

DRAFT
CHILD AND DEPENDENT CARE TAX CREDIT LEGISLATION -- 105th CONGRESS

	Refundable	Employment-related expenses	Credit	Adjusted for inflation	Other Features
CURRENT LAW	No.	\$2,400 for one qualifying individual; \$4,800 for two or more. Maximum value of credit ranges from \$480 to \$720 for a taxpayer with one qualifying individual; \$960 to \$1,440 for two or more.	Incomes of less than \$10,000 -- 30% credit. \$10,000-\$28,000 -- credit reduced by one percentage point for each \$2,000 above \$10,000. Above \$28,000 -- limited to 20%.	No.	
H.R. 315 Solomon (R-NY) <i>introduced 1/7/97</i>	No.	\$3,600 for one qualifying individual; \$5,400 for two or more.	\$10,000-\$28,000 -- credit reduced by one and a half percentage points for each full \$2,000 above \$10,000. Incomes of more than \$50,000 -- no allowable credit.	No.	
S. 490 Akaka (D-HI) <i>introduced 3/20/97</i>	No.	Provides an annual inflation adjustment to the allowable expenses and credit amount for the DCTC.	Same as current law.	Yes.	

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S. 548 Roberts <i>introduced 4/10/97</i>	No.	\$3,600 for one qualifying individual; \$5,400 for two.	Incomes of less than \$20,000 -- 30% credit. Above \$20,000 -- credit reduced by one percentage point for each \$2,000 above \$20,000 (but not below 20%). Phases out the credit at the following incomes: joint return -- \$90,000; individual who is not married -- \$65,000; married individual filing separate return -- \$45,000.	No.	Includes incentive grants for businesses.
S. 654 Snowe (R-ME) <i>introduced 4/25/97</i> H.R. 2553 Morella (R-MD) <i>introduced 9/25/97</i>	Yes.	Same as current law.	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%).	Yes.	Includes provisions for respite care.

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H.R. 1667 Johnson (R-CT) <i>introduced 5/20/97</i>	No.	Same as current law.	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%).	Yes.	Includes provisions for respite care.
S. 926 Harkin (D-IA) <i>introduced 6/17/97</i>	Yes.	\$4,000 for one qualifying individual; \$8,000 for two or more. Employment-related expenses for incomes over \$50,000: 1) \$4,000 for one qualifying individual reduced (but not below \$2,400) by \$53.33 for each \$1,000 above \$50,000; 2) \$8,000 for two or more reduced (but not below \$4,800) by \$106.66 for each \$1,000 above \$50,000.	Incomes of less than \$50,000 -- 30% credit. Over \$50,000 -- credit reduced by one percentage point for each \$3,000 (but not below 20%).	No.	

	Refundable	Employment-related expenses	Credit	Adjusted for inflation	Other Features
S. 1037 Jeffords (R-VT) <i>introduced 7/17/97</i> H.R. 2213 Gilman (R-NY) <i>introduced 7/22/97</i>	Yes.	<u>For child care provided in accredited facilities or by credentialed professional:</u> • FY 1998: \$5,200 for one qualifying individual; \$6,700 for two or more. • FY 1999: \$5,400 for one; \$6,900 for two or more. • FY 2000: \$5,600 for one; \$7,100 for two or more. • FY 2001: \$4,800 for one; \$7,300 for two or more. • FY 2002 and thereafter: \$6,000 for one; \$7,500 for two or more. <u>For all other care:</u> • FY 1998: \$4,800 for one qualifying individual; \$6,300 for more than one. • FY 1999: \$4,600 for one; \$6,100 for more than one. • FY 2000: \$4,400 for one; \$5,900 for more than one. • FY 2001: \$4,200 for one; \$5,700 for more than one. • FY 2002 and thereafter: \$4,000 for one; \$5,500 for more than one.	For expenses provided in accredited facilities or credentialed professional: incomes of less than \$20,000 -- 30% credit; over \$20,000 -- credit reduced ratably for each \$2,500 above \$20,000 (but not below 12.5%). Other cases: incomes of less than \$20,000 -- 30% credit; above \$20,000 -- credit reduced ratably for each \$2,500 above \$20,000 (but not below 10%). Incomes above \$70,000 -- no allowable credit.		Expands clearing-house and electronic networks for the distribution of child care information. Other provisions related to quality: • incentive grants to states; • funding for National Child Care Information Center; • Funding for child care training infrastructure; • loan forgiveness for child care professionals.

	Refundable	Employment-related expenses	Credit	Adjusted for inflation	Other Features
H.R. 2778 McKinney (D-GA) <i>introduced 10/30/97</i>	Yes.	\$3,600 for one qualifying individual; \$5,400 for two or more.	Incomes of less than \$20,000 -- 30% credit. Above \$20,000 -- reduced by one percentage point for each \$1,000 (but not below 20%). Incomes over \$50,000 (or \$80,000 for joint-return) -- no allowable credit.	No.	

DRAFT

CHILD CARE LEGISLATION -- 105th CONGRESS, Second Session
1998

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 <i>announced 1/7/98</i>	\$21.7 billion over five years.	Provides an additional \$7.5 billion in mandatory funds over 5 years through the CCDBG to increase the amount of child care subsidies available to working families, doubling the number of children served by the grant by FY 2003.	Establishes a new Early Learning Fund, as well as supports enforcement of state child care health and safety standards, providing scholarships to up to 50,000 child care providers per year, and investing in research and consumer education.	Expands the 21st Century Community Learning Center program by \$800 million over 5 years 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.	Invests \$5.2 billion over five years in the DCTC, increasing tax credits for three million working families with incomes below \$60,000.	Provides a new tax credit for businesses that offer child care services for their employees.	Includes research on child care issues that could benefit low income families, innovations in the use of technology to promote distance learning and interactive computer programs in provider education and training, and demonstration projects to test new approaches to help new parents who choose to stay home to care for newborns or newly adopted children. Also includes a national center for child care statistics and a child care hotline.

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
S. 1577 Chafee (R-RI) <i>introduced 1/28/98</i> <u>Co-Sponsors</u> Hatch (R-UT) Helms (R-NC) Snowe (R-ME) Roberts (R-KS) Specter (R-PA) Collins (R-ME) H.R. 3144 Johnson (R-CT) <i>introduced 2/3/98</i>	----	Provides an additional \$5 billion in discretionary funding over 5 years, doubling the authorization for CCDBG.	Authorizes \$50 million per year 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. 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.	----	Incomes of less than \$30,000 -- credit increased to 50%. Credit reduced by 1% for each \$1,5000 earned over \$30,000. Eligibility is capped at \$105,000.	Provides employers with a 20% tax credit on expenses up to \$500,000 for employers who construct, renovate, or operate on- or near-site facilities for child care for employees (maximum credit -- \$100,000). Includes a demonstration project which authorizes \$60 million over 3 years in competitive grants to encourage small businesses to develop child care programs for their employees. Promotes greater availability of the Dependent Care Assistance Program (DCAP).	Extends eligibility of DCTC to stay-at-home parents with children under 3.
H.R. 3129 Roukema (R-NJ) <i>introduced 1/28/98</i>	----	----	----	----	----	Authorizes funds through the Department of Education for grants to local educational agencies in order to work with the private sector to provide care to pre-Kindergarten children.	

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
H.R. 3135 Wygand (D-RI) <i>introduced 1/28/98</i>	----	----	----	----	Makes the DCTC refundable. Incomes of up to \$18,000 eligible for 30% credit. Above \$20,000 -- 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.		

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
Dodd (D-CT) <i>introduced 2/4/98</i> <u>Co-Sponsors</u> Akaka (D-HI) Biden (D-DE) Bingaman (D-NM) Boxer (D-CA) Bumpers (D-AR) Daschle (D-SD) Dorgan (D-ND) Durbin (D-IL) Feinstein (D-CA) Graham (D-FL) Harkin (D-IA) Inouye (D-HI) Kennedy (D-MA) Kerrey (D-NE) Kerry (D-MA) Landrieu (D-LA) Lautenberg (D-NJ) Levin (D-MI) Moseley-Braun (D-IL) Mikulski (D-MD) Murray (D-WA) Reed (D-RI) Reid (D-NV) Rockefeller (D-WV) Wellstone (D-MN)	Approximately \$30 billion over 5 years.	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, doubling the number of children served by the grant by FY 2003.	Provides \$3 billion in mandatory funding over 5 years through CCDBG to encourage states to invest in child care and early childhood development quality activities, such as: bringing provider -child ratios to recommended standards; improving licensing standards; conducting background checks on providers; increasing payment rates for services offered by licensed or accredited providers; improving compensation of providers; assisting providers become licensed or accredited; expanding activities to educate parents on availability and quality of child care; creating support networks for family providers; providing family support and parent education; ensuring availability and quality of care for children with special health needs. Mandates that Federal child care centers obtain appropriate state and local licenses and comply with child care licensing requirements.	Expands the 21st Century Community Learning Center program by \$1 billion over 5 years to provide funds to encourage schools to create before- and after-school programs. Allows schools to use the National School Lunch Program to provide nutritious meals or snacks to children in afterschool programs. Provides \$3 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 15.	Makes the DCTC refundable. Incomes of up to \$30,000 eligible for 50% credit. 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.	Expands the Family and Medical Leave Act to include businesses with 25-50 employees. Authorizes \$1 billion 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. \$500 million over 5 years to provide 25% tax credit 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.	Allows stay-at-home parents with children under age one to claim a portion of the DCTC, based upon imputed expenses of \$90/month (maximum credit \$540). 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.

Major Pending Child Care Proposals
Summary of Initiatives that Target Training and Compensation

	Clinton Proposal	Kerry/Bond S. 1309	Jeffords/Dodd S. 1037; Gilman H.R. 2213	Kennedy S. 1492; DeLauro H.R. 3028
Supports training for entry-level workers	Offers training to providers in basic skills such as CPR and first aid.	Uses 10% of infant/toddler set-aside from proposed increase in CCDBG funds to support specialized training and family child care networks.	Provides tax credits and scholarships to providers to assist with training and education expenses.	Provides grants, fellowships, and loans for providers obtaining college degrees in early childhood education.
Supports increased compensation for entry-level workers	Provides for increased wages to providers who commit to staying in the field at least one year after receiving financial assistance from the Child Care Provider Scholarship Fund.			Creates a quality fund to reward states that implement quality improvement strategies including training linked with increased wages for both entry-level and experienced providers.
Supports professional development for experienced, well-trained workers	Creates support networks for family child care providers.	Uses 10% of infant/toddler set-aside from proposed increase in CCDBG funds to support specialized training and family child care networks.	Provides for a technology based training/satellite network to assist providers becoming credentialed or accredited.	Funds development of family child care networks. Supports professional development through in-service training.
Supports retention strategies for experienced, well-trained workers			Funds state subsidy programs to increase compensation of credentialed providers.	Creates a quality fund to reward states that implement quality improvement strategies including training linked with increased wages for both entry-level and experienced providers.
Supports increased reimbursement rates			Increases reimbursement rates for child care services for infants and children with special needs. Increases reimbursement rates for accredited or credentialed care.	Provides incentives for states to implement quality improvements such as higher reimbursement rates for accredited and infant care.
Supports loan assumption/scholarship programs	Establishes Child Care Provider Scholarship Fund for students working toward a child care credential.		Extends Perkins and Stafford loan forgiveness to child care workers who earn a certificate or degree in early childhood education or child development.	
Improves standards and support accreditation	Early Learning Fund provides grants to communities to support programs to become accredited and meet licensing standards; and reduce group size and improve staff-child ratios. Funds state efforts to improve licensing systems and enforce health and safety standards.		Provides financial support for providers to become licensed or accredited. Requires all federal child care centers to meet state licensing standards and achieve accreditation within 3 years.	Provides incentives for states to implement quality improvements such as higher reimbursement rates for accredited and infant care, improved licensing standards and enforcement, and improve staff-child ratios.
Supports mentor or apprenticeship programs	Expands the Department of Labor's Child Care Apprenticeship Program to fund the training of child care providers.			

Center for the Child Care Workforce
March 1998

Compiled from several sources including the Children's Defense Fund and the National Association for the Education of Young Children

Other Child Care Bills that Address Training and/or Compensation

DeWine/Wellstone S. 1029		Dodd S. 1010	
Quality	Provides loan forgiveness of up to 15% of total education loan per year for college graduates working as child care providers.		Provides CCDBG quality improvement grants for states to improve staff-child ratios, improve licensing standards and enforcement, pay higher reimbursement rates for infant or special needs care, create support networks for family child care providers, increase funding for training and education of providers, improve compensation of providers, or assist providers in becoming licensed or accredited.

