for families who have left welfare for work, families at risk of becoming dependent on TANF, and low-income working families.
- Authorizes \$500 million per year for grants to states to provide child care services in areas of the states that have child care shortages, as determined by the states and their localities. These child care activities must include the following programs: infant care, before- and after-school care, resource and referral, nontraditional work hours, extended-hour pre-kindergarten programs to provide full-day services, any other child care programs that the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) determines are appropriate.
 - **Recommended Addition:**
Include, that in determining what other activities are appropriate under this section, the Secretary must consult with child care providers, child advocates and parents. Suggested language for section 4 (a)(E)(ii)(VI) : "Any other child care programs that the Secretary, **in consultation with child care providers, child advocates, and parents**, determines are appropriate."
- Requires annual reports by states to include information on access to child care by low-income working families, including obstacles to such services. Requires annual reports by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to place particular emphasis on access of low-income working families to child care.

- This bill would take effect as if included in the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-193).
- Rep. Lynn Woolsey (D-CA) introduced a similar house bill, the **Working Families Child Care Act of 1997**, H.R. 899.

Action Needed:

Write, call or meet with members of the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources and your respective senators and urge them to support the Working Families Child Care Act of 1997, S.19, because it would authorize additional funding for child care, which is necessary to ensure the healthy development of children and the success of welfare reform.

Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources

Majority Members

James Jeffords (VT), Chair; Dan Coats (IN); Judd Gregg (NH); Bill Frist (TN); Mike DeWine (OH); Michael Enzi (WY); Tim Hutchinson (AR); Susan Collins (ME); John Warner (VA); Mitch McConnell (KY)

Minority Members

Edward Kennedy (MA), Ranking Member; Christopher Dodd (CT); Tom Harkin (IA); Barbara Mikulski (MD); Jeff Bingaman (NM); Paul David Wellstone (MN); Patty Murray (WA); Jack Reed (RI)



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7-18-97

EARLY LEARNING AND OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 1997, H.R. 1373

This bill was introduced by Representatives DeLauro (D-CT), Hoyer (D-MD), and McGovern (D-MA).

Purpose:

To establish a grant program to improve the quality and expand the availability of child care services for children under 3 and support services for their families; to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to cover employers that have more than 20 employees; to increase Head Start funding.

Summary:

Grants for Early Learning and Opportunity, and Family Support Services

- Authorizes \$360 million per year over 5 years for grants to expand child care services.
- Provides competitive grants to states to increase the quality and availability of child care services for children under 3 years of age and support services for the families of such children.
- The Secretary of Health and Human Services will give priority for awarding grants to eligible states that have demonstrated in their grant application that they:
 - Will minimize administrative costs while carrying out the plans described in the application;
 - Have coordinated the activities described in the application with providers of child care services and family support services located in the state;
 - Have taken substantial legislative or executive action to reduce the duplication of, and barriers to providing such services; and
 - Will reimburse such providers during the fiscal year for which the grant is received at rates that reflect--
 - the higher costs incurred by such providers who are accredited; and
 - the higher costs incurred by such providers who care for very young children.
- To become eligible for a grant, a state must submit a grant that satisfies the following requirements:
 - The grant application was prepared in consultation with providers of child care services and family support services located in the state.

- The grant application describes how the state will accomplish the following:
 - Improve the quality of child care services and licensing standards (with an emphasis on child-staff ratios, group size, staff qualifications, staff training, health and safety, and linkages to parents and community services);
 - Improve enforcement of licensing standards;
 - Improve salaries for child care providers;
 - Support training for child care providers, including care for children with special needs;
 - Create incentives for individuals to obtain, and child care centers to employ individuals who have obtained, more advanced training in providing child care services;
 - Improve accessibility to child care services for children under 3 years of age by increasing the quality and availability of resource and referral services and transportation services for families;
 - Make child care services for children under 3 more affordable;
 - Improve and expand support services to families of children under 3; and
 - Improve the coordination of existing federal and state programs that provide support services to families with children under 3.

The grant application must provide assurances that:

- Not more than 70 % of the cost of carrying out the program described in the grant application would be paid for with the grant and other available federal funds;
- Such grant will be used to supplement, not supplant, non-federal funds available to provide child care services and support services;
- The state will expend from state funds at least 30% of the total amount of the grant (provide a 30% state match); and
- The grant will be administered by a lead agency.

