CHILD CARE LEGISLATION -- 106th CONGRESS
1999

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
President's Child Care Initiative	$19.3 billion over 5 years (plus $182 million per year for quality and research activities)	Provides an additional $7.5 billion in mandatory funding over 5 years through the CCDBG to increase the amount of child care subsidies available to working families. Will increase the number of children served by 1.15 million by FY 2004.	Establishes a new Early Learning Fund -- $3 billion over 5 years -- which provides challenge grants to communities (distributed to states) to support programs that promote early learning and the quality and safety of child care for children ages zero to five. Funds may be used for a variety of activities.	Expands the 21st Century Community Learning Center program by $2 billion over 5 years to provide funds to school-community partnerships to establish or expand the supply of afterschool care for school-age children.	Invests $5 billion over 5 years in the DCTC, increasing tax credits for three million working families with incomes below $60,000. Invests $1.3 billion over 5 years in the DCTC for parents who stay at home with a child under age one, to benefit 1.7 million families. Families take advantage of the credit by assuming up to $500 of child care expenses per year.	Includes approximately $500 million over 5 years for tax credits to businesses that provide child care services for their employees, building or expanding child care facilities, operating existing facilities, training child care workers, reserving slots for employees at child care facilities, or providing child care resource and referral services to employees. The credit covers 25% of the qualified costs (maximum credit -- $150,000/year).	----
H.R. 28 **Gilman (R-NY)** *introduced 1/6/99* Co-Sponsors: 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	----	----	----

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			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.	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.			
			Requires workers in Federal child care facilities undergo criminal background checks				
H.R. 143 Gilman (R-NY) *introduced 1/6/99* 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	----

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			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)** *introduced 1/6/99*	----	----	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	----	----	----

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introduced 1/6/99 Co-Sponsors: 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)** *introduced 5/27/99* Co-Sponsors: Sarbanes (D-MD) Warner (R-VA)	Additional Co-Sponsors: 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.	----	----

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introduced 1/6/99					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)** *introduced 1/19/99* <u>Co-Sponsors:</u> Akaka (D-HI) Baucus (D-MT) Boxer (D-CA) Breaux (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)** *introduced 1/19/99*		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	----

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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.			

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			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)** *introduced 1/19/99* **H.R. 389** **Maloney (D-NY)** *introduced 1/19/99*	----	----	----	----	----	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	

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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-RI) Lewis, John (D-GA) Lofgren (D-CA) Meek (D-FL) Pastor (D-AZ) Ros-Lehtinen (R-FL) Rush (D-IL) Schakowsky (D-IL) Shows (D-MS) Weygand (D-RI)						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)** *introduced 1/19/99*	----	----	----	----	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)** *introduced 1/27/99* Co-Sponsors: Kerry (D-MA) Mikulski (D-MD)	Authorizes approximately \$7.25 billion over 5 years.	----	----	Expands the 21st Century Learning Center Program by authorizing \$600 million for FY 2000 and such sums as may be necessary for each fiscal year thereafter.	----	----	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
Wellstone (D-MN) **H.R. 489** **Slaughter (D-NY)** *introduced 2/2/99* Co-Sponsors: Ackerman (D-NY) Baldacci (D-ME) Berkley (D-NV) Boehlert (R-NY) Bonior (D-MI) Brady, R. (D-PA) Brown, G (D-CA) Capuano (D-MA) Carson (D-IN) Clay (D-MO) Clayton (D-NC) Conyers (D-MI) Crowley (D-NY) Danner (D-MO) Davis, D. (D-IL) DeFazio (D-OR) DeLauro (D-CT) Dixon (D-CA) Faleomavega (D-AS) Farr (D-CA) Filner (D-CA) Forbes (R-NY) Ford (D-TN) Frank (D-MA) Frost (D-TX) Green (D-TX) Hinchey (D-NY) Hinojosa (D-TX) Hooley (D-OR) Inslee (D-WA) Jefferson (D-LA) Mink (D-HI)	Additional Co-Sponsors: Jackson (D-IL) Johnson (D-TX) Jones, S. (D-OH) Kilpatrick (D-MI) Kucinich (D-OH) LaFalce (D-NY) Lampson (D-TX) Lantos (D-CA) Lee (D-CA) Lewis, J. (D-GA) Lofgren (D-CA) McGovern (D-MA) Maloney, C. (D-NY) Markey (D-MA) Martinez (D-CA) Matsui (D-CA) Meehan (D-MA) Meeks (D-NY) Miller (D-CA) Mink (D-HI) Nadler (D-NY) Neal (D-MA) Norton (D-DC) Olver (D-MA) Pelosi (D-CA) Rahall (D-WV) Rodriguez (D-TX) Rush (D-IL) Sanders (I-VT) Sandlin (D-TX) Schakowsky (D-IL) Sherman (D-CA) Stark (D-CA) Underwood (D-GU) Vento (D-MN) Waxman (D-CA)			Expands the CCDBG by $3 billion over 5 years to increase the availability and affordability of quality before- and after-school child care, and summer and weekend activities for school age children to promote good health and academic achievement and to help avoid high risk behavior.			$1.25 billion over 5 years.
H.R. 469	----	----	----	Provides penalties for child	----	----	----