Center for the Child Care Workforce
March 1998

Compiled from several sources including the Children's Defense Fund and the National Association for the Education of Young Children

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 20, 1998

The Honorable Nancy L. Johnson
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Johnson:

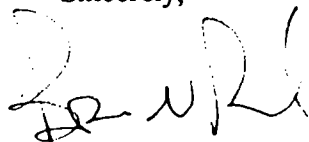
Thank you for your letter detailing the priorities of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues on child care. The Women's Caucus has a long history of commitment to these issues, and we very much appreciate your advice.

You highlighted three important issues: the emotional and cognitive development of infants and children; the cost and identification of quality child care; and health and safety. As you know, the President's child care proposal invests \$21.3 billion over five years to help families pay for child care, improve the safety and quality of care, and promote early learning.

The President has proposed to create a fund to support local efforts to enhance early learning through such activities as health linkages, improved training in childhood development, family day care networks, and lower staff-to-child ratios. The President also shares your commitment to making child care more affordable and has proposed increasing the Child Care and Development Block Grant, which will double to more than two million the number of children who receive subsidies by the year 2003. He has also proposed to increase tax credits for three million working families to help them pay for child care, and provide a new tax credit for businesses that offer child care services for their employees. Finally, the President proposed the Standards Enforcement Fund, which will support the enforcement of state child care health and safety standards.

Thank you again for your leadership on this issue. The President believes that by continuing to work together on a bipartisan basis and by taking the best proposals from both sides of the aisle, we will achieve legislation that helps Americans fulfill their responsibilities as workers, and even more important, as parents.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bruce Reed", is written over a faint, larger signature that appears to be "Bill Clinton".

Bruce Reed
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Policy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 20, 1998

The Honorable Deborah Pryce
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Pryce:

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Bruce Reed
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Policy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 20, 1998

The Honorable Eleanor Holmes Norton
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Norton:

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Bruce Reed
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Policy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 20, 1998

The Honorable Ellen Tauscher
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Tauscher:

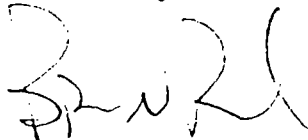
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Sincerely,



Bruce Reed
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Policy

ELLEN -

I REALLY HOPE WE CAN GET SOMETHING DONE ON THIS.
SEE YOU AT THE PLAYGROUND!

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



January 14, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR BRUCE REED
JENNIFER KLEIN

FROM: SUSAN BROPHY
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Enclosed please find a copy of a letter that was sent to the President from Rep. Nancy L. Johnson (R-CT) and others.

I do not believe this letter requires a Presidential response at this time. Please review the attached material and respond directly to the Member(s) of Congress. Please forward a copy of the response to Chris Walker, Office of Legislative Affairs.

Thank you very much for your assistance in this matter. If you have any questions, please feel free to call Chris at 456-7500.

Enclosure

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

December 11, 1997

JAN 11 - 1998

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

In the wake of the first White House Conference on Child Care, we would like to recognize your involvement in this critically important issue. The Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues has spent much of the last two decades focusing on issues of particular importance to women and families, such as child care. Research indicates that the quality of child care for young children has a significant impact on their cognitive development as well as their use of language. In this regard, our bi-partisan caucus recommends focusing on three critical areas in order to promote high-quality child care for our nation's working families:

Emotional and Cognitive Development of Infants and Toddlers:

A recent Carnegie Corporation study noted that the first three years of life are critical in the brain development of children, and that brain development is far more susceptible to adverse effects than had been realized earlier. An infant's early experiences play a critical role in shaping emotional and cognitive development. Quality child care, defined by positive care giving and language stimulation, are directly related to early cognitive and language development.

The Cost and identification of Quality Child Care:

A family's need for child care depends on numerous factors, including: marital status, work hours, occupation, economic self-sufficiency, tax liability and geographic location. The cost of high-quality child care is often prohibitive, ranging anywhere from \$4,000 to \$10,000 a year for full day child care for one child. Some parents may also require assistance in identifying qualified, accredited child care providers with whom they feel comfortable entrusting their child.

Health and Safety:

Many states have enacted minimum requirements for basic health and safety standards in child care. Such requirements include: ensuring that child care providers have first aid and CPR training; requiring that child care providers wash their hands before and after diapering and preparing food; and ensuring that minimum child-staff ratios are appropriate. We recognize the value of such health and safety standards.

On behalf of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, we invite you to work with us in making high quality child care a reality for all of our nation's working families. Together, we can ensure that this issue receives the high priority which it deserves.

Sincerely,



Nancy Johnson
Co-Chair, Women's Caucus



Eleanor Holmes Norton
Co-Chair, Women's Caucus



Deborah Pryce
Co-Chair, Child Care Taskforce



Ellen Tauscher
Co-Chair, Child Care Taskforce

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

March 31, 1998

The Honorable Newt Gingrich
Speaker of the House
H232 Capitol Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Newt:

As members of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, we are writing in support of congressional action during this session on legislation to promote quality child care choices for all American families. **Child care must remain a priority for this Congress.**

We have developed bipartisan consensus on a list of principles that should govern new child care spending this session. These concepts, as well as viable funding proposals, are contained in many of the over 50 bills that have been introduced to date. We believe these principles contain a bipartisan set of goals that will dramatically help the millions of families who struggle every day in America with difficult child care decisions. These decisions are extremely personal. Many parents feel handcuffed by economic concerns, others worry about the safety of child care, and others have children with needs that require special settings. We must respect and enable parents' ability to make the child care choice that is best for their situation. While all families face different circumstances that make their decision-making process unique, they all are confronted with issues related to availability, affordability and quality of care.

Congress can and should take actions that will improve parents' prospects for finding child care that meets these concerns. If we expect our work on welfare reform to be successful, we have to face the hard facts that child care is a necessity for helping parents find independence from public assistance. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that in 1996, 96 percent of fathers and 63 percent of mothers with children under age 6 worked. Some of these parents worked part-time and others worked full-time, but they all faced decisions about what to do with their children when they were at work. 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.

These are the key principles on which the Women's Caucus has found bipartisan support. Each principle complements the others and all should be included in any legislation that comes before the House.

Increase Certificate Funding for Low-Income Families — We have put tremendous pressure on the states to comply with our work targets as part of welfare reform. This pressure is causing states to invest the majority of their Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) funding in finding child care for families who are leaving welfare. This help is crucial for families gaining independence. But if that independence is to be permanent and if the thousands of low-income families who are struggling to maintain jobs are to stay off welfare, we have to invest additional funds in CCDBG to give states the resources they need to meet the increasing demand for

vouchers. When you visit day care centers, you hear of the pressure to drop very low-income working families who have not been on welfare to make room for women coming off welfare. This is unfair and intolerable. It also will not accomplish our goal of fostering work.

Lower Taxes for Working Families and Stay-at-Home Spouses — We must modernize the Dependent Care Tax Credit to provide more realistic assistance for low- and middle-income families who pay taxes. This would allow families to lower their taxes, keep more of their income and help meet child care expenses. In addition, we should seriously consider changing the DCTC to make it available to families in which one spouse stays at home to care for children. If the income guidelines are met, the DCTC should flow to the family regardless of whether a parent or provider cares for the child.

Promote Quality Child Care — Since quality in child care services varies throughout states and localities, we must give communities the flexibility to design programs that best fit their needs. While there is no one-size-fits-all solution for quality child care, there are things we can do at the federal, state and local levels to improve and enhance the quality of care our children receive. These initiatives could include assisting states in enforcing health and safety standards and state-determined staff/child ratios for center-based care, improving provider and parent training and education in early childhood development, and encouraging competitive wages for child care workers.

The Women's Caucus supports action on these critical issues and encourages the Leadership to move forward with legislation before the 105th Congress adjourns. We urge you to join us in finding room for increased funding for child care within our commitment to a balanced budget. We must listen to the concerns of America's working families and help them meet their child care needs.

Sincerely,

Nancy J. Johnson

Eleanor H. Norton

Shirley Kelly

Cathy B. Maloney

Lynne M. Miller

Ellen Tauscher

ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

**COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORTATION AND
INFRASTRUCTURE**

SUBCOMMITTEES
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
WATER RESOURCES AND
ENVIRONMENT



**Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515**

**COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT REFORM AND
OVERSIGHT**

SUBCOMMITTEE
RANKING MINORITY MEMBER,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

**Statement of Eleanor Holmes Norton at the
Women's Caucus and Lifetime Television
Child Care Priorities Press Conference**

March 31, 1998

With the help of Lifetime Television, the Women's Caucus is today announcing a campaign to secure child care legislation which gives choices to at-work and at-home families when there is no way to care for their children. Though the women Members of Congress have different views on how to provide child care, we are one in saying that there must be child care legislation this session of Congress. Some of us want certificates that low-income families can use in child care facilities. Others want lower taxes for spouses who decide to stay home. All of us want to promote greater quality in all child care. The Women's Caucus recently had a groundbreaking hearing on the astounding new science on the brain development of a child 0-3. The basic cognitive, linguistic, emotional, and motor skills develop in the first three years. These critical life skills depend on high quality child care.

Last year, child care to get people off welfare was the child care issue. This year's issue must be child care for working families. This year, low income families are literally uncompetitive with welfare families because child care block grant funds are going to welfare families. We must not send the message that to get child care you have to go on welfare first. Today we must send the opposite message must be true: get a job and we will help you get child care.

Lifetime Television can help us relieve the silent crisis which is forcing millions of working families alone, beleaguered, and strapped to leave their children in place and in ways that they cannot justify. I support President Clinton's comprehensive bill, but in the face of the crisis we are facing, none of us should cling to the notion of my way or no way.

Rather we must come together around basic child care goals for children and families and provide basic relief to low and moderate income families desperate for that relief. Lifetime Television and the Women's Caucus are leading the way. We know we are leading the way for millions of Americans.

Congress of the United States**Washington, DC 20515****April 1, 1998**

The Honorable Bill Archer
Chairman
U.S. House of Representatives
Committee on Ways and Means
1102 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

We are writing to urge you to bring comprehensive child care legislation before the Ways and Means Committee as soon as possible. As you know, President Clinton proposed an initiative to improve the quality, safety and affordability of child care nearly three months ago and many Members also have legislative proposals pending before the Committee. However, the Committee has yet to hold even a single hearing on this issue which every day impacts the safety and development of our children and the economic security of millions of working Americans.

The facts on child care speak for themselves. In the nearly 18 million American families with children under the age of six, 65% of their mothers work. Furthermore, even in families where the mother is *not* in the workforce, 32% of preschool children participate in some type of child care or early education program. These statistics clearly illustrate the growing need for quality child care, but they do not depict the daily struggle millions of American families have in paying for day care. For middle-income families with children under the age of two, child care now represents their third largest expense, surpassed only by housing and transportation. The picture for low-income families is even bleaker: those that paid for care for children under the age of five lost 25% of their income to child care expenses. And finally, let us not forget the scientific evidence illustrating that the *quality* of day care will have a direct impact on a child's intellectual growth and future ability.

For all of these reasons, we believe the Ways and Means Committee should consider comprehensive child care legislation before the end of this legislative session. We look forward to your reply to this letter and to working with you to develop a proposal that will help American families meet the dual challenges of working and raising a family.

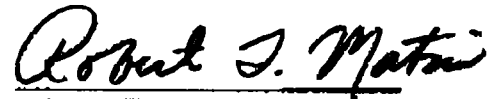
Sincerely,

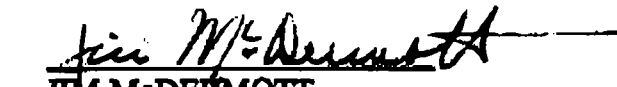

BARBARA B. KENNELLY
Member of Congress

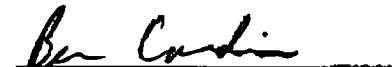

SANDER LEVIN
Member of Congress

The Honorable Bill Archer
Page 2

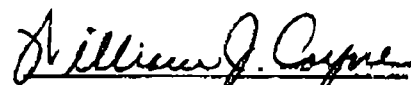

CHARLES RANGEL
Member of Congress


ROBERT MATSUI
Member of Congress

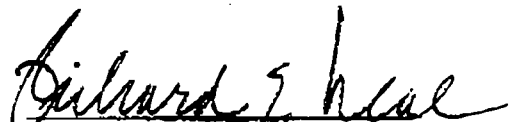

JIM McDERMOTT
Member of Congress


BENJAMIN CARDIN
Member of Congress

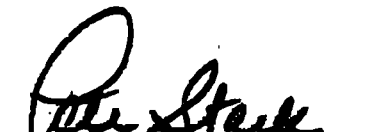

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Member of Congress


PETE STARK
Member of Congress


XAVIER BECERRA
Member of Congress


JOHN TANNER
Member of Congress

DATE: 3-31-98

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
200 INDEPENDENCE AVE., SW
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

PHONE: (202) 690-6311

FAX: (202) 690-8425

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR LEGISLATION
HUMAN SERVICES LEGISLATION
ROOM 413 H HUMPHREY BUILDING

FROM:

TO : Jen/Nicole/Neera
OFFICE : _____
ROOM NO : _____
PHONE NO : _____
FAX NO : 456-2878

[] MARY M. BOURDETTE
[] BARBARA P. CLARK
[] GREG JONES
[] PATRICIA BRAVO
[☒] AMY LOCKHART
[] LAUREN GRIFFIN
[] LULA BARNES

TOTAL PAGES
INCLUDING COVER) : 4

REMARKS:

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

March 31, 1998

The Honorable Newt Gingrich
Speaker of the House
H232 Capitol Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Newt:

As members of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, we are writing in support of congressional action during this session on legislation to promote quality child care choices for all American families. **Child care must remain a priority for this Congress.**

We have developed bipartisan consensus on a list of principles that should govern new child care spending this session. These concepts, as well as viable funding proposals, are contained in many of the over 50 bills that have been introduced to date. We believe these principles contain a bipartisan set of goals that will dramatically help the millions of families who struggle every day in America with difficult child care decisions. These decisions are extremely personal. Many parents feel handcuffed by economic concerns, others worry about the safety of child care, and others have children with needs that require special settings. We must respect and enable parents' ability to make the child care choice that is best for their situation. While all families face different circumstances that make their decision-making process unique, they all are confronted with issues related to availability, affordability and quality of care.

