Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

March 31, 1998

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

Dear Newt:

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

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

Congress can and should take actions that will improve parents' prospects for finding child care that meets these concerns. If we expect our work on welfare reform to be successful, we have to face the hard facts that child care is a necessity for helping parents find independence from public assistance. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that in 1996, 96 percent of fathers and 63 percent of mothers with children under age 6 worked. Some of these parents worked part-time and others worked full-time, but they all faced decisions about what to do with their children when they were at work. For most families in America today, child care is not an option, but a necessity. For most working parents, child care is not a luxury, but a fact of everyday life.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Nancy L. Johnson

Eleanor Holmes Norton

Sue Kelly

Carolyn B. Maloney

Connie Morella

Ellen Tauscher

ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORTATION AND
INFRASTRUCTURE

SUBCOMMITTEES
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
WATER RESOURCES AND
ENVIRONMENT

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT REFORM AND
OVERSIGHT

SUBCOMMITTEE
RANKING MINORITY MEMBER,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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

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

March 31, 1998

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

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

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 20, 1998

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

Dear Congresswoman Johnson:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Bruce Reed
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Policy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 20, 1998

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

Dear Congresswoman Pryce:

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

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

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Sincerely,

Bruce Reed
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Policy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 20, 1998

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

Dear Congresswoman Norton:

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Sincerely,

Bruce Reed
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Policy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 20, 1998

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

Dear Congresswoman Tauscher:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Bruce Reed
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Policy

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 14, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR BRUCE REED
JENNIFER KLEIN

FROM: SUSAN BROPHY
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

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

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

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

Enclosure

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

December 11, 1997

JAN 5 - 0147

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

Dear Mr. President:

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

Emotional and Cognitive Development of Infants and Toddlers:

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

The Cost and identification of Quality Child Care:

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

Health and Safety:

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

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

Sincerely,

Nancy Johnson
Co-Chair, Women's Caucus

Eleanor Holmes Norton
Co-Chair, Women's Caucus

Deborah Pryce
Co-Chair, Child Care Taskforce

Ellen Tauscher
Co-Chair, Child Care Taskforce

Jen - I've e-mailed to Cathy. She'll put in his form & give us a copy of the signed ltr. - NR

To: Bruce
FR: Nicole & Jen

Draft response to Rep. James L. Oberstar (D-MN):

January xx, 1998

The Hon. James L. Oberstar
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Oberstar:

Thank you very much for your recent letter to the President. We were pleased that you were able to participate in the signing of the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997. The new law represents an important and, indeed, historic step in making sure that our nation's truly most vulnerable children receive the priority attention and assistance they deserve.

The President shares your commitment to promoting adoption and supporting adoptive parents. As you noted in your letter, his record on this issue is strong: the Family and Medical Act provides equal leave opportunties for newly adoptive parents, a $5,000 tax credit provides financial assistance for families that adopt, the Multi-Ethnic Placement Act was strengthened to make it illegal to deny or delay an adoption on the basis of race or national origin, and the Adoption and Safe Families Act will provide hope to thousands of children in foster care.

In your letter, you ask that we consider legislation that you have introduced to make it illegal for an employer to offer a leave benefit policy that discriminates against newly adoptive families. I have asked Jennifer Klein and Nicole Rabner on my staff to work with the Department of Health and Human Services to look into this issue. They will be in touch with your staff shortly.

Thank you again for your words of support.

Sincerely yours,

Bruce Reed
Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy

Jen

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 19, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR BRUCE REED

FROM: SUSAN BROPHY SB
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Enclosed please find a copy of a letter that was sent to the President from Rep. James L. Oberstar (D-MN).

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

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

Enclosure

JAMES L. OBERSTAR
8TH DISTRICT, MINNESOTA
2366 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-2308
(202) 225-6211
FAX: (202) 225-0699

COMMITTEE:
RANKING DEMOCRAT:
TRANSPORTATION AND
INFRASTRUCTURE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-2308

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DULUTH, MN 55802
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ELK RIVER CITY HALL
13065 ORONO PARKWAY
ELK RIVER, MN 55330
(612) 241-0188

December 5, 1997

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

DEC 10 PM4:39

Dear Mr. President:

It was a great privilege and personal honor for me to participate in your signing of the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 last week. As I mentioned to you very briefly, my late wife Jo and I are adoptive parents, (son Ted, now a parent himself and who works in parish youth ministry). I introduced the first legislation to provide financial incentives for adoption (a tax deduction for hard to place children) over 15 years ago; but only in your presidency, with your commitment and that of the First Lady, has such significant legislation been enacted into law. Thank you, for caring and for your support.

Throughout your service as President, you have strongly supported initiatives that have led to effective policies to promote adoption: the Family and Medical Leave Act, the first measure that you signed into law treated birth families and adoptive families equally for job-protected, unpaid leave. You signed into law a significant tax credit for adoptive families; clarified the Multi-Ethnic adoption law; provided an exemption of vaccination requirements for children involved in inter-country adoption; and now, with P.L. 105-89, children will hopefully no longer languish in foster care.

I want to call your attention to another modest step that the federal government can and should take to open wider the doors of adoption. We should enact legislation to ensure that **adoptive families** receive the same employee leave benefits that are granted to birth families. To be sure, many employers do go beyond the minimal requirement FMLA and provide paid leave benefits to birth family employees or allow them to use accumulated sick time; however, they do not provide those same benefits to adoptive families.

