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- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Intro – thank you for this opportunity. You represent the families in communities across the country who struggle with child care every day. You also represent the faith-based organizations that provide so much of the child care across the country. I want to talk to you today about your role in helping those 2 essential voices to be heard in the national debate on child care and about your ability ~~and~~ to influence this public policy discussion.

2 pieces: (1) outline the elements of the President's child care proposal; (2) talk a bit about the politics/legislative process and the prospects for child care legislation this year.

Go thru proposal.

Politics/Legislative Process – President announced his proposal on January 7 and sent budget to Congress that reflected this proposal; the good news is that there as been strong, bipartisan support for it -- a number of bills on the hill that reflect the President's proposal -- the major issue has been "stay at home" parents.

Race against the clock → The bad news is that there are ~~50 something days~~ not many days left to the legislative session and none of the Committee's of jurisdiction have taken up child care bills, a~~nd the worse news is that~~ Senator Domenici's budget does not include funding for child care at all, some of tobacco bills include child care, others do not. What this means is that we are working to increase the pressure on Congress to take action on child care -- to remember what a pressing issue this is for so many American families -- when the President announced his proposal many people thanked me for what they described as a fundamental change in this country -- the ability to talk about child care problems out loud. We did begin an important dialogue. And now we need to take the next step -- -- together -- with legislation that will provide support and services for working families.

I think proposal responds to the fundamental cc issues for families. With more and more women entering the workforce, welfare rolls declining -- more families ask: (1) can I find it? (2) can I afford it? (3) can I trust it. The President's plan is built around responding to those questions.

PROVIDING QUALITY CHILD CARE THAT IS

AFFORDABLE & ACCESSIBLE

March/April 1998

"People were bringing even infants to him that he might touch them; and when the disciples saw it, they sternly ordered them not to do it. But Jesus called for them and said, "Let the little children come to me, and do not stop them; for it is to such as the these that the kingdom of God belongs." ***Luke 18:15-16.***

"Train children in the right way, and when old, they will not stray." ***Proverbs 22:6.*** Religious organizations provide a substantial amount of all center-based child care in the United States. About one third of child care centers are in religious institutions which help operate the programs or provide space to other community based organizations to run them. Overall, our child care centers have waiting lists of many thousands of families who are desperate for an affordable and dependable provider. Parents appear to want church based child care. They rank religiously-run child care centers above all other forms of child care, except that provided by a child's own family member. In addition, in 1995, over 2,000 Head Start Centers were run in churches.

CHILD CARE FACTS

THE NEED

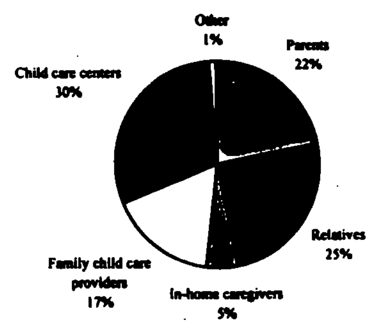
* Each day, an estimated 13 million children younger than six -- Including six million babies and toddlers -- spend some or all of their day being cared for by someone other than their parents. (National Center for Education Statistics, *Child Care and Early Education Program Participation of Infants, Toddlers, and Preschoolers* - 1996)

* In 1995, 62% of women with children younger than six, 59% of women with children younger than three and 77% of women with children ages 6 to 17 were in the labor force. (US Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 1995)

* Almost half of all infants younger than twelve months regularly spend their day in some form of child care. Children of working mothers are entering care as early as six weeks of age and can be in care for 40 hours a week until they reach school. (National Center for Education Statistics, *Child Care and Early Education Programs Participation of Infants, Toddlers and Preschoolers,* October, 1996)

* 59% of working families who rely on non-parental care for the preschoolers use child care centers (which include nursery schools, Head Start, and prekindergarten programs) and family child care homes. (Children's Defense Fund calculation of data from Caspar, L. *Who's Minding Our Preschoolers?*)

* More than 40% of working mothers in low-income families use center-based or non-relative, family-based care. (Institute For Women's Policy Research study)



Definitions of Child Care Settings:
Child care centers – care provided in nonresidential facilities, usually for 13 or more children.
Family child care providers – care provided in a private residence other than the child's home.
Relative care – care provided by a related person other than the parent, either in the child's home or in the relative's home.
In-home caregivers – care provided within the child's home, by a person other than a parent or relative.

Child Care Arrangements of Children Younger than 5 with Employed Mothers, data from 1993

POLLS REVEAL PARENTAL CONCERN

* Nine out of ten of all adults polled say that finding affordable quality child care is difficult for most American families. (The Harris Poll survey, January 14-18, 1998)

* More than half of the parents surveyed admit that they worry every week about whether their children are getting what they need in child care and one out of every three parents with incomes below $30,000 said that their child care was not as good as they would like it to be. (Parents Magazine survey, August 1997)

WORK AND PRODUCTIVITY

* Child care is critical to worker productivity. A 1990 study found that nearly one out of every six mothers employed outside the home reported losing some time from work during the previous month due to failure in their regular child care arrangements. (Hofferth, *National Child Care Survey, 1990*)

* Child care problems are a major barrier that keep low-income families on welfare and out of the workforce. Poor quality child care arrangements are more likely to fall apart, causing parents to miss work. One third of poor mothers indicate they were out of the labor force because of child care problems. (Galinsky et al., *The Changing Workforce: Highlights from the National Study*, Fernandez, *Child Care and Corporate Productivity: Resolving Work Family Conflicts*, Cattan, "Child Care Problems: An Obstacle to Work

* Thirty-one percent of welfare recipients in Maine left a job because of child care difficulties. (Lazere, *Maine's Families: Poverty Despite Work* - 1996)

* Almost half of low-income working parents worked on a rotating or changing schedule presenting an obstacle to finding child care. (Hofferth, "Caring for Children at the Poverty Line," *Children and Youth Services Review*, Vol.17, No. ½, 1995)

*Increasing the availability of child care subsidies will increase poor mothers' work participation rates from 29% to 44%, and working poor rates from 43% to 57%. (U.S. General Accounting Office, *Child Care Subsidies Increase Likelihood That Low Income Mothers Will Work*, 1994)

AFFORDABILITY

* Good Child care is a labor-intensive service that can easily cost $4.000 to $10,000 a year for one child. (*Child Care Information Exchange*, July 1996)

* Many hard working families earn too little to be able to afford these costs. About half of families with young children earn less than $35,000 per year. (US Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, *Money and Income in the United States: 1996*) A family with both parents working full-time at minimum wage earns only $21,400 per year.

QUALITY

Some basic components of quality care include: 1) a safe and healthy environment, 2) caregivers who are nurturing and knowledgeable about children's development, and who are a stable presence in children's lives, and 3) small numbers of children per caregiver to make sure the child gets one-on-one attention.