Congress can and should take actions that will improve parents' prospects for finding child care that meets these concerns. If we expect our work on welfare reform to be successful, we have to face the hard facts that child care is a necessity for helping parents find independence from public assistance. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that in 1996, 96 percent of fathers and 63 percent of mothers with children under age 6 worked. Some of these parents worked part-time and others worked full-time, but they all faced decisions about what to do with their children when they were at work. 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.

These are the key principles on which the Women's Caucus has found bipartisan support. Each principle complements the others and all should be included in any legislation that comes before the House.

Increase Certificate Funding for Low-Income Families — We have put tremendous pressure on the states to comply with our work targets as part of welfare reform. This pressure is causing states to invest the majority of their Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) funding in finding child care for families who are leaving welfare. This help is crucial for families gaining independence. But if that independence is to be permanent and if the thousands of low-income families who are struggling to maintain jobs are to stay off welfare, we have to invest additional funds in CCDBG to give states the resources they need to meet the increasing demand for

03/31/98 TUE 15:33 FAX 202 225 3002

Cong ELEANOR H NORTON

vouchers. When you visit day care centers, you hear of the pressure to drop very low-income working families who have not been on welfare to make room for women coming off welfare. This is unfair and intolerable. It also will not accomplish our goal of fostering work.

Lower Taxes for Working Families and Stay-at-Home Spouses — We must modernize the Dependent Care Tax Credit to provide more realistic assistance for low- and middle-income families who pay taxes. This would allow families to lower their taxes, keep more of their income and help meet child care expenses. In addition, we should seriously consider changing the DCTC to make it available to families in which one spouse stays at home to care for children. If the income guidelines are met, the DCTC should flow to the family regardless of whether a parent or provider cares for the child.

Promote Quality Child Care — Since quality in child care services varies throughout states and localities, we must give communities the flexibility to design programs that best fit their needs. While there is no one-size-fits-all solution for quality child care, there are things we can do at the federal, state and local levels to improve and enhance the quality of care our children receive. These initiatives could include assisting states in enforcing health and safety standards and state-determined staff/child ratios for center-based care, improving provider and parent training and education in early childhood development, and encouraging competitive wages for child care workers.

The Women's Caucus supports action on these critical issues and encourages the Leadership to move forward with legislation before the 105th Congress adjourns. We urge you to join us in finding room for increased funding for child care within our commitment to a balanced budget. We must listen to the concerns of America's working families and help them meet their child care needs.

Sincerely,

Mary J. Johnson

Eleanor H. Norton

Sen. Kelly

Caucus B. Maloy

Lynne M. Pulla

Ellen Tauscher

ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

**COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORTATION AND
INFRASTRUCTURE**

**SUBCOMMITTEES
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
WATER RESOURCES AND
ENVIRONMENT**



**Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515**

**COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT REFORM AND
OVERSIGHT**

**SUBCOMMITTEE
RANKING MINORITY MEMBER,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

**Statement of Eleanor Holmes Norton at the
Women's Caucus and Lifetime Television
Child Care Priorities Press Conference**

March 31, 1998

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CongressDailyA

CC: Neera
Jen
Nicole ✓
From: Janet

MONDAY

TUESDAY
JULY 28, 1998

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

Despite Political Appeal, Childcare Legislation Fades

EMPLOYMENT

BEFORE MANAGED CARE and tobacco legislation dominated the agenda, President Clinton and members of both parties touted child care as one of the year's legislative priorities — and thought it would prove to be a potent political issue. But after seven months of no movement in either chamber, comprehensive childcare legislation is all but dead for the year, aides said Monday. Helping parents meet childcare needs was a leading theme in Clinton's State of the Union speech in January. Republicans also jumped on the childcare issue as a way to tout their "family values" agenda and soften the edges of welfare reform.

Senate Environment and Public Works Chairman

Chafee and Senate Judiciary Chairman Hatch unveiled a childcare plan the morning after Clinton's speech. Shortly thereafter, Senate Republican Policy Committee Chairman Larry Craig of Idaho felt compelled to talk about child care as part of the GOP Saturday radio response to Clinton. Craig told reporters a Senate GOP leadership childcare plan would be unveiled in a matter of weeks. It never happened. Sen. Dan Coats, R-Ind., held a childcare symposium, and Senate budget leaders carved out \$9 billion over five years in the budget resolution for a childcare initiative.

House Democrats unveiled their own plan this summer, backed by First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton.

But the issue has yet to gain trac- *continued on page 8*

B National Journal's CongressDaily/A.M.

Tuesday, July 28, 1998

Child Care

Continued from page 1

tion among either policy makers or the public.

Unlike health care, childcare costs have remained relatively stable. States are taking the initiative to improve child care as they implement welfare reform.

And families lacking paid child care are finding other means to have relatives or friends take care of their children while they work.

Aides said child care never shows up in the polls as a primary issue about which the public is concerned or demands action. "People are not suffer-

ing," said one GOP aide, adding, "There is no crisis."

Another aide said, "They won't do something until they feel the urgency."

Clinton never followed up his State of the Union speech with a big push on child care, complained Republican advocates of childcare legislation.

"If the White House doesn't consider this a priority, then there's no reason to make an effort on this end," said one GOP aide whose boss supports an approach similar to Clinton's.

House Democrats at a news conference this summer claimed child care would be one of their primary policy and campaign initiatives.

But Democrats have done nothing

since the news conference to push the issue. House Democrats and the first lady's office did not return phone calls seeking comment.

Republicans said a tax bill is the only real potential vehicle to revive childcare initiatives this year. Such an initiative would be a tax cut for young children, whether at home or in paid day care.

But Clinton and Republicans like Chafee and Hatch want grants in addition to a small tax break to reach low income people. And any tax break would likely be targeted to a larger purpose like the so-called marriage penalty, rather than child care, aides said.

— BY MATTHEW MORRISSEY

IRS Conferees Optimistic On Quickly Reaching Accord

TAXES

MEMBERS OF the conference committee on IRS reform legislation are scheduled to meet this afternoon at 4 p.m. amid optimism they can work out their differences quickly. "We will work it out by the end of the month," said **Senate Judiciary Chairman Hatch**.

Among the issues remaining is the different level of so-called innocent spouse relief provided in the two bills. The Senate bill makes it easier to escape tax liability incurred largely by one's spouse, and **Sen. Charles Grassley**, R-Iowa, has insisted that version must be accepted.

"We cannot weaken the innocent spouse protection. The public understands that," he said. "If we weaken that it will be seen as a defeat for taxpayers."

Grassley also affirmed his support

for having a member of the Treasury Department employees union on an oversight board the legislation would create.

Both the House and Senate bills provide for union representation, but a majority of the conferees oppose the provision — including **Senate Finance Chairman Roth**.

Despite possible efforts by **Senate Majority Leader Lott** to alter that provision in conference, Roth said he would support the Senate bill.

Congressional aides have said it is increasingly unlikely conferees would outright reverse the position taken by both chambers. It is possible, however, that the rights and responsibilities of the union representative could be the subject of discussions for the conferees.

"The House members feel strongly that there should be a union person

on the board," Grassley said. "I may be the only senator who agrees, but it will have to be done."

Hatch, who is regarded as a swing vote on the provision, acknowledged that "this is still a problem."

Grassley also predicted the Senate would accept the House position on guidelines on interaction between the Congress and the IRS when new laws are being considered by Congress.

Rep. Rob Portman, R-Ohio, who was the lead sponsor of the bill in the House, has argued the provision would help make clear when proposed tax laws would be difficult to administer or have unintended consequences for taxpayers.

The conference meeting today is expected to feature only opening statements.

— BY STEPHEN NORTON

House Dems Offer Plan To Improve Access To Child Care

EMPLOYMENT

HOUSE Democrats Tuesday introduced their plan to increase access to child care with tax incentives and higher funding for the Child Care Development Block Grant.

Democrats said they believe the issue is a winner for them among women and families, and plan to try to force a vote later this year. First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton and HHS Secretary Shalala, appearing at a news conference, said President Clinton backs the House Democratic plan — although it contains some additions to his own plan released earlier this year.

Shalala complimented the House Democrats' plan as being "more comprehensive," in part because the child-care benefits also are extended to stay-at-home parents.

Rep. Barbara Kennelly, D-Conn., who is running for governor this year, said at the news conference, "This is very definitely a campaign issue" if Republicans will not help pass a child-care plan this year.

The bill would increase the De-

pendent Care Tax Credit for all families with less than \$60,000 in annual income. The DCTC would be a 50 percent credit for families with less than \$30,000 in income, and phase down to a 20 percent credit for families earning more than \$60,000.

Democrats said that would provide an average tax cut of \$330 for the three million eligible families. The provision would cost \$5.1 billion over five years.

There also would be a similar credit for stay-at-home parents with children under four years of age, costing \$3.5 billion over five years. In addition, the bill would prohibit the alternative minimum tax from reducing the tax credit.

The bill would establish a tax credit for businesses that build or expand their own childcare services for their employees. The credit would cover 25 percent of costs, but may not exceed \$150,000 a year.

The provision would cost \$500 million over five years. Another \$75 million would be spent on grants to busi-

ness consortia to improve childcare access.

The measure would spend \$800 million to expand federal funding for after-school programs.

To increase the quality of child care, the bill would spend \$3 billion on training childcare teachers, reducing child-staff ratios, comprehensive background checks on providers and making available more services for children with special needs.

Democrats would spend \$500 million to fund state efforts to enforce childcare licensing and safety standards. Another \$250 million would be spent over five years on 50,000 scholarships for training childcare providers.

The total price tag of the bill is \$23.3 billion over five years, which Democrats said would come from part of the tobacco bill or "cutting corporate tax loopholes."

Republicans in the Senate budget resolution set aside \$9 billion for a childcare initiative, but no proposal has gained much traction there.

— BY MATTHEW MORRISSEY



U.S. Congresswoman
Rosa DeLauro

NEWS RELEASE

436 Cannon

Washington, DC 20515

202/225-3661

EMBARGOED UNTIL:
Thursday, April 17, 1997

Contact: Stacy Beck
(202) 225-3661

DELAURO INTRODUCES EARLY LEARNING AND OPPORTUNITY ACT Ground-Breaking Brain Research Spurs Public Policy Changes

WASHINGTON -- Today, Congresswoman Rosa DeLauro (D-Ct) introduced comprehensive legislation to help America's children get a good start in life, particularly in the critical early years from birth to age three.

DeLauro's announcement comes at a time when the nation is increasingly focused on the importance of development during a child's first three years. The President and Mrs. Clinton are hosting a White House Conference on Early Childhood Development and Learning, which DeLauro is scheduled to attend. This past Monday, DeLauro brought together scholars and educators at Yale University in her district for a forum on new research about how the brain develops. The forum examined the implications of this research for early childhood development and education.

"The exciting research going on at Yale and other facilities around the nation has proven what parents and grandparents have long suspected -- that the first few years of life are a critical time for intellectual, emotional, and social development. We know that unhealthy development contributes to school failure, teenage pregnancy, and juvenile delinquency later in life. My bill would give parents the tools they need to make the most of these critical years," said DeLauro.

Congressman Steny Hoyer (D-MD) and Congressman Jim McGovern (D-MA) joined DeLauro as an original co-sponsor of the legislation. The DeLauro-Hoyer-McGovern bill would improve the quality and availability of care for children under the age of three, and improve the coordination and effectiveness of family support services to parents with children in that age group.

"This bill provides necessary fuel to innovate and streamline programs and services for children under three. There is mounting evidence that there is no greater return on an

(more)

investment that the resources devoted to our nation's youngest children. The bill also helps focus the nation on the incredibly vital issues of early childhood development. As we enter the 21st century, we must increase our commitment to enhancing and improving the education and general care of our nation's children. By investing wisely today, we will reap huge return down the road," said Hoyer.