To address this discrepancy, I introduced the "Leave Equity for Adoptive Families Act of 1997 (H.R. 1573). My legislation would not mandate paid leave benefits for adoptive families. H.R. 1573, however, would make it illegal for an employer to maintain a discriminatory leave benefit policy. Employers should be required to provide the same benefits for birth and adoptive families.

The Honorable William J. Clinton
December 5, 1997
Page Two

The real beneficiary of parental leave for adoption is not the parent, but the adopted child. Parental leave provides time needed by adopted children to adjust to their new home. Adopted children come into new families with the need to bond to parents not biologically connected to them, and some of these children come to their new families with a host of previous experiences that need resolution. Adoptive parents must be present to help adopted children understand their new environment.

From time to time you have expressed support for expansion of the FMLA and a willingness to consider flexible leave time legislation. As your administration considers these initiatives,I further invite your attention to my Leave Equity Act with the hope that it can become part of your administration policy initiative for the future. I will be happy to discuss the matter further with any appropriate member of your staff.

Again, heartfelt, sincere gratitude for your support of adoption initiatives.

Warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Jim

James L. Oberstar, M.C.

JLO/tef

The Model States Child Care Enhancement Act of 1998

1. Model States:

Model States would be states which improve the quality, safety, and availablity of child care. The funding for the Model State program would be made available under an enhanced Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) funding stream. Currently, funding under CCDBG is granted to states in three funding streams; discretionary funding and two forms of entitlement funding. The Model State program would be supported by an additional, fourth funding stream, funded at $1 billion a year (costing $5 billion over five years), provided to states upon compliance with the below outlined quality, health and safety assurance measures for state- or federally-funded child care providers:

a. Comprehensive background checks on all providers prior to employment;
b. Semi-annual monitoring of child care centers and providers by an accountable agency;
c. Certification in first aid for all child care center and in-home providers;
d. Required age-appropriate immunization for all children in homes or centers;
f. Age-appropriate child-provider ratios in child care centers and in-home providers; and
g. Minimum training for all child care center and in-home providers.

That additional funding would also be used to:

a. increase the number and quality of child care providers through a state-run program of continued subsidization of student loans while individuals are employed as child care providers in centers which meet the above mentioned specifications as well as any state-licensing requirements;

b. create a competitive grants program (using a minimum of $1 million per state of the above provided money) to assist with start up costs and improvement of not-for-profit child care centers and homes; and,

c. create or expand state-run public/private partnership programs to encourage business to take a larger role in the child care needs of their employees (like the Florida program) through the establishment of community-based, business-supported childcare centers.

2. Working Poor:

Currently, the CCDBG provides approximately $1 billion to the states for discretionary child care assistance. As states work to move more families from welfare to work, many believe this sum is insufficient to assist the newly working parents as well as the working poor. The bill would double the double the discretionary funding to $2 billion each year (costing $5 billion over five years).

3. Child and Adult Food Program:

Before passage of the 1996 Welfare Reform bill, the Child and Adult Food Program provided subsidies, much like the School Lunch Program, for meals and snacks served by child care centers and in-home providers. Since 1996, this program now assists only those in-home programs with the neediest populations, leaving many providers serving low-income communities without sufficient funds. Our bill would increase the authorization of the Child and Adult Food Program to previous levels (costing approximately $2 billion over 5 years).

436 Cannon Building
Washington, DC 20515-0703
(202) 225-3661

59 Elm Street
Second Floor
New Haven, CT 06510
(203) 562-3718

Killingworth/Clinton
(203) 669-1101

Stratford
(203) 378-8006

United States
House of Representatives
Rosa L. DeLauro
3d District, Connecticut

Chief Deputy Whip

Committee on Appropriations

Subcommittees:
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education
Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies

January 6, 1998

President William J. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20006-9900

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to express my appreciation for the leadership that you and the First Lady have shown on the issues of quality child care and the needs of very young children. Your White House conference on early brain development, conference on child care, and your commitment to expanding Head Start, have brought attention and resources to deal with this problem in a way which no other individual or group could have done alone.

I am particularly pleased to hear that you are planning to make a substantial child care initiative an important part of your State of the Union speech and fiscal year 1999 budget. Last November, I joined a group of Senators and Representatives in urging OMB Director Raines to target $20 billion over the next five years to an initiative that would improve the quality and accessibility of child care for American working families, and would like to thank you for proposing such an initiative. I look forward to joining you at the White House tomorrow afternoon to hear the details of your proposal.

As you know, I have proposed legislation that would provide grants to states to help families afford good child care and create incentives to improve the quality of available care. I urge you to ensure that the proposal you unveil tomorrow include a substantial commitment to quality and access, particularly for the children of the poor and working poor who are most vulnerable, who need quality care the most, and who are least likely to receive such care without support. I assure you that I will do everything in my power to move such a proposal through Congress this year.

I look forward to hearing the details of your initiative and to working with you on this issue through the coming months.