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Lazio (R-NY) *introduced 2/2/99* Co-Sponsors: 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)** *introduced 2/11/99* Co-Sponsors: 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)	---- Additional Co-Sponsors: 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
introduced 2/24/99 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)** *introduced 2/24/99* 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	----

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introduced 3/3/99 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)** *introduced 3/11/99* 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).	----

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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)** *introduced 3/15/99*	----	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.

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			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) *introduced 3/16/99* Co-Sponsors: 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".	----	----	----

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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)** *introduced 3/16/99* <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 21st	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
introduced 3/16/99 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) Delahunt (D-MA) 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) Towns (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 (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) *introduced 3/25/99* <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)** *introduced 3/25/99* <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)** *introduced 4/15/99* <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)** *introduced 4/15/99* <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)** *introduced 4/15/99*	----	----	----	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
Co-Sponsors: 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)** *introduced 4/15/99* Co-Sponsors: 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)** *introduced 4/15/99* Co-Sponsors: 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)** *introduced 4/15/99* <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 communties 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)** *introduced 4/15/99*	----	Increases authorization levels for the 21st Century Community Learning Centers Act to $600,000 per FY,	----	Expands the 21st 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)** *introduced 5/14/99* Co-Sponsors: 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)** *introduced 5/17/99* Co-Sponsors: 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)** *introduced 5/27/99* <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)** *introduced 6/7/99* Co-Sponsors: 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)** *introduced 5/27/99* Co-Sponsors: 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

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION CHILD CARE INITIATIVE

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 President's balanced budget includes a package of proposals 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.

Expanding the Child Care Block Grant to Create Better, Safer, and More Affordable Child Care:

- **Providing Child Care Subsidies to More than One Million Additional Children.** The President's budget would expand the Child Care and Development Block Grant to help working families struggling to afford child care. This block grant is the primary federal subsidy program to pay for child care, enabling low-income parents to work. Funds are distributed by formula to the states to operate direct subsidy programs, as well as to improve the quality and the availability of care. Today, however, millions of families who are eligible under federal law for assistance with their child care costs do not receive any help. In FY 1997, states provided child care assistance to only 1.25 of the roughly 10 million low-income children eligible for assistance. **The President's budget request would increase funding for child care subsidies by $7.5 billion over five years, enabling the program to serve an additional 1.15 children by FY 2004.**

- **Promoting Early Learning.** The President's budget increases the block grant to provide challenge grants to communities (distributed by states) to promote early learning and improve the quality and safety of child care for children ages zero to five. Research shows that children's experiences in the earliest years are critical to their development and ability to reach school ready to learn. **The President's budget includes $3 billion over five years to help get children ready to learn.**

- **Improving Child Care Quality.** Last year, Congress fully funded the President's request to increase investment in improving child care by providing states with additional resources for quality enhancement efforts such as performing inspections of child care facilities, providing resource and referral services for parents, assisting providers with training and scholarships, and creating networks for family day care providers. **The President's budget includes $173 million for this effort to improve quality.**

Greater Tax Relief for Child Care to Three Million Working Families. The Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit provides tax relief to taxpayers who pay for the care of a child under 13 or a disabled dependent or spouse in order to work. The credit is equal to a percentage of the taxpayer's employment-related expenditures for child or dependent care, with the amount of the credit depending on the taxpayer's income. The President has proposed increasing the credit for families earning under $60,000, providing an additional average tax cut of $354 for these families and eliminating income tax liability for nearly all families with incomes below 200 percent of poverty ($35,000 for a family of four) that claim the maximum allowable child care expenses. **The President's budget includes $5 billion over five years to expand the Child**

and Dependent Care Tax Credit for nearly three million working families paying for child care.