"If we neglect the developmental and educational needs of young children, we are turning our backs on our future," stated McGovern. "Increasing investment in Head Start, expanding the Family and Medical Leave Act, and improving the quality and availability of child care and family support services will help ensure that young children are healthy, and that they mature to their fullest potential."

The DeLauro-Hoyer-McGovern legislation will address these problems in three crucial ways. It will:

- o Create a flexible competitive state grant to:
 - improve the quality and availability of care for children under the age of three;
 - improve the quality and availability of support services to families with children aged zero to three;
 - encourage states to improve coordination of existing services to these families to reduce duplication and improve their efficiency.
- o Amend the Family and Medical Leave Act to cover companies with more than 20 employees. This will extend parental leave privileges to more than 13 million additional working women.
- o Increase funding for Head Start and, over four years, more than double funds available for the Early Start program which provides education, health, nutrition and parent support services to children aged zero to three.

"Scientific research shows that how individuals function from preschool through adolescence and adulthood hinges to a significant extent on the experiences children have in their first three years," stated DeLauro. "I want to make sure that all of America's children are given the care they need in their first years of life to prepare them to grow up to be healthy, productive and responsible members of society."

*U.S. House Democratic Policy Committee
Richard A. Gephardt, Chair*

— ISSUE FORUM SERIES —

Education & Child Care

Monday, January 12, 11 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

Participants (* denotes speaker)

Andie King*, House Democratic Policy Committee
Scott Fleming*, Legislative Affairs, Department of Education (401-0200)
Mark Zuckerman*, Committee on Education and the Workforce (5-3725)
Laura Efurd*, Congresswoman Patsy Mink, Education Task Force Co-Chair (5-4906)
Pat Devlin*, Congressman Bob Etheridge, Education Task Force Co-Chair (5-4531)
Gina Mahony, Congressman Tim Roemer, Education Task Force Co-Chair (5-3915)
Jenny Luray, Congresswoman Nita Lowey (5-6506)

Elena Kagan*, Domestic Policy Council, The White House (456-5584)
Janet Murguia, Legislative Affairs, The White House (456-6620)
Mary Bourdette, Legislative Affairs, Dept. of Health and Human Services (690-6311)
Lauren Griffin, Legislative Affairs, Dept. of Health and Human Services (690-6311)
Broderick Johnson*, Committee on Education and the Workforce (5-3725)
Deborah Colton, Ways & Means Committee (5-4021)
John Buckley, Ways & Means Committee (5-4021)

Background Materials

- Suggested press opportunities for child care and education events, from the DPC
- Summary of President Clinton's child care proposal, from the White House
- Side-by-side comparison of current law, McKinney bill, and Administration proposal to expand the dependent care tax credit, prepared by Ways & Means staff
- "Democratic Principles for America's Public Schools" and "Democratic Agenda for First Class Public Schools," prepared by the Caucus Task Force on Education
- "Examples of Key Democratic Education Proposals Embraced in the Democratic Agenda," prepared by the DPC

EDUCATION



BACKGROUND:

At the beginning of October, House Democrats announced a "Democratic Agenda for First-Class Public Schools," a series of proposals put together by the House Democratic Caucus Task Force on Education. The package focuses on strengthening local efforts to improve academic performance and improve quality and accountability in neighborhood schools. At the end of October, House Democrats highlighted the new agenda by holding 100 events across the country on a day called Save Our Schools (SOS) Day. Members are encouraged to continue highlighting the agenda in discussions with educators, parents, students, editorial boards, reporters, etc., since this agenda will continue to be a key priority for Democrats in 1998.

EVENT IDEAS:

Choose one aspect of the six-point Democratic education agenda to highlight:

- Early Childhood Development
- Well Trained Teachers
- Relief for Crumbling & Overcrowded Schools
- Support for Local Plans to Renew Neighborhood Public Schools
- Efficient and Coordinated Use of Resources
- Parental Choices for Public Schools

Potential Participants:

Teachers, parents students, principals, administrators, local education leaders, state education leaders, national education leaders, elected officials, union leaders (to volunteer time to connect classrooms to the Internet, etc), business leaders, police officers, local education groups (NEA, AFT, PTA).

Potential Locations:

Crumbling school, unwired school, charter school, magnet school, overcrowded school, a school with before/after school programs, a school with a safety program (Safe & Drug Free Schools), teacher break room, home of PTA president.

CHILD CARE



BACKGROUND:

More and more American families have two parents in the workforce and need high quality, affordable child care. More than 60% of women with children under age six and 59% of women with children under three are working. Nearly half of all children under age one regularly spend their day in child care.

For many families, finding good care is a constant worry. Parents should not have to leave for work wondering if they have left their children in a safe, nurturing environment. Quality care is not only important to the growth and development of the child, but is vital to the overall well-being of the entire family.

Improving quality and expanding access to child care is expected to be a top priority for Democrats in 1998. As you know, on Wednesday, January 7, President Clinton announced a new child care initiative which includes greater child care subsidies and tax credits, expanded Head Start funding, grants to improve child care safety and learning, more funding for after-school care, a tax credit for businesses providing child care for employees, support for state efforts to enforce child care standards, scholarships for students studying for a child care credential, and funding for child care research and a consumer hotline.

EVENT IDEAS:

- Hold a briefing for local child care providers, parents, pediatricians, children's advocates, educators and other local officials at which you outline the President's proposal and gain feedback from participants.
- Visit a day care center and meet with local child care providers, parents, pediatricians, children's advocates, educators and other local officials to discuss the challenges parents face in finding quality care and how to look for quality care.

SAMPLE PRESS RELEASE

**REP. _____ OUTLINES SUPPORT FOR PRESIDENT'S CHILD CARE
INITIATIVE IN MEETING WITH CHILD CARE PROVIDERS, PARENTS**

U.S. Rep. _____ today met with local child care providers, parents, pediatricians and others to outline his/her support for President Clinton's new child care initiative and answer questions about the plan.

"I am pleased to support President Clinton's new increase in our commitment to helping parents provide the safe, nurturing environment they want for their children," said Rep. _____. "With more and more families with two parents in the workplace, it is essential that the federal government increase its commitment to helping those families provide the best possible care for their children."

The President's proposal concentrates on early childhood, in recognition of new research showing how important those years are for a child's development. It also recognizes that although all families want the best for their children, different families have different needs in pursuing that goal. It makes child care more affordable by increasing the tax credit families receive for child care costs, and giving new money to the states to assist families who would not benefit from the tax credit. It also creates new credits for businesses to help their employees with child care.

In addition, the President's proposal increases investments in Head Start, and doubles the number of children served by Early Head Start. It creates an Early Learning Fund for states and communities to use to improve the quality and safety of early learning and child care, as well as to provide support and information for parents as they do their crucial work of parenting.

The proposal also makes a major investment in improving both the quality and the safety of child care programs, including the creation of a Scholarship Fund for individuals seeking training and credentialing as child care providers.

Finally, the proposal provides increased support for before- and after-school programs so that school-aged children have safe and enriching environments to go to when they are not at school and their parents are not at home.

"I look forward to working with President Clinton and my colleagues in Congress to enact this comprehensive child care initiative which will truly improve the lives of many of our nation's children."

###

*****Include a quote(s) from meeting participants.***

Early Learning and Opportunity Act
STATUS OF AMERICAN INFANTS AND TODDLERS
FACT SHEET

- o Poor developmental outcomes early in life have been shown to be significant risk factors for academic failure, teen pregnancy, and juvenile delinquency later in life.
- o In 1993, the National Educational Goals Panel reported that nearly half of infants in the United States do not have what they need to grow and thrive.
- o According to the Carnegie Foundation "Turning Points" report, most parents today have few choices for infant and toddler care. Even middle class parents cannot afford to stay at home with their children, and yet cannot afford high quality child care which will promote normal development.
- o Fewer than half of America's working women are covered by the Family and Medical Leave Act, which provides a 12-week, unpaid leave to parents of companies which employ more than 50 employees.
- o The United States is the only industrialized country in the world which does not provide paid maternity leave.
- o Thirty developing countries provide paid maternity leave.
- o More than half of mothers with babies under one year of age are working outside the home.
- o More than 5 million American children under age 3 are in the care of other adults while their parents work outside the home.
- o Studies of care for very young children shows that less than 20 percent of such care is of good quality.
- o One multistate study showed that 40 percent of child care for babies was so poor that it adversely affected the babies' development and threatened their health and safety.
- o One in three victims of physical abuse is a baby less than one year of age.
- o Families with children under age 3 are the single largest group living in poverty.
- o Three million children - 25% of all children under age 3 --are living below the poverty line, at greater risk for malnutrition, poor health, and maltreatment, and are less likely to receive the care they need from parents or other child care providers to grow and develop normally.

An early-childhood education for Washington

THOMAS OLIPHANT

WASHINGTON

We know what works," Hillary Rodham Clinton was saying the other day. "We have to intervene with overstressed parents, but we don't have any systematic way to do it."

True on the first point. True on the second. But not entirely true on Mrs. Clinton's third point about early-childhood development – the next frontier in education, freshly fertilized with breakthrough science on the first three years of life. There is a way; what's at issue is will.

At last week's stunning White House gathering to give broader dissemination to the increasingly voluminous body of research showing how much of the brain's all-important wiring develops in the first few years after birth, there were two critical words missing: Rosa DeLauro.

The Connecticut congresswoman, a patron saint to working families of modest means, is blessed by the presence in her state of the world-renowned Child Study Center at Yale, where Hillary Rodham hung out 26 years ago when she met a fellow law

student named Bill Clinton.

Well before last week's conference, DeLauro was working to spread the word about the latest research. But she has also fashioned the first legislative proposal to take full advantage of its momentous implications for those young, struggling families on which it can have the most impact.

The last presidential election at least settled the argument that it takes a village. But science shows that it also takes DeLauro's Early Learning and Opportunity Act.

For the drop-in-the-bucket sum of \$1.8 billion over the next five years, states could get a powerful boost to vastly improve and focus their efforts to help kids under the age of 3 and parents with information, better day care, and more family-friendly values.

To pay for the core of her proposal, DeLauro suggests closing just one of the scores of loopholes that subsidize the comfortable who have good lobbyists – in this case the tax loophole that encourages the closing of plants and the moving of jobs.

The bill would also take a big step in mandating territory by dropping to 20 workers from the current 50 the employer-size exemption in the Family and Medical Leave Act. All this would do is extend vital, enabling rights to 13 million more working women. Before the chorus of business lobby-

ist whining starts, it helps to remember that this is the only industrialized country in the world without a paid maternity leave law, which some 30 developing countries have as well.

Finally, the DeLauro proposal would significantly expand Head Start and the fledgling Early Start program for infants and toddlers. Head Start, aimed at preschoolers from needy families but still shamefully reaching less than half the 4-year-olds eligible, would get \$600 million more a year until it reached \$6.7 billion five years hence.

And Early Start – which combines learning, health, nutrition, and parent education for science's newest focus group – would get a rising percentage of the Head Start authorization – reaching 9 percent, or \$600 million, in 2002, a doubling of the money and a major expansion in service to nearly 50,000 kids. Every one of those dollars spent, as a report for the conference from the President's Council of Economic Advisers made clear, will eventually earn even more dollars from more productive citizens and avoid still more dollars spent to deal with wrecked lives.

In scandal-crazed, balanced-budget-fixated Washington, the extent of the progress already made in recent years is unappreciated. Since 1992, for example, Head Start has

expanded by more than 40 percent, and nearly 2 million more people now benefit from the literally life-saving Women, Infants, and Children program of nutrition aid and education.

Not enough laurels to rest on, however. Last week's bully pulpit work – it went out to more than 100 sites via satellite in 37 states – was significant. And the information, above all its magnificent simplicity, can help millions of parents without another dime of government money.

However, one-fourth of the kids under age 3 live in poverty, more than half the mothers of kids under age 1 work, 5 million kids under 3 are cared for by others while their parents work, and welfare reform alone will increase these populations considerably in coming years.

For a baby facing tall hurdles, long-term policy goals are not particularly helpful. A Mrs. Clinton herself noted, quoting a Chinese poet, "To him, we cannot say tomorrow his name is today. We have known this instinctively, even poetically; now we know it scientifically."

But she should have added that thanks to Rosa DeLauro there is a systematic, decentralized way to act on this knowledge.

Thomas Oliphant is a Globe columnist.