Sincerely,

Rosa L. DeLauro

ROSA L. DELAURO
Member of Congress

RLD/bjs

cc: Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
Director Franklin Raines
Secretary Donna Shalala
Secretary Robert Rubin

105TH CONGRESS - CHILD CARE LEGISLATION

Issue	Child Care Legislation	Sponsors/Co-Sponsors
CCDBG	**S 93** Increases funding for mandatory spending under the Child Care and Development Block Grant by an additional $1 billion each year.	**Sponsor: Senator John F. Kerry D-MA**
CCDBG	**S 19 Working Families Child Care Act of 1997** Increases the authorization level for the discretionary Child and Development Block Grant program from $1 billion to $2 billion a year in order to help more welfare families and low income working families pay for child care services. Authorizes an additional $1.4 billion a year to provide child care services for non-welfare low income working families. Directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services, from (additional) Treasury funds not otherwise appropriated, to award grants to States to provide child care services for: (1) families who have left TANF; (2) families that are at risk of becoming dependent on such assistance program; and (3) low-income working families meeting specified criteria. Also authorizes additional funds to increase the supply of child care services, including infant care, before- and after-school care programs, resource and referral programs, non-traditional work hours child care programs, and programs to extend the hours of pre-kindergarten.	**Sponsor: Senator Chris Dodd D-CT** 9 Cosponsors: 9 Democrats / 0 Republicans: Boxer D-CA Daschle D-SD Kennedy D-MA Mikulski D-MD Murray D-WA Rockefeller D-WV Torricelli D-NJ Kerrey D-NE Kerry D-MA

CCDBG	**H R 2399 - Family Investment Package** (Same as Dodd bill) Increases the authorization level for the discretionary Child and Development Block Grant program from $1 billion to $2 billion a year in order to help more welfare families and low income working families pay for child care services. Authorizes an additional $1.4 billion a year to provide child care services for non-welfare low income working families.	**Sponsor: Representative Eva Clayton (D.-NC)**
CCDBG	**HR 899 --Working Families Child Care Act of 1997** Authorizes an additional $1.4 billion a year to help non-welfare low income working families pay for child care services. States would use certain funds to provide child care services for families who have left TANF; families that are at risk of becoming dependent on such assistance program; and low-income working families meeting specified criteria. Also authorizes funds to increase the availability of child care services in particularly short supply. Includes among such child care activities programs for: (1) infant care; (2) before- and after-school; (3) resources and referrals; (4) nontraditional work hours; (5) extending the hours of pre-kindergarten programs to provide full-day services; and (6) any other program the Secretary deems appropriate. (Similar to Dodd bill.)	**Sponsor: Representative Lynn Woolsey D-CA** 17 Cosponsors: 17 Democrats / 0 Republicans Ackerman D-NY Baldacci D-ME Conyers D-MI Frost D-TX Lofgren D-CA Martinez D-CA Meehan D-MA Dellums D-CA Hilliard D-AL Maloney D-NY Miller D-CA Hinchey D-NY Lewis D-GA Rush D-IL Weygand D-RI Eshoo D-CA Rothman D-NJ

CCDBG/ Early Learning/ After School	**S 1492 -- Healthy and Smoke Free Children Act** Earmarks money from the tobacco settlement to expand the Child Care and Development block grant to increase the availability and affordability of quality child care for children ages 0-6; to provide grants to increase the availability and affordability of before and after school care; to create a quality incentive fund within CCDBG; and to expand Head Start and Early Head Start. In addition, it provides funding for child development and research including programs to fund research into early childhood development and demonstration projects including public-private partnerships for paid leave to enable mothers with infants to stay-home.	**Sponsor: Senator Edward M. Kennedy D-MA** Cosponsors: 4 Democrats / 0 Republicans Durbin D-IL Kerry D-MA Lautenberg D-NJ Reed D-RI
CCDBG/ Scholarship/ Family Leave/	**S 756 Early Childhood Development Act of 1997** Provides new funding through the Child Care and Development Block Grant to help families with infants and toddlers to pay for quality child care. Also includes additional funding for improving the salaries and training level of child care workers, improving the facilities of child care centers and family child care homes, and providing enriched developmentally appropriate educational opportunities. The bill establishes a scholarship fund for child care workers who earn a degree in early childhood development and then work with infants and toddlers in child care settings for two years. This is a comprehensive early childhood development bill that, in addition to child care, provides grants for State and local collaboratives to fund initiatives for young children, increases funding for the WIC program, expands the Family and Medical Leave Act, and increases funding for Early Head Start.	**Sponsor: Senator John F. Kerry D-MA** 8 Cosponsors: 8 Democrats / 0 Republicans: Moseley-Braun D-IL Harkin D-IA Hollings D-SC Kennedy D-MA Murray D-WA Rockefeller D-WV Wellstone D-MN Moynihan D-NY