Providing Tax Relief to Parents Who Stay at Home. The President believes that we should support parents in whatever choice they make for the care of their children. Therefore, he proposed to enable parents who stay at home with children under one to take advantage of the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit by claiming assumed child care expenses of $500. **The President's budget will provide an average tax cut of $178, at a cost of $1.3 billion over five years, which will benefit 1.7 million parents.**

Creating New Child Care Tax Incentives for Businesses. The President proposed to create a new tax credit to businesses that provide child care services for their employees, by building or expanding child care facilities, operating existing facilities, training child care workers, or providing child care resource and referral services. The credit covers 25 percent of qualified costs, but may not exceed $150,000 per year. **The President's budget includes approximately $500 million over five years for these tax credits.**

Expanding After-School Opportunities. The President proposed to triple funding for the 21st Century Community Learning Center Program, which supports the creation and expansion of after-school and summer school programs throughout the country. Experts agree that school-age children who are unsupervised during the hours after school are more likely to use alcohol, drugs, and tobacco, commit crimes, receive poor grades, and drop out of school than those who are involved in supervised, constructive activities. The program increases the supply of after-school care in a cost-effective manner, primarily by funding programs that use public school facilities and existing resources. In awarding these new funds, the Education Department will give priority to school districts that are ending social promotion by requiring that students meet academic standards in order to move to the next grade. **The President's budget includes $600 million in FY 2000 to help roughly 1.1 million children each year participate in after-school and summer school programs.**

Expanding Head Start and Early Head Start. The President budget includes a significant new investment in Head Start, our nation's premier early childhood development program, which prepares low-income children for a lifetime of learning and development by providing early, continuous and comprehensive child development and family support services. The President's budget includes an additional $607 million in FY 2000 to reach an additional 42,000 children with Head Start and Early Head Start services, enabling the program to serve 877,000 low-income children. The President is committed to reaching his goal of enrolling one million children in Head Start by 2002, and doubling the number of infants and toddlers in Early Head Start.

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**

Makes Child Care More Affordable for Working Families

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

Increases Tax Credits for Child Care for Three Million Working Families. The Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit provides tax relief to taxpayers who pay for the care of a child under 13 or a disabled dependent or spouse in order to work. The credit is equal to a percentage of the taxpayer's employment-related expenditures for child or dependent care, with the amount of the credit depending on the taxpayer's income. The President's proposal increases the credit for families earning under $60,000, providing an additional average tax cut of $358 for these families and eliminating income tax liability for almost all families with incomes below 200% of poverty ($35,000 for a family of four) that take the maximum allowable child care expenses under the law. The President's budget will include $5.2 billion over five years to expand the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit for three million working families.

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

Promotes Early Learning and Healthy Child Development

Promotes Early Learning. Research shows that children's experiences in the earliest years are critical to their development and future success. The President's proposed Early Learning Fund provides challenge grants to communities (distributed by states) to support programs to improve early learning and the quality and safety of child care for children ages zero to five. Funds may be used for the following activities: providing basic training to child care providers (including first aid and CPR); connecting individual child care providers to centers for education and support; assisting child care providers to meet accreditation and licensing requirements; linking child care providers with health professionals; reducing group sizes and child-to-staff ratios; and providing home visits, parent education, and consumer education about child care. The President's Early Learning Fund builds on state initiatives such as North Carolina's Smart Start, which helps North Carolina's children enter school healthy and ready to succeed. Smart Start funds a broad variety of local efforts, including improving staff-to-child ratios, health linkages that have raised immunization rates, and parent education and mentoring programs to give new parents support. The President's budget will include $3 billion over five years for this fund.

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

IMPROVES THE QUALITY OF CHILD CARE

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

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

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

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

EXPANDS AND STREAMLINES AFTER-SCHOOL CARE

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

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

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

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**

MAKES CHILD CARE MORE AFFORDABLE FOR WORKING FAMILIES

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

Increases Tax Credits for Child Care for Three Million Working Families. The Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit provides tax relief to taxpayers who pay for the care of a child under 13 or a disabled dependent or spouse in order to work. The credit is equal to a percentage of the taxpayer's employment-related expenditures for child or dependent care, with the amount of the credit depending on the taxpayer's income. The President's proposal increases the credit for families earning under $60,000, providing an additional average tax cut of $358 for these families and eliminating income tax liability for almost all families with incomes below 200% of poverty ($35,000 for a family of four) that take the maximum allowable child care expenses under the law. The President's budget will include $5.2 billion over five years to expand the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit for three million working families.