Child Care Planning Meetings

House Democratic Leadership, 9/24/97:

1. Craig Hanna-- Gephardt
2. Andie King-- Gephardt
3. Deb Colton-- Ways and Means
4. Broderick Johnson-- Ed and Work
5. Gail Weiss-- Ed and Work
6. Sheryl Smith-- Appropriations
7. Rob Cogorno-- Gephardt

House Republican Leadership, 10/6/97

1. Ren Haskins-- Bill Archer
2. Cassie Bavin-- Bill Archer
3. Richard Stombres-- Bill Goodling
4. Denzel McGuire-- Bill Goodling
5. Bob Knisely-- Robert Livingston

House New Democrats, 9/25/97:

1. Geri O'Sullivan-- McCarthy
2. Phil Singer-- Rothman
3. Jennifer Martella-- LaFalce
4. Abby Hochberg-- Lampson
5. Shannon Ashpole-- A. Smith
6. Stephen Stefanski-- John
7. Amy Bressler-- Pascrell
8. Stacy Stordahl-- Kind
9. Beth Beausang-- Allen
10. Anstice Brand-- Moran
11. Gina Mahony-- Roemer
12. Mark Harkins-- Price
13. Lisa Quigley-- Dooley

House Congressional Hispanic Caucus, 9/26/97:

1. Aylin Kuyumeu-- Sanchez
2. Selena Walsh-- Pastor
3. Henry Contreras-- Roybal-Allard
4. Joshua Tenorio-- Underwood
5. Marilyn Ramos-- Velazquez
6. Ricardo Martinez-Pumerejo-- Romero-Barcelo

7. Jeff Mendelsohn-- Rodriguez
8. Pedro A. Pla-Davila-- Becerra
House Women's Caucus, 9/29/97:

1. Erin Prangley-- Norton
2. Ken Kero-- Tauscher
3. Pearle Jones-- Barton
4. Kraabel, Patsy-- Carson
5. Geri O'Sullivan-- McCarthy
6. Maura Dalton-- Eshoo
7. Cindy Pellegrini-- Slaughter
8. Terri McCullough-- Pelosi
9. Aimee Feinberg-- Woolsey
10. Becky Solay-- DeLauro
11. Marilyn Ramos-- Velazquez
12. Robin Swanson-- McCarthy
13. Kathryn Pearson--Morella
14. Sandy Zimmer-- Morella
15. Liz Powell-- Millender-McDonald
16. Joan Clarle-- Johnson

House Congressional Black Caucus, 10/6/97:

1. Donna Crews-- Waters
2. Abdullah Payton-- Scott
3. Monique Clendinen-- Christian-Green
4. Jennifer Simon-- Dellums
5. Elizabeth Douglas-- Lewis
6. Maya Rockeymoore-- Watt
7. Joseph Lee-- Waters

Senate Democratic Leadership, 9/29/97:

1. Julie Eckert-- Kerrey
2. Stephanie Robinson-- Kennedy
3. Jeanne Ireland-- Dodd
4. Janine Jones-- Moseley-Braun
5. Joanna Slaney-- Moseley-Braun
6. Paul Seltman-- Budget
7. Heidi Bonne-- DPC
8. Opal Winebrenner-- Bryan
9. Lisa Linnell-- Conrad
10. Deborah Walter-- Bingaman
11. Kate O'Malley-- Boxer
12. Jim Jepsen-- Durbin

13. Bev Schroeder-- Harkin
 14. Elyse Wasch-- Reed
 15. Greg Williamson-- Murray
 16. Rick Remish-- Rockefeller
 17. David Kass-- Kerry
 18. Donna Denison-- Landrieu
 19. Paul Thornell-- Daschle
 20. Elizabeth Goldon-- Breaux
- Senate Republican Leadership, 10/3/97

1. John Cerisano-- Gramm
2. Hope Hegstrom-- Grassley
3. Dennis Smith-- Roth
4. Pamela Maimer-- DeWine
5. Angie Stewart-- Warner
6. Scott Olson-- Baucus
7. Kimberly Barnes-O'Conner-- Jeffords
8. Stacey Hughes-- Nickles
9. Erin Hickman-- Nickles
10. Maggie Smolen-- Murkowski
11. Gary Blank-- Murkowski
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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.

PRESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCES CHILD CARE INITIATIVE

January 7, 1998

President Clinton today announced an historic initiative to improve child care for America's working families. The President's FY 1999 budget will include **approximately \$20 billion over five years for child care, the largest single investment in child care in the nation's history.** President Clinton's initiative responds to the struggles our nation's working parents face in finding child care that they can afford, trust, and rely on. The President's proposal will help working families pay for child care, build the supply of good after-school programs, improve the safety and quality of care, and promote early learning.

- **Doubles the number of children receiving child care subsidies** to more than two million by the year 2003 by increasing funding for the Child Care and Development Block Grant by \$7.5 billion over 5 years.
- **Increases tax credits for three million working families to help them pay for child care** by investing \$5.2 billion over 5 years in the Child and Dependent Tax Credit. The President's proposal also provides a new tax credit for businesses that offer child care services for their employees.
- **Provides after-school care for up to half a million children per year** by expanding the 21st Century Community Learning Center program by \$800 million over 5 years to provide funds to school-community partnerships to establish or expand programs for school-age children.
- **Improves child care safety and quality and enhances early childhood development** by establishing a new Early Learning Fund as well as supporting enforcement of state child care health and safety standards, providing scholarships to up to 50,000 child care providers per year, and investing in research and consumer education.

Child Care Block Grant Increase	\$7.5 billion over five years
Child and Dependent Tax Credit Reform	\$5.2 billion over five years
Tax Credit for Businesses	\$500 million over five years
After-School Program	\$800 million over five years
Early Learning Fund	\$3 billion over five years
Head Start Increase	\$3.8 billion over five years
Standards Enforcement Fund	\$500 million over five years
Child Care Provider Scholarship Fund	\$250 million over five years
Research and Evaluation Fund	\$150 million over five years
TOTAL: \$21.7 billion over five years	

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.

**Description of the Family Dependent Care
Affordability Act of 1997 (H.R. 2778)
introduced by Rep. McKinney**

Description of Current Law

Under current law, the dependent care credit is a nonrefundable credit equal to a percentage of the taxpayer's child care expenses. The credit percentage starts at 30 percent and is phased down to 20 percent between \$10,000 and \$30,000 of adjusted gross income. The maximum amount of expenses eligible for the credit is \$2,400 for one child and \$4,800 for two or more children. An eligible dependent is a child under 13, or a disabled dependent or spouse.

Description of H.R. 2778

The FDCAA modifies the dependent care credit in the following respects:

1. The bill allows the credit to individuals without income tax liability by making the credit refundable.
2. The bill retains the maximum 30 percent credit rate of existing law, but it increases the income level at which the credit rate begins to be phased down to \$20,000.
3. The bill increases the amount of expenses for which the credit is allowable to \$3,600 for one child and \$5,400 for two or more children.
4. The bill eliminates the credit for taxpayers with incomes over \$50,000 (\$80,000 for joint returns).

Comparison of H.R. 2778 with Administration proposal

	Current Law	Administration Proposal	H.R. 2778
Tax liability limit	Nonrefundable	Nonrefundable	Refundable
Maximum Credit Rate	30%	50%	30%
Income Range for Phase-down to 20% Credit Rate	\$10,000 - \$30,000	\$30,000 - \$60,000	\$20,000 - \$40,000
Limitation on Creditable Expenses	\$2,400 (one child) \$4,800 (two or more)	\$2,400 (one child) \$4,800 (two or more)	\$3,600 (one child) \$5,400 (two or more)
Income Eligibility Limit	None	None	\$50,000 (\$80,000 for joint returns)

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES FOR AMERICA'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS

- ① First class public schools that emphasize academic excellence in the basics.
- ② Well trained highly motivated teachers to help children achieve to high standards.
- ③ Use public tax dollars to improve public schools rather than private school vouchers at public expense.
- ④ A federal role in education that supports local initiatives for strong neighborhood public schools.
- ⑤ Empower parents to choose the best public school for their children.
- ⑥ Every child should have access to a safe, well-equipped public school.

DEMOCRATIC AGENDA FOR FIRST CLASS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Early Childhood Development - Basics by Six

- ◆ Opportunity for every child to be ready to learn by the time he or she enters kindergarten.
- ◆ Invest in early intervention, community-based programs, such as Early Start, Even Start, and Head Start.
- ◆ Engage parents and community stakeholders in the needs of at-risk children.
- ◆ Use schools all day as the center of the community for services children need, including before and after school care.

Well Trained Teachers

- ◆ Help communities recruit and train well qualified teachers who are certified in the subject they teach.
- ◆ Hire enough qualified teachers to bring down student-to-teacher ratios.
- ◆ Incentives for qualified teachers to teach in high need areas.
- ◆ Strengthen parents' right-to-know about teachers' qualifications.

Relief for Crumbling and Overcrowded Schools; Well-Equipped Classrooms

- ◆ \$5 billion to repair crumbling schools and provide new construction to relieve overcrowding and reduce class size.
- ◆ Assist schools in wiring classrooms to the Internet.

Support for Local Plans to Renew Neighborhood Public Schools

- ◆ Federal assistance for communities committed to renewing their public schools.
- ◆ Federal support for local school renewal plans that are developed and implemented by the stakeholders in the community's public schools.
- ◆ Plans to address such considerations as parental involvement, teacher training, technology enhancements, school and classroom safety, drug-free schools, truancy and drop-out prevention.

Efficient and Coordinated Use of Resources

- ◆ Coordinate the services for children and families through local consortiums of education and social service providers.
- ◆ Encourage states to adopt rigorous standards of academic performance and develop comprehensive plans to achieve those standards.

Parental Choices for Public Schools

THE DEMOCRATIC EDUCATION AGENDA:

Examples of Key Democratic Education Proposals Embraced in the Democratic Agenda

I. PROMOTING WELL-TRAINED TEACHERS

Democrats recognize that the need for qualified teachers in American schools has never been greater.

For one thing, the number of elementary and secondary school students is expected to increase each successive year between now and the year 2006, at which time total enrollment will reach 54.6 million. The need for qualified teachers will increase accordingly. Enrollment and teacher retirement together will create demand for an additional 2 million teachers by the year 2006. The lack of qualified teachers to fill this demand is a significant barrier to students receiving an appropriate education.

Secondly, right now, one in four teachers in the nation's public schools are not fully qualified to teach in their subject areas. Unless corrective action is taken at the local, state, and federal level, the additional demand for teachers is likely to increase the downward pressure on teacher quality.

Democrats believe that now is the time to redouble efforts to ensure that teachers are properly prepared and certified and receive the ongoing support and professional development they need to be effective educators.

Rep. Miller (D-Calif.) has introduced a bill (H.R. 2228) that is designed to ensure that there are well-qualified teachers in every American classroom.

The Miller bill would help increase the supply of qualified teachers by:

- Authorizing new structured partnerships between schools and institutions of higher education for recruiting, preparing, and retaining new and highly-qualified teachers;
- Providing financial incentives through loan forgiveness for teachers who take positions in high-need schools; and
- Attracting mid-career professionals to the field of teaching.

The Miller bill would also help ensure that every child has a qualified teacher by:

- Establishing basic teacher qualification standards as a condition for federally-supported public elementary and secondary education programs;

- Encouraging and rewarding high-quality teaching by tying loan forgiveness to content area knowledge and teaching skill;
- Establishing beginning teacher recruitment and support partnerships that emphasize both teaching skills and knowledge in specific academic subject areas; and
- Strengthening parents' right-to-know whether their children are being instructed by qualified teachers.

II. MEETING SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION NEEDS

Democrats have put forward various legislative proposals for attempting to meet the need for repairing crumbling schools and building new classrooms to relieve overcrowding, including a bill introduced by Rep. Lowey and a bill introduced by Rep. Tauscher.

Democrats believe that a national response is now needed to a national school infrastructure crisis. This national school infrastructure crisis has two aspects: 1) a crisis of overcrowding — with an all-time record school enrollment of 52.2 million students leading to classes being held in cafeterias, hallways, gymnasiums, and basements; and 2) a crisis of crumbling schools — with local school districts being unable to keep up with mounting school maintenance needs.

Part of what a school construction initiative would do is help local school districts cope with the need for more school facilities in order to accommodate the projected enrollment growth of about 20 percent between 1990 and 2004.

Secondly, a school construction initiative would help local school districts deal with crumbling schools. The General Accounting Office (GAO) documented in 1996 the tremendous needs in school districts across the country for school repairs and renovations. For example, the GAO found that some 60% of schools in the nation have at least one major building feature in disrepair, such as leaky roofs and crumbling walls, and about 46% have inadequate electrical wiring for computers and communications technology.

One key Democratic school construction proposal is a bill (H.R. 1104) introduced by Rep. Lowey (D-N.Y.) in April 1997. Since April, Rep. Lowey has made certain modifications to her original proposal.

The Lowey bill would authorize \$5 billion in federal funds to support state and local school construction, repair, and renovation projects. Under the Lowey bill, school districts would be required to use the federal funds to leverage state and local support. The \$5 billion federal investment would result in an estimated \$20 billion for school renovation and construction.

