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FOLDER TITLE:

Child Care Initiative [2]

2012-0565-S

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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

CHILD CARE INITIATIVE

For six years, the President has sought to help working families balance the demands of work and family. In this budget, he proposes a significant new investment in strengthening child care -- making it better, safer, and more affordable for working families. The budget includes the following:

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

- **Providing Child Care Subsidies to a Half Million Additional Children:** The President proposes to 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 child care subsidy programs, as well as to improve the quality and availability of care. Today, however, millions of families who are eligible for assistance with their child care costs do not receive any help. In FY 1997, states provided child care assistance to only 1.25 million of the 10 million low-income children eligible for assistance. The President's budget significantly increases investment in the child care block grant by increasing funding for child care subsidies by \$1.2 billion to provide child care subsidies for 500,000 more families in 2000.
- **Promoting Early Learning:** The President proposes to increase the block grant to provide challenge grants to communities (distributed by states) to improve early learning and 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 budget provides \$600 million to States to provide challenge grants to communities 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 FY 2000 budget provides \$173 million for this initiative.

Giving 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 budget proposes to increase the credit for families earning under \$60,000, providing an additional average tax cut of \$345 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 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 3.3 million working families paying for child care.

Providing Tax Relief to Parents Who Stay at Home. The President proposes an initiative to enable parents who stay at home with children under the age of one to take advantage of the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit by claiming assumed child care expenses of \$500. The President's budget provides an average tax credit 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 proposes to create a new tax credit for 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. The credit covers 25% 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.

Serving over a Million Children through After-School. The President proposes to triple funding for the 21st Century Learning Center Program, which supports the creation and expansion of after-school and summer school programs throughout the country. 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.

Increasing Head Start. Head Start, one of the President's highest priorities, is America's premier early childhood development program. It supports working families by helping parents get involved in their children's educational lives and by providing services to the entire community. The budget provides \$5.267 billion, a \$607 million increase over 1999 levels for Head Start. This increase would enable the program to serve 42,000 additional children in 2000 and will keep the program on track to reach the President's goal of serving 1 million children by 2002.

College Campus-Based Child Care: These budget proposes \$5 million to establish and support child care services on college campuses. These new resources will help increase low-income parents' access to higher education.

4/19/99

cc catch mty - rm 15

mon
evr

cc ctr: Dodd + Jeffords invite

• CPSC + GSA relationship

• web
link

wed at: Fom's agenda

Lifetime

hired advisory types. They are really big commitment -
\$2 mill + will invest up to \$5 million

Phase 2: amplify voices of parents - use their media amp resources to get word out

Phase 3: checklist of cc know how - to help them know if
members are committed to cc

They want to use it as a pol tool

Je
want to make sure that they link back to outreach community

How might we better come together to broaden the coalition

AL: Goals: - (1) enact legis

demonstrat to Comm we are committed

to " " legis how imp

" " to ppl how imp this is.

upgrade gov participation of state + local elected

Outreach groups that we ^{are missing} have lost:

① Unions

② State + local electeds, county officials

mt w/
IGA

I Dem to advocate that we are serious. [so that they can be tools, bridge
for communication]

Play carefully w/ the will ^{of the community}, ^{so} when we put out or run on
But re: bring advocates into with quietly.

bring advocates in next wk

Unions
MTCU, ASFMG, Ints

send for next week

press said

we did this

we are interested in mtg w/ you

bring in core
ASMs

later bid mtg

II Opinion leaders

put this on agenda for ^{advocates mtg}
then can go to regional press

mtg w/ ~~State~~ ^{State} w/ IGA, + HHS IGA

III get most ppl to advocate for drug

4/8/99

Susan Clamper
202-544-8998

Monday 4/12 CC ext call

tuition

I Audience

a size 30

b composition

lifetime

admin, 75016

- GSA

- parents

- CPSC 10

15-20

c diversity/boating

↓

imp
but they should have it

II needs

who cares

what for?

mult

CPSC

lighty

GSA

x staying

risers

imp

CPSC

serly

GSA

repetition

GSA

podium

CPSC

sound

CPSC

Remarks

mediz huts CPSC

staff chm CPSC

4/8/99 - Easter funds mtg
CC proposal - happy @ it

USH

- Same ↑ \$7.5 bill over 5 yrs enabling pgm to reach another 2 mill kids by 2003
- included 3 bill / 5 yr early learning fund

bill

sub

doyle - consensus down bill "access bill"

US

Cardin: ways + means

Tauscher: continuing bill mirrors bill yr effort

Nancy: program held by

sen had reso - amendment ↑ black grant spending
offset by ↓ in tax cut
12 GOPers joined dots

finance comm next grt hurdle

doyle
Subcomm: Bipart support, N extend to bill committee

\$ alone won't help our kids (w/ disabilities) — we need data
KHS should ask - p/s provide data on this

Incidence of disab on ppl w/ ↓ income - inhibits ppl from
getting off welfare

few kids w/ disab are served by BG

↓

They are turned away from teacher so don't benefit from to centers

action. They could sue, but
They have not had access - suits

ESSEA

Plan

Comp up w/ Standardized suby states get
Executive Andy
↑
calling it that → testing

Staff retention pay benefits - N.C.

N.R. 2 things you can do

- ① your argument re. standard, welfare
- ② data on how many low income fams have children w/ disabilities
 - ↳ no specific income based data, but poverty + low birthweight kids etc
 - ↳ divide $\hat{=}$ spec needs child
 - ↳ more data @ need for cc, + data @ spec. needs

quality issues



THE BROOKINGS INSTITUTION

1775 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036-2188

Creating A Better Start for Children: A New Look at Child Care and Early Childhood Education Brookings National Issues Forum

