A WELCOME FOR EVERY CHILD

How France Achieves Quality in Child Care:

Practical Ideas for the United States

FAF

A REPORT OF THE FRENCH-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

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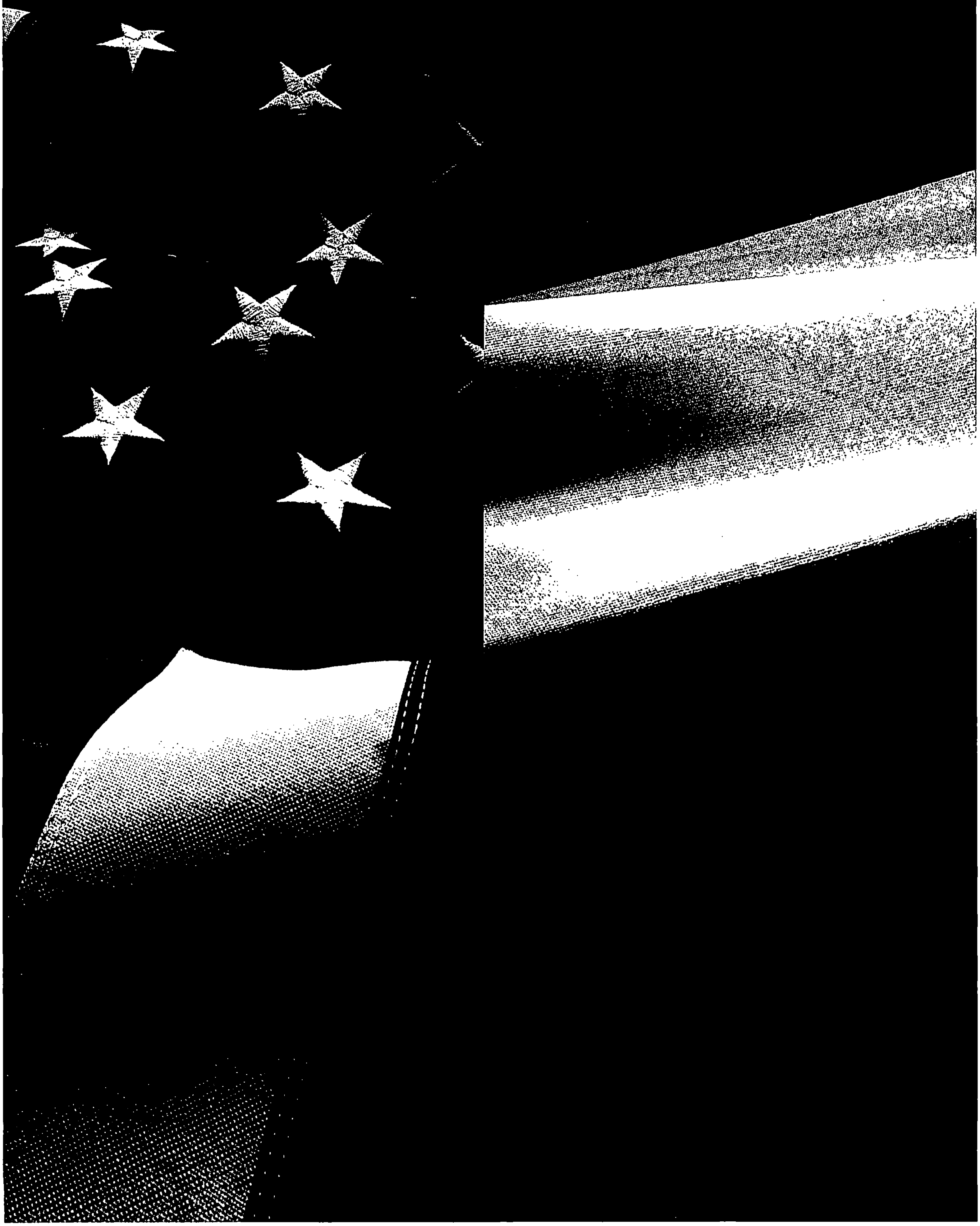