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

PROMOTES EARLY LEARNING AND HEALTHY CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Promotes Early Learning. Research shows that children's experiences in the earliest years are critical to their development and future success. The President's proposed Early Learning Fund provides challenge grants to communities (distributed by states) to support programs to improve early learning and the quality and safety of child care for children ages zero to five. Funds may be used for the following activities: providing basic training to child care providers (including first aid and CPR); connecting individual child care providers to centers for education and support; assisting child care providers to meet accreditation and licensing requirements; linking child care providers with health professionals; reducing group sizes and child-to-staff ratios; and providing home visits, parent education, and consumer education about child care. The President's Early Learning Fund builds on state initiatives such as North Carolina's Smart Start, which helps North Carolina's children enter school healthy and ready to succeed. Smart Start funds a broad variety of local efforts, including improving staff-to-child ratios, health linkages that have raised immunization rates, and parent education and mentoring programs to give new parents support. The President's budget will include $3 billion over five years for this fund.

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

IMPROVES THE QUALITY OF CHILD CARE

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

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

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

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

EXPANDS AND STREAMLINES AFTER-SCHOOL CARE

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

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

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

Child Care: The President's budget proposes to expand the Child Care and Development Block Grant to help working families struggling to meet the costs of child care. The President's proposal: (1) increases funding for child care subsidies by $7.5 billion over five years, and these new funds, combined with funds provided in welfare reform, will enable the program to serve an additional 1.15 million children by FY 2004; (2) provides $3 billion over five years to promote early learning; and (3) provides $173 million to improve child care quality. Additional funds for subsidies are necessary because currently, only 1.25 million of the approximately 10 million families eligible for assistance under federal law receive help.

The President's proposal also includes $5 billion over five years to expand the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC) to provide greater tax relief for nearly three million working families paying for child care and eliminate income tax liability for almost all families with incomes below 200% of poverty. Additionally, the proposal includes $1.3 billion to enable parents who have children under one year old to take advantage of the CDCTC by allowing these 1.7 million families to claim assumed child care expenses of $500. The President's plan also includes a new tax credit to businesses that offer child care services to their employees. The President has proposed spending $600 million in FY 2000 to triple funding for the 21st Century Community Learning Center Program, which supports the creation and expansion of after-school and summer-school programs to help roughly 1.1 million children each year. Finally, the President's proposal includes a significant new investment in Head Start, our nation's premier early childhood development program, with an additional $607 million in FY 2000 to reach 42,000 more children, enabling the program to serve 877,000 low income children.

Since the President presented his budget a number of child care bills were introduced in the Congress, and the Senate included increased child care funding in its budget resolution – the blueprint for Congressional budget spending which will require further debate.

The Clinton Administration Child Care Initiative

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 President's balanced budget includes a package of proposals 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.

Expanding the Child Care Block Grant to Create Better, Safer, and More Affordable Child Care:

- **Providing Child Care Subsidies to More than One Million Additional Children.** The President's budget would expand the Child Care and Development Block Grant to help working families struggling to afford child care. This block grant is the primary federal subsidy program to pay for child care, enabling low-income parents to work. Funds are distributed by formula to the states to operate direct subsidy programs, as well as to improve the quality and the availability of care. Today, however, millions of families who are eligible under federal law for assistance with their child care costs do not receive any help. In FY 1997, states provided child care assistance to only 1.25 of the roughly 10 million low-income children eligible for assistance. **The President's budget request would increase funding for child care subsidies by $7.5 billion over five years, enabling the program to serve an additional 1.15 children by FY 2004.**

- **Promoting Early Learning.** The President's budget increases the block grant to provide challenge grants to communities (distributed by states) to promote early learning and improve the quality and safety of child care for children ages zero to five. Research shows that children's experiences in the earliest years are critical to their development and ability to reach school ready to learn. **The President's budget includes $3 billion over five years to help get children ready to learn.**

- **Improving Child Care Quality.** Last year, Congress fully funded the President's request to increase investment in improving child care by providing states with additional resources for quality enhancement efforts such as performing inspections of child care facilities, providing resource and referral services for parents, assisting providers with training and scholarships, and creating networks for family day care providers. **The President's budget includes $173 million for this effort to improve quality.**