Model Training Program for Employees of Child Care Providers

- The Secretary of Health and Human Services would:
 - Develop a voluntary model training program for child care staff;
 - Make the model training code available to Head Start agencies and other child care providers; and
 - Provide technical assistance to implement the training program.

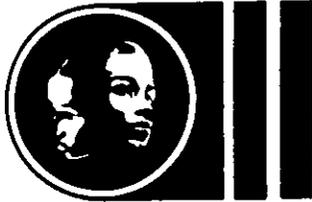
Amendment to Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993

- Amends the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to cover employers that have more than 20, instead of 50, employees. This would extend parental leave privileges to more than 13 million additional working parents.

Amendments to the Head Start Act

- Increases funding for Head Start by \$600 million per year from FY 1999-FY 2002.

- Increases the percentage of Head Start funds for training and technical assistance from 2% to 3%.
- Increases the percentage of Head Start funding for Early Head Start from 5% in FY 1998 to 9% in FY 2002.



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7-18-97

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1997, S. 756

This bill was introduced by Senators Kerry (D-MA), Rockefeller (D-WV), Murray (D-WA), Kennedy (D-MA), Hollings (D-SC), Wellstone (D-MN), Moseley-Braun (D-IL), and Harkin (D-IA).

Purpose:

To provide funds to empower local communities to provide successful early interventions for at-risk young children and their families; to increase child care subsidies; to provide a loan forgiveness fund in early child development; to provide full funding for WIC; to increase Head Start; and to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to allow parents to take up to 24 hours of leave during a 12 month period to participate in school activities.

Summary:

Title I- Assistance for Young Children

States can receive funds to provide supportive services to young children (birth through 6) and their parents. These funds are for working poor families who have incomes below 133 percent of the poverty line. The bill requires substantial community planning and participation. It also requires a strong commitment from the Governor. These funds are to "supplement and not supplant other Federal, State, and local public funds." States can apply for allotments determined by a formula based on the number of young children in poverty in the State. The bill will appropriate the following for Assistance for Young Children:

- \$1 billion for FY 1998
- \$1 billion for FY 1999
- \$2 billion for FY 2000
- \$3 billion for FY 2001
- \$4 billion for FY 2002

The Federal share will cover between 85% and 90% of the cost of services to children and families. The Federal share will be based on the percentage of federal medical assistance the state receives. The State must match the remainder of costs in cash from state, local, or private sources.

States Interested in Applying for Funds

The Governor must establish or designate an entity to serve as a *State Early Learning Coordinating Board* to be eligible to apply for funds. This board is critical because it is responsible for making grants to local collaboratives. The new board or designated board should include the

Governor and appointed members including:

- representatives of State agencies;
- representatives of businesses in the state;
- CEOs of political subdivisions in the State;
- parents of young children;
- officers of community organizations serving low-income individuals;
- representatives of State nonprofit organizations that represent the interests of young children in poverty; and
- representatives of organizations providing services to young children including child care Head Start, family support, home visits, or health care.

Annually, the State board must submit an application for funds which includes information required by the Secretary including: 1. information about the State board; 2. a comprehensive State plan for carrying out young child assistance activities; 3. an assurance to provide information on the amount of State and local public funds expended to provide services to young children and assurance to report on the results of local grant making.

GRANTS TO LOCAL COLLABORATIVES

States must develop a competitive process for awarding grants to local collaboratives. The **Local Collaborative** should include: all local public agencies that have a primary role in providing services to young children in the community; local businesses; representatives of the local government; parents of young children; officers of community organizations serving low-income individuals; community-based organizations providing services to young children such as pre-kindergarten, Head Start, or family support; and nonprofit organizations serving the community. Local Collaboratives must demonstrate the capacity to provide young child assistance activities to young children and their parents in the community.