FAF French-American Foundation
New York

NEWS
Spring 1997

RECENT EVENTS

MAY 7 SPRING GALA

Over 200 people dined and danced to the Alex Donner Orchestra at our eleventh annual spring gala at the Loeb Boathouse in Central Park. The evening's festivities were highlighted by a nautical European theme, complete with gondola rides and strolling musicians. We are very grateful to our Spring Gala Honorary Chairmen: THE HON. ANNE COX CHAMBERS, THE HON. & MRS. WALTER J.P. CURLEY, and MRS. ANASTASSIOS FONDARAS; our Gala Chairmen: COUNTESS LOIC DE KERTANGUY and MRS. MICHAEL PATTERSON; and our Associates Co-Chairmen: Messrs. MICHAEL DARE, OLIVIER DE GIVENCHY and CHARLES P. ROBINSON. Everyone is to be applauded for their tireless efforts and enthusiasm in raising over $250,000 for FAF.

YOUNG LEADERS

Following the highly successful Young Leaders reunion at the end of November in Hilton Head, two events have been held to maintain old and new ties. On March 12, a dinner was held in New York at which a dozen alumni were present. A luncheon in Paris for nearly twenty French alumni took place on April 29.

1997-1998 BICENTENNIAL FELLOWS

On April 21, our Bicentennial Jury selected three outstanding doctoral students out of a pool of over 90 candidates:
MATTHEW GERBER (History, UC-Berkeley): *Bastards of the King, Bastards of the Nation: Illegitimacy in France, 1715-1804*;
WILLIAM POULIN-DELTOUR (IFS, NYU): *Le 'Gay' Paris Gai?: Making Sense of Gay Activism in France*;
CAROLINE WEBER (French, Yale University): *Terrorist Virtue and Unspeakable Difference: Strategic Suppressions in Rousseau, Sade, Robespierre, Saint-Just and Desmoulins*

IRWIN BREAKFAST SERIES

On February 20, DR. TODD GITLIN, 1994-1995 holder of our Chair in American Civilization and now Professor of Culture, Journalism and Sociology at NYU, spoke about differences in political, intellectual and aesthetic style between France and the United States. FAF Young Leader alum JOHN DARNTON, Cultural Editor of *The New York Times*, introduced Professor Gitlin. On April 2, DR. SOPHIE BODY-GENDROT of Université de Paris-IV and Visiting Professor at NYU's Department of Politics, spoke to a large group on the challenges of immigration for France and the U.S. and the roles of race and identity in politics. DR. CHARLES TILLY, Joseph L. Buttenwieser Professor of Social Science at Columbia University, moderated the discussion.

21ST CENTURY MILITARIES: MISSIONS, FORCE STRUCTURE AND PROFESSIONALIZATION

Organized with the cooperation of U.S.-CREST and deemed a great success by all participants, the first FAF joint defense symposium took place March 6-8 at Wye River Conference Center on Maryland's Eastern Shore. Approximately 45 French and American military officers and experts in the defense, research, and industrial communities discussed how French and American national command structures and power projection capabilities are evolving under the impact of new security requirements. Among the attendees were GEN. JOHN SHEEHAN, Supreme Allied Commander-Atlantic and Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Atlantic Command; GEN. WESLEY K. CLARK, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Southern Command; GEN. (ret) EDWARD C. MEYER, former Army Chief of Staff, GEN. (ret) PHILIPPE MORILLON, former UNPROFOR Commander in Bosnia; and GEN. ALAIN FAUPIN, Director of International Relations with the Etat-Major des Armées. Participants addressed professionalization of the armed forces, the evolution of force structures, and the evolution of missions: out-of-area interventions and peace support operations. Plans are underway for a second defense symposium to be held in April 1998 in France. An English-language report of the proceedings (non-attributed) of this symposium is available upon request.

STRATEGIC AND MANAGERIAL CHALLENGES FACING FRENCH MULTINATIONALS IN THE U.S.

Following a highly successful management conference held in 1996 for heads of French affiliates and subsidiaries in the U.S., FAF organized a second conference in this series on February 27-28 in New York. Eight top executives from a variety of French companies with affiliates in the U.S. met to discuss the problems and challenges they encounter here: MICHEL BERTY (Cap Gemini America), HUBERT DE LACVIVIER (Cetia, Inc.), ARNAUD FAYET (CGIP), CHRISTIAN A. MAVET (Air & Water Technologies Corp.), OLIVIER SORBA (Lagardère Groupe N.A.), MARIE-MONIQUE STECKEL (France Telecom, Inc.), STANISLAS VILGRAIN (Vie de France Corporation), and LOWELL WILLIAMS (Bull H.N. Information Systems). Professors JOHN KIMBERLY (Wharton School) and HAMID BOUCHIKHI (ESSEC) served as the meeting facilitators.