The Concern

* A study regarding quality found "child care at most centers in the United States is poor to mediocre." One in Eight child care centers provide care that jeopardizes children's health, safety, and development. (Helburn, et al. *Cost, Quality, and Child Outcomes in Child Care Centers: Executive Summary*)

* Low wages are closely linked to rapid turnover rates among child care providers, which breaks the stable relationship that inl ts and children need to have with their caregivers to feel safe and secure. A national wage study found that most child care workers in centers earn $12,058 per year (slightly above minimum wage) and receive no benefits.

* Over one-third of the programs in family-based setting were found to be inadequate which means their quality was low enough to actually harm children's development. (Galinsy, et al. *The Study of Children in Family Child Care and Relative Care: Highlights of Findings*)

* Care in child care centers was of particularly poor quality for infants and toddlers. Only 8% received a rating of good quality care for this age group. (Helburn, et al.)
* Children in low-and moderate-income families are more likely to be cared for in settings that do not meet quality standards. There are long waiting lists at the high-quality programs that exist for these families. (Carnegie Corporation, 1996)

* Twenty states did not even conduct one unannounced visit per year to child care programs. (U.S. General Accounting Office)

* Relatively few child care centers meet the higher standards of accreditation -- for example, in 1997, only 6% of all child care centers were accredited by the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC). (Children's Foundation, in Washington, D.C. & NAEYC)

Importance of Quality

* The early childhood years are particularly critical to children's development and future success. The first three years of life are critical in children's brain development which is far more susceptible to adverse influences than had been realized. "The quality of young children's environment and social experience has a decisive, long-lasting impact on their well-being and ability to learn." (Carnegie Corporation of New York, *Starting Points: Meeting the Needs of Our Houngest Children*, Executive Summary)

* Quality care has a particularly great impact on "at-risk children's language skills and self-perception. (Helburn, et al. *Cost, Quality, and Child Outcomes in Child Care Centers: Executive Summary)*

* The impact of early childhood programs on low-income children's development found that good programs can affect children's long-term success in areas such as school achievement, higher earnings as adults, and decreased involvement with the criminal justice system. (Packard Foundation, *The Future of Children: Long-Term Outcomes of Early Childhood Programs, Vol. 5, No. 3*)

* Studies have shown that low-income children who participate in Head Start programs are less likely to be held back in school or be placed in special education classes. (Barnett, "Long-term Effects of Early Childhood Programs on Cognitive and School Outcomes, 1995)

*A recently released study found "children in higher quality preschool classrooms display greater receptive language ability and pre-mathematics skill, have more advanced social skills than those in lower quality classrooms, have better relationship with their teachers and more positive self perceptions. (Helburn, et al, *Cost,Quality, and Child Outcomes Study: Executive Summary 1995*)

* A study of the long-term impact of a good early childhood program for low-income children found that after 27 years, each $1.00 invested saved over $7.00 by increasing the likelihood that children would be literate, employed and enrolled in postsecondary education, and making them less likely to be school dropouts, dependent on welfare, or arrested for criminal activity or delinquency. (Schweinhart and Weikart, *Significant Benefits: The High/Scope Perry Preschool Study through Age 27*)

Babies and Toddlers

* Almost half of the rooms in centers serving babies and toddlers provided such poor quality care as to jeopardize children's health, safety and development. This means that many young children are being cared for in settings where: 1) basic sanitary conditions are not met for diapering and feeding, 2) safety problems exist endangering infants, 3) warm, supportive relationships with adults are lacking, and 4) books and toys required for physical and intellectual growth are missing. Studies of home-based care produced equally troubling results. (Helburn et al., *Cost, Quality, and Child Outcomes Study: Executive Summary* and Galinsky et al., *The Study of Children in Family Child Care and Relative Care: Highlights of Findings*)

* Many parents with young children are struggling to find care for their children -- one national poll found that three out of four parents of young children said there was an insufficient supply of infant care in their communities, and numerous studies have reported serious shortages of care for babies and toddlers.

Before and After School Care

* Experts estimate that nearly 5 million school-age children spend time without adult supervision during a typical week. (Hofferth, *National Child Care Survey, 1990*)

* Juvenile Crime peaks between the hours of 2:00 and 6:00 p.m.--the after-school hours when many children are unsupervised. (US Department of Justice, *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1997 Update on Violence* - June 1997)

* A poll of police chiefs from acr the country found that 92% supported the statement that "America could sharply reduce crime if government invested more in programs to help children and youth get a good start" by investing in programs such as Head Start, parenting education, and providing after-school programs and mentoring. (McDevitt, *Fight Crime: Invest in* Kids Northeastern University 1996)

* School-age children who are left alone after school are at greater risk of truancy, risk-taking behavior, substance abuse, poor grades, and stress. (Dwyer, et al., "Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School," *Pediatrics*, 86, 1990)

* Low-income children are less likely to live in neighborhoods that have before-and after-school programs. Most programs (83%) operate exclusively on parent fees--effectively excluding families who cannot afford the tuition which averages $45 per week. (Department of Education, *The Condition of Education: 1993*)

PARTNERS IN SUPPORTING CHILD CARE AND EARLY EDUCATION

Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG): The new CCDBG, adopted in 1996, provides money to the states to fund child care subsidies for low-income working families. It may be used to help families get off or stay off welfare for protective services for children at risk of abuse or neglect. This program allows parents to choose among relatives, neighbors, child care centers, and neighborhood child care homes.

States are required to use at least 4% of total funds to address poor child care quality and inadequate supply. A percentage was also set aside in FY '97 for school-age child care and Resource and Referral. States are required to set basic health and safety standards for providers, except certain relatives. Some funds require a state match and others do not.

Head Start: The Head Start program, which began in 1965, targets children in families with incomes below the poverty line and who are not yet enrolled in school. In FY 1996, this program served about 752,000 children. Head Start helps the whole child by providing social services, health care, education, and parent involvement. Head Start also addresses family needs such as housing, job training, health care, emotional support, and family counseling that may stand in the way of a child's full and healthy development. Head Start has been proven to be a quality cost-effective program.

Social Services Block Grant (SSBG): This program provides funds to states for a wide range of social services. In 1994, the majority of states allocated at least some of their SSBG funds to child care subsidies. Funding has remained stagnant since it was turned into a block grant in the early 1980s and was actually cut by 15% in the 1996 welfare Act. More cuts are proposed.

Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP): CACFP is an entitlement program guaranteeing nutritious meals for children up to age 12 enrolled in child care centers, family child care homes, before-and after-school programs, and Head Start centers. In FY 1996, more than 2.5 million children were fed through CACFP. Additionally, CACFP provides nutrition training and support to child care providers. CACFP is a critical link in improving the quality of child care. It provides an incentive for family child care homes to become licensed or regulated and allows them access to training and support activities. The CACFP umbrella sponsors make two to three visits to each site per year. This is particularly important since states have limited resources to provide monitoring. The welfare Act of 1996 made significant cuts in this program.