Wednesday, April 21, 1999

8:45 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

Brookings Falk Auditorium

- 8:45 a.m. **Continental Breakfast and Registration**
- 9:00 a.m. **Welcome:**
Michael H. Armacost, President, The Brookings Institution
- 9:10 a.m. **Keynote Address:**
Senator Christopher J. Dodd (D-CT)
- 9:35 a.m. **Overview of the Issues:**
Isabel Sawhill, Senior Fellow and Director of Brookings Roundtable on Children
- 9:45 - 10:30 a.m. **Panel: What Kind of Care is Best for Children?**
Moderator: Susan King, U.S. Department of Labor
Panelists: Deborah Phillips, National Research Council
Jeanne Brooks-Gunn, Columbia University
- 10:30 - 11:30 a.m. **Panel: State Responses to Welfare Reform: Who's Taking Care of the Children?**
Moderator: Judy Woodruff, CNN
Panelists: Mark Greenberg, Center for Law and Social Policy
David Edie, Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development
- 11:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. **Panel: New Directions for Federal Policy**
Moderator: Kathleen Matthews, WJLA-TV
Panelists: Stephanie Monroe, Senate Committee on Labor & Human Resources
Stephanie Robinson, Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources
Helen Blank, Children's Defense Fund
Ronald Haskins, House Ways and Means Committee
- 12:30-12:40 p.m. **Wrap Up:** Isabel Sawhill
- 12:45-2:00 p.m. **Luncheon**

TO REGISTER:

Please indicate in the space below whether you are able to participate in this session. Please return this form by fax to (202) 797-2495 or e-mail the below information to communications@brook.edu. For inquiries (no telephone reservations), contact the Office of Communications at (202) 797-6105.

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☐ I am able to attend the Forum and Luncheon 8:45 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

☒ I am able to attend only the Forum 8:45 a.m. - 12:40 p.m.

☒ I am able to attend only the Luncheon 12:45 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.

NAME: Nicole Rabner RS attended

AFFILIATION: The White House

TELEPHONE: _____

FAX: _____

- Isabel Sewall

- S. 17 has been introduced ACCESS
- ↑s CC b/cu grant
- ↑ tax credit
- allows benefits for 2 home parents

- Sen. Chris Dodd

- 10 yrs ago CCDBG program
- 10 bill / 10 yrs - 57-43
- in cont it was dropped - budget dropped completely
- press cont + ann'd no CC
- do you instruct conferees? instruct chair on the floor
- offered amendment to instruct conferees
- 66-33
- There is growing interest esp in GOP governors.
- no partisan, no alternative

Tax credit stay at home. I understood the reluctance, but I decided to take the debate over the table.

mandated spending = only one in budget process

Along the label / names like 1876 program too

been due to much to these as in policy

Several bills: Dodd bill, Charles Hatch, debt funds + Gillman

goal issues : access, affordability, quality

↑ programs, & cost,
we need to 260
↑ goal

↑
have had to give up their portion of
the 40% on federal (will
many are doing in states
only 17-18 states have licensing
standards

Q+A

Q: CC for ppl going to welfare has been considered transitional
but that's not true?

A: We're looking at states where goal for subsidies is ↓
The only condition that's been is it's welfare
Taking \$ from ppl first getting by.
also being diff circumstances, we have interests to fight + sup

There will be a tax cut - ~ 780 million though

Q: parental discretion

A: how 7 yrs to pass FMLA will gain currency
we will get help for from business community
Admin interested
N of limit that it will happen in two Congress

Sewell

How panels will operate

3 major ques:

- 1 → • how much assist should be provided to parents who don't work
• what's going to happen if I put my child in cc
- 2 → • who is taking care of children for well parents who have to work
- 3 → • are there more flex used of gov \$s. more or less for custodial care

- ① had to agree against proposition that parents who love an income shouldn't be helped. therefore, tax sys already supports 1 parent at home
1 40 wkr vs. Mom of 2 20 hrs & is equal.

now that pub \$ taken away from allowing welfare mothers to work, need to back up w/ assistance ~~that~~ why support other mothers who choose ~ to work?

- ② What are we trying to accomplish w/ cc fund?
mothers to work & giving children better start in life
~~if we want a little more in each child's care,~~
will - (need to have ↑ my gov
open - even if they don't, we improve lives of wkly poor

PANEL I

- Susan King
- Jeannie Brooks-Gunn
- Deborah Phillips

Summary

- Yesterday Cardin introduced topics to ^{re} welcome to work
What about those weeks to which come? NEXT STEP in W.R.
- CC is no longer considered fluff issues BUS. COULD N BE BETTER WCE

Deborah Phillips, researcher, (psychology), advocacy, ~~and~~



integrating science

I've spent 25 yrs studying ~~CC~~... some of best care exists w/ MOC + the staffs. Some of the worst is 5 blocks from the capital

Some sites that it is getting worse

goal of setting $\Rightarrow$ to dev

goal: • self ctrl
compliance

Cooperation w/ peers

• provider/caregivers [educated ^{ways} turnover = loss to children]

Some argue that goal is ineffect

When best of children's CC environments

57% of children w

goal gone

not study

~~the~~ we are @ qual. ~~last~~ head start

why ~~don't~~ do we bristle at notion of ^{fed} qual assurance
in CC

→ Time to weave together these debates

provider ways are the largest CC subldy we provide.

CDBG - ↑ access & quality

expansion of pre-K + other programs drain qual providers

many states turning to TANF ppl. to provide care - many states
not having reserving ent.

qual. of care depends on income level of parents

why poor get worst care - those who hover above pov line
[very poor do better]

one group mothers who admit discomfort are single mothers
we have accepted that there is a POPS role on qual

decisions about cc qual is about who has the power to make
justifications.

Head Start / pre K / wellbelen / parental leave: all involve dbb

Jeannie Gunn Brown

early childhood ed background, + maternal employment

why early childhood ed lit is so important & good → but we have
n done good enuf job by these 2 highest policies together.

What do we know @ ECE (early childhood edn)?

- ① early ch ed is high qual care
 - ratios, experience of teachers, training
 - most ece prgms focus on interxns that go on.

we shld transfer ece knowledge into CC cnts

- ② ece engages parents in schl setting
- ③ & ece focuses on parent behavior

I CC field can take this info

II Resch in CC is portrayed as saying there are few flx
that certain parents simply choose better. Issues of selectn
flx can be addressed by ece lit.

flx of research/good cc

- cognitive
- behavior
- of parenting behavior

list ben: flx

II - shares find the x0 many diff families

near pool is imp. sandy grp

1. 13 ~~up~~ ~~not~~ ~~ready~~ ~~grd~~.

opportunities we need to capitalize on

- more ~~work~~ universal PLEK
 - ↳ hard to use state dollars
 - ↳ can extend CC, + etc to 3's ^{head start}
- certification [ex chicago]
- parents push ↑ goal → how we can help communities do more advocacy. figure out how to get parents wky w/ head start + more for better CC

Q + A

CC / echa eee e preparation : how deal w/ sep.?