Some of the key provisions of the current version of the Lowey bill include:

- The \$5 billion provided in the bill would be used by states and local school districts to subsidize the interest paid on school construction bonds and other financing tools; to capitalize state revolving funds for school construction; or for other similar purposes.
- Eligible projects under the bill include construction of elementary and secondary school facilities, renovations to ensure health and safety, improvements of the basic infrastructure (e.g., electrical, plumbing and heating systems), increases in energy efficiency, improvements required by the Americans with Disabilities Act, and construction that prepares facilities for modern educational technology.
- Of the total funds provided by the bill, 60% would be allocated to the states, which would distribute funds to school districts based on the states' determination of need. The remaining 40% of the funding would go directly to the 100 school districts with the largest number of poor children.

Another key Democratic school construction proposal is a bill (H.R. 1822) introduced by Rep. Tauscher (D-Calif.) in June 1997 — which takes a somewhat different approach to providing federal support to help states and school districts meet school infrastructure needs.

The Tauscher bill would establish State Infrastructure Banks for school construction — infrastructure banks designed to provide maximum flexibility in financing mechanisms and minimal restrictions regarding project approval.

Specifically, under the Tauscher bill, State Infrastructure Banks for school construction would offer a flexible menu of loan and credit enhancement assistance such as low-interest loans, bond financing security, loan guarantees, or credit support for financing projects, resulting in lower interest costs.

Under the Tauscher bill, the money would not be used for traditional grants. Rather, as loans are repaid, the State Infrastructure Banks would be replenished and the banks could make new loans or loan guarantees to other school infrastructure projects — similar to the widely successful State Revolving Funds used for Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act infrastructure improvements.

The Tauscher bill authorizes \$250 million each year for five years to capitalize the State Infrastructure Banks.

III. SUPPORTING PUBLIC SCHOOL REFORM AND RENEWAL

Democrats believe that, rather than abandoning public schools, this nation needs to work to strengthen and improve public schools.

Democrats know that, in order to prepare for the 21st century, every public school needs to be a school where children are mastering the basics; where there is a safe and drug-free environment in which to learn; and where teachers are well-qualified and dedicated.

In various cities across the country, comprehensive public school reform movements are developing. These efforts are centered on having the active engagement of the entire school community, including teachers and parents; and intensive and ongoing teacher and staff development and training. Some of these comprehensive school reform efforts are beginning to show results and these efforts need to be encouraged and duplicated in school districts in every state in the country.

A key plank in the Democratic education agenda is providing federal support for these locally-inspired public school reform efforts.

Three key Democratic initiatives to increase federal support for community-based public school reform efforts include:

- The Clay public school "renewal" initiative (H.R. 1436);
- The Obey "whole school reform" initiative (for which \$200 million was provided in the House-passed version of the FY 1998 Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations bill);
- The Rangel "education zone academies" initiative (a scaled-back version of which was included in the tax bill signed by President Clinton in August).

Following is an overview of these three Democratic initiatives.

Clay Public School "Renewal" Initiative

Rep. Clay, the ranking Democrat on the Education and the Workforce Committee, has introduced a bill (H.R. 1436) that calls for the Federal Government to assist communities in carrying out locally-inspired public school renewal efforts that will raise achievement standards and hold students, teachers, and parents accountable for results.

Specifically, the Clay bill provides that a local consortium — composed of the local school district, parents, students, teachers and community and business leaders — can submit to the President a request for a declaration that "a major public schools renewal effort is underway" in that community.

As part of its request, the consortium must prepare and submit a three-year schools renewal plan that spells out assurances about the consortium's commitment to public school renewal.

Under the Clay bill, issues to be addressed in the schools renewal plan submitted by the local consortium include:

- Parental involvement;
- Teacher training;
- Technology enhancements;
- School and classroom safety;
- Drug-free schools; and
- Truancy and drop-out prevention.

The President, along with the Secretary of Education, would then determine whether a consortium's request for federal assistance in its school renewal efforts would be granted.

The Clay bill would thus provide federal support for locally-inspired efforts to turn around troubled school districts — targeting aid to those communities that have shown they are serious about true reform.

Obey “Whole School Reform” Initiative

Due to the leadership of Rep. Obey (D-Wis.), ranking Democrat on the Appropriations Committee, the House-passed version of the Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations bill (H.R. 2264) includes \$200 million in FY 1998 to support “whole-school” reform efforts.

The Obey “whole school reform” initiative funds school reform movements across the country that are using research-based methods to transform entire schools into high-performing learning centers that have challenging academic standards, engaged teachers, and strong parental and community support.

Reform efforts such as the School Development Program developed by Yale University's psychiatrist James Comer, the Success for All and Roots and Wings programs developed by Johns Hopkins University, and the Modern Red Schoolhouse developed by the Hudson Institute are demonstrating that comprehensive, whole school reform can lead to increased student achievement. While each of these approaches is unique, these reform initiatives share several common characteristics that are integral to their success:

- They are based on solid research;
- They are known to be replicable in schools with diverse characteristics;
- They have a comprehensive vision for transforming entire schools;
- They have high academic standards;
- They require the active engagement of the entire school community, including teachers and parents; and
- They involve intensive and ongoing teacher and staff development and training.

These successful “whole school reform” efforts need to be encouraged in local school districts all across the country. Democrats support increasing federal support for “whole school reform” beyond the \$200 million provided in the FY 1998 Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations bill in future years.

Rangel "Education Zone Academies" Initiative

Similarly, due to the leadership of Rep. Rangel (D-N.Y.), the ranking Democrat on the Ways and Means Committee, the recently-enacted tax bill (PL 105-34), signed by President Clinton on August 5, includes a limited version of an important Rangel initiative.

The Rangel initiative provides an interest-free source of capital for costs incurred by certain public schools in connection with the establishment of special academic programs — designated "education zone academies" — developed in partnership with the business community.

The Rangel initiative builds on the idea of enterprise zones and empowerment zones by proposing the creation of these "education zone academies". To qualify as an "education zone academy", the special academic program must be at a public school that is located in an enterprise zone or an empowerment zone or has at least 35% of the student body eligible for free or reduced-cost school lunches.

In order to participate, a school must enter into a true public-private partnership with the business community. This means: 1) that the special academic program at the school must be designed in close cooperation with the business community to enhance the academic curriculum, increase graduation and employment rates, and better prepare students for the rigors of college and the increasingly complex workforce; and 2) that the school must have commitments of substantial business support.

The Rangel initiative provides the interest-free capital by permitting the local government to borrow money from financial institutions without interest costs. Under the program, a tax credit is provided to the financial institution equal to the interest that would otherwise be required to be paid. Under the Rangel program, these interest-free funds can be used for school rehabilitation or repair, purchases of equipment, development of course materials, and teacher training expenses.

In order to win Republican agreement to be included in the bipartisan tax bill, the Rangel initiative had to be significantly scaled back — with an overall limitation on the amount that can be borrowed under the program of \$400 million in each of the next two calendar years. Democrats support a major expansion of the Rangel initiative in future years — in order to ensure that its benefits can be received by many more public schools.

IV. MORE EFFICIENT AND COORDINATED USE OF RESOURCES

Democrats believe that educational services and other social services need to be delivered to children in a more effective and efficient manner — in order to maximize the benefit of taxpayer resources.

For example, Rep. Hoyer has introduced a bill (H.R. 1480) that would impose more efficiency in the delivery of educational services and other social services to children and their families.

The Hoyer bill provides for the establishment of local consortiums of education and social service providers to better coordinate services.

The bill removes federal roadblocks to these local consortiums coordinating service delivery for children receiving assistance in a wide range of areas — including education, Head Start, maternal and child health, and family support services.

Under the bill, these local consortiums would be able to establish their own coordinated, one-stop programs. Local agencies would also be given ample flexibility to set up their consortiums to meet the needs of their specific area.

The Hoyer bill is based, in part, on the recognition that schools can improve educational outcomes for children when the social services that children are receiving are being coordinated with their education.

For example, the Hoyer bill encourages the establishment of such things as school-based health clinics and social services offices at schools.

In sum, the Hoyer bill is designed to better serve children and their families while making more efficient use of taxpayer dollars.

V. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Democrats believe that a national early childhood development initiative is needed in order to respond to the new research that indicates that the first three years of cognitive and emotional development in children are critically important.

Democrats are concerned that federal policy does not yet reflect the findings of this newly available scientific research on brain development and emotional development in young children.

President Bill Clinton and Vice President Hillary Clinton held a White House Conference on Early Childhood Development and Learning on April 17, 1997, which began to help highlight this new child development research.

Now is the time for action.

Some key facts that Democrats believe must be recognized and acted upon include:

- This new research on the brain shows that the early stimulation of infants during the first three years of life — through such activities as talking, reading, and singing to them — can have a significant impact on their future capacity to learn.
- So far, federal early childhood programs have been focused on four- and five-year-olds. For example, there are about 800,000 four- and five-year olds in Head Start in 1997 — whereas there are only about 35,000 children aged three and younger in Early Start.
- Poor developmental outcomes early in life have been shown to be significant risk factors for academic failure, teen pregnancy, and juvenile delinquency later in life.

The proposals contained in the new Democratic initiative on early childhood development include:

- Better ensuring that every child is ready to learn by the time he or she enters kindergarten.
- Providing for more investments in early intervention, community-based programs — including Early Start (serving children aged 0 to 3), Head Start (serving four- and five-year olds), and Even Start.
- Engaging parents and community organizations in the needs of young children particularly at-risk.
- Using schools all day as the center of the community for services children need, including before and after-school care.

VI. PARENTAL CHOICES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Finally, to hold public schools accountable for their performance, Democrats strongly believe in promoting the ability of parents to choose the public school that their children attend — rather than simply being assigned a public school.

Democrats are convinced that public school choice policies such as open enrollment put pressure on principals and teachers across the country to meet the needs and expectations of their local communities.

In their education agenda, Democrats are calling for the expansion of public school choice policies across the country, including open enrollment policies, postsecondary options, and magnet school programs.

Following is the current status of these public school choice policies, which Democrats want to see expanded:

- **Open Enrollment** — Eighteen states currently have open enrollment policies that permit students to attend a public school other than their assigned school. In addition, some local school districts have instituted within-district open enrollment policies even where there is no statewide policy.
- **Postsecondary Options** — Twenty states currently have postsecondary option programs that allow high school juniors and seniors to take courses and earn credit in colleges, universities, or vocational-technical institutes.
- **Magnet Schools** — Magnet programs seek to enhance educational quality by offering a distinctive curriculum that attracts students from their assigned neighborhood attendance zone. Magnet school programs offer parents and students a choice of public schools within their school district. More than 60% of all large urban districts currently offer magnet school programs.

Studies of these public school choice policies show that they work in making public schools more accountable. These public school choice policies now need to be expanded and improved.

CHILD CARE LEGISLATION -- 106th CONGRESS
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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).	----
H.R. 28 Gilman (R-NY) introduced 1/6/99 <u>Co-Sponsors:</u> Kelly (R-NY) Maloney, C. (D-NY) Morella (R-MD) Shays (R-CT) Romero-Barcelo (D-PR) Waxman (D-CA)	\$900,000 for FY 2000 and such sums as may be necessary for each fiscal year thereafter	----	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	Federal child care facilities required to provide for needs of breast fed infants and their mothers. 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	----	----	----

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
			council to facilitate cooperation and sharing of best practices, and develop and coordinate policy regarding the provision of child care in the Federal government. 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. Requires workers in Federal child care facilities undergo criminal background checks	are licensed and accredited. Definition of Federal employee children is broadened to include children in the custody of Federal employees and on-site Federal contractors, such as grandchildren. Modifies 50% rule, requiring that 50% of total enrollment in Federal centers government-wide be Federal employee children.			
H.R. 143 Gilman (R-NY) <i>introduced 1/6/99</i> Co-Sponsors: Kelly (R-NY)	----	----	Encourages the use of quality child care by linking increases in the DCTC to quality services. 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.	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	Makes the DCTC refundable. 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	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. Creates a tax deduction for charitable contributions of scientific equipment to accredited and credentialed child care providers and to elementary and secondary	----

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
			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.	training through the infrastructure. Expands the Dependent Care Assistance Program. 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.	is capped at \$70,000.	schools.	
Continued H.R. 143 Gilman (R-NY) <i>introduced 1/6/99</i>	----	----	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. 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.	Makes the 2% floor on miscellaneous itemized deductions not applicable to accreditation and credentialing expenses of child care providers. Expands home office deduction to include use of office for dependent care.	----	----	----
H.R. 206 Morella (R-MD)	----	----	----	Allows Federal agencies to use appropriated funds	----	----	----