Dependent Care Tax Credit: Families may claim an income tax credit for a portion of their child care expenses. The credit is on a sliding scale and lower-income families receive slightly larger credits. Taxpayers may claim a credit against dependent care expenses of up to $2,400 for one child or $4,800 for two or more children. The maximum credit a family can receive for one child is $480, $960 for two or more children. Since this tax credit is not refundable, very low-income families owing little or no federal income tax do not receive the benefit.

State and Local Governments: Both state and local governments invest in subsidies for child care. States set eligibility criteria, sliding fee scales, reimbursement rates, and basic health and safety protections for publicly funded care. Many states exempt large numbers of providers from being licensed or regulated. Local governments most commonly set basic policies that affect the supply of child care, such as zoning requirements and fire and building codes.

Private Sector: Some employers help their employees with child care. However, as of the early 1990s, only 6,000 employers were estimated to offer child care benefits out of a total of 6 million employers. In addition to direct provision of child care or vouchers, the employers could offer flextime or adopt family leave policies.

Community Organization: In addition to religious groups, schools, non-profits, and volunteer organization play an important role in providing child care. The United Way often provides funding for scholarships and other support to community-based child care programs. Some churches also provide scholarships or adopt a sliding fee scale to assist low income families.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE

* Establish and enforce strong safety standards for all centers and homes offering child care. Expand programs to improve the quality of care and help parents find good child care options.

* Increase the number of child care staff who are appropriately trained and compensated. Scholarships and loan forgiveness programs should be expanded.

* Develop and/or expand structured before and after school programs and infant and toddler care in all communities. Existing programs should be strengthened and enriched.

* Assistance with the cost of child care should be available in particular to families leaving welfare as well as other low-income working families.

* Employers should help their employees who need child care and invest in improving the quality of child care in the communities in which they operate.

* Head Start and Early Head Start should be expanded.

* The Family and Medical Leave Act should be expanded to enable working parents to stay home with their children during the critical early months of a child's life.

* The Dependent Care Tax Credit and/or the Child Tax Credit (became law in 1997) should be increased and made refundable so that low income families would benefit.

LEGISLATION

More than 40 pieces of legislation have been introduced in Congress. No particular bill has been totally embraced by advocates within the religious community. Because of the budget agreement, additional revenues must be obtained or other programs cut if new policy generates new costs. Senator Kennedy's bill includes a tobacco tax which would generate additional revenues necessary to fund any child care proposal. The various proposals including the President's proposal do not create new programs, but build on successful programs already in place.

Two of the most recent bills to be introduced are **The Caring for Children Act,** sponsored by Senator John Chafee (R-RI) and **The Child Care A.C.C.E.S.S.** (Affordable Child Care for Early Success and Security) **Act** sponsored by Senator Christopher Dodd (D-CT).

*"Then Jesus took a little child, and put it among them: and taking it in his arms, he said to them, "Whoever welcomes one such child in my name welcomes me...." **Mark 9: 36-37.***

Stewardship of Public Life
Hunger & Human Needs
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (USA)

Vol. 7, No. 1
1st Quarter, 1998

President Puts Food Stamps, Child Care on Public Agenda

I remember as a youngster doing "What's Wrong with this Picture" exercises in school. They evidently were designed to help us learn to think logically. Usually it was something like noting water dripping from the elevated side of a sloped roof.

We could do a similar exercise with today's economy. According to the numbers, it's booming. Wall Street posted huge gains in 1997; average incomes are up; employment is at its lowest point in a generation; jobs are being created at a rapid clip; the federal budget is nearly balanced; states are flush with funds. And yet: more people are hungry (or at least more are showing up at food pantries and soup kitchens); homelessness is increasing (families with children are the fastest-growing group and are 36% of all homeless people); and the number of people without health care insurance is increasing again.

What is wrong with this picture? Where is the faulty logic; or more accurately, where is the faulty humanity? Under the guise of policy debate, those are the questions that will be before both Congress and the Administration in the weeks ahead.

President Clinton has presented the first balanced budget for congressional action in decades. Throughout the 1990s, budget-cutting to meet deficit reduction targets has dominated policy-making. This year Washington politics promise to be quite different. Members of Congress are salivating over the prospect of spending anticipated budget surpluses in the years immediately ahead. Various cliques are assembling to divert this to tax cuts, highway construction and even military budget increases. But there is also the chance to channel some of those resources into mending the social safety net that has been badly damaged by budget cutting. Two key opportunities are food stamps and child care.

ACT NOW

URGE YOUR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO CO-SPONSOR AND SUPPORT LEGISLATION TO RESTORE CUTS IN FOOD STAMPS AND HELP STATES IMPROVE CHILD CARE

SEE PAGE 3

Food Stamps

For decades, food stamps have been the main mechanism for helping low-income people, some working and some not, have sure access to adequate food. Despite acknowledged problems and abuses, the fact remains that the program has softened the effects of poverty for millions.

As part of the 1996 transformation of the nation's welfare program, food stamps took a heavy hit—$27 billion cut over six years. Family allotments were cut. The nation's poorest families, those with total income less than half the official poverty level, are set to lose an average of $650 a year in food stamp benefits. The legislation also limits adjustments for inflation so that

Continued on page 2

Stewardship of Public Life

Women and Families

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (USA)

Vol. 6, No. 4
4th Quarter, 1997

Worries Mount About Quality and Cost of Child Day Care

"Children are America's future." How many times we've heard, and used, that phrase. Do we mean it? Does our society really give priority to children? A look at the condition of child care in America suggests more than a little hypocrisy at work here.

Children are voiceless in our society. They have no vote, and few other avenues for advocating their interests. They depend on adults for food, shelter, protection, education and emotional nurturing. Adults respond to these needs in their roles as parents, teachers and caregivers, and as voters and public policy advocates. But a look into a cross-section of child care facilities, especially those serving the children of poor families, reveals that in all too many instances adults are failing their responsibilities to children.

Concerns about the quality, availability and cost of child care have been mounting for some time. These worries have recently intensified because of revelations that much of the child care around is a lot worse than we thought, and because the current welfare reform is expected to put many more children than before in full-time care outside their homes.

Both the Administration and Congress have recognized that a child care crisis exists. First Lady Hillary Clinton has called for action, saying, "Here are some of the questions we need to answer—as individual parents and as a nation: How can we ensure that children in care are safe from harm? What are the best ways to make the hours children spend in child care as stimulating and nurturing as possible? How can we do a better job of valuing the important work of child care professionals? How can we encourage employers to provide child care benefits to their employees, a practice that makes sense not just for children, but for the corporate bottom line, as well? ... And how can we genuinely support parents who choose, often at significant economic cost, to stay at home with their children?"