- equity issue needs to be addressed
- do more w/ promising practices

Stories @ home

Panel II - well from where do we go from here

Olivia Golden - Asst Sec for ACF at HHS

• This is the time that there has been the most attention focused on cc & ccl

• Margaret Demmon Project research recently

well from

few saw that info + talk to ppl @ what's happening in well from
well from + strong even has had long flx $\Rightarrow$ working ppl

Carolyn is how flx ppl at work

investment, + states are spending the money - 100% of cc & ccl obligated
to states, states have done so.

new types of cc, cc + transportation, cc for disabled, + guidelines
on state level discussion), avail of cc at ppl move up in wk
force

why poor -

low income ^{why} families regardless if on well

Cost of cc means parents w/ modest income have major

choices: min wage can pay each 25% of income

solving children home alone, making good compromises + considerations,
some parents need to leave wk entirely

COBSA helps support families

out of 10 mill children who are over, only 1.25 mill
reach in 1997 be

most states set elig requirements below 200% per
+ wait lists

States can move well dollars to cc, but don't want to
take go

steady fed investment to make ahead of state, vol

subsidies - well / poor
taxes - well / poor
ethy - 90% for poor
after school

Mark Greenberg Ctr for Govt + Soc. Policy

3 pts: how the world has been since 1946

- ① in cc policy - states have to discretion
- ② gaps in info in A/x of that
- ③ strong plays out differently in different states
the question is what should be fed policy

major as

- ① expansion of world of resources
- elim state reqs to help specific types of ppl in
then is an every key dimension
who in cc? how long in cc? payment rates?
whether fams eligible? how to think @ spending?
all left to states

- ② we knew that more children need assistance, but
bec. govt probs we can't say more @ these children
what share of TANF get cc
we don't have details on data
there has been spec. whether there has been

Shift in use of ce subsidies (informal or formal)

~~We know that 1/2 to 2/3~~

- Firms who have left we have:

36% why
18% subsidy | Florida

65% why
41% subsidy

there may be reasons for this discrep. but we need
to figure out what those are - most ppl didn't
know in home states

among those paying in ~~the~~ diff states many
use informal arrangements, many say no care

③ ~~about~~ looking at waiting lists is a flawed dimension
one way we see how states make choices is in
cutoffs they make @ who's eligible +
fee scales

↑ variations.

8 states + d.c. at max level

21 " elig levels at 59% median income

↑ variation in payments to engineers

CPS
study

→ ↑ variation in states

need to look more closely
if it's just +
are implications of diversity

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Brookings

April 1999 ■ no. 1

Investing In Children

Projected government budget surpluses of \$2.6 trillion over the next decade are guaranteed to renew the debate over the best use of federal funds. We should use a portion of these funds to provide quality child care and preschool education to low-income children, including those whose mothers now must work because of welfare reform. This can be accomplished by reorienting child-care subsidies and tax credits toward low-income working families and by investing more in high-quality preschool programs for their children. A carefully executed program that provided one or two years of early education to children in families earning modest incomes would pay for itself by improving children's future opportunities. Such assistance would simultaneously reduce hardship for the so-called working poor.

Isabel V. Sawhill

For the second consecutive year, the president has proposed a major increase in funding for child care and early childhood education. The 1998 proposal foundered when Congress failed to approve tobacco taxes designated to pay for it. But the more than fifty bills introduced in the 105th Congress demonstrate widespread support for publicly financed child care. The debate mainly has centered on the federal government's role in funding care, the quality of care, and the income targeting of assistance. Policymakers also question whether stay-at-home and working mothers should receive the same benefits. Clinton has proposed a child-care tax credit to provide additional assistance to nonworking parents with children less than a year old.

Three major federal programs fund child care and early childhood education (Figure 1). The Child Care and Development Block Grant provides money to states to subsidize child-care expenses for families with working parents earning less than 85% of the state median. The Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit is a nonrefundable credit for expenses for the care of a dependent child less than thirteen years old. Head Start provides early childhood education and development services to low-income preschool children. The federal government spent approximately \$11 billion in FY98 on these and other, smaller programs.

children's roundtable

***The Brookings Institution
Presents***

**Creating A Better Start For Children:
*A New Look at Child Care
and Early Childhood Education***

A BROOKINGS NATIONAL ISSUES FORUM

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TELEPHONE: 202/797-6000 FAX: 202/797-6003

MICHAEL H. ARMACOST

Michael H. Armacost has held the position of President of The Brookings Institution since October 2, 1995. During his twenty-four years in government, he served as U.S. Ambassador to Japan, U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, and occupied senior policy responsibilities in the National Security Council and Department of Defense. From 1993-1995 he was Distinguished Senior Fellow and Visiting Professor at Stanford University's Asia/Pacific Research Center

Dr. Armacost was educated at Carleton College, Friedrich Wilhelms University, and Columbia University. He has taught and lectured at Pomona College, Georgetown University, Johns Hopkins University, and International Christian University. He is the author of three books, the most recent, an analysis of Japan and the United States in the post cold war world, was published in 1996. Dr. Armacost is the recipient of the President's Distinguished Service Award, The Defense Department's Distinguished Civilian Service Award, and the Secretary of State's Distinguished Service Award.

He is a board member of Carleton College, the Asia Foundation, and the American Academy of Diplomacy; a Director of AFLAC, Applied Materials, Cargill, and TRW; and a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, the Trilateral Commission and the National Academy of Public Administration.

Chris Dodd

Connecticut's US Senator



ABOUT



Senator Chris Dodd was first elected to the Senate in 1980, and is serving an historic term as the only United States Senator popularly elected to a fourth term by the people of Connecticut. Senator Dodd is a member of the following committees:

Foreign Relations Committee, where he serves as ranking member of the Western Hemisphere, Peace Corps, Narcotics and Terrorism Subcommittee;

Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee, where he serves as ranking member on the Securities Subcommittee;

Labor and Human Resources Committee, where he serves as ranking member on the Children and Families Subcommittee;

the Special Committee on the Year 2000 Problem, vice chairman;

and ranking on the Senate Rules and Administration Committee.