Early Learning	**S 1309 -- Early Childhood Development Act of 1997** Provides for the health, education, and welfare of children under 6 years of age. Includes assistance for young children, child care for families, and amendments to the Head Start Act. Provides new funding through the CCDBG to help families with infants and toddlers pay for quality child care. Provides grants for state and local collaboratives to expand or create initiatives for young at-risk children. It also increases funding for Early Head Start.	**SPONSOR: Senator John F. Kerry D-MA** 13 Cosponsors: 11 Democrats / 2 Republicans: Bond R-MO Boxer D-CA Moseley-Braun D-IL Chafee R-RI Hollings D-SC Johnson D-SD Kennedy D-MA Landrieu D-LA Rockefeller D-WV Torricelli D-NJ Wellstone D-MN Moynihan D-NY Durbin D-IL
Early Learning	**HR 2713 - Early Learning and Opportunity State Grants Act of 1997** Establishes a grant program to improve the quality and expands the availability of child care services, and of family support services, for families with children less than 3 years of age.	**SPONSOR: Representative Rosa L. DeLauro D-CT** 13 Cosponsors: 12 Democrats / 1 Republicans: Hoyer D-MD McGovern D-MA Morella R-MD Kennedy D-RI Kilpatrick D-MI Rush D-IL Frost D-TX Lofgren D-CA Allen D-ME Lantos D-CA Abercrombie D-HI Cummings D-MD Maloney D-NY
Quality	**HR 1373 --Early Learning and Opportunity Act of 1997** Authorizes funds for a competitive grant program to improve the quality and availability of family support services for children under the age of three; to improve quality and availability of family support services for the parents of such children; and to improve coordination of existing programs and services. Amends the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to cover employers that have more than 20 employees and amends the Head Start Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1999 through 2002.	**Sponsor: Representative Rosa L. DeLauro D-CT** 42 Cosponsors: 42 Democrats / 0 Republicans Hoyer D-MD McGovern D-MA Gephardt D-MO Clayton D-NC Dellums D-CA Filer D-CA Ford, Jr. D-TN Frost D-TX Gejdenson D-CT Lofgren D-CA Pelosi D-CA Slaughter D-NY Tierney D-MA Weygand D-RI Moakley D-MA Davis D-IL Lewis D-GA Allen D-ME Brown D-CA Evans D-IL Faleomavaega D-AS Stark D-CA Degette D-CO Jefferson D-LA Brown D-OH Thompson D-MS Gutierrez D-IL Green D-VI Kucinich D-OH Abercrombie D-HI Johnson, E.B. D-TX Mink D-HI Payne D-NJ Rush D-IL Towns D-NY Underwood D-GU Martinez D-CA Woolsey D-CA Maloney D-NY Fattah D-PA Cummings D-MD Olver D-MA

After School	**HR 2408 - After School Education and Safety Act of 1997** - Authorizes the Secretary of Education to award after-school education and safety program grants to schools to carry out at least two of the following activities: (1) mentoring programs; (2) academic assistance; (3) recreational activities; and (4) technology training. Allows each school also to carry out any of the following activities: (1) drug, alcohol, and gang prevention activities; (2) health and nutrition counseling; and (3) job skills preparation activities. Requires the school to provide such grant-assisted activities: (1) only after regular school hours during the school year; (2) in a manner that reflects the specific needs of the population, students, and community to be served; and (3) in a school building or other public facility designated by the school.	**Sponsor: Representative Zoe Lofgren D-CA** 19 Cosponsors: 19 Democrats / 0 Republicans: Baldacci D-ME Filer D-CA Frost D-TX Hinchey D-NY Stark D-CA Faleomavaega D-AS Sandlin D-TX Brown D-CA Green D-VI Ford, Jr. D-TN Bonior D-MI Slaughter D-NY Ackerman D-NY Allen D-ME Clayton D-NC Lewis D-GA Payne D-NJ Cummings D-MD McGovern D-MA
After School	**S 882 After School Education and Safety Act of 1997** - Provides grants to schools through the Department of Education to fund after enrichment programs for kindergarten, elementary and secondary school-aged students. (Authorizes $50 million a year.) Authorizes the Secretary of Education to award after-school education and safety program grants to schools to carry out at least two of the following activities: (1) mentoring programs; (2) academic assistance; (3) recreational activities; and (4) technology training. Requires the school to provide such grant-assisted activities: (1) only after regular school hours during the school year; (2) in a manner that reflects the specific needs of the population, students, and community to be served; and (3) in a school building or other public facility designated by the school. Authorizes appropriations.	**Sponsor: Senator Barbara Boxer D-CA**

CDCTC/ Quality	**S 1037 --Creating Improved Delivery of Child Care: Affordable, Reliable, and Educational Act** **CIDCARE Act** Makes the Dependent Care Tax Credit refundable to ensure that assistance is made available for low-income working families with child or dependent care expenses. Also encourages use of quality child care by increasing DCTC for child care provided in accredited facilities or by credentialed professionals. Other quality initiatives include: incentive grants to States, funding for the national Child Care Information Center, funding for child care training infrastructure, child care training revolving fund and extension of the current loan forgiveness program to include child care professionals. In addition, it provides incentives to States that improve the quality of child care, to expand clearing-house and electronic networks for the distribution of child care information, to improve the quality of child care provided through Federal facilities and programs.	**SPONSOR: Senator James Jeffords R-VT** 9 Cosponsors: 5 Democrats / 4 Republicans: Dodd D-CT Enzi R-WY Roberts R-KS Snowe R-ME Chafee R-RI Kohl D-WI Landrieu D-LA Murray D-WA Johnson D-SD
CDCTC/ Quality	**HR 2213 -- Creating Improved Delivery of Child Care: Affordable, Reliable, and Educational** (Same as Jeffords bill) Makes the Dependent Care Tax Credit refundable to ensure that assistance is made available for low-income working families with child or dependent care expenses. Also encourages use of quality child care by increasing DCTC for child care provided in accredited facilities or by credentialed professionals. Other quality initiatives include: incentive grants to States, funding for the national Child Care Information Center, funding for child care training infrastructure, child care training revolving fund and extension of the current loan forgiveness program to include child care professionals.	**Sponsor: Representative Benjamin A. Gilman R-NY** Cosponsors: 1 Democrat / 1 Republican: Deutsch D-FL Kelly R-NY