OVER...

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Maternal and Child Health Project

A Florida State Working Forum and an International Conference on Maternal and Child Health were held in Tampa, April 20-23. The International Conference, co-sponsored with the University of South Florida, included delegates from France as well as physicians and midwives from Sweden and Canada. The purpose of the conference, *How Should Maternal & Child Health Services Be Delivered in the 21st Century?*, was to design a more effective educational program for health care professionals. Held in cooperation with The Chiles Center and the Ounce of Prevention Fund, the Working Forum presented the French system of maternal and child health and current Florida programs. An effort is currently underway to adapt the Carnet de santé (children's health notebook) for use in Florida.

The Children's Aid Society/FAF partnership program conducted a four-day study tour to France in early March for our joint Advisory Committee. CAS members included PHIL COLTOFF, Executive Director; TRUDA JEWETT, Assistant Executive Director; DR. SUSAN COUPEY, Albert Einstein College of Medicine; DR. ANGELA DIAZ, Mt. Sinai Medical Center; EVE WEISS, Consultant, The Hasbro Foundation; and Trustee ELLISSA PARNON. FAF delegates included DR. LARUE ALLEN, NYU; DR. VICTOR RODWIN, Robert Wagner School of Public Service, NYU; PHYLLIS HARRIS, Director, Seeds of Hope Project; and DELORES JEFFERS, The Lawton and Rhea Chiles Center for Healthy Mothers and Babies, Tampa, Florida. SUSAN WATTS, Director of Health and Social Programs, and VIOLAINE LENOIR, Program Assistant, led the study tour. Sites visited included a community-oriented child care center in the low-income immigrant community Chanteloup-les-Vignes, and Infant Présent, an innovative 24-hour crisis center for young children in Paris. The Advisory Committee will explore how elements of the French programs might be applied to CAS projects in New York City.

On January 30, Connecticut Governor JOHN G. ROWLAND joined FAF 1994 study tour delegates DR. BARRY ZUCKERMAN (Director, Boston Medical Center); CHARLETTE HEYER (CEO, Wisconsin Independent Physicians Group, Inc.) and CHARLENE RYDELL (Program Officer, The Milbank Memorial Fund) at the FAF Working Forum in Hartford. The panelists spoke to a packed auditorium about the French system of maternal and child preventive health care and its potential impact on Connecticut practices. A policy paper based on Forum recommendations is being presented to the state legislature.

Upcoming Events

May 20 Breakfast with Dr. Charles G. Cogan

Dr. Cogan, Associate at the Charles Warren Center for Studies in American History at Harvard University, will discuss "France, the Atlantic Alliance and NATO - Then and Now" at the Knickerbocker Club in New York. Karl Meyer, *The New York Times* Editorial Board member, will preside.

1997 Translation Prize

FAF is once again holding its annual Translation Prize competition to recognize a distinguished translation of French prose into English. Submissions are due on July 1. The prize will be awarded to the translator at a reception in the fall.

FAF Publications

Just published: *The French-American Foundation Guide* lists associations, documentation sources, French-American services in Paris and other major cities in France, from bilingual schools to business resource centers. The 220-page guide, is available for $21.75. Please make your check payable to the French-American Foundation.

A report of the October 1996 conference on "Urban Youth Education, Training and Job Creation," funded by the Russell Sage Foundation, has been issued and is available upon request. A French translation is forthcoming.

FAF is publishing a 300-page bilingual volume of the proceedings from its September conference on *Youth Violence: A Public Health Issue for the 21st Century?* It will be available at $25 a copy.