Mr. Dodd was born in Willimantic, Connecticut, and is the son of the late Senator Thomas J. and Grace Murphy Dodd. After graduating from Providence College in 1966, he entered the Peace Corps, serving two years in the Dominican Republic. He enlisted in the Army in 1969 and served in reserve status. He was honorably discharged in 1975. A graduate of University of Louisville School of Law in 1972, Dodd was admitted to the Connecticut Bar in 1973. He practiced law in New London until his election to Congress in 1974, his first bid for public office.

Senator Dodd is the youngest person ever elected to the U.S. Senate in Connecticut history and the first Connecticut son to follow his father to the upper chamber of Congress.

Prior to his tenure in the Senate, Mr. Dodd served in the 94th, 95th and 96th Congresses, representing the Second District of Connecticut in the House of Representatives. As a member of the House, he served on the Rules Committee, the Judiciary Committee and the Science and Technology Committee. He was also appointed to the Select Committee on the Outer Continental Shelf and the Select Committee on Assassinations.



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ECONOMIC STUDIES PROGRAM

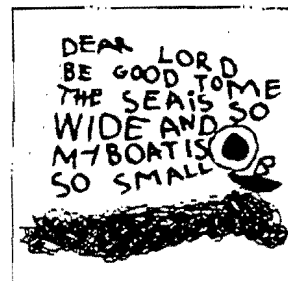
ISABEL V. SAWHILL

Isabel V. Sawhill is a Senior Fellow in Economic Studies and first occupant of the Adeline M. and Alfred I. Johnson Chair at The Brookings Institution. Prior to joining Brookings, Dr. Sawhill was a Senior Fellow occupying the Arjay Miller chair at The Urban Institute. She served as an Associate Director at the Office of Management and Budget from 1993 to 1995, where her responsibilities included all of the human resource programs of the federal government, accounting for one third of the federal budget. Before joining the Clinton Administration, Dr. Sawhill directed several large research projects at the Urban Institute. She is an author or editor of numerous books and articles including *Welfare Reform: An Analysis of the Issues*, *Challenge to Leadership: Economic and Social Issues for the Next Decade*, and most recently, *Getting Ahead: Economic and Social Mobility in America*. Her research interests have spanned a wide array of economic and social issues, including fiscal policy, poverty and inequality, the well-being of children, and changes in the family.

Dr. Sawhill helped to found, and now serves as President of, The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, a nonprofit organization devoted to reducing teen pregnancy in the United State. She has been a Visiting Professor at Georgetown Law School, Director of the National Commission for Employment Policy, and President of the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management. She serves, or has served, on a number of nonprofit boards, including the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation, the Family Impact Seminar, and the Council for Excellence in Government. She is an adviser to the Smith-Richardson Foundation, the Public Interest, Princeton University's Center for Research on Child Wellbeing and currently chairs the Research Advisory Board of the Committee for Economic Development. She attended Wellesley College and received her Ph.D. from New York University's Graduate School of Business Administration.

Helen Blank

A Brief Biography



Children's Defense Fund

Helen Blank, Director of Child Care at the Children's Defense Fund (CDF), works to expand support for positive early care and education experiences for children, especially low-income children. Ms. Blank led a large-scale, successful effort to pass the first comprehensive federal child care legislation and organized the Alliance for Better Child Care. She developed a guide for the implementation of the legislation that was used widely by state policymakers and child care leaders. Ms. Blank also provided intensive on-site technical assistance to states, working with them to develop their child care plans for the new federal funds. She proceeded to lead a largely successful campaign to convince the Bush administration to issue regulations for the new program that will allow states to use the new federal funds in a manner that promotes the best interests of children. She also led an effort to improve the child care provision of the welfare Act and developed a guide to assist states in implementing the provisions. She has worked for nearly two decades to ensure that the Head Start program was not only expanded to serve more children, but also maintained its focus on community based, high quality, comprehensive services to children.

She has authored numerous major studies on federal and state child care policies, as well as co-authored *The Child Care Handbook*, and *Give More Children a Head Start, Working Together for Children: Head Start and Child Care Partnerships*, *Head Start: Helping Families Move From Welfare to Work*, and numerous articles and papers on child care and early education policies. She has also organized other successful coalitions to expand support for child care at the federal level. As Director of CDF's children's advocacy network, Ms. Blank developed *CDF Reports* and Child Watch, a project in collaboration with the Association of Junior Leagues, which monitored the effects of the 1981 budget cutbacks on children and families.

Ms. Blank has spearheaded other efforts to improve services for children. At the Child Welfare League of America, she was instrumental in the development of child welfare reform legislation. Working with the National Child Nutrition Project, she directed a model food stamp outreach campaign in the Washington Metropolitan area which not only significantly increased food stamp participation, but also resulted in major improvements in the administration of the program in several local jurisdictions. Ms. Blank helped advocates to replicate this campaign in a number of states. She also developed an effort to create local hunger task forces.

Ms. Blank has a Bachelor's Degree from the University of Michigan and a Master's Degree in Urban Planning from Hunter College of the City University of New York.

She has two daughters, Liza and Molly.

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Jeanne Brooks-Gunn

Dr. Jeanne Brooks-Gunn is the Virginia and Leonard Marx Professor of Child Development and Education at Teachers College, Columbia University. She is the first director of the Center for Young Children and Families, which was founded in 1992, at Teachers College. In addition, she has directed the Adolescent Study Program at Teachers College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, and is Co-Director of the Institute for Child and Family Policy at Columbia University. She is a National Fellow, at Harvard University's Inequality and Social Policy program, a Visiting Scholar at the Office of Population Research at Princeton University, and a Senior Research Affiliate for the Joint Center for Poverty Research at Princeton University/University of Chicago. Formerly, she was a Senior Research Scientist at Educational Testing Service and was a Visiting Scholar at the Russell Sage Foundation.

She has served on three National Academy of Science Panels (*Child Abuse and Neglect*, *Preventing HIV Infection*, *Defining Poverty*). She is a member of the Social Science Research Council Committee on the urban underclass focusing on neighborhoods, families and children. She is past president of the Society for Research on Adolescence and is a fellow in the American Psychological Association and the American Psychological Society.