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
<i>introduced 1/6/99</i> <u>Co-Sponsors:</u> Allen (D-ME) Andrews (D-NJ) Baldacci (D-ME) Baldwin (D-WI) Barrett, T. (D-WI) Bonior (D-MI) Carson (D-IN) Clayton (D-NC) Costello (D-IL) Crowley (D-NY) Cummings (D-MD) Davis, D. (D-IL) Davis, T. (R-VA) DeFazio (D-OR) DeGette (D-CO) DeLauro (D-CT) Delehunt (D-MA) English (R-PA) Etheridge (D-NC) Forbes (R-NY) Frank (D-MA) Frost (D-TX) Gejdenson (D-CT) Gilman (R-NY) Hilliard (D-AL) Horn (R-CA) S. 1176 Robb (D-VA) <i>introduced 5/27/99</i> <u>Co-Sponsors:</u> Sarbanes (D-MD) Warner (R-VA)	<u>Additional Co-Sponsors:</u> Hoyer (D-MD) Inslee (D-WA) Jackson-Lee (D-TX) 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) Norton (D-DC) Olver (D-MA) Payne (D-NJ) Pelosi (D-CA) Sanders (I-VT) Snyder (D-AR) Stabenow (D-MI) Tauscher (D-CA) Towns (D-NY) Wexler (D-FL) Whitfield (R-KY) Wilson (R-NM) Wynn (D-MD)			(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.			
H.R. 285 Sweeney (R-NY)	----	----	----	----	Eligibility is capped at \$50,000.	----	----

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
<i>introduced 1/6/99</i>					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> Akaka (D-HI) Baucus (D-MT) Boxer (D-CA) Breau (D-LA) Bryan (D-NV) Cleland (D-GA) Dodd (D-CT) Dorgan (D-ND) Durbin (D-IL) Edwards (D-OH) Feinstein (D-CA) Harkin (D-IA) Johnson (D-SD) Kennedy (D-MA) Kerry (D-MA) Landrieu (D-LA) 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.	----	----	----
S. 17 Dodd (D-CT) <i>introduced 1/19/99</i>		Provides an additional \$7.5 billion in mandatory	Provides \$2 billion in mandatory funding over 5 years through CCDBG to	Expands the 21st Century Community Learning Center program by	Makes the DCTC refundable.	Authorizes \$500 million over 5 years to create new program of competitive	----

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
Co-Sponsors 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) Levin (D-MI) Mikulski (D-MD) Murray (D-WA) Reed (D-RI) Reid (D-NV) Rockefeller (D-WV) Sarbanes (D-MD) Schumer (D-NY) Torricelli (D-NJ) Wellstone (D-MN)		funding over 5 years through the CCDBG to increase the amount of child care subsidies available to working families.	encourage states to invest in child care and early childhood development quality activities. Funds may be used for a variety of activities. 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.	authorizing \$600 million for FY 1999 to provide funds to encourage schools to create before- and after-school programs. 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. 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.	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. 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.	"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. \$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.	
S. 17 (Continued) Dodd (D-CT)			Mandates that Federal child care centers obtain appropriate state and local licenses and comply with child care licensing	Federal child care facilities required to provide for needs of breast fed infants and their mothers.			

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
			requirements. Directs GSA to establish and enforce child care health, safety, and facility standards and require centers to comply with accreditation standards. Provides loan forgiveness for individuals with a degree in early childhood education and employed as a full-time child care provider or educator. Requires workers in Federal child care facilities undergo criminal background checks 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.	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. Definition of Federal employee children is broadened to include children in the custody of Federal employees and on-site Federal contractors, such as grandchildren. Modifies 50% rule, requiring that 50% of total enrollment in Federal centers government-wide be Federal employee children.			
S. 63 Kohl (D-WI) <i>introduced 1/19/99</i> H.R. 389 Maloney (D-NY) <i>introduced 1/19/99</i>	----	----	----	----	----	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	

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
Co-Sponsors: Baird (D-WA) Barrett, T (D-WI) Berkley (D-NV) 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-RJ) 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-RJ)						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.
S. 316 Kennedy (D-MA) <i>introduced 1/27/99</i> Co-Sponsors: Kerry (D-MA) Mikulski (D-MD)	Authorizes approximately \$7.25 billion over 5 years.	----	----	Expands the 21 st Century Learning Center Program by authorizing \$600 million for FY 2000 and such sums as may be necessary for each fiscal year thereafter.	----	----	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

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
Lazio (R-NY) <i>introduced 2/2/99</i> <u>Co-Sponsors:</u> Barcia (D-MI) Berkley (D-NV) Burr (R-NC) Foley (R-FL) Gilman (R-NY) Hinchey (D-NY) Horn (R-CA) Hastings (R-WA) Jackson-Lee (D-TX) Kennedy (D-RI) Shows (R-MS) Sweeney (R-NY) Wexler (D-FL)				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 - a fine, not more than 1 year in prison, or both. Also provides penalties for child care providers who recklessly cause serious bodily injury. Penalties - a fine, not more than 3 yrs in prison, or both.			
H.R. 756 Wolf (R-VA) <i>introduced 2/11/99</i> <u>Co-Sponsors:</u> Aderholt (R-AL) Armey (R-TX) Bryant (R-TN) Burton (R-IN) Chambliss (R-GA) Clayton (D-NC) Diaz-Balart (R-FL) Fletcher (R-KY) Gallegly (R-CA) Graham (R-SC) Hostettler (R-IN) King (R-NY) Manzullo (R-IL) Northup (R-KY)	---- <u>Additional Co-Sponsors:</u> Paul (R-TX) Peterson (R-PA) Petri (R-WI) Pryce (R-OH) Shows (D-MS) Sweeney (R-NY) Tiahrt (R-KS) 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.	----	----
H.R. 846 Weygand (D-RI)	\$250 million over 5 years	----	Authorizes \$50 million for each of FYs 2000 through 2004 for the creation of a	----	----	----	----

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
<i>introduced 2/24/99</i> Co-Sponsors: Berkley (D-NV) Capuano (D-MA) Carson (D-IN) Hinchey (D-NY) Hooley (D-OR) Jackson-Lee (D-TX) Jefferson (D-LA) Kilpatrick (D-MI) Lofgren (D-CA) McDermott (D-WA) McGovern (D-MA) Neal (D-MA) Pelosi (D-CA) Sandlin (D-TX) Schakowsky (D-IL) Shows (D-MS) Stark (D-CA) Waters (D-CA) Weiner (D-NY)			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> Co-Sponsors: Brown, B. (D-CA) Brown, C. (D-FL) Frost (D-TX) Gonzalez (D-TX) Kilpatrick (D-MI) Lofgren (D-CA) Mink (D-HI) Sandlin (D-TX) Shows (D-MS) Thompson (D-MS) Thurman (D-FL)	----	----	----	----	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.	----	----
H.R. 963 Pryce (R-OH)	----	----	----	----	----	Provides employers with a federal tax credit equal to	----

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
<i>introduced 3/3/99</i> Co-Sponsors: 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) Inslee (D-WA) Jackson (D-IL) Jones, S. (D-OH) Kelly (R-NY) Kildee (D-MI) Kind (D-WI) King (R-NY) LaTourette (R-OH) Lofgren (D-CA) Meeks (D-NY) Myrick (R-NC) Nethercutt (R-WA) Norton (D-DC) Paul (R-TX) Roemer (D-IN) Sandlin (D-TX) Shows (D-MS) Underwood (D-GU) Vento (D-MN) Walsh (R-NY)						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.	
S. 599 Chafee (R-RI) <i>introduced 3/11/99</i> Co-Sponsors:	----	Provides an additional \$5 billion in discretionary funding over 5 years, doubling the	Authorizes \$50 million for each of FYs 2002 through 2004 to increase parents' access to information and to provide technological	Requires the GAO to issue a report no later than 6 months after the date of enactment on whether and the extent to	Incomes of less than \$30,000 – credit increased to 50%. Credit reduced by 1% for each \$1,500 earned over \$30,000. Eligibility is	Similar to President's proposal but credit covers 20% of expenses (maximum credit of \$100,000/year).	----

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
Cochran (R-MS) Collins (R-ME) Hatch (R-UT) Roberts (R-KS) Specter (R-PA) Snowe (R-ME)		discretionary authorization for CCDBG.	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. 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. Mandates that federal child care centers comply with state and local licensing requirements.	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.	capped at \$105,000. Extends eligibility of DCTC to stay-at-home parents with children under the age of 4.	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. Promotes greater availability of the Dependent Care Assistance Program (DCAP).	
S. 616 Wellstone (D-MN) <i>introduced 3/15/99</i>	----	Extends CCDBG authorization through FY 2004. Provides an additional \$9.85 B for specified activities under the CCDBG.	Increases authorization for Quality Child Care Loan Forgiveness Act (Higher Ed Act) from \$10 M to \$200M for FY 99. Provides partial loan forgiveness for full-time child care providers who work in qualified facilities and have early childhood ed degrees. Establishes challenge grants to be awarded to local coordinating boards that generate matching funds from	Changes references in the statute from State "lead agencies" to "coordinating boards". Also creates local child care coordinating boards to carry out specified duties, and specifies membership of both state and local boards. Modifies information required in the State plan. Requires States to establish child care	Makes the DCTC refundable. Incomes of less than \$30,000 – credit increased to 50%. Credit reduced by 1% for each \$1,000 earned over \$30,000 (but not below 20%). Extends eligibility of DCTC to stay-at-home parents with children under the age of 1. Provides for advance	----	Uses offsets from a variety of non-HHS programs, including NASA, Defense, intelligence programs, et al.

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
			the private sector for the purpose of increasing the availability and quality of care. Requires States to conduct periodic wage and rate surveys and submit reports to HHS.	capitol financing programs. Authorizes HHS to establish a child care Federal guarantee program to guarantee notes issued by States for the purpose of assisting entities in obtaining financing. Revises payment requirements to Tribes.	payment by the employer of an employee's DCTC income.		
H.R. 1112 Maloney (D-NY) <i>introduced 3/16/99</i> <u>Co-Sponsors:</u> Allen (D-ME) Baker (R-LA) Barrett (D-WI) Berkley (D-NV) Bishop (D-GA) Brown, C. (D-FL) Brown, G. (D-CA) Capps (D-CA) Christensen (D-VI) Clayton (D-NC) Cook (R-UT) Crowley (D-NY) Edwards (D-TX) Engel (D-NY) Fattah (D-PA) Ford (D-TN) Frost (D-TX) Gilman (R-NY) Gutierrez (D-IL) Hill, B. (D-IN) Hinchey (D-NY)	Authorizes \$20 million for FY 2000, to remain available until expended, for the creation and activities of the Commission.	----	Establishes a Children's Development Commission to ensure participating facility compliance with applicable State and local regulations and standards Directs the Commission to plan for establishing a foundation to support child care and development research, pilot programs to test innovative methods for improving child care, and to provide technical assistance to those applying for the mortgage program.	Provides for Federally insured mortgages for the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of child care and development facilities. Not less than 20% of the children served by the insured facility shall be from families with incomes less than the median income for "the metropolitan statistical area in which the facility is located".	----	----	----

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
Jackson (D-IL) Kanjorski (D-PA) Kelly (R-NY) Lee (D-CA) Lofgren (D-CA) Martinez (D-CA) Meek (D-FL) Mink (D-HI) Payne (D-NJ) Sanchez (D-CA) Sandlin (D-TX) Sawyer (D-OH) Schakowsky (D-IL) Shows (D-MS) Underwood (D-GU) Vento (D-MN)							
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.	----
H.R. 1139 Tauscher (D-CA)	\$24.6 B over 5 years	Provides an additional \$7.5	Establishes a new Model States Early Learning Fund -	Provides \$3 billion over 5 years to expand the 21 st	Incomes of less than \$30,000 --credit increased to	\$500 million over 5 years to provide 25% employer	----