Other Noteworthy Items

ELLEN F. POPE, Director for Professional Exchanges, has established a satellite office for FAF in the greater Washington, DC area. She will focus on our professional exchange programs and expand our support in the Washington area. Please contact Ellen at 3111 North 20th Street, #C-733, Arlington, Virginia 22201. Tel: 703/812-8503, Fax: 703/812-8504, e-mail: ellenpope@msn.com

FAF-Paris has relocated as well. You can contact them at the following: 54, boulevard Raspail, 75006 Paris.
Tel: 33.1.49.54.22.07, Fax: 33.1.49.54.21.61

Our congratulations to NICOLE CHOFFEL, the former Directeur Général of FAF-Paris, who was recently made a Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur

GOP Seeks Money For Child Care

By MELISSA B. ROBINSON
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) -- Republican leaders in Congress should make child care a priority in 1999 budget talks soon to get under way, two senior Republican senators and a GOP governor said.

"Republicans in Congress have a role in addressing child care," Sen. John Chafee, R-R.I., said Monday. Chafee, with Sen. Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, has proposed a child care bill that would provide $15 billion to $16 billion over five years.

The bill's main focus is expanding the dependent-care tax credit for stay-at-home parents up to $900 per year per family and increasing child care block grants to the states. The tax credit is now available to working parents to offset the child care costs.

The senators appeared at a news conference with Rhode Island Gov. Lincoln Almond, a Republican who has proposed expanding his state's child care entitlement, the only such entitlement in the nation.

Now, Rhode Island families earning up to 185 percent of the federal poverty level, or about $24,500 for a family of three, receive a child care subsidy. Almond's plan would raise the income threshold to 250 percent of poverty, or about $33,000 for a family of three.

"Congress and the president must step up to the plate to help me and other governors create a 21st century child care system," Almond said.

Unlike Democrats who have linked child care bills to future revenues from a tobacco tax, Chafee and Hatch have not identified a funding source for their bill. Both are opposed to using any money from a tobacco settlement, or a separate tobacco tax, for child care.

Their immediate goal is to convince colleagues on the Budget Committee to include child care money as a priority in the budget outline that will be written in the coming weeks and considered by the full Senate next month. A funding source would be identified later.

"As I understand it now, there's some suggestion there'll be some very substantial tax cuts in that budget, and there isn't funding for discretionary programs involving child care," Chafee said. "I think that's a mistake."

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The bill is an alternative to a $21.7 billion child care program proposed by the Clinton administration that focuses on working parents. The Clinton plan combines subsidies for low-income parents, tax credits for middle-class parents and tax incentives for businesses that provide their workers with child care.

A bill by Senate Democrats, led by Sen. Christopher Dodd of Connecticut, also includes a tax credit for stay-at-home parents but would cost $25 billion to $30 billion over five years. A key difference is that the Democrats want to make the tax credit available even to low-income families that don't owe taxes. Republicans fear such a provision would be too costly and hard to administer.

(24 Feb 1998 02:58 EST)

For continuous breaking news, see **AP Newstream**

Tuesday Feb. 24, 1998

- Sources: White House Aide Expected To Fight Subpoena
- GOP Seeks Money For Child Care
- Common Cause: Contributions Cost Taxpayers
- Jones' Lawyers A Headache For Clinton
- Ethics Adviser: Starr's Probe Is OK

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PRESIDENT CLINTON'S PROPOSAL:
CHILD CARE THAT STRENGTHENS AMERICAN FAMILIES

January 7, 1998

"No government can raise or love a child. Mothers and fathers do. But government can empower Americans with the tools they need to meet their most vital responsibilities as parents and as workers. So today, I am proud to propose the single largest child care investment in the history of our nation. It is a comprehensive and fiscally-responsible plan to make child care more affordable and accessible, to raise the quality and assure the safety of care for millions of American families. This is an issue that touches nearly every family, one that should rise above politics and partisan interests."

President Bill Clinton
January 7, 1998

President Clinton announces an historic initiative to improve child care for America's working families. The initiative proposes approximately $20 billion over five years for child care, including elements to **help working families pay for child care, build a good supply of after-school programs, improve the safety and quality of care, and promote early learning.**

ENSURING AFFORDABLE, ACCESSIBLE, SAFE CHILD CARE. The President's child care initiative responds to the struggles our nation's working parents face in finding child care they can afford, trust and rely on. The new initiative:

- **Makes child care more affordable for working families.** To help working families struggling to meet the costs of child care, the initiative invests $7.5 billion over five years to double the number of children receiving child care subsidies to more than two million by the year 2003. The initiative also increases tax credits for child care for three million families and provides tax credits to businesses that provide child care services to their employees.