CDCTC	**HR 2778 -- Family Dependent Care Affordability Act of 1997** Makes the credit refundable and increases the credit by adjusting the percentage and raising the dollar amounts on allowable expenses.	**Sponsor: Representative Cynthia McKinney D-GA**
Tax - CDCTC	**HR 315 --Child Care Tax Credit Reform Act of 1997** Increases the amount of employment-related expenses subject to the DCTC for moderate-income working families and limits eligibility for the credit to families with income up to $50,000.	**Sponsor: Gerald B. Solomon R-NY** 1 Cosponsors: 0 Democrats / 1 Republicans Johnson, S. R-TX
CDCTC	**S 490 Working Families Child Care Tax Relief Act** Provides an annual inflation adjustment to the allowable expenses and the credit amount for the child and dependent care credit.	**Sponsor: Senator Daniel K. Akaka D-HI**
CDCTC	**S 548 Child Care Expansion Act** Increases the Dependent Care Tax Credit for moderate income working families and limits eligibility for the credit to families earning $90,000 ($65,000 for single individuals). In addition, this bill provides funding to states to award grants to small businesses to encourage the establishment and operation of employer-operated child care programs. The grants can be used for start-up costs, training of providers, scholarships and sick care. The bill also applies the home office tax deduction to the use of such home office for dependent care.	**Sponsor: Senator Pat Roberts R-KS** 4 Cosponsors: 0 Democrats / 4 Republicans: Cochran R-MS Collins R-ME Hutchison R-TX Enzi R-WY

CDCTC	**HR 2553** (Same as Snowe) Repeals the Internal Revenue Code's nonrefundable income tax credit for employment-related dependent care expenses, replacing it with a corresponding refundable 50 percent credit, reduced (but not below 20 percent) as the taxpayer's adjusted gross income exceeds $15,000 (adjusted for inflation). Includes within the scope of the new credit up to $1,200 ($2,400 in the case of more than one qualifying individual) of respite care expenses incurred in the care of: (1) a dependent of the taxpayer who is at least 13 years old; or (2) a spouse or other dependent who is physically or mentally incapable of self-care.	**Sponsor: Representative Constance Morella R-MD** 11 Cosponsors: 11 Democrats / 0 Republicans: Allen D-ME Green D-VI Davis D-IL Frost D-TX Kennedy D-RI McGovern D-MA Olver D-MA Rivers D-MI Sandlin D-TX Evans D-IL Torres D-CA
Tax	**S 926 Working Family Child Care Tax Relief Act of 1997** Makes the Dependent Care Tax Credit refundable for low-income working families. In addition, it increases the credit for middle income families by adjusting the percentage of dollar limits on allowable expenses. It increases the maximum credit; revises the applicable percentage formula; and makes the credit refundable.	**Sponsor: Senator Tom Harkin D-IA** 1 Cosponsor: 1 Democrat/ 0 Republicans: Murray D-WA

CDCTC	**S 654** Makes the DCTC refundable to ensure that assistance is made available for low income working families with child or dependent care expenses. It also allows a credit for respite care services. Repeals the Internal Revenue Code's nonrefundable income tax credit for employment-related dependent care expenses, replacing it with a corresponding refundable 50 percent credit, reduced (but not below 20 percent) as the taxpayer's adjusted gross income exceeds $15,000 (adjusted for inflation). Includes within the scope of the new credit up to $1,200 ($2,400 in the case of more than one qualifying individual) of respite care expenses incurred in the care of: (1) a dependent of the taxpayer who is at least 13 years old; or (2) a spouse or other dependent who is physically or mentally incapable of self-care.	**Sponsor: Senator Olympia J. Snowe R-ME**
CDCTC	**HR 1667 -- Dependent Care Tax Credit Amendments** Increases the credit by increasing the percentage of expenses eligible for the credit and allows credit for respite care services.	**Sponsor- Representative Nancy Johnson (R-CT)**

Tax - Business	**S 82 - Child Care Infrastructure Act of 1997** Provides employers with a federal tax credit equal to 50 percent of the employer's child care expenditures. Child care expenditures could include expenses to acquire, construct, rehabilitate or expand a facility of the employer; for operating costs of the employer's child care facility; to pay a child care facility to provide child care services to employees; or to provide employees with a child care resource or referral service. The total employer credit could not exceed $150,000 and it sunsets after two years. Joint Committee on Tax estimated cost of $2.6 billion.	**Sponsor: Senator Herb Kohl D-WI** 2 Cosponsors: 1 Democrats / 1 Republicans Moseley-Braun D-IL Hatch R-UT
Tax- Business	**HR 1706 -- Child Care Infrastructure Act of 1997** (Same as Kohl.) Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow an employer-provided child care credit for qualified expenses to build, rehabilitate, or expand a qualified child care facility, or subsidize or contract for such services, for an employer's employees. Terminates such credit by a specified date.	**Sponsor: Representative Carolyn Maloney D-NY** 9 Cosponsors: 7 Democrats / 2 Republicans Ros-Lehtinen R-FL Ackerman D-NY English R-PA Frost D-TX Hastings D-FL Johnson, E.B. D-TX Jackson-Lee D-TX Lofgren D-CA Rush D-IL