Author of over 300 published articles and 15 books, she has received the Vice President's National Performance Review *Hammer Award*, for her participation in the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, National Institute for Child Health and Human Development Research Network (1998). She has been awarded the *Nicholas Hobbs Award* from the American Psychological Association's Division of Children, Youth, and Families, for her contribution to policy research for children (1997), and has received the *John B. Hill Award* from the Society for Research on Adolescence for her life-time contribution to research on adolescence, (1996). In 1988, she received the *William Goode Book Award* from the American Sociological Association for her book *Adolescent mothers in later life*.

Dr. Brooks-Gunn's specialty is policy-oriented research focusing on family and community influences upon the development of children and youth. Her research centers around designing and evaluating interventions aimed at enhancing the well-being of children living in poverty and associated conditions. She is conducting the national evaluation of the Early Head Start program, and the middle childhood and adolescent follow-up of the Infant Health and Development Program. Both are early childhood and family support intervention programs. She is a Scientific Director of the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods. She has contributed to the design of several national longitudinal studies for children and families – the National Longitudinal Study of Youth (*Child Supplement*); the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (*Child and Youth Supplement*); and the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study. Currently, with her collaborators, she is conducting two long-term (30 year) longitudinal follow-up studies of children, youth and families in the Baltimore area.

Her books on these topics include Consequences of growing up poor, (1997); Escape from poverty: What makes a difference for children? (1995); Adolescent mothers in later life (1987), and Neighborhood poverty: Context and consequences for children, Volume 1. Policy implications in studying neighborhoods, Volume 2. (1997).

In addition, she also conducts research on transitional periods during childhood and adolescence, focusing on school, family and biological transitions in childhood, adolescence, and adulthood. She is interested in the factors that contribute to positive and negative outcomes, and changes in well-being over these years.

Her books on transitions in childhood and adolescence include, He and she: How children develop their sex role identity (1979); Social cognition and the acquisition of self (1979); Girls at puberty: Biological and psychosocial perspectives (1983); The encyclopedia of adolescence (1990); Transitions through adolescence: Interpersonal domains and context (1996); Depression in adolescence (in press); and Conflict and cohesion in families: Causes and consequences (1999).

DAVID EDIE

David Edie is the Director of the Office of Child Care in the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development. He has been extensively involved in the planning and implementation of the child care subsidy program from Wisconsin Works (W-2), Wisconsin's welfare reform initiative.

Mr. Edie has worked in several positions related to child care and early education for 30 years in government, public schools and the private sector. In 20 years in Wisconsin state government he has served as the Director of the Office of Regulation and Licensing, and as the Day Care/Child Development Coordinator, prior to his current position as Director of the Office of Child Care. In the private sector, he has worked as the Executive Director of the Wisconsin Early Childhood Association, and as a child care teacher and director in Massachusetts and Indiana.

Mr. Edie holds a Bachelor of Arts degree (major: American Studies) from Amherst College in Massachusetts and a Master's Degree in Education from Springfield College in Massachusetts, and has done graduate work in Child and Family Studies at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

OLIVIA GOLDEN, Ph.D.
Assistant Secretary, Administration for Children and Families
Department of Health and Human Services

Olivia Golden, Ph.D., was sworn-in as the assistant secretary for children and families at the Department of Health and Human Services Nov. 12, 1997. She was nominated by President Clinton April 16, 1997 and confirmed Nov. 8, 1997.

The assistant secretary for the children and families oversees the agency that brings together a broad range of over 60 federal programs that address the economic well being and healthy development of children and families. Those programs include Head Start, the new Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, child support enforcement, foster care, adoption, child care, child abuse and neglect, and refugee, Native American, and developmental disability programs, the Community Services, Social Services, and Low Income Home Energy Assistance block grants, and the Family Preservation/Family Support Services program. ACF has a budget of more than \$37 billion and a staff of more than 1,500 employees. Golden served as acting assistant secretary for children and families from Sept. 30, 1996 to Nov. 12, 1997. As acting assistant secretary, Golden helped oversee implementation of the reforms in welfare enacted this year under the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996.

From Nov. 23, 1993 to Sept. 30, 1996, she served as commissioner on children, youth and families, a component of ACF. As commissioner, Golden helped create the new Early Head Start program, which extends the benefits of Head Start to infants and toddlers; implemented the 1994 reauthorization of Head Start to ensure quality services in all programs; created the new Child Care Bureau as a new Federal focus on child care; and helped lay the groundwork for the President's Adoption 2002 initiative and the 1997 adoption legislation.

Before joining the Administration, Golden was director of programs and policy for the Children's Defense Fund in Washington, D.C., where she was responsible for policy development, advocacy, research and writing across a range of children's issues.

Golden was a lecturer in public policy at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government between 1987 to 1991, focusing on child and family policy, employment and training, and public management. She served as budget director for the Massachusetts Executive Office of Human Services from 1983 to 1985. Golden was also a candidate for the Massachusetts Senate in 1986 and she chaired the Advisory Committee on Children and Youth for Cambridge, Mass. from 1990-1991.

Author of Poor Children and Welfare Reform (Auburn House Press, 1992), Golden has written on policy and management issues concerning children and their families. Her research has focused on the way services work for children and families, including issues of innovation, collaboration and effective service delivery.

Golden received a Doctorate in 1983 and a Masters degree in 1981 in public policy from the Harvard University Kennedy School of Government. She also received a B.A. degree in philosophy and government from Harvard University in 1976.

Born in May 23, 1955, in New York City, Golden resides in Washington, D.C.

MARK H. GREENBERG
SENIOR STAFF ATTORNEY

Biographical Note on Mark Greenberg

Mark H. Greenberg is a Senior Staff Attorney at the Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP) in Washington, D.C. CLASP is a national nonprofit organization addressing issues of family poverty through policy analysis, research, technical assistance, and advocacy.