Greater Tax Relief for Child Care to Three Million Working Families. The Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit provides tax relief to taxpayers who pay for the care of a child under 13 or a disabled dependent or spouse in order to work. The credit is equal to a percentage of the taxpayer's employment-related expenditures for child or dependent care, with the amount of the credit depending on the taxpayer's income. The President has proposed increasing the credit for families earning under $60,000, providing an additional average tax cut of $354 for these families and eliminating income tax liability for nearly all families with incomes below 200 percent of poverty ($35,000 for a family of four) that claim the maximum allowable child care expenses. **The President's budget includes $5 billion over five years to expand the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit for nearly three million working families paying for child care.**

Providing Tax Relief to Parents Who Stay at Home. The President believes that we should support parents in whatever choice they make for the care of their children. Therefore, he proposed to enable parents who stay at home with children under one to take advantage of the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit by claiming assumed child care expenses of $500. **The President's budget will provide an average tax cut of $178, at a cost of $1.3 billion over five years, which will benefit 1.7 million parents.**

Creating New Child Care Tax Incentives for Businesses. The President proposed to create a new tax credit to businesses that provide child care services for their employees, by building or expanding child care facilities, operating existing facilities, training child care workers, or providing child care resource and referral services. The credit covers 25 percent of qualified costs, but may not exceed $150,000 per year. **The President's budget includes approximately $500 million over five years for these tax credits.**

Expanding After-School Opportunities. The President proposed to triple funding for the 21st Century Community Learning Center Program, which supports the creation and expansion of after-school and summer school programs throughout the country. Experts agree that school-age children who are unsupervised during the hours after school are more likely to use alcohol, drugs, and tobacco, commit crimes, receive poor grades, and drop out of school than those who are involved in supervised, constructive activities. The program increases the supply of after-school care in a cost-effective manner, primarily by funding programs that use public school facilities and existing resources. In awarding these new funds, the Education Department will give priority to school districts that are ending social promotion by requiring that students meet academic standards in order to move to the next grade. **The President's budget includes $600 million in FY 2000 to help roughly 1.1 million children each year participate in after-school and summer school programs.**

Expanding Head Start and Early Head Start. The President budget includes a significant new investment in Head Start, our nation's premier early childhood development program, which prepares low-income children for a lifetime of learning and development by providing early, continuous and comprehensive child development and family support services.. The President's budget includes an additional $607 million in FY 2000 to reach an additional 42,000 children with Head Start and Early Head Start services, enabling the program to serve 877,000 low-income children. The President is committed to reaching his goal of enrolling one million children in Head Start by 2002, and doubling the number of infants and toddlers in Early Head Start.

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION CHILD CARE INITIATIVE

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 President's balanced budget includes a package of proposals 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.

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- **Providing Child Care Subsidies to More than One Million Additional Children.** The President's budget would expand the Child Care and Development Block Grant to help working families struggling to afford child care. This block grant is the primary federal subsidy program to pay for child care, enabling low-income parents to work. Funds are distributed by formula to the states to operate direct subsidy programs, as well as to improve the quality and the availability of care. Today, however, millions of families who are eligible under federal law for assistance with their child care costs do not receive any help. In FY 1997, states provided child care assistance to only 1.25 of the roughly 10 million low-income children eligible for assistance. **The President's budget request would increase funding for child care subsidies by $7.5 billion over five years, enabling the program to serve an additional 1.15 children by FY 2004.**

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Ruby Shamir
05/12/99 12:32:28 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Nicole R. Rabner/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: for welfare paper

-- currently, ~~that~~ only 1.25 million of the ~~10~~ approx 10 mil families eligible for assistance under federal law

improve child care quality

Following is a re-draft of the child care portion of the welfare document. I kept a lot of the numbers in order to remain consistent with the rest of their document. Please let me know if you have changes.

Child Care: The President's budget proposes to expand the Child Care and Development Block Grant to help working families struggling to meet the costs of child care. The President's proposal: (1) increases funding for child care subsidies by $7.5 billion over five years, and these new funds, combined with funds provided in welfare reform, will enable the program to serve an additional 1.15 million children by FY 2004; (2) provides $3 billion over five years to promote early learning; and (3) provides $173 million to improve child care quality. Additional funds for subsidies are necessary ~~because millions of families who are eligible for assistance with their child care costs currently do~~ do not receive any help.
~~under federal law~~

to expand (spell out)