Act Now

URGE YOUR SENATORS TO SUPPORT BILLS TO IMPROVE CHILD CARE (S. 19 AND S. 1124)

ASK PRESIDENT AND MRS. CLINTON TO CARRY OUT THEIR COMMITMENT TO IMPROVE CHILD CARE

SEE PAGE 3

Parents on Their Own

In many families today, both parents must work to make ends meet. Many other families are supported by a single parent with no spouse present. As a result, almost 13 million children under age six are currently in some form of nonparental care. Millions of school-age children whose parents work also need care before and/or after school. According to the National Child Care Survey, more than half of school-age children with employed mothers receive such care—25% with relatives, 14% in day-care centers, and 10% in family day care or with in-home providers.

Very few workplaces offer day care. Employees are

Continued on page 2

Briefing '98

Phone. 202.543.2800
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110 Maryland Avenue, NE, Box 77
Washington, DC 20002

March 25, 1998

Ms. Jennifer Klein
Special Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy
Executive Office of the President
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Ms. Klein:

On behalf of the national interreligious public policy community, I would like to invite you to address our 28th Annual Interfaith Public Policy Briefing--***Voices for Justice '98: Local Action for Global Impact.*** The event will be held in Washington, D.C., from March 29 through April 1, 1998 at the Holiday Inn on the Hill (415 New Jersey Avenue, NW).

Because of the administration's commitment to ensuring quality, accessible and affordable child care for America's families, we hope it will be possible for you to speak at our breakfast plenary on **child care** on **Wednesday, April 1st between 8:15 and 9:00 a.m.** at the Holiday Inn on the Hill. We anticipate that you will address why the President's child care proposal is so critical for families in communities across the country.

Child care is a critical issue for the interfaith community since faith-based organizations provide such a substantial amount of center-based care. Our child care centers have long waiting lists of children who are desparate for care. We hope you address the dilemmas that we face: As more women enter the workforce and others leave the welfare rolls for work, families are asking themselves, "Who's minding the kids?" We have also invited Senator John Kerry to address this session as well.

For 28 years, the national interfaith partnership, formerly Interfaith Impact for Justice and Peace, has brought together Protestant, Roman Catholic, Muslim and Jewish denominations and organizations for this annual briefing by legislators and policy experts. Representing 19 major faith-based agencies centered in Washington, D.C., Voices for Justice: A National Interfaith Partnership continues that legacy. We bring 500 national, state and local religious leaders together to engage the critical issues that impact our nation.

We hope that you can offer our interfaith leadership a perspective on the challenges now facing our national community. We are concerned more than ever about the ever greater interdependence between local action, national policy and the global impact on the neediest.

Please honor us with your reflections on this urgent issue. Thank you for considering our invitation. Please contact my office at your earliest convenience (Tel: 202.543.2800. Fax: 202.547.8107) to confirm your availability. We will then provide you with further information you might need in preparing your remarks.

In peace,

Fr. Paul Ojibway SA

Rev. V. Paul Ojibway, SA
Director, *Briefing '98*
Voices for Justice: A National Interfaith Partnership

Expanding the 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program

January 7, 1998

Today President Clinton announced his proposal to dramatically expand the 21st Century Learning Centers Program, which funds school-community partnerships to establish or expand before- and after-school programs for school-age children in public schools. The President's fiscal year 1999 budget will include $200 million for a total of $1 billion over 5 years to serve up to a half-million children a year. The current fiscal year 1998 budget includes $40 million to serve up to 50,000 students through this program. 21st Century Community Learning Centers offer a range of services including enhanced learning opportunities, growth and development activities, recreational and artistic programs in safe, drug-free environments. The program increases the supply of before and after-school programs in a cost-effective manner by using public schools and their existing resources, such as computers, libraries, gymnasiums, and sports equipment. Communities are asked to do a needs assessment in order to avoid duplication with existing programs.

The proposed expansion will require only minor changes in the existing statutory authority and priority-setting process. In expanding the current program, the Department of Education will propose to require a local match to make sure programs become self-sustaining after receiving funding; better target funding to higher-need communities; strengthen the community collaboration provisions; and reserve up to 10 percent of the funds available for community-based organizations working collaboratively with public schools.

DEMONSTRATED NEED FOR AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAMS: Approximately 24 million school-age children required child care (U.S. Bureau of Census, 1994) and, according to FBI statistics, moist juvenile crime (youth 12 and 17) takes place between the hours of 3 pm and 8 pm (*Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, 1997*). Clearly, young people need a safe place after school that provides enriching experiences for their physical well-being. However, only about 1.7 million children from kindergarten through grade 8 were enrolled in 49,500 formal before- and after-school programs of any type (Seppanen, 1993). Programs in schools are even more scarce. While recent survey data indicate that parents overwhelmingly support using school based after-school programs for learning and enrichment programs in such areas as computer skills, the arts, drama, and music, community service, and the basic skills, seventy percent of all public elementary and combined schools do not offer such programs (NCES, September 1996).

UNIQUE PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP: The C.S. Mott Foundation is providing funds for technical assistance to eligible applicants and to first-year grantees under the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program. This funding will provide training on operating extended learning projects through community partnerships, identify and promote existing models and strategies for extended learning programs, produce and disseminate materials on effective practices, and establish a network for extended learning service providers.

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S CHILD CARE INITIATIVE

President Clinton has 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
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MAKES CHILD CARE MORE AFFORDABLE FOR WORKING FAMILIES

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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.

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EXPANDS AND STREAMLINES AFTER-SCHOOL CARE

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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'S CHILD CARE INITIATIVE

President Clinton has 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

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EXPANDS AND STREAMLINES AFTER-SCHOOL CARE

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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.

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MAKES CHILD CARE MORE AFFORDABLE FOR WORKING FAMILIES

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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.

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Robin Leeds to Distribution re Kids for Child Care Event Update (3 pages)	01/06/1998	b(6)

COLLECTION:
Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Jennifer Klein
OA/Box Number: 13528

FOLDER TITLE:
Announcement, 1/7/98

2014-0536-S
kc1507

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]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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]

TO: THE PRESIDENT
THE FIRST LADY
THE VICE PRESIDENT
MRS. GORE

WHAT: CHILDCARE ANNOUNCEMENT

WHEN: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1998

WHERE: BRIEFING, RED ROOM
MEET AND GREET, BLUE ROOM
EVENT, EAST ROOM

OF GUESTS: APPROX. 180

FROM: CAPRICIA MARSHALL, LAURA SCHWARTZ

1:45 p.m. East Visitors Gate opens for guest arrival.

2:05 p.m. **THE PRESIDENT, THE FIRST LADY, THE VICE PRESIDENT and MRS. GORE** arrive in the Red Room for briefing.

Briefing
Contact: Jen Klein
Participants:

Secretary Shalala	Secretary Riley
Secretary Rubin	Jen Klein
Bruce Reed	Melanne Verveer
Gene Sperling	Elena Kagan
Ron Klain	Susan Liss

2:20 p.m. **THE FOUR PRINCIPALS** proceed to Blue Room for two meet and greets.