Mr. Greenberg has recently completed an Atlantic Fellowship in Public Policy, at the Department of Public and Social Policy, University of York, United Kingdom. Since coming to CLASP in 1988, he has focused on issues relating to federal and state welfare reform efforts, with particular attention to job programs, education and training, and child care issues. His current work focuses on state implementation of the recently enacted federal welfare legislation and advancement of non-welfare alternatives for poor families. Mr. Greenberg has written extensively on issues arising out of state implementation of the Family Support Act of 1988, and on the array of new state initiatives that have arisen through the waiver process in recent years. In recent months, he has written extensively and addressed issues presented by the implementation of the new federal welfare reform legislation. During the last year, he has presented to conferences and meetings sponsored by the Administration for Children and Families, the National Governors' Association, the American Public Welfare Association, the National Conference of State Legislatures, the National Association of State Budget Officers, the Urban Institute, the Council of Foundations Annual Meeting, Manpower Demonstration and Research Corporation, and numerous community organizations and state advocacy groups. He has also made presentations and met with state officials and administrators in a number of states across the country on how states can use TANF and state funds to effectuate more enlightened social welfare policies. This work was featured in the March 14, 1997 issue of the *Wall Street Journal*. Prior to joining CLASP, Mr. Greenberg worked for ten years in legal services programs, first at Jacksonville Area Legal Aid in Florida, and then at the Western Center on Law and Poverty in Los Angeles. During his time in legal services, Mr. Greenberg was extensively involved in litigation and policy issues relating to AFDC, General Assistance and the Food Stamp Program, unemployment insurance, minimum wage issues, and the Medicaid program. Mr. Greenberg is a 1975 graduate of Harvard College and a 1978 graduate of Harvard Law School.

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Brief Biography

Ron Haskins

January 1999

Ron Haskins is the staff director for the Subcommittee on Human Resources of the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives. Previously, he was a research professor at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, a lecturer in history and education at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, a high school social studies teacher in Charlotte, North Carolina, and a non-commissioned officer in the United States Marine Corps. After completing his undergraduate degree in history, Haskins obtained an M.A. in education and a Ph.D. in developmental psychology from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Haskins has published books and articles on intellectual development, illness and day care, day care policy, education policy, divorce and child support, federal expenditures on social programs, and federal budget and tax policy. In his 13 years in Washington, Haskins has worked primarily on welfare reform, day care, child support enforcement, foster care, unemployment, and budget issues. He is also the editor of the Green Book, a widely-used summary of federal social and tax programs and policy published biennially by the Committee on Ways and Means. Haskins is remarried and has four children ranging in age from 11 to 32.

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[001]

SUSAN ROBINSON KING

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Susan King returned to the U.S. Department of Labor as Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs in November 1997, after having served in the same capacity for former Labor Secretary Robert Reich. She oversees the management of the media relations and public education efforts for the department's 16 agencies. Early in 1997, Ms. King helped Housing and Urban Development Secretary Andrew Cuomo establish his communications plans.

As a senior advisor to Secretary Alexis M. Herman, Ms. King serves as the department's front-line strategist on methods to inform the American public about policies affecting the changing workplace, and the demands and opportunities these changes bring. She led Secretary Herman's communication team during the UPS strike, and under Secretary Reich she spearheaded the widely recognized "No Sweat" media initiative. She continues to lead No Sweat's comprehensive and innovative public service, education and consumer awareness campaign calling attention to labor abuses in the garment industry.

Ms. King began her government career in 1995, when she served as the executive director of the Department of Labor's Commission on Family and Medical Leave, a commission established by Congress when it passed the landmark legislation in 1993. Appointed by the President, she managed this bipartisan effort, which was charged with producing a comprehensive study of the act and a report to Congress.

Ms. King comes to the department with nearly 20 years of Washington, D.C.-based award-winning journalism experience, and she is recognized throughout the journalism industry for her ability to translate the workings of government and diplomacy into understandable news reports for both national and local audiences.

For 10 years she anchored the 6:00 p.m. and 11:00 p.m. newscasts for WJLA-TV and WRC-TV in Washington, while reporting widely on both politics and government. Ms. King was a political correspondent for ABC News, covering the 1980 Bush for President Campaign. She served as the network's White House correspondent during the first term of President Ronald Reagan. She began her broadcasting career at WGR-TV in Buffalo, New York, where she was the first woman to anchor regular newscasts. She moved to Washington in 1975 to work for the nationally respected WTOP-TV, then a Post-Newsweek station.

Ms. King has been an independent journalist reporting for CNN in Washington and ABC Radio. She hosted CNBC's Equal Time with Mary Matalin, the Diane Rehm program on WAMU, and National Public Radio's Talk of the Nation. Ms. King is a sought-after speaker on politics, women's issues, and journalism.

Kathleen Matthews

A native of the San Francisco Bay Area, Kathleen Matthews anchors WJLA-TV's award-winning News 7 at 5 O'clock PM in Washington, D.C. She also hosts Capital Sunday, a half-hour talk show focusing on current events in the Nation's Capital. For five years she was Host and Executive Editor of "Working Woman," the nationally syndicated magazine-talk show. Broadcast in 75 markets, Working Woman reached millions of viewers each week with timely, career-focused news about women. Matthews began her career at Channel 7 in 1977 as a news and Public Affairs Producer.

An honors graduate from Stanford University in 1975, she has been awarded nine local Emmys. Her further credits include the prestigious Associated Press Awards, George Foster Peabody, Scripps-Howard, Ohio State and Gracie Allen award from the American Women in Radio & Television.

Matthews is married to Christopher Matthews, a nationally syndicated newspaper columnist and host of "Hardball" on CNBC. They have three children, Michael, Thomas and Caroline. She is active in her children's schools, her church and Catholic Charities. Matthews also serves on the Board of Directors or Advisory Board of several charitable organizations, including The Black Student Fund and Suited for Change, which provides clothing for women moving from welfare to work.

BIOGRAPHY

Stephanie Johnson Monroe. A 14 year veteran of Capitol Hill, Mrs. Monroe has served the last ten of those years as Staff Director of the Senate Subcommittee on Children and Families under the former chairmanship of Senator Dan Coats (R-IN) and under the committee's new chairman, Senator Judd Gregg (R-NH). The subcommittee has primary responsibility for authorizing and overseeing a variety of children and family programs, including Family and Medical Leave, the Child Care Block Grant, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (known as CAPTA), the Community Services Block Grant, and the Head Start program which was reauthorized for five years in during the last session of the 105th Congress.

Mrs. Monroe is a former member of the U.S. Advisory Board on Head Start Quality and Expansion and an attorney admitted to practice in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, and before the United States Supreme Court. She is married and has two children, James age 8 and Alison age 4.

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DEBORAH A. PHILLIPS, Ph.D.