The President's proposal also ~~includes $6.3 billion for the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC). The proposal would spend~~ s $5 billion over five years to expand ~~increase~~ the CDCTC for nearly three million working families paying for child care. The proposal would give ~~by giving families earning up~~ to $~~59,000 a tax cut~~ would receive and eliminate ~~ing~~ income tax liability for almost all families with incomes below 200% of poverty. Additionally, the proposal includes $1.3 billion to enable parents who have children under one year old to take advantage of the CDCTC by allowing these 1.7 million families to claim assumed child care expenses of $500. The President's plan also includes a new tax credit to businesses that offer child care services to their employees.

to provide greater tax relief

~~Since the President presented his budget a number of child care bills were introduced in the Congress, and the Senate included increased child care funding in its budget resolution – the blueprint for Congressional budget spending which will require further debate.~~

and

~~Under the President's Plan~~

Finally, the Pres. has proposed after school

Head Start.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families
Administration on Children, Youth and Families
330 C Street, S.W.
Washington, D. C. 20201

April 12, 1999

Ms. Nicole Rabner
Special Assistant to the President and
Senior Policy Advisor to the First Lady
Domestic Policy Council
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20502

Dear Ms. Rabner:

It is my pleasure to invite you to an intergovernmental briefing on Head Start research and evaluation. The briefing will take place on April 21, 1999 from 2:00p to 3:00p in room 5026 of the Switzer Building located at 330 C Street, SW, Washington, DC 20201.

The purpose of this briefing is two-fold.

- First, we would like to inform you about the establishment of the Advisory Committee on Head Start Research and Evaluation. The 1998 Head Start reauthorization legislation called for the formation of this panel of experts and stated that the Committee would transmit to the Secretary by September 30, 1999 a report on the proposed study design (or designs) for measuring the impact of Head Start.

- Second, as part of our commitment to regularly updating our federal partners about the progress of Head Start research efforts, we would like to provide you with the latest findings from the FACES study and answer any questions that you may have about the current Head Start research agenda.

I certainly hope you can join us for this meeting. Please RSVP to Deborah Roderick Stark at 301/889-0430 or DRS889@aol.com by April 19, 1999 so that we can be sure to have a sufficient number of handouts at the meeting.

Sincerely,

Patricia Montoya

Patricia Montoya
Commissioner
Administration on Children, Youth
and Families

Advisory Committee on Head Start Research and Evaluation

On March 23, 1999, Secretary Shalala signed a Charter establishing the Advisory Committee on Head Start Research and Evaluation. This Advisory Committee will influence the direction of future research in Head Start and may very well shape thinking about research in the early childhood field in general.

The purpose of this summary is to inform federal partners about this new Advisory Committee. Specifically, this summary covers the following key areas:

- Legislative Authority for the Advisory Committee
- Charter of the Advisory Committee
- Membership of the Advisory Committee
- Schedule of Meetings of the Advisory Committee
- Opportunities for Providing Input

The Head Start Bureau intends to make material related to the Advisory Committee available on the Head Start web site, http://www2.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/hsb/.

Legislative Authority for the Advisory Committee

The Head Start Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 9844(g); Section 649(g)(1) calls for the Secretary to appoint an "independent panel of experts" (i.e., an Advisory Committee) in program evaluation and research, education, and early childhood programs to review and make recommendations on the design for a national study or studies of the impact of Head Start. The legislation calls on the Advisory Committee to transmit to the Secretary a report on the proposed study design by September 30, 1999. The Advisory Committee will also advise the Secretary regarding the progress of the study and comment, if the Advisory Committee so desires, on the interim and final study reports of the organization(s) selected for carrying out the independent research.

The legislation provides specific guidance about how Congress envisions a national impact study. For example, the legislation calls for research that "uses rigorous methodological designs and techniques, (based on the recommendations of the expert panel), including longitudinal designs, control groups, nationally recognized standardized measures, and random selection and assignment, as appropriate." The legislation states that "the research shall be conducted as a single comprehensive assessment or as a group of coordinated assessments designed to provide, when taken together, a national analysis of the impact of Head Start programs." Impact is to be examined at three points of time: "on the date participants leave Head Start programs; at the end of kindergarten; and at the end of first grade."