Blue Room Greet #1
Contact: Emily Bromberg and Jessica Gibson
Participants:
Governor Lincoln Almond, R-RI
State Representative Jane Maroney, R-DE
State Senator Pat Piper, D-MN
Commissioner Jane Campbell, D-OH
Commissioner Jane Hague, R-WA
Councilwoman Marilyn Praisner, D-MD
Sen. Landrieu, D-LA
Rep. DeLauro, D- 3rd CT
Rep. Tauscher, D-10th CA
Rep. Holmes Norton, D-DC
Rep. Roukema, R-5th NJ
Rep. Morella, R-8th MD
Rep. Moran, D-8th VA
Rep. Kennelly, D-1st CT
Rep. P. Kennedy, D-1st RI
Rep. Weygand, D-2nd RI

Blue Room Greet #2

Contact: Robin Leeds

Participants:

YWCA Center (Lancaster, PA)
mother: Birdie Eckenrode
daughter: Sandy Eckenrode - 8 yrs

father: Mark Dalton
daughter: Hilary Dalton - 6 yrs

School for Friends Day Care Center (DC)
father: Gary Dikeos
son: Darien Dikeos - 5 yrs

mother: Beverly Lancaster-Hyde
daughter: Camille Hyde- 4 yrs

Arnold and Porter Children's Center (DC)
mother: Sally D'Italia
daughter: Sarah D'Italia - 15 yrs

mother: Tanya Sanders
daughter: Tia Sanders -15 yrs

mother: Mary Anne Carter
son: Matthew Lundy - 5 yrs

Fingerprints -GSA/OPM/Interior (DC)
grandmother: Binnie Harris
son: Juan Gary Jr. Harris - 4 yrs

mother: Leslie Bermudez
daughter: Vivianna Bermudez - 7 yr

Yorktown Before and After School (PG County, MD)
father: Marcus Wilkins
daughter: Rebecca Wilkins - 8 yrs

Foundry Pre-school/ Methodist Ch. (DC)
mother: Yvonne T. Reyes
son: Mulawin Diwa Reyes-Lozada - 4 yrs

2:35 p.m. **THE FOUR PRINCIPALS** are announced and proceed into the East Room via the Cross Hall accompanied by children.

MRS. GORE makes remarks and introduces **THE FIRST LADY**.

THE FIRST LADY makes remarks and introduces **THE VICE PRESIDENT**.

THE VICE PRESIDENT makes remarks and introduces **THE PRESIDENT**.

THE PRESIDENT makes remarks.

3:30 p.m. Upon conclusion of remarks, **THE FOUR PRINCIPALS** depart.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
CHILD CARE ANNOUNCEMENT
THE WHITE HOUSE
JANUARY 7, 1998

Acknowledgments: The First Lady, VP Gore, Mrs. Gore, Sec. Shalala, without her work and commitment, we probably wouldn't be standing here today; Members of Cabinet; Members of Congress.

Throughout our history, our mission as a nation and as a people has been to honor and live by our most cherished values. We have always risen to the challenge of applying those enduring values to changing times, of keeping the American Dream alive for every person willing to work for it. And always, <u>always</u> -- the heart of that dream and the backbone of our society has been the family.

Today, our new economy -- powered by rapidly advancing technologies -- has brought unprecedented prosperity to our country. But the new economy has also imposed new demands on working families. With more families relying on two incomes and working longer hours to make ends meet, millions of children must spend at least part of their day in care away from their parents. Too many parents find themselves walking a ~~precarious~~ tightrope between unstable child care arrangements and the often uncompromising demands of work. For many families, the search for affordable, high-quality child care has become a ~~stubborn~~ obstacle to achieving the American Dream.

No government can raise or love a child. Mothers and fathers do. But government can provide parents the tools they need to meet this most vital responsibility. And government must do what it can to empower Americans to be both good parents <u>and</u> good workers. So today, I am proud to propose the single largest child care investment in the history of our nation. It is a comprehensive and fiscally-responsible plan to make child care more affordable and accessible, to raise the quality and assure the safety of care for millions of American families. This is an issue that touches nearly every family in America, one that should rise above politics and partisan interests. I welcome the bipartisan efforts to improve child care that are already taking place in Congress ~~and thank Senators Dodd, Specter and Hatch for their leadership.~~
members of Congress & other elected officials from both parties who are here

This proposal will be an important part of the balanced budget I send to Congress later this month -- the first balanced budget in 30 years. The budget will build on the achievements of the year just past -- one that was very good to working families. The historic balanced budget agreement provided working families with a $500 per child tax credit, made college affordable for every American, and expanded health insurance to five million uninsured children. We successfully abandoned the false choices of the past and replaced them with a new economic strategy. We proved that we could indeed balance the budget and invest in our people and the future. And, from the Family and Medical Leave Act to the Earned Income Tax Credit, we showed that it is not only possible, but crucial to the survival of the America Dream that we help our people meet their responsibilities to their children and fulfill their duties at work. Strengthening and improving child care have always been a part of our strategy. Since I took office, we have helped one million children and their families afford the child care they need.

My new proposal has three fundamental goals. First, we must make child care more affordable and available to all Americans. In my balanced budget, we will double the number of children receiving child care subsidies to more than 2 million with increased block grants to states. This is the best step we can take to support welfare reform and keep working families from getting on welfare in the first place. We will also help three million more working families meet their child care expenses through a new child care tax credit. These tax credits will mean that a family of four with ~~couple with two children,~~ an income of $35,000, and high child care bills will no longer pay a penny in federal income tax. And, I am supporting tax credits to businesses who provide child care for their employees.

Second, we must make sure that every child has a safe and enriching place to go after school. As the Vice-President said, too many children are left to fend for themselves in the hours between two and six o'clock. Too many children are roaming the streets, idling in front of the TV, and getting into trouble. That is why I am proposing the expansion of before- and after-school programs to help some 500,000 children say no to drugs and alcohol and crime and yes to reading, soccer, computers and preparing for the future. The Vice-President has worked very hard on this issue and I thank him for his leadership.

Third, we must improve the safety and quality of child care and make sure that child care ~~only~~ advances our children's development. I am proposing ~~the creation of~~ an Early Learning Fund to help reduce child-to-staff ratios in child care centers, train child care workers, and educate parents We must also strengthen the enforcement of state codes and licensing requirements, weed out bad providers through tougher criminal background checks, and offer scholarships to talented caregivers.

Let me take a minute to thank our state leaders -- from North Carolina to Washington, Rhode Island to Minnesota, for improving child care and promoting early learning across America. I know Governor Almond of Rhode Island is here and I thank him for making his state's Child Opportunity Zone program a national model.

We are living in the most exciting era of human history. But even as time and technology continue to alter the way we live, work and do business, even as they make some jobs easier and render others obsolete, nothing can diminish the rewards and responsibilities of parenthood. No raise or promotion can ever top the joy of hugging a child after work. Nothing is more bittersweet than sending the child you once carried in your arms off to test her own wings in college. And nothing weighs more heavily on a parent's mind than the well-being of a child while he or she is in the care of others.