Deborah Phillips is currently Study Director with the Board on Children, Youth, and Families, of the National Research Council's Commission on Social and Behavioral Sciences and the Institute of Medicine. She is directing a study titled, "Integrating the Science of Early Child Development". Prior to this she served as Director of the Board on Children, Youth, and Families, completing a five-year term in 1998, and as Associate Professor of Psychology at the University of Virginia. Dr. Phillips received her Ph.D. in developmental psychology at Yale University. As a Congressional Science Fellow of the Society for Research in Child Development, Dr. Phillips served as an analyst at the Congressional Budget Office and on the personal staff of Congressman George Miller. Immediately prior to joining the faculty at the University of Virginia, Dr. Phillips was a mid-career fellow at Yale University's Bush Center in Child Development and Social Policy. She was also the first Director of the Child Care Information Service of the National Association for the Education of Young Children. She is on numerous task forces and advisory groups that address child and family policy issues, including the Task Force on Meeting the Needs of Young Children of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the research task force of the Secretary's Advisory Committee on Head Start Quality and Expansion of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and the Advisory Committee on Services for Families with Infants and Toddlers of the U.S. Administration for Children, Youth, and Families. Dr. Phillips is a Fellow of the American Psychological Association and the American Psychological Society. She has testified numerous times before the U.S. Congress and the White House on issues of child care quality and continues her research in this area, most recently as Co-Principal Investigator of the Virginia site of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development's Study of Early Child Care.

STEPHANIE ROBINSON

Biography

Stephanie Robinson is the Democratic General Counsel on Senator Kennedy's Labor Committee staff. In this capacity, she is the Senator's chief legal and procedural advisor. She also is one of the Senator's point people on all policy issues. Ms. Robinson is also responsible for children's issues, welfare reform, youth violence prevention, and anti-hunger initiatives. She also monitors issues concerning people of color. Ms. Robinson began on the Committee in the Fall of 1997 as Senator Kennedy's Chief Counsel for Low-Income Policy and Children's Affairs.

Before working at the Senate, Ms. Robinson worked at the law firm of Hogan & Hartson L.L.P., where she was an associate in the litigation department. There, she represented clients in civil and criminal litigation. She specialized in the firm's civil rights and education practice representing school districts, universities, and colleges. She was principal in the drafting several Petitions for Writ of Certiorari to the United States Supreme Court. Ms. Robinson also advised "Stand for Children" officials on legal issues related to their Washington, D.C. demonstration.

Ms. Robinson pursued her academic career at the University of Maryland where she graduated magna cum laude with a degree in Political Science. She was a member of the Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society and a National Merit Scholar. Ms. Robinson's interests in law and public policy led her to the Harvard Law School. There she competed on Harvard's team in the ABA National Trial Advocacy competition, was a Harvard defender, and Articles Editor of the Harvard Black Letter Law Journal. In 1994, she traveled to Africa where she was a Visiting Attorney to the Law Society of Kenya. Ms. Robinson served as a member of the Committee for Constitutional reform and she assisted in drafting and editing Kenya's Model Constitution. In Kenya, she wrote a report entitled "A Death Sentence: a Report on Prison Conditions in Kenya," published by the Kenya Prisons Project in 1995.

Ms. Robinson is a member of the National Bar Association, the American Bar Association, and the Georgia Bar Association. She holds bar admissions to Georgia, the District of Columbia, Maryland, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia and the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland bar.

In her spare time, Ms. Robinson serves as a board member of City at Peace, an organization dedicated to youth development through the performing arts. Ms. Robinson has been a presenter and speaker at a number of professional conferences and meetings and is a mentor to high school students. Ms. Robinson was featured as one of the 30 Young Leaders of the Future in the December 1997 issue of Ebony Magazine. Ms. Robinson is a native of Ohio. She lives with her husband, Ronald Sullivan, in Washington, D.C.



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JUDY WOODRUFF
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JUDY WOODRUFF BIOGRAPHY

Judy Woodruff, a veteran of more than 20 years in broadcast journalism, is CNN's Prime Anchor and Senior Correspondent. She co-anchors *Inside Politics*, the nation's only daily program devoted exclusively to politics, airing at 5:00-6:00 PM (ET) with Bernard Shaw, and *World View*, an international newscast that examines the major stories and issues around the world, from 6:00-6:30 PM (ET) with Shaw.

In addition to her daily duties, Woodruff co-anchors CNN's special coverage of such events as political conventions and summits. In September, 1995 she traveled to Beijing to cover the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women. She has moderated CNN's first two "Global Forums:" an international town meeting with President Clinton in 1994 and former President Carter in 1995. She was also the co-anchor for CNN's coverage of Richard Nixon's funeral. She joined CNN in 1993.

Woodruff has been covering politics and campaigns from Carter to Clinton. She moderated the 1988 Vice-Presidential debate and has reported on every national political convention and presidential campaign since 1976.

In the ten years prior to joining CNN, Woodruff was the chief Washington correspondent for The MacNeil/Lehrer *NewsHour*. From 1984-1990, she anchored public television's award-winning weekly documentary series, *Frontline with Judy Woodruff*.

Prior to joining the *NewsHour*, Woodruff was chief Washington correspondent for NBC's *Today Show* from 1982-1983. She also served as NBC News' White House correspondent from 1977 to 1982, covering both the Carter and Reagan administrations. Woodruff joined NBC News as a general assignment reporter based in Atlanta in 1975. From 1970-1974, she was a correspondent for WAGA-TV, the CBS affiliate in Atlanta, where she reported on the State Legislature for five years and anchored the noon and evening news.

Her book, This is Judy Woodruff at the White House, published in 1982 by Addison-Wesley, documents her experiences as a journalist.

In 1997, Woodruff won the News and Documentary Emmy Award for outstanding instant coverage of a single breaking news story; "Coverage of the Olympic Park Bombing." In 1996, Woodruff and Shaw won a CableAce Award for best anchor team for their work on *Inside Politics*. In 1995, Woodruff won a CableAce Award for best newscaster. The CableAce Award is the cable industry's most prestigious award from the National Academy of Cable Programming. In 1995, she and her husband Al Hunt, were recognized by the Freedom Forum by receiving the Allen H. Neuharth Award for Excellence in Journalism. In 1994, she was the first recipient of the National Women's Hall of Fame "President's 21st Century Award." In 1994, she and her husband, were named one of the Washingtonians of the Year by *Washingtonian* magazine for their fundraising work to fight Spina Bifida. In 1986, the *NewsHour* was awarded the first Joan Shorenstein Barone Prize by the Washington Radio Television Correspondents Association for Woodruff's series on national defense issues.