Tax	**HR 988 -- Child Care Availability Incentive Act -** Provides employers with a federal tax credit equal to 50 percent of the employer's expenditures for child care services provided on-site or adjacent to the business premises and operated for the employees' children. No limit to the credit is specified.	**Sponsor: Representative Deborah D. Pryce R-OH** 44 Cosponsors: 30 Democrats/14 Republicans: Ackerman D-NY Bereuter R-NE Bonior D-MI Clayton D-NC Cummings D-MD Danner D-MO Deutsch D-FL Evans D-IL Faleomavaega D-AS Fattah D-PA Filner D-CA Foglietta D-PA Fowler R-FL Frost D-TX Granger R-TX Greenwood R-PA King R-NY Klug R-WI Knollenberg R-MI Latham R-IA Jackson-Lee D-TX Lofgren D-CA Maloney D-NY Martinez D-CA McHugh R-NY Menendez D-NJ Molinari R-NY Moran D-VA Nadler D-NY Rivers D-MI Roemer D-IN Shays R-CT Solomon R-NY Underwood D-GU Walsh R-NY Conyers D-MI Woolsey D-CA Gutierrez D-IL Hinchey D-NY Engel D-NY Payne D-NJ Slaughter D-NY Myrick R-NC Vento D-MN Kelly R-NY
Tax: Business	**S 978 Affordable Child Care Act -** (Same as Pryce bill) Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow a tax credit (as part of the general business credit) for employers who provide qualified day care centers for the use of their employees. Requires that the credit be passed on to employees using the centers in the form of reduced costs.	**Sponsor: Senator Arlen Specter R-PA**
Tax: Business	**HR 2872 Employer Tax Amendment** Allows employers to deduct 50% of their expense of providing dependent care services to employees. In order to take the tax credit for providing a day care facility, the employer must certify that the amount of the credit is passed on to the employees using the center in the form of reduced costs.	**Sponsor: Representative Jon D. Fox R-PA**

Child Care Workers	**S 1029 -- Quality Child Care Loan Forgiveness Act** Amends the Higher Education Act of 1965 to authorize the Secretary of Education to carry out a demonstration program of student loan forgiveness for individuals who earn a degree in early childhood education and obtain full-time employment in the early child care profession. Requires cancellation of 15 percent of a student loan for each complete year of full-time employment in a child care facility by such a child care provider or educator.	**Sponsor: Senator Richard Michael DeWine R-OH** 3 Cosponsors: 3 Democrats / 0 Republicans: Wellstone D-MN Hollings D-SC Landrieu D-LA
HIPPY	**HR 2452 - Parents as First Teachers Act of 1997.** Authorizes the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make grants to counties to carry out programs to provide to parents in families participating in State programs funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act, training relating to early childhood development and education to prepare such parents for employment as care givers by providers of high quality child care services.	**Sponsor: Representative Lynn Woolsey D-CA**
Business Grants	**HR 2719 -- Child Care Public-Private Partnership Act of 1997 -** Authorizes funds for a business incentive grant program to fund child care programs through the public-private partnerships. Recipients of grants must ensure that child care services provided are provided at affordable rates and on an equitable basis to low- and moderate-income employees. Also sets forth eligibility and application requirements, including compliance with State and local licensing requirements. Gives priority in grant selection to business and consortia applicants, especially businesses with fewer than 100 full-time employees.	**Sponsor: Representative Nita M. Lowey D-NY** 1 Cosponsors: 1 Democrat / 0 Republicans: Waters D-CA

Campus-based child care services	**S 1151 Child Care Access Means Parents in School Act** - Amends the Higher Education Act of 1965 to authorize the Secretary of Education to award grants to assist institutions of higher education in providing campus- based child care services to low-income students. Authorizes appropriations.	**Sponsor: Senator Chris Dodd D-CT** 2 Cosponsors: 1 Democrat / 1 Republican: Snowe R-ME Landrieu D-LA
Federal programs	**HR 2839 -- Quality Child Care for Federal Employees Act** (Same as HR 2982) Improves the quality of child care provided through Federal facilities and programs.	**Sponsor: Representative Benjamin A. Gilman R-NY**

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BILL SUMMARY

CHILD CARE INFRASTRUCTURE ACT
PROPOSED BY SENATOR HERB KOHL (D-WI)
(As included in the Senate-passed bipartisan budget agreement)

In 1996, Senator Kohl introduced a tax credit proposal designed to provide an incentive to private sector businesses willing to take actions that increase the supply of quality child care. The measure was included in the Senate-passed bipartisan budget agreement by a vote of 72-28 on June 26, 1997. The provision was later dropped in the final conference agreement passed into law.

His bill will make the credit available for child care supply increasing activities such as:

- Expenses related to the acquisition, expansion, or repair of an on- or near-site day care center, after hours care facility, or sick child facility. This credit would also be available for a consortium of businesses that joined together to create a child care center
- Direct company subsidization of the operating costs of a child care facility
- The cost of a company's contract with a Child Care Resource and Referral service
- A company's reservation for their employees of child care slots in a licensed child care facility.
- Company expenditures on training and continuing education for child care workers

Safeguards in the legislation ensure that the company's receive the tax credits for capital expenditures that go toward facilities that stay in operation for several years and that primarily serve their employees.