There is no issue more important to America's families -- or to my own family. Hillary has made the needs of children her life's work. And I know something about child care first-hand -- as the child of a single mother. When my mother had to go back to school to get the education she needed to support us, she was able to leave me in the care of my grandparents. They loved and nurtured and protected and encouraged me. I was lucky. But we dare not leave the fate of our children to chance. Every child is precious in God's sight, and should be precious in ours as well. Every child should be just as loved, just as nurtured, just as protected, just as encouraged -- regardless of whether that child's parents choose to go to school or go to work or stay at home.

Today, let us pledge ourselves to helping all parents do the best job they can at home and at work. Let us pledge ourselves to providing all children the care, nurturing and education they need to thrive in school and make the most of their potential. And let us all work to build a future where all Americans who work hard and play by the rules can live the American Dream.

One of the reas welf ref is work
is bec of $ going to BG
already. Now we need to make
sure we sim. assist l-i wkng
families never go on welf. in 1st
place.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 6, 1998

ANNOUNCEMENT OF CHILD CARE INITIATIVE

DATE:	**January 7, 1998**
LOCATION:	**East Room**
TIME:	**2:30 p.m.**
FROM:	**Bruce Reed** **Melanne Verveer** **Elena Kagan**

I. PURPOSE

To announce the child care initiative in your FY 1999 budget and highlight your commitment to helping American families succeed at home and at work.

II. BACKGROUND

Your child care initiative of about $20 billion over five years is the largest single child care investment in our nation's history. The initiative will help working families afford child care, improve the safety and quality of child care, promote early learning, and build the supply of good after-school programs.

At the White House Conferences on Early Childhood Development and on Child Care, you and the First Lady called together parents, experts, and advocates to discuss the importance of the earliest years of life and the challenge of ensuring that children get the care they need in those critical years and beyond. This initiative responds to what you heard at those conferences -- that America's working families, more than ever, are pressed to find safe, affordable care for their children. The child care initiative also builds on your record of providing opportunity to American families that includes: significant expansions of the Earned Income Tax Credit; an increase in the minimum wage; welfare reform; the Family and Medical Leave Act; children's health insurance; and the $500 per child tax credit.

The child care initiative will:

- Double the number of children receiving child care subsidies to more than two million by the year 2003 by increasing the Child Care and Development Block Grant by $7.5 billion over five years.
- Help three million working families pay for child care by increasing their tax credits under the Child and Dependent Tax Credit (estimated at $5.2 billion over five years).

- Provide a new tax credit for businesses that provide child care services for their employees (estimated at $500 million over five years).
- Establish an Early Learning Fund to provide grants to communities to promote early childhood development and improve child care quality for young children, with an investment of $3 billion over five years.
- Provide after-school care for 500,000 children per year by expanding the 21st Century Community Learning Center program, which provides start-up funds to school-community partnerships to establish or expand before- and after-school programs for school-age children, through an investment of $1 billion over five years.
- Step up enforcement of state child care health and safety standards by establishing a Standards Enforcement Fund for state efforts to improve licensing systems and enforce standards, including by increasing unannounced inspections of child care settings, with an investment of $500 million over five years.
- Promote training of child care providers by establishing a Child Care Scholarship Fund to support 50,000 scholarships per year, with an investment of $250 million over five years.
- Invest in research by establishing a Research and Evaluation Fund to increase support for data, research, and evaluation in child care, as well as finance a child care hotline for parents and a National Center on Child Care Statistics, with an investment of $150 million over five years.
- Increase Head Start to serve one million children by 2002 and double the number of children served by Early Head Start with an increased investment of $3.4 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
Child Care Block Grant Increase	$7.5 billion over five years
Standards Enforcement Fund	$500 million over five years
Early Learning Fund	$3 billion over five years
Head Start Increase	$3.4 billion over five years
Child Care Provider Scholarship Fund	$250 million over five years
Research and Evaluation Fund	$150 million over five years
21st Century Learning Center Program	$1 billion over five years
TOTAL:	$21.5 billion over five years

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing Participants:

Secretaries Shalala, Riley and Rubin, Bruce Reed, Gene Sperling, Melanne Verveer, Ron Klain, Elena Kagan, Susan Liss, Jennifer Klein, June Shih

Meet and Greet Participants:

Members of Congress (subject to change):

- Senator Mary Landrieu
- Representative Rosa L. DeLauro (D-CT)
- Representative Ellen O. Tauscher (D-CA)
- Representative Eleanor Holmes Norton (D-DC)
- Representative Marge Roukema (R-NJ)
- Representative Constance A. Morella (R-MD)
- Representative James P. Moran (D-VA)
- Representative Barbara B. Kennelly (C-CT)
- Representative Patrick Kennedy (D-RI)
- Representative Robert A. Weygand (D-RI)

Other Elected Officials:

- Governor Lincoln Almond (R-RI)
- State Senator Pat Piper (D-MN)
- State Representative Jane Maroney (R-DE)
- County Commissioner Jane Campbell (D-OH)
- County Commissioner Jane Hague (R-WA)
- County Councilmember Marilyn Praisner (D-MD)

Children and Families:

- Bridie Eckenrode and daughter Sandy Eckenrode (8 years old)
- Mark Dalton and daughter Hilary Dalton (6 years old)
- Gary Dikeos and son Darien Dikeos (5 years old)
- Beverly Lancaster-Hyde and daughter Camille Hyde (4 years old)
- Sally D'Italia and daughter Sarah (15 years old)
- Tanya Sanders and daughter Tia (15 years old)
- Mary Anne Carter and son Matthew Lundy (5 years old)
- Binnie Harris and son Juan Gary Jr. (4 years old)
- Leslie Bermudez and daughter Vivianna (7 years old)
- Marcus Wilkins and daughter Rebecca (8 years old)
- Yvonne Reyes and son Mulawin Diwa Reyes-Lozada (4 years old)

Event Participants:

The President
The Vice President
The First Lady
Mrs. Gore

Cabinet Members Attending:

Secretaries Shalala, Rubin, Riley, Slater, and Administrator Barram

Audience:

Approximately 160 leaders in the child care community, including experts and advocates (see attached list). Most were also present for the White House Conference on Child Care.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- YOU will proceed to the Red Room for a briefing.
- YOU will proceed to the Blue Room to meet with elected officials and Members of Congress.
- YOU will meet with children and their parents in the Blue Room.
- YOU, the First Lady, the Vice President, and Mrs. Gore will proceed to the East Room, accompanied by children.
- YOU, the First Lady, the Vice President, and Mrs. Gore will proceed to stage.
- YOU, the First Lady, and the Vice President will be seated on stage.
- Mrs. Gore will make opening remarks and introduce the First Lady.
- The First Lady will make remarks and introduce the Vice President.
- The Vice President will make remarks and introduce YOU.
- YOU will make remarks.
- YOU, the First Lady, the Vice President, and Mrs. Gore will depart.