Woodruff is a founding co-chair of the International Women's Media Foundation, an organization dedicated to promoting and encouraging women in the communications industries worldwide. She serves on the Board of Directors of the Freedom Forum Newseum in Arlington, VA., the Board of Advisors for the John S. Knight Journalism Fellowships at Stanford University, as well as on the Boards of Directors for the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the Urban Institute in Washington, DC. Woodruff is a graduate of Duke University, where she is a Trustee Emerita.

Woodruff's husband, Al Hunt, is the executive Washington editor of *The Wall Street Journal* and a panelist on CNN's political talk show *The Capital Gang*. Woodruff and Hunt have three children and reside in Washington, DC.



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The Best Return On the Surplus

Washington Post, Feb. 17, 1999

By William G. Gale and Isabel Sawhill, *Senior Fellows, Economic Studies*

The emerging federal budget surpluses -- now projected to exceed \$4 trillion during the next 15 years -- offer a unique opportunity for the nation to prepare for the retirement of the baby boomers. A strong future economy would reduce the need for painful Social Security and Medicare cutbacks or debilitating tax increases. To address this issue, the president has proposed paying down the government debt by bolstering the Social Security trust funds, while the Republicans have proposed large-scale tax cuts. Although we believe reducing the debt would be far more effective than tax cuts, both alternatives omit a crucial ingredient in the nation's economic future: an educated work force.

The key question is what's the best way to ensure that the next generation will be able to pay for their parents' retirement? We do not deny the importance of reducing the debt by partially funding Social Security and freeing funds for private investment. But the most important "tool" for future workers will be their brainpower, and the most direct and effective way to raise their productivity is to ensure that a greater number of them have the skills to operate in tomorrow's high-tech economy.

We must invest a sizable chunk of projected surpluses in educating the next generation. The rate of return on education has risen sharply over the past two decades and is easily competitive with returns on financial assets. Making today's children more productive, more self-sufficient and better able to use emerging technologies could create a much stronger economy than if we devote all of these resources to increased financial saving. Equally important, investments in children are more likely to produce dividends that are broadly shared. And investments in children are more likely to remain in the country, to the benefit of us all, while financial saving might migrate to other countries.

If we want to make America a more attractive place to invest, we need to focus more attention on the most important home-grown asset we have: our work force.

A cautionary note: It is easy to invest in financial assets and earn the market rate of return, simply by purchasing a broad-based index fund. Public investments in education are less certain to pan out. The funds may get squandered on bureaucracies. The teaching and learning may be ineffective. The funds may not influence people's educational choices much. For example, the recent tax credits for college education seem most likely to go to parents who would have sent their children to college anyway.

Evidence suggests that the highest rates of return come from investing in early childhood education. Well-structured programs targeted toward preschool children have produced large improvements in their later educational and labor market success, with estimated rates of return that would make a venture capitalist envious. Yet we are spending a tiny fraction of total federal

Opinion Piece

resources on children under the age of 5, a commitment that is likely to wane further given the tight budget caps on discretionary spending for the foreseeable future.

Unlike other countries such as France and Italy, we do not routinely subsidize the education and care of young children. Child-care debates in this country have focused on the benefits for working mothers but should be redirected to examine how more educationally oriented programs could help children and the nation's future productivity. About half of all 3- and 4-year-olds, most of them from more affluent families, are already enrolled in preschool programs. The opportunity ought to be extended to less advantaged children as well. With welfare reform moving more mothers into the job market, we shouldn't miss the opportunity to put more of their children on a path to success.

As always, the devil is in the details. But just as it is possible to imagine independent boards managing the Social Security trust fund or the nation's money supply, so too can we imagine an independent intermediary that might evaluate and advise on how to invest a public trust fund for children. If such funds were provided as a block grant to the states but with a proviso that their effectiveness be rigorously evaluated, chances are that much good could be accomplished.

Other options could be considered, including tax credits or vouchers that could be used only in independently accredited preschool programs, or assistance to urban public schools tied to accountability for results. Our goal is not to resolve this debate here but to point to the need for increased educational investments as part of a balanced portfolio for the next century, one that would not only help today's children but also help to pay for their parents' retirement as well.

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Tom Birch - Child Abuse Coalition

CDF Not CAC, CWLA, NEA formed primary
CA ~~consensus~~ coalition.
want to broaden to include C.C.

Caro Belle

Mary Lee Allen
for Schuster

Could share prevention

Tom: Took ad go issues on agenda + try to be

CC as

wants bill fast - got good response

CC as child abuse prevention service

as a program that supports parents + relieves stress at home

- social isolation
- poor issues

higher go funds: early warning

support services - can be part of range of services

So like home visiting is helpful/great

the woman whose house the United Way Dept. Committee

- Support
- training (Emotion baby syndrome)
- standards

Rabner

how do we get something done. POTUS ~~can~~ intro'd an idea
that we could n pass but start multi-yr campaign

\$180 mill for more states to invest

The parts ~~that~~ ^{that} did go through

\$10.5 bill over 5 yrs (

- subsidy ↑
- early learning fund

) CCBG

how do we garner support? we have tried to use positive
message. As imp, is ppl saying that is n 1-D ~~the~~

child abuse prevention have kinds on the hill in terms of cc policy
we will get some non-trad'l allies

On cc Grant lot of work which was significant
[first since POTUS intro'd legis last yr]
surplus is big issue there. We may be going drive to tax bill
we are worried that they will pass earlier
but 3 pieces help:

- ESEA - might n happen this yr
- tobacco recapture - will likely happen this yr
- motor vehicle

Tom

research - link b/w C.A. + juv crime is strong
schl failure + abuse
disab. condns + abuse

CA ① look into juv justice
② ESEA

3 per cent
CC
juv justice
ESEA

April is C.A. prevention month - could do a piece

Robner - what do ^{think could go into column}
~~factim~~

- or wait until CA maltreatment #s come out. -

mid April - prelim - not accurate 50 states survey - HHS
1/2 ahead

HHS release

substance abuse w/ C.A.

man

States are doing things

Preventing CA is everyone's responsibility

ESEA - N. ent

ent

States

- ESEA

- Title

- juv justice

2000

independent living