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
<i>introduced 3/16/99</i> Co-Sponsors: Abercrombie (D-HI) Ackerman (D-NY) Allen (D-ME) Andrews (D-NJ) Baldacci (D-ME) Barrett (D-WI) Bentsen (D-TX) 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) Capuano (D-MA) Cardin (D-MD) Carson (D-IN) Christensen (D-VI) Clay (D-MO) Clayton (D-NC) Clement (D-TN) Clyburn (D-SC) Conyers (D-MI) Costello (D-IL) Crowley (D-NY) Cummings (D-MD) Davis, D. (D-IL) DeFazio (D-OR) DeLauro (D-CT) Dicks (D-WA) Dingell (D-MI) Dixon (D-CA) Engel (D-NY) Eshoo (D-CA) Faleomavaega (D-AS) Farr (D-CA) Filner (D-CA) Filner (D-CA)	Additional Co-Sponsors: Frank (D-MA) Frost (D-TX) Gejdenson (D-CT) Gephardt (D-MO) Gonzalez (D-TX) Gordon (D-TN) Green (D-TX) Hastings (D-FL) Hinchey (D-NY) Hinojosa (D-TX) Hoeffel (D-PA) Hooley (D-OR) Hoyer (D-MD) Jackson-Lee (D-TX) Jefferson (D-LA) Johnson, E.B. (D-TX) Jones, S. (D-OH) Kanjorski (D-PA) Kaptur (D-OH) Kennedy (D-MA) Kildee (D-MI) Kilpatrick (D-MI) Kind (D-WI) LaFalce (D-NY) Lampson (D-TX) Lantos (D-CA) Lewis, J. (D-GA) Lofgren (D-CA) Lowey (D-NY) Maloney (D-NY) Markey (D-MA) Martinez (D-CA) Matsui (D-CA) McCarthy, C. (D-NY) McCarthy, K. (D-MO) McGovern (D-MA) McNulty (D-NY) Meek (D-FL) Menendez (D-NJ) Millender-McDonald Miller, G. (D-CA)	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. Additional Co-Sponsors: Moran (D-VA) Nadler (D-NY) Neal (D-MA) Norton (D-DC) Oberstar (D-MN) Olver (D-MA) Pallone (D-NJ) Pastor (D-AZ) Payne (D-NJ) Pelosi (D-CA) Price (D-NC) Rahall (D-WV) Rangel (D-NY) Reyes (D-TX) Rodriguez (D-TX) Romero-Barcelo (PR) Roybal-Allard (CA) Rush (D-IL) Sabo (D-MN) Sanchez (D-CA) Sandlin (D-TX) Sawyer (D-OH) Schakowsky (D-IL) Scott (D-VA) Serrano (D-NY) Sherman (D-CA) Shows (D-MS) Slaughter (D-NY) Snyder (D-AR) Stark (D-CA)	\$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. Additional Co-Sponsors: Stabenow (D-MI) Thompson (D-MS) Thurman (D-FL) Townes (D-NY) Udall (D-NM) Underwood (D-GU) Vento (D-MN) Waters (D-CA) Waxman (D-CA) Wexler (D-FL) Weygand (D-RI) Woolsey (D-CA) Wynn (D-MD) Wynn	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.	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.	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.	
S. 749	\$10 billion over 5	----	----	Provides funds to States	----	----	----

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
Kennedy (D-MA) <i>introduced 3/25/99</i> <u>Co-Sponsors:</u> Dodd (D-CT) Jeffords (R-VT) Kerry (D-MA) Stevens (R-AK)	years			to strengthen and expand early childhood education programs in order to promote school readiness. Formula based on the number of children in each state under the age of 6. States must match \$1 for every \$4 of Federal funds. Funds are passed on to communities who decide their best use based on a local needs assessment, and may be used for a variety of purposes.			
H.R. 1307 Castle (R-DE) <i>introduced 3/25/99</i> <u>Co-Sponsors:</u> Boehlert (R-NY) Boehner (R-OH) Brown (D-FL) Christensen (D-VI) Cummings (D-MD) Doyle (D-PA) English (R-PA) Foley (R-FL) Gallegly (R-CA) Gilchrest (R-MD) Gilman (R-NY) Gonzalez (D-TX) Green (D-TX) Inslee (D-WA) Johnson (R-CT) Jones (D-OH) Kelly (R-NY)	----	Authorizes an additional \$10 M in mandatory CCDBG funds per FY.	Requires States to use at least 1% of their CCDBG funds, in coordination with R & R's, for activities designed to improve the quality and availability of afterschool programs. Directs HHS, through ACYF, and in consultation with Ed, Justice, Agriculture, and state and local entities to establish a clearinghouse for afterschool program TA and models. Clearinghouse must be available to the public, including via Internet.	Requires GAO to report to Congress on afterschool programs in each State - types of programs, unmet needs, barriers to participation, quality, and improvement.	----	----	----

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
Kuykendall (R-CA) Lazio (R-NY) Luther (D-MN) McHugh (R-NY) Pastor (D-AZ) Quinn (R-NY) Regula (R-OH) Sanders (I-VT) Sawyer (D-OH) Shays (R-CT) Shows (D-MS) Upton (R-MI) Wilson (R-NM) Wise (D-WV)							
S. 810 Jeffords (R-VT) <i>introduced 4/15/99</i> <u>Co-Sponsors:</u> Dodd (D-CT) Johnson (D-SD) Kennedy (D-MA) Kohl (D-WI) Landrieu (D-LA) H.R. 1430 Gilman (R-NY) <i>introduced 4/15/99</i> <u>Co-Sponsors:</u> Boehlert (R-NY) Houghton (R-NY) Shows (D-MS)	S. 810 and H.R. 1430 are identical. These bills are a compilation of S. 811, 812, 813, and 814. See summaries below.						
S. 811 Jeffords (R-VT) <i>introduced 4/15/99</i>	----	----	----	Expands home office deduction to include use of office for dependent	Increases the limit of employment-related expenses to \$3,600 for one	Allows business credit for 40% of qualified child care expenses, including	----

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
<u>Co-Sponsors:</u> Dodd (D-CT) Kohl (D-WI) Landrieu (D-LA)				care. Expands the Dependent Care Assistance Program. Increases the Child Tax Credit from \$500 to \$900. Includes language to make use of the DCTC, CTC, and DCAP mutually exclusive for each dependent.	qualifying individual; \$6,000 for two or more. Expands employment-related expenses to include costs of transportation and educational programs. Incomes of less than \$50,000 - 40%. Credit reduced by one percentage point for each \$2,000 above \$50,000 (but not below 10%).	the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, or expansion of property, operating costs, service contracts, and accreditation costs. Creates a tax deduction for charitable contributions of scientific equipment to accredited and credentialed child care providers and to elementary and secondary schools.	
S. 812 Jeffords (R-VT) <i>introduced 4/15/99</i> <u>Co-Sponsors:</u> Dodd (D-CT) Landrieu (D-LA)	----	----	----	Provides for Federally insured mortgages for the construction and renovation of child care and development facilities. Authorizes \$30M for FY 2001, to remain available until expended. Similar to Maloney's Kiddie Mac but does not establish a new Children's Development Commission.	----	----	----
S. 813 Jeffords (R-VT) <i>introduced 4/15/99</i> <u>Co-Sponsors:</u> Dodd (D-CT)	\$900,000 for FY 2000 and such sums as may be necessary for each fiscal year thereafter	----	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	Allows Federal agencies to use funds to provide child care for employees in Federal child care centers or through contract, providing these funds are used to improve	----	----	----

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
Kennedy (D-MA) Landrieu (D-LA) Sarbanes (D-MD) (Similar to Gilman, H.R. 28) (Also similar to Morella, H.R. 206 and Robb, S.1176)			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. 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. Requires workers in Federal child care facilities undergo criminal background checks	the affordability of child care for low income Federal employees. 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. Definition of Federal employee children is broadened to include children in the custody of Federal employees and on-site Federal contractors, such as grandchildren. Modifies 50% rule, requiring that 50% of total enrollment in Federal centers government-wide be Fed employee children.			
S. 814 Jeffords (R-VT) <i>introduced 4/15/99</i> <u>Co-Sponsors:</u>	----	Doubles discretionary funding from \$1 B to \$2 B. Authorizes \$3.6 B over the next 5 FYs	Authorizes \$200 M for each of FYs 2000 through 2004 to establish a program of competitive grants to states to improve child care quality. Allows recipient states to	Authorizes \$50 million for each of FYs 2000 through 2005 for a grant to an eligible organization to develop and operate a technology-based child	----	----	----

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
Dodd (D-CT) Kennedy (D-MA) Landrieu (D-LA)		to create new afterschool assistance, to be administered by ACF, to eligible states. Funds will go to communities via states to support a variety of youth activities to reduce risk factors and increase protective factors	establish a subsidy for credentialed child care providers, establish a grant program to assist small businesses in operating child care programs, improve consumer education efforts, establish provider scholarship programs, expand State-based child care training and TA, conduct background checks of providers, and conduct a variety of other quality improvement activities. Requires CCDBG state plans to report the % of provider inspections (required by State law) that were completed for each of the 2 preceding FYs. Provides for increased or decreased allotments based on inspection rate. Authorizes \$15 M for each of FYs 2000 thru 2004 for competitive grants to child care credentialing or accreditation entities to refine and evaluate the methods used in accreditation. Grants made by HHS thru NCCIC.	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. Requires HHS to develop a mechanism, for use by R & R's and other organizations, for the collection and dissemination of statistical data on the supply and demand for child care on the national, State, and local levels.			
S. 817 Boxer (D-CA) <i>introduced 4/15/99</i>	----	Increases authorization levels for the 21 st Century Community Learning Centers Act to \$600,000 per FY,	----	Expands the 21 st Century Community Learning Centers Act by allowing local educational agencies to apply for funds.			

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
		and extends authorization an additional two years.		Promotes collaboration with law enforcement agencies. Deletes requirement that grants be made to rural and inner city schools and extends grants to schools with "substantial need".			
S. 1068 Kerry (D-MA) <i>introduced 5/14/99</i> <u>Co-Sponsors:</u> Bond (Rr-MO) Hollings (D-SC) Johnson (D-SD) Landrieu (D-LA) Levin (D- MI) Moynihan (D-NY) Torricelli (D-NJ) Wellstone (D-MN)	----	Authorizes \$3.75 B over 5 years through the CCDBG to increase subsidies for children under the age of 6. States must set aside 10% of these new funds for innovations in infant and toddler care.	Authorizes \$3.75 B over 5 years for grants to states and local collaboratives to provide education and support services for children under the age of 6. Funds may be used for a variety of activities including parenting education, strengthening quality child care, health care services for young children, and services for young children with disabilities.	Authorizes an increase in Head Start funding from "such sums as may be necessary" to: \$5.21 B for FY 2000 \$5.81 B for FY 2001 \$6.41 B for FY 2002 and such sums as may be necessary for FY 2003.	----	----	----
S. 1147 Graham (D-FL) <i>introduced 5/17/99</i> <u>Co-Sponsors:</u> Hutchison (R-TX) Jeffords (R-VT) Kohl (D-WI)	----	----	----	----	----	Provides employers with a Federal tax credit of 50% of their qualified child care facility start-up expenses (up to \$100,000), 50% of qualified child care facility expenses (up to \$25,000), and 50% of qualified child care expenses (up to \$50,000). Qualified child care expenses include any	----

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
						amount incurred to reimburse an employee for expenses for child care which enables the employee to be gainfully employed.	
S. 1154 Voinovich (R-OH) <i>introduced 5/27/99</i> <u>Co-Sponsors:</u> Bayh (D-IN) Cochran (R-MS) DeWine (R-OH) Graham (D-FL)	----	----	Authorizes \$50 M for DoEd to make grants to develop, produce, and distribute educational and instructional video programming for preschool and elementary school children and their parents in order to facilitate the achievement of the National Education Goals. Authorizes \$20 M for HHS and DoEd to establish and operate a satellite tv network to train Head Start and child care providers. Within the CCDBG creates new and separate infrastructure to support healthy early childhood development systems of care and authorizes \$200M for each of FYs 2000 thru 2004 for this purpose. Creates State and local early childhood development coordinating councils. Authorizes \$20 M for each of FYs 2000 thru 2004 to award funds to States to establish a child care credentialing and	Increases the amount of TANF funds States can transfer to SSBG from 4% to 10%. Allows an additional 10% of TANF funds to be transferred to local early childhood development coordinating councils (established by this bill). Also allows an additional 5% of TANF funds to be transferred to CCDBG if used to enhance quality of child care. Expands the Maternal and Child Health Services block grant to provide for State programs for the early childhood development of children under the age of 5.	----	----	Amends the High Performance Bonus to ensure that not less than \$20 M shall be awarded to States based on optional, state-selected measures related to the status of families and children. Provides a variety of measures.

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
			accreditation incentive program.				
H.R. 2020 Johnson (R-CT) <i>introduced 6/7/99</i> <u>Co-Sponsors:</u> Bass (R-NH) Bilbray (R-CA) Boehlert (R-NY) Camp (R-MI) Dreier (R-CA) Ehlers (R-MI) English (R-PA) Foley (R-FL) Frelinghuysen (R-NJ) Gilchrest (R-MD) Greenwood (R-PA) Hoekstra (R-MI) Horn (R-CA) Houghton (R-NY) Kelly (R-NY) Kolbe (R-AZ) Lazio (R-NY) Leach (R-IA) LoBiondo (R-NJ) Manzullo (R-IL) Ose (R-CA) Pryce (R-OH) Quinn (R-NY) Roukema (R-NJ) Shays (R-CT) Smith, N. (R-MI) Upton (R-MI) S. 1160 Grassley (R-IA) <i>introduced 5/27/99</i> <u>Co-Sponsors:</u> Feinstein (D-CA)	----	----	----	----	Increases tax credit to 50% for families with incomes up to \$30,000. Credit reduced by one percentage point for each \$2,000 above \$30,000 (but not below \$20%). Extends eligibility of DCTC to stay-at-home parents with children under age one. Credit based upon inputed expenses of \$120/month.	----	----

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features