- **Increases access to and promotes early learning and healthy child development.** To improve early learning, the initiative includes $3 billion over five years to establish an Early Learning Fund that helps local communities improve the quality and safety of child care for children ages zero to five. The initiative also increases investment in Head Start and doubles the number of children served by Early Head Start to 80,000.

- **Improves the safety and quality of child care.** To help ensure safe, quality child care, the initiative: steps up enforcement of state health and safety standards in child care settings, facilitates background checks on child care providers, increases scholarships and training for child care providers, and invests in child care research and evaluation.

- **Expands access to safe after-school care.** To help create safe, positive learning environments for the more than five million school-age children who lack adult supervision during a typical week, the initiative provides after-school care for up to half a million children a year and improves coordination of federal after-school initiatives to help communities.

BUILDING STRONGER FAMILIES FOR THE 21ST CENTURY. This initiative is an important part of the President's agenda to strengthen America's families. Because of the President's leadership: federal funding for child care has increased by nearly 70% since 1993; the 1996 welfare reform law increased child care funding by $4 billion over six years; the Healthy Child Care America Initiative is ensuring that children in child care are in safe and healthy environments; Head Start funding has increased more than 57% since 1993, serving more than 830,000 children and their families; and the first ever White House conferences on child care and early development were held in 1997.

CHILD CARE: A CHALLENGE FOR AMERICA'S WORKING FAMILIES
January 7, 1998

Millions of Americans, struggling to be both good parents and good workers, rely on child care and after-school programs for part of each day. As the White House Conference on Child Care showed, America's working families, more than ever, are pressed to find safe, affordable care for their children.

Millions of America's children are in child care. In 1995, of the approximately 21 million infants, toddlers, and preschool children under the age of six in the U.S., more than 12.9 million children were in child care. Forty-five percent of children under age one were in child care on a regular basis. [National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education]

Children are in care for many hours each working day. In 1990, more than half of children under five with mothers in the workforce were in child care 35 hours or more each week. [*National Child Care Survey*, 1990]

Families struggle to afford child care. Working parents who rely on child care often have a hard time paying for it. In 1993, the average family with an employed mother and a child under five spent about $74 per week for child care for all preschoolers in the family. [U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1997] Infant care is generally more expensive: in 1995, center-based care for infants averaged $112 per week. [*Cost, Quality and Child Outcomes in Child Care Centers*, University of Colorado at Denver, 1995] For families with children between three and five, child care is the second or third greatest household expense. [U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1997]

In 1993, families with annual incomes under $14,400 paying for child care for children under five years old spent 25 percent of their income on child care, compared with six percent for families with incomes of $54,000 or more.[*What Does it Cost to Mind Our Preschoolers?*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Pop. Reports, 1995]

Many children are in settings that are not healthy or safe and do not promote early learning and development. Recent studies have raised concerns about the quality of care:

- A four-state study of quality in child care centers found that only one in seven centers (14 percent) were rated good quality. [*Cost, Quality and Child Outcomes in Child Care Centers*, University of Colorado at Denver, 1995]
- According to another study, 13 percent of regulated and 50 percent of unregulated family child care providers offer care that is inadequate. [*The Study of Children in Family Child Care and Relative Care*, Families and Work Institute, 1994]
- In the words of one well-respected report, "Many children living in poverty receive child care that, at best, does not support their optimal development and, at worst, may compromise their health and safety." [*New Findings on Children, Families, and Economic Self-Sufficiency*, National Research Council, 1995]

The quality of child care matters. Research shows that when children are in better quality child care programs, they have have stronger language, pre-mathematics, and social skills; better relationships with their teachers; and stronger self-esteem. In some instances, quality has even greater impact on children who are typically at-risk. [*Cost, Quality, and Child Outcomes in Child Care Centers*, University of Colorado, 1995]

After-school programs are in short supply. The Bureau of the Census estimates that in 1997 38.8 million children between the ages of five and 14 lived in the U.S., of whom 24 million had parents in the workforce or school. [1994 SIPP data from the Bureau of the Census] Experts estimate that nearly five million school-age children spend time as "latchkey kids" without adult supervision during a typical week. [National Institute for Out-of-School Time at Wellesley College]