Young Child assistance activities may include:

- home visits for parents of young children;
- community based family resource center for parents of young children;
- drug treatment centers for parents of young children;

- collaborative efforts linking parenting education with high quality early childhood learning services; and
- health care services such as immunization, preventive health care screens, clinics in public housing, expanded health care in schools and child care centers, and mobile dental and vision clinics;
- activities to strengthen the quality of child care for young children and expand the supply of high quality care;
- services for young children with disabilities; and
- activities to assist schools in providing support to young children and parents to be carried out during extended hours when appropriate.

All local collaboratives must submit an application that includes a description of the local collaborative members and a comprehensive plan to carry out activities. The plan should describe the current young child assistance activities in the community and unmet needs. At least 3/4 of the funds must be used to provide activities to young children and parents who are in **families with incomes below 133 % of the poverty line**. The collaborative must describe how they will coordinate the activities and meet the reporting requirements of the State. The local collaborative must contribute a percentage of the match using cash through donation from private entities. The State board is responsible for monitoring the activities of the local collaborative.

● **Recommended Addition:**

- This bill does not go far enough in requiring inclusion. There should be stronger language to ensure that the State Early Learning Coordinating Board as well as local collaboratives are representative of the various communities (urban/rural/suburban) as well as ethnic and racial groups. Involvement of all groups that have an interest in services to children is critical if the local grants are to truly meet community needs.

Title II- Child Care for Families

AMENDMENTS TO THE CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CCDBG) OF 1990

This bill calls for the establishment of a ZERO to SIX program. This funding would supplement current CCDBG funding. States would be provided with grants to develop child care assistance for children under 6 who have working parents (at least one parent working, in school, or training) and have a family income that is less than 85% of the State median income. States would be required to set-aside 10% of their funding under this grant for the creation of a program to establish new models of infant and toddler care including: models for the development of family child care networks; training child care providers for infant and toddler care; securing higher levels of

compensation for infant and toddler care providers; and supporting renovation, and modernization of facilities for infant and toddlers care. States will be required to provide full assistance to these families with incomes less than 100 percent of the poverty line. The State would apply for funds as part of the State plan for CCDBG and would describe the activities planned and the level of assistance they will provide to families.

The Secretary will be responsible for establishing regulations to ensure that States are providing adequate assistance to parents at minimum market rates and encourage States to provide additional assistance on behalf of infants and toddlers.

The appropriation for this title will be:

- \$500 million in FY 1998
- \$1 billion in FY 1999
- \$2 billion in FY 2000
- \$3 billion in FY 2001
- \$4 billion in FY 2002 and each fiscal year thereafter.

• **Recommended Addition:**

- The Early Childhood Development Act emphasizes care for children under six. However, it is silent on care for school-age children, children ages 6-12. These children need high quality, affordable child care settings also. This bill will not meet its goals of prevention of adolescent crime and violence if families with school-aged children cannot locate reliable, affordable care for their "young children". This bill should be expanded, the language and funding levels, to include subsidies and services for school age children also.

Title III-Loan Repayment for Child Care Workers

This title provides a loan forgiveness fund for individuals who earn an associate, bachelor, or master's degree in an early childhood development. These individuals must spend at least two years working in programs that primarily serve low-income infants and toddlers. This title would be funded at \$100 million for FY 1998 and each succeeding fiscal year. This program amends the Higher Education Act.

Title IV- Full Funding for the Women, Infants, and Children Program (WIC)

This title amends the Child Nutrition Act of 1966. It provides full funding for the WIC program. For FY 1997 current funding will be increased by \$1.5 billion. In subsequent years it will be \$1.5 billion plus appropriate Consumer Price Index increases.

Title V- Amendments to the Head Start Act

This title would amend the Head Start Act by increasing the funding and extending the appropriations until FY 2002. Currently the Head Start Act is due to be reauthorized in FY 1998. This bill would authorize funding at \$4.9 billion in FY 1999, \$5.5 billion in FY 2000 and \$6.1 billion for FY 2001, and \$6.7 billion for FY 2002. This bill also increases the funding for Early Head Start which provides services to pregnant women, infants and toddlers.

Title VI- School Involvement Leave

This title amends the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to allow parents to take up to 24 hours of leave during a 12 month period to participate in school activities. This may include parent-teacher conferences, school interviews, or family literacy programs. Schools are defined as elementary or secondary schools, Head Start programs or child care facilities meeting state or local licensing or standards.