(*NOTE:* Senator Kohl is a former businessman. Until 1979, he was President of Kohl's grocery and department stores, which his family founded.)

BACKGROUND INFORMATION
CHILD CARE AND BUSINESS

Prepared by Office of Senator Herb Kohl (D-Wis.)

- 62 percent of women with children under age six are in the labor force. (*Source:* U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1995)

- Full-day child care costs between $4,000 and $10,000 annually. (*Source:* Child Care Information Exchange, 1996)

- About half of families with young children earn less than $35,000 annually. (*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1997)

- Child care workers are some of the lowest paid workers in the U.S. Average child care worker salary - $12,058; average bartender salary - $14,450; average garbage collector salary - $18,100. (*Source:* U.S. Department of Labor, 1994)

- Six percent of all child care centers were accredited in 1997 by the National Association for the Education of Young People.

- Out of a total of 6 million employers, 1 percent offered child care benefits to their employees. (*Source:* Families and Work Institute, 1994)

- A survey of 153 U.S. business organizations concluded: "Almost every effort at helping employees with child care issues has been successful at increasing satisfaction and morale." (*Source*: *Working Mother Magazine*, Whirlpool Foundation, Work and Family Newsbrief, 1997)

- A survey by Patagonia, a California-based sportswear company, found that their investment in child care resulted in an annual savings of $133,000 through reducing costs in training, recruitment and through state tax incentives.

(*For More Information:* Office of Senator Herb Kohl, Washington, D.C., 202-224-5653)

DRAFT

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

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

	Refundable	Employment-related expenses	Credit	Adjusted for inflation	Other Features
S. 548 **Roberts** *introduced 4/10/97*	No.	\$3,600 for one qualifying individual; \$5,400 for two.	Incomes of less than \$20,000 -- 30% credit. Above \$20,000 -- credit reduced by one percentage point for each \$2,000 above \$20,000 (but not below 20%). Phases out the credit at the following incomes: joint return -- \$90,000; individual who is not married -- \$65,000; married individual filing separate return -- \$45,000.	No.	Includes incentive grants for businesses.
S. 654 **Snowe (R-ME)** *introduced 4/25/97* **H.R. 2553** **Morella (R-MD)** *introduced 9/25/97*	Yes.	Same as current law.	Incomes of less than \$15,000 -- 50% credit. Above \$15,000 -- credit reduced by one percentage point for each \$1,000 above \$15,000 (but not below 20%).	Yes.	Includes provisions for respite care.

	Refundable	Employment-related expenses	Credit	Adjusted for inflation	Other Features
H.R. 1667 **Johnson (R-CT)** *introduced 5/20/97*	No.	Same as current law.	Incomes of less than $15,000 -- 50% credit. Above $15,000 -- credit reduced by one percentage point for each $1,000 above $15,000 (but not below 20%).	Yes.	Includes provisions for respite care.
S. 926 **Harkin (D-IA)** *introduced 6/17/97*	Yes.	$4,000 for one qualifying individual; $8,000 for two or more. Employment-related expenses for incomes over $50,000: 1) $4,000 for one qualifying individual reduced (but not below $2,400) by $53.33 for each $1,000 above $50,000; 2) $8,000 for two or more reduced (but not below $4,800) by $106.66 for each $1,000 above $50,000.	Incomes of less than $50,000 -- 30% credit. Over $50,000 -- credit reduced by one percentage point for each $3,000 (but not below 20%).	No.	

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

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

CHILD CARE LEGISLATION -- 105th CONGRESS

Numerous child care bills have been introduced in the 105th Congress. Bills have been sponsored by Republicans and Democrats and take a variety of approaches to federal support for child care services.

I. Direct Funding

Several bills propose to increase federal funding to help low income families pay for child care services or to improve the quality and availability of such services. These bills generally build upon the consolidated child care program and enhanced funding enacted under the new welfare reform legislation.

Working Families Child Care Act of 1997 (S.19) - Senator Dodd (D-CT)
Increases the authorization level for the discretionary Child Care and Development Block Grant program from $1 billion to $2 billion a year in order to help more welfare families and low income working families pay for child care services. Authorizes an additional $1.4 billion a year to provide child care services for *non-welfare* low income working families. Also authorizes additional funds to increase the supply of child care services, including infant care, before- and after-school care programs, resource and referral programs, non-traditional work hours child care programs, and programs to extend the hours of prekindergarten.

Working Families Child Care Act of 1997 (H.R. 899) - Representative Woolsey (D-CA)
Authorizes an additional $1.4 billion a year to help *non-welfare* low income working families pay for child care services. Also authorizes funds to increase the availability of child care services in particularly short supply. (Similar to Dodd bill)

Child Care Expansion Act (S. 548) - Senator Roberts (R-KS)
Provides funding to States to award grants to small businesses to provide child care. The grants can be used for start-up costs, training of providers, scholarships and sick care. In addition, this bill increases the Dependent Care Tax Credit for moderate income taxpayers.

Early Learning and Opportunity Act (H.R. 1373) - Representative DeLauro (D-CT)
Authorizes funds for a competitive grant program to improve the quality and availability of care for children under the age of three; to improve quality and availability of family support services for the parents of such children; and to improve coordination of existing programs and services. In addition, this bill provides increased funding for Early Head Start and it expands the Family and Medical Leave Act.