Good after-school programs matter. Constructive activities for children and youth are critical to enhancing their development and keeping them out of trouble. Studies show that school-age children who are left alone after school are at greater risk of truancy, risk-taking behavior, substance abuse, poor grades, and stress. ["Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School, *Pediatrics*, 1990] Youth between the ages of 12 and 17 are most likely to commit violent acts or be victims themselves between 2:00 pm and 6:00 pm. [OJJDP 1997]

Studies also indicate that children under adult supervision in a formal program during after-school hours show improved academic achievement and better attitudes toward school than their peers in self- or sibling-care. [Miller and Marx, 1990, in Supplement to the National Assessment of Chapter 1]

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S PROPOSAL:
CHILD CARE THAT STRENGTHENS AMERICAN FAMILIES

"Not a single American family should ever have to choose between the job they need and the child they love."

President Bill Clinton
State of the Union Address, January 27, 1998

President Clinton announced an historic initiative to improve child care for America's working families. The initiative proposes over $20 billion over five years for child care -- **to help working families pay for child care, build a good supply of after-school programs, improve the safety and quality of care, and promote early learning.**

ENSURING AFFORDABLE, ACCESSIBLE, SAFE CHILD CARE. The President's child care initiative responds to the struggles our nation's working parents face in finding child care they can afford, trust and rely on. The new initiative:

- **Makes child care more affordable for working families.** To help working families struggling to meet the costs of child care, the initiative invests $7.5 billion over five years to double the number of children receiving child care subsidies to more than two million by the year 2003. The initiative also invests $4.8 billion over five years to increase tax credits for child care for three million families and provides a new tax credit for businesses that offer child care services to their employees at a cost of $500 million over five years.

- **Increases access to and promotes early learning and healthy child development.** To improve early learning, the initiative includes $3 billion over five years to establish an Early Learning Fund that helps local communities improve the quality and safety of child care for children ages zero to five. The initiative also increases investment in Head Start and doubles the number of children served by Early Head Start to 80,000.

- **Improves the safety and quality of child care.** To help ensure safe, quality child care, the initiative: steps up enforcement of state health and safety standards in child care settings, facilitates background checks on child care providers, increases scholarships and training for child care providers, and invests in child care research and evaluation.

- **Expands access to safe after-school care.** To help create safe, positive learning environments for American school-age children who lack adult supervision during a typical week, the initiative increases the 21st Century Learning Center Program by $800 million over five years to provide after-school care for up to half a million children a year.

MAKES CHILD CARE MORE AFFORDABLE FOR WORKING FAMILIES

Doubles the Number of Children Receiving Child Care Subsidies to More than Two Million. The President proposes to expand the Child Care and Development Block Grant to help working families struggling to meet the costs of child care. This block grant is the primary federal subsidy program to pay for child care, enabling low-income parents to work. Funds are distributed by formula to the states to operate direct child care subsidy programs, as well as to improve the quality and availability of care. The President's initiative will more than double the number of children served from the one million served in FY 95 (the latest year for which data are available). The President's budget will increase funding for the block grant by $7.5 billion (with a match) over five years, which will enable states to provide subsidies for more than two million children by 2003.

Increases Tax Credits for Child Care for Three Million Working Families. The Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit provides tax relief to taxpayers who pay for the care of a child under 13 or a disabled dependent or spouse in order to work. The credit is equal to a percentage of the taxpayer's employment-related expenditures for child or dependent care, with the amount of the credit depending on the taxpayer's income. The President's proposal increases the credit for families earning under $60,000, providing an additional average tax cut of $358 for these families and eliminating income tax liability for almost all families with incomes below 200% of poverty ($35,000 for a family of four) that take the maximum allowable child care expenses under the law. The President's budget will include $5.1 billion over five years to expand the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit for three million working families.

Provides New Business Tax Credits. The child care initiative includes a tax credit to businesses that provide child care services for their employees, by building or expanding child care facilities, operating existing facilities, training child care workers, or providing child care resources and referral services to employees. The credit covers 25% of qualified costs, but may not exceed $150,000 per year. The President's budget will include approximately $500 million over five years for these tax credits.