Child Care Initiative
(all dollars in millions)

Baseline '98		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	5 Year
	Spending:						
	Discretionary						
$40m	21st century	200	200	200	200	200	1000
0	Scholarship	50	50	50	50	50	250
0	Enforcement	100	100	100	100	100	500
0	Research	30	30	30	30	30	150
$1m	Apprenticeship	5	5	5	0	0	15
4,355 $279m	Early Head Start	63	129	195	259	259	905
$4,076m	Regular Head Start	242	513	632	761	761	2909
	Subtotal	690	1027	1212	1400	1400	5729
	Mandatory						
0	Early Learning	600	600	600	600	600	3000
$3,067.5m	CC Entitlement	1,155	1,280	1,400	1,600	2,065	7,500
	Total Spending	2,445	2,907	3,212	3,600	4,065	16,229
	Tax						
$2,840m	DCTC	287	1,332	1,180	1,195	1,206	5,200
0	Business credits*	27	126	111	113	114	490
	Total Tax	314	1,458	1,291	1,308	1,320	5,690
$10,302	TOTAL	2,759	4,365	4,503	4,908	5,385	21,919

*Year-by-year numbers are very rough estimates.

	98	99	2000	2001	2002 $24.3
Budget Agreement Path:	4,305	4,568	4,830	5,128	5,426
Our New #		4,660	4,997	$5,182	$5,375

$1.4 billion Indian Head

Flatline - 98 - flatline
21.8

Now - but 2003
$25.6 →

Jennifer Friedman
01/05/98 02:45:18 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Neera Tanden/WHO/EOP

cc:
Subject: Head Start

Here are the Head Start numbers. These funds allow for the addition of 26,000 regular Head Start slots and 10,000 Early Head Start slots, continuing toward the President's goal of serving 1 million children by 2002. In addition, the increase in Early Head Start slots will move us toward the goal of serving 80,000 Early Head Start children by 2002. These funds also provide for a full COLA and quality investment set-aside in FY 1999.

All dollars are in millions.

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	5 Year
Early Head Start	342	408	474	538	538	2300
Head Start-Total (includes Early Head Start)	4,660	4,997	5,182	5,375	5,375	25,139

Total Amount promised in Bal. Budget = HS / EHS

# of kids served FY 98
FY 99

Total amount promised today = $ 3.8 = $ 5.375 to be spent in 2002

Current HS spending $ 4.4

HS started in 1965 under Johnson, initially as a small demo ($85 M). Almost $1 B spent on HS during Johnson Admin.

Current HS spending = $4.4 B in FY 1998
Total amount added to HS in balanced budget
agreement = $2.4 B (FY98 - 2002)
Total amount added to HS with this
initiative = $3.8 (FY 99 - 2003) ($900 M of new $ goes to EHS)
With that amount, $5.375 will be spent in 2002

Second largest CC investment was creation of CCDBG in 1990.

SOCIAL SERVICES SECTION
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC WELFARE DIVISION
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

FAX Message

January 5, 1998

TO

Name	:	Senate Democratic Policy Committee *Attn:* Heidi Bonner
FAX Number	:	224-3232
Telephone Number	:	228-3432

FROM

Name	:	Karen Spar
FAX Number	:	707-7338
Telephone Number	:	707-7319

Mind helping me: Heidi doing this similar project.

In response to your request, I've compiled the following information on child care spending under various presidential administrations. As I said over the phone, I'm not sure what conclusions can be drawn from this information. Please note that none of the numbers below have been converted into constant dollars. I hope this is useful please contact me if you need anything further.

- Under the Roosevelt Administration, almost $60 million was spent for child care through both the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Lanham Act

  – disappeared when war off.

- Under the Johnson Administration, the Head Start program began — initially as a small demonstration funded at $85 million in FY1965. Almost $1 billion was spent on Head Start during the years that President Johnson was in office. (Current funding in FY1998 for Head Start is $4.4 billion.)

- Under the Bush Administration, child care for welfare recipients (under the Family Support Act) and the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) were authorized. Federal spending on child care for current and former welfare recipients began in FY1990, at $116 million. Federal spending on child care for parents "at-risk" of welfare dependence began in FY1991, at $156 million. Federal spending under the CCDBG also began in FY1991, at $732 million. Approximately $3 billion was spent on all these child care programs during the years that President Bush was in office.

Do not include H.S.

reauthorization

Number of pages, including cover sheet: 2

Child & Dep. tax credit '81 '90

Child Care Initiative
(all dollars in millions)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	5 Year
Spending:						
Discretionary						
21st century	200	200	200	200	200	1000
Scholarship	50	50	50	50	50	250
Enforcement	100	100	100	100	100	500
Research	30	30	30	30	30	150
Apprenticeship	5	5	5	0	0	15
Subtotal	385	385	385	380	380	1915
Mandatory						
Early Learning	600	600	600	600	600	3000
CC Entitlement(t)	1,155	1,280	1,400	1,600	2,065	7,500
Total Spending	2,140	2,265	2,385	2,580	3,045	12,415
Tax						
DCTC	287	1,332	1,180	1,195	1,206	5,200
Business credits*	27	126	111	113	114	490
Total Tax	314	1,458	1,291	1,308	1,320	5,690
TOTAL	2,454	3,723	3,676	3,888	4,365	18,105

*Year-by-year numbers are very rough estimates.

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
REMARKS FOR CHILD CARE EVENT
THE WHITE HOUSE
JANUARY 7, 1998

Good afternoon, and welcome again. I'm pleased that have with us today so many friends and advocates of our nation's children and families, who have helped push child care to the forefront of America's agenda. Today, we join together in taking this historic step forward for America's children, for our working families, and for our nation.

We have much to be thankful for this New Year, especially when it comes to the well being of our children. Immunization~~s~~ rates are the highest in history; infant mortality is at an all time low; and teen pregnancy is down. The President signed the largest expansion of health care coverage in 30 years to provide health insurance for millions more of our nation's children. And thanks to the adoption bill recently signed by the President, more kids will have a shot at growing up in safe and loving homes.

This Administration is also helping parents make the choices that are right for their families, whether that means working or staying home to care for their children. From the $500 per child tax credit for families with children, to the earned income tax credit that lifts millions of working families out of poverty, we're now providing greater resources and real choices for America's parents.

Today, however, more of ~~than ever~~ America's parents are working, by choice or by necessity. More than ever, parents rely on child care and after-school programs to care for their children for part of each day. We all have a stake in making sure that children in care are safe and nurtured. This is part of America's unfinished business. Because while we've made important progress in strengthening child care in this country, child care still fails too many of our children and working parents, and in so doing, fails our nation.

I've worked on children's issues for over twenty five years. I've been privileged to travel around the country, visiting day care centers, and talking to experts. And I've seen firsthand the results of our failures to invest in our children at the most critical stages in their lives. I've also learned why good child care is so critical to our children, to our families, and to our future. But I've learned the most from talking and listening to parents, who describe, often in anguished terms, their daily struggles to balance the demands of work and family.