Charter of the Advisory Committee

On March 23, 1999, Secretary Shalala signed the Charter establishing the Advisory Committee. The Charter reiterates the requirements spelled out in the Head Start Act, as amended by the 1998 reauthorization. It also states that as part of the process, the Committee shall:

- review existing and ongoing research and evaluation studies that document the impact of Head Start programs;
- assess the benefits and feasibility of alternative research designs and techniques to determine if, overall, Head Start programs have impacts consistent with their primary goal of promoting school readiness by enhancing the social and cognitive development of low-income children;
- report to the Secretary on recommendations for a study or studies of the impact of Head Start services, including appropriate designs, techniques, methods of analysis, and consideration of sources of variation;
- advise the Secretary on the progress of the study or studies of the impacts of Head Start programs; and
- review and comment to the Secretary, if the Committee so desires, on the first and second interim and final impact study reports of the organization(s) selected for carrying out the independent research.

Membership of the Advisory Committee

The Advisory Committee includes individuals with expertise in areas of program evaluation and research, education, early childhood, policy and economics. The complete list of Advisory Committee members will soon be posted on the Head Start web page.

Olivia Golden, Assistant Secretary for Children and Families of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, will serve as Chair of the Advisory Committee.

Schedule of Meetings of the Advisory Committee

There will be three meetings of the Advisory Committee during the Spring/Summer of 1999. All meetings will be open to the public except as determined otherwise by the Secretary or other official to whom the authority has been delegated. The first meeting will be held April 26 – 27, 1999 at the Georgetown University Conference Center, 3800 Reservoir Road, NW, Washington, DC.

It is expected that the first meeting will focus on the critical research questions that should guide a national analysis of the impact of Head Start and the challenges and opportunities of various methodological approaches for carrying out such research. The second meeting will likely focus on a more in-depth discussion of methodology. The third meeting will likely provide an opportunity for the Advisory Committee members to review and comment on the final report that will be submitted to the Secretary as a result of the Committee's deliberations.

Questions about the schedule and locations of meetings can be directed to Stacia Wilson at Ellsworth Associates, 703/821-3090 extension 264 or swilson@eainet.com. This information will also be available on the Head Start web site.

Opportunities for Providing Input

The Head Start Bureau welcomes ideas from all those interested in shaping a new research agenda for Head Start – one that will provide a national analysis of the impact of Head Start. We recognize that there are many concerned individuals and organizations that have thought about the challenges and opportunities of measuring impact. Please understand that while only a limited number of individuals could be appointed to this Advisory Committee, we value the ideas of everyone. For the sake of our ongoing internal deliberations, we would encourage you to forward written comments to: Deborah Roderick Stark, Head Start Bureau, 330 C Street, SW Room 2018, Washington, DC 20201.

CHILD CARE LEGISLATION -- 106th CONGRESS
1999

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

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

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
H.R. 143 **Gilman (R-NY)** *introduced 1/6/99* 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. 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.	Authorizes $50 million for each of FYs 2000 through 2004 for a grant to an eligible organization to develop and operate a technology-based child care training infrastructure in order to facilitate accreditation, credentialing, and information dissemination. Requires that grantee to establish and operate a child care training revolving fund to make loans to enable the purchase of equipment used to disseminate training through the infrastructure. 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.	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 is capped at $70,000.	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 schools.	----

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
Continued **H.R. 143** **Gilman (R-NY)** *introduced 1/6/99*	----	----	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.	----	----	----

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
H.R. 206 **Morella (R-MD)** *introduced 1/6/99* <u>Co-Sponsors:</u> Andrews (D-NJ) Baldacci (D-ME) Barrett, T. (D-WI) Carson (D-IN) Costello (D-IL) Cummings (D-MD) Davis, D. (D-IL) Davis, T. (R-VA) DeFazio (D-OR) DeGette (D-CO) DeLauro (D-CT) Delehunt (D-MA) Etheridge (D-NC) Forbes (R-NY) Frank (D-MA) Frost (D-TX) Gilman (R-NY) Hilliard (D-AL) Horn (R-CA) Hoyer (D-MD) Inslee (D-WA) Johnson, EB (D-TX) Kelly (R-NY) Kucinich (D-OH) Lantos (D-CA) Lee (D-CA) McGovern (D-MA) Maloney, C (D-NY) Martinez (D-CA) Moran (D-VA) Myrick (R-NC) Nadler (D-NY)	---- <u>Additional Co-Sponsors:</u> Norton (D-DC) Olver (D-MA) Payne (D-NJ) Pelosi (D-CA) Sanders (I-VT) Snyder (D-AR) Stabenow (D-MI) Towns (D-NY) Wexler (D-FL) Whitfield (R-KY) Wilson (R-NM) Wynn (D-MD)	----	----	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.	----	----	----