PROMOTES EARLY LEARNING AND HEALTHY CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Promotes Early Learning. Research shows that children's experiences in the earliest years are critical to their development and future success. The President's proposed Early Learning Fund provides challenge grants to communities (distributed by states) to support programs to improve early learning and the quality and safety of child care for children ages zero to five. Funds may be used for the following activities: providing basic training to child care providers (including first aid and CPR); connecting individual child care providers to centers for education and support; assisting child care providers to meet accreditation and licensing requirements; linking child care providers with health professionals; reducing group sizes and child-to-staff ratios; and providing home visits, parent education, and consumer education about child care.

The President's Early Learning Fund builds on state initiatives such as North Carolina's Smart Start, which helps North Carolina's children enter school healthy and ready to succeed. Smart

Start funds a broad variety of local efforts, including improving staff-to-child ratios, health linkages that have raised immunization rates, and parent education and mentoring programs to give new parents support. The President's budget will include $3 billion over five years for this fund.

Increases Investment in Head Start and Doubles the Number of Children Served by Early Head Start. Head Start provides early, continuous and comprehensive child development and family support services, preparing children for a lifetime of learning and development. The President is committed to reauthorize Head Start and reach one million children by 2002. The President's budget will invest $3.8 billion over five years to keep on track his commitment to serving one million children by 2002, and to double the number of infants and toddlers in Early Head Start to 80,000.

IMPROVES THE QUALITY OF CHILD CARE

Steps Up Enforcement of State Health and Safety Standards. Building on the military's model child care program, this proposed initiative will fund state efforts to improve licensing systems and enforce child care health and safety standards, including by increasing unannounced inspections of child care settings. The President's budget will include $500 million over five years for this program.

Facilitates Background Checks on Child Care Providers. On the day of the White House Conference on Child Care, the President transmitted to Congress the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact, which will facilitate effective background checks on child care providers by eliminating state law barriers to sharing criminal history information for non-criminal purposes. Although the vast majority of child care providers are dedicated to the teaching and nurturing of children, one tragedy in child care is too many. Background checks are an important way to ensure that the people watching our children are fit for this responsibility.

Increases Scholarships and Training for Child Care Providers. At the White House Conference on Child Care, the President proposed establishing a Child Care Provider Scholarship Fund to enable states to provide scholarship funds to students working toward a child care credential. Eligible child care workers must commit to remaining in the field for at least one year for each year of assistance received and will earn increased compensation or bonuses when they complete their course work. The President proposed a federal investment of $250 million over five years, which will support 50,000 scholarships per year. The President is also proposing to expand the Department of Labor's Child Care Apprenticeship Program to fund the training of child care providers.

Invests in Research. Because too little is known about our child care system, the President's budget will increase support for data, research, and evaluation. This research fund will also support a National Center on Child Care Statistics and a child care hotline that parents can call to get information about how to find child care in their communities and how to identify appropriate, quality care for their children. In addition, the research fund will support demonstration projects to test approaches to help new parents who choose to stay home to care for their newborns or newly adopted children. The President's budget will include $150 million over five years for this fund.

EXPANDS AND STREAMLINES AFTER-SCHOOL CARE

An estimated five million school-age children spend time as "latchkey kids" without adult supervision during a typical week. Research indicates that during these unsupervised hours children are more likely to engage in at-risk behavior, such as crime, drugs, and alcohol use. To meet this pressing demand, the President is proposing a dramatic expansion of after-school care.

Provides After-School Care for up to Half a Million Children a Year. The President proposes a dramatic expansion of the 21st Century Community Learning Center Program to provide start-up funds (with a local match) to school-community partnerships to establish or expand before- and after-school programs for school-age children. The program increases the supply of after-school care in a cost-effective manner primarily by funding programs that use public schools and their existing resources, such as computers, gymnasiums, and sports equipment. The program also includes a set aside to fund programs run by community organizations. The President's budget will request $800 million of entirely new money for this program, for a total of $1 billion over five years.

Improves Coordination of Federal After-School Initiatives to Help Communities Make Best Use of Existing Resources. The President will put in place a collaborative effort involving numerous federal agencies to eliminate duplication and better coordinate federal funding for after-school programs in three to five pilot cities, including the District of Columbia.