A few months ago, with the help of many of you here today, the President and I hosted a first ever White House Conference on Child Care, where we sought to turn those private conversations into a national dialogue on how to improve the availability, affordability, safety and quality of child care in America. We were spurred by recent scientific studies that were discussed at last year's White House Conference on Early Childhood Development and Learning-- studies that confirm what every parent and grandparent has always intuitively known. That the love and attention a child receives in the earliest years have a direct impact on the development of the brain, and dramatically affect how children learn and develop over an entire lifetime.

As more of our nation's parents join the workforce, more of our children are spending those early years in child care. Today, over half the infants in this country are in day care, and millions more school-aged children have both parents -- or their only parent -- in the workforce. And what we've learned, from these conferences and conversations over the years, is that for a growing number of parents, it's tough, if not impossible, to find the child care they need. And even when they do find it, it's often out of reach financially. Even when affordable, too much of child care today doesn't provide the safe, let alone stimulating environment children need to grow and learn.

Needs of children w/ dis. even more dramatic

As every working parent knows, under the best of circumstances, we fret about whether our children are safe, and happy, and getting enough attention. And every day, about this time, parents are looking at the clock, knowing their kids are out of school -- unsupervised, and maybe getting into trouble.

For too long, America's parents have struggled with too little information; too few choices; and far too many worries.

Today, the President is announcing an historic Child Care proposal that seeks ~~to~~ not only to give working parents the peace of mind they need, but also to give more of America's children a safe place to learn and grow. By helping working families pay for child care, and improving the safety and quality of child care, this proposal can truly help parents better balance the demands of both home and family.

Mention older kids

We are privileged to live in a time when America is at peace, and our economy is booming. It's also a time of enormous change and transition, as more parents join the workforce of the 21st Century. Times like these present unique opportunities for action, as well as new challenges for leadership. And we must ensure that in this time of change and growth, no family falls through the cracks, and no child is left behind. I believe that the President's proposal today will help us all move forward together.

And now, it's my great pleasure to introduce Vice President Gore, who is such a good parent himself, and who has provided such visionary leadership in improving the lives of America's families and children.

Rush to
Bruce/Mike/Tom
Is this what we want?
Elena

Barry White
12/30/97 02:17:18 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP@EOP
cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
Subject: Outyear paths for child care supplement and teachers/class size

In the attached Lotus worksheet, pls find the tentative outyear paths for these two new policies on the mandatory side of the budget. I need to hear back from you that these, or other paths of your choosing, are what you want to appear in the Budget. The only things you cannot change are the year-by-year and five year totals; the distribution between the two policies should fit whatever story line you want to tell.

Note that the story lines can have targets that go beyond five years; I understand that you may want to do that for teachers/class size -- e.g.,"XXX thousand teachers by 200?" We will include such targets in the budget texts, but the only year by year numbers in the technical documents will be for the 1999-2003 period.

I would appreciate it if I could have an answer on these paths no later than Monday, January 5. Pls feel free to consult with my staff on any of this in the interim.

Thanks.

ccbgtch.wk4

Elena: given your problems downloading last week, I am also faxing the table to you.

Message Copied To:

Keith J. Fontenot/OMB/EOP@EOP
Jennifer Friedman/OMB/EOP@EOP
Wayne Upshaw/OMB/EOP@EOP
Mary I. Cassell/OMB/EOP@EOP
Barbara Chow/OMB/EOP@EOP
Jennifer L. Klein/OPD/EOP@EOP
Nicole R. Rabner/WHO/EOP@EOP
Michael Cohen/OPD/EOP@EOP

i:\data\99bud\ccbgtch

OUTYEAR PATHS FOR CHILD CARE AND TEACHERS/CLASS SIZE

(Mandatory outlays in millions)

30-Dec-97	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	5 year total
Supplement to the Child Care Block Grant	1,155	1,280	1,400	1,600	2,065	7,500
Teachers/Class Size..............	1,100	1,300	1,500	1,700	1,735	7,335
Total [cannot be changed]......	2,255	2,580	2,900	3,300	3,800	14,835

other document

DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT

School Age Apprenticeship Tax

CHILD CARE INITIATIVE

(budget authority, in millions of dollars)

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	Five Year
Child Care Initiative						
Standards Enforcement	100	100	100	100	100	500
Research and Evaluation	10	10	10	10	10	50 ?
Provider Scholarship	50	50	50	50	50	250
Head Start 1/	171	1/	1/	1/	1/	171
Total Discretionary Spending	**331**	**160**	**160**	**160**	**160**	**971**
Early Learning Fund	600	600	600	600	600	3000
CCDBG Expansion	1.155 ~~1500~~	1.28 ~~1500~~	1.4 ~~1500~~	1.6 ~~1500~~	2.065 ~~1500~~	7500
Total Mandatory Spending	**2100**	**2100**	**2100**	**2100**	**2100**	**10500**
Total Child Care Initiative	**2431**	**2260**	**2260**	**2260**	**2260**	**11471**

1/ Outyears not yet available. ?

I. **Discretionary Spending** - Earmarks to the Child Care and Development Block Grant.

- Standards Enforcement ($100 million): This new activity would support State and local systems for health and safety monitoring, licensing and accreditation efforts, unannounced inspections, and report cards. This activity would also fund State and local consumer education efforts and resource and referral programs designed to assist parents in identifying and locating quality child care.

- Research and Evaluation ($10 million): ? Establish a new fund to support analysis of child care data, state and local hotlines, and research projects, including a focus on methods and technology that can be used to train child care providers in rural regions. Nat'l Center on CC Statistics

Demo

- Provider Scholarships ($50 million): Announced by the President at the *White House Conference on Child Care*. With State and local matching, the program will provide scholarships for up to 50,000 providers per year.

- Head Start ($171 million): An increase of $171 million over passback, for a total funding level of 4,660 million. These funds allow for the addition of 26,000 regular Head Start slots and 10,000 Early Head Start slots, continuing toward the President's goal of serving 1 million children by 2002. In addition, the increase in

DRAFT

After-School ?

$200 Flatlined — $160 increment

Early Head Start slots will move us toward the goal of doubling the number of Early Head Start slots from 40,000 (estimation of total Early Head Start slots at end of FY 1998) to 80,000 by 2002. These funds also provide for a full COLA and quality investment set-aside in FY 1999.

II. Mandatory Spending

- Early Learning Fund ($600 million): For states to provide challenge grants to communities (e.g., counties or local public-private partnerships) to support child care providers and programs serving children ages 0 to 5. Funds can be used for a range of activities, including: (1) creating and supporting family day care networks; (2) assisting providers in meeting accreditation and licensing requirements; (3) linking child care providers with health professionals; (4) providing home visits, parent education, and consumer education about child care; and (5) reducing group sizes and child-to-staff ratios. (1) basic training

- Child Care and Development Fund ($1.5 billion): Matching funds available to states in order to increase the number of children served under the Child Care and Development Fund.

DRAFT