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

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
S. 17 **Dodd (D-CT)** *introduced 1/19/99* <u>Co-Sponsors</u> Akaka (D-HI) Biden (D-DE) Bingaman (D-NM) Boxer (D-CA) Breaux (D-LA) Bryan (D-NV) Daschle (D-SD) Dorgan (D-ND) Durbin (D-IL) Feinstein (D-CA) Harkin (D-IA) Hollings (D-SC) Johnson (D-SD) Kennedy (D-MA) Kerrey (D-NE) Kerry (D-MA) Kohl (D-WI) Landrieu (D-LA) Lautenberg (D-NJ) Mikulski (D-MD) Murray (D-WA) Reed (D-RI) Rockefeller (D-WV) Sarbanes (D-MD) Schumer (D-NY) Torricelli (D-NJ) Wellstone (D-MN)		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.	Provides $2 billion in mandatory funding over 5 years through CCDBG to encourage states to invest in child care and early childhood development quality activities. Funds may be used for a variety of activities. 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.	Expands the 21st Century Community Learning Center program by authorizing $600 million for FY 1999 to provide funds to encourage schools to create before- and after-school programs. 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.	Makes the DCTC refundable. Increases tax credit to 50% for families with incomes of $30,000. Above $30,000 -- credit reduced by one percentage point for each $1,000 above $30,000 (but not below 20%). Limit of employment-related expenses adjusted for inflation. Eligibility limited to $60,000. 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.	Authorizes $500 million over 5 years to create new program of competitive "challenge grants" in which communities which generate funds from the private sector would be eligible for matched federal grants to improve availability and quality of child care. $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.	----

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
S. 17 (Continued) Dodd (D-CT)			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 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.	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 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.			

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
S. 63 **Kohl (D-WI)** *introduced 1/19/99* **H.R. 389** **Maloney (D-NY)** *introduced 1/19/99* Co-Sponsors: Baird (D-WA) Barrett, T (D-WI) Bonior (D-MI) Faleomavaega (D-AS) Frost (D-TX) Gilman (R-NY) Hill, B. (D-IN) Inslee (D-WA) Jackson-Lee (D-TX) Kennedy (D-RI) Lewis, John (D-GA) Lofgren (D-CA) Meek (D-FL) Pastor (D-AZ) Ros-Lehtinen (R-FL) Rush (D-IL) Schakowsky (D-IL) Shows (D-MS) Weygand (D-RI)	----	----	----	----	----	Provides employers with a Federal tax credit up to $150,000 per year equal to 25% of the employer's qualified child care expenditures. Qualified expenses include the operation of child care facilities or contracting with child care centers or resource and referral agencies to provide services to employees, and also include such operating costs as the training of child care employees, scholarship programs, and increased compensation to employees with higher levels of child care training.	
S. 130 **Snowe (R-ME)** *introduced 1/19/99*	----	----	----	----	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.

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

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

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

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

BILL	Funding Amount	Subsidies	Quality Activities	Other Targeted Child Care Activities	Dependent Care Tax Credits (DCTC)	Employer Incentives	Other Features
S. 599 **Chafee (R-RI)** *introduced 3/11/99* Co-Sponsors: Cochran (R-MS) Collins (R-ME) Hatch (R-UT) Roberts (R-KS) Specter (R-PA) Snowe (R-ME)	----	Provides an additional $5 billion in discretionary funding over 5 years, doubling the discretionary authorization for CCDBG.	Authorizes $50 million for each of FYs 2002 through 2004 to increase parents' access to information and to provide technological assistance to child care providers and workers to improve quality of child care. Funds could be used to collect and disseminate information, and for grants to organizations to develop and operate training infrastructure. 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.	Requires the GAO to issue a report no later than 6 months after the date of enactment on whether and the extent to which concerns regarding potential legal liability exposure inhibit the availability and affordability of child care. The report shall address whether such concerns prevent: employers from establishing on- or near-site child care for their employees; schools or community centers from allowing their facilities to be used for on-site child care; and individuals from providing professional, licensed child care in their homes.	Incomes of less than $30,000 – credit increased to 50%. Credit reduced by 1% for each $1,500 earned over $30,000. Eligibility is capped at $105,000. Extends eligibility of DCTC to stay-at-home parents with children under the age of 4.	Similar to President's proposal but credit covers 20% of expenses (maximum credit of $100,000/year). 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).	----

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

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