Early Learning and Opportunity State Grants Act (H.R. 2713) - Representative DeLauro (D-CT)
Authorizes funds for a competitive grant program to improve the quality and availability of care for children under the age of three; to improve quality and availability of family support services for the parents of such children; and to improve coordination of existing programs and services.

December 15, 1997

Early Childhood Development Act (S.756) - Senator Kerry (D-MA)
Provides new funding through the Child Care and Development Block Grant to help families with infants and toddlers pay for quality child care. Also includes additional funding for improving the salaries and training level of child care workers, improving the facilities of child care centers and family child care homes, and providing enriched developmentally appropriate educational opportunities. The bill establishes a scholarship fund for child care workers who earn a degree in early childhood development and then work with infants and toddlers in child care settings for two years. This is a comprehensive early childhood development bill that, in addition to child care, provides grants for state and local collaboratives to fund initiatives for young children, increases funding for the WIC program, expands the Family and Medical Leave Act, and increases funding for Early Head Start.

Early Childhood Development Act (S. 1309) - Senator Kerry (D-MA)
Provides new funding through the Child Care and Development Block Grant to help families with infants and toddlers pay for quality child care. Provides grants for state and local collaboratives to expand or create initiatives for young at-risk children. Increases funding for Early Head Start.

After School Education and Safety Act of 1997 (S. 882) - Senator Boxer (D-CA)
Provides grants to schools through the Department of Education to fund after school enrichment programs for kindergarten, elementary and secondary school aged students. (Authorizes $50 million a year).

After School Education and Safety Act (H.R. 2408) - Representative Lofgren (D-CA)
Same as Boxer bill (S. 882).

Family Investment Package (H.R. 2399) - Representative Clayton (D-NC)
Same as Dodd bill (S. 19).

Child Care Public-Private partnership Act of 1997 (H.R. 2719) - Representative Lowey (D-NY)
Authorizes funds for a business incentive grant program to fund child care programs through public - private partnerships. Recipients of grants must ensure that child care services provided are provided at affordable rates and on an equitable basis to low- and moderate- income employees.

The Healthy and Smokefree Children Act (S. 1492) - Senator Kennedy (D-MA)
Earmarks money from the tobacco settlement to expand the Child Care and Development block grant to increase the availability and affordability of quality child care for children ages 0-6; to provide grants to increase the availability and affordability of before and after school care; to create a quality incentive fund within CCDBG; and to expand Head Start and Early Head Start. In addition, it provides funding for child development and research including programs to fund research into early childhood development and demonstration projects including public-private partnerships for paid leave to enable mothers with infants to stay at home.

Quality Child Care Loan Forgiveness Act (S. 1029) - Senator DeWine (R-OH)
Provides a demonstration program for student loan forgiveness for individuals who earn a degree in early childhood education and obtain full-time employment in the child care profession.

II. Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit.

A number of proposals would expand the current Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (DCTC) by (1) making the credit refundable so that low income working families also would benefit from this largest single source of federal child care assistance; (2) increasing the amount of the credit available for moderate income working families; or (3) some combination of the above. Several of the proposals also would eliminate DCTC eligibility for upper income families.

Refundable Tax Credit (S. 654) - Senator Snowe (R-ME)
Makes the Dependent Care Tax Credit refundable to ensure that assistance is made available for low income working families with child or dependent care expenses. It also allows credit for respite care services.

Working Families Child Care Tax Relief Act (S. 490) - Senator Akaka (D-HI)
Adds an inflation adjustment to the allowable expenses and the credit amount.

Child Care Tax Credit Reform Act of 1997 (H.R. 315) - Representative Solomon (R-NY)
Increases the amount of the DCTC for moderate income working families and limits eligibility for the credit to families with incomes up to $50,000.

Child Care Expansion Act (S. 548) - Senator Roberts (R-KS)
Increases the Dependent Care Tax Credit for moderate income working families and limits eligibility for the credit to families earning $90,000 ($65,000 for single individuals). In addition, this bill provides funding to states to award grants to small businesses to provide child care.

Dependent Care Tax Credit Amendments (H.R. 1667) - Representative Johnson (R-CT)
Increases the credit by increasing the percentage of expenses eligible for the credit and allows credit for respite care services.

Child Care Quality Improvement Proposal (S. 1037) - Senator Jeffords (R-VT)
Makes the Dependent Care Tax Credit refundable to ensure that assistance is made available for low income working families with child or dependent care expenses. Also encourages use of quality child care by increasing DCTC for child care provided in accredited facilities or by credentialed professionals. Other quality initiatives include: incentive grants to States, funding for the national Child Care information Center, funding for child care training infrastructure, child care training revolving fund and extension of current loan forgiveness program to include child care professionals.

Child Care Quality Improvement Proposal (H.R. 2213) - Representative Gilman (R-NY)
Same as Jeffords bill (S. 1037).

Working family Child Care Tax Relief Act 1997 (H.R. 926) - Senator Harkin (D-IA)
Makes the Dependent Care Tax Credit refundable for low-income working families. In addition it increases the credit for middle income families by adjusting percentage and dollar limits on allowable expenses.

Refundable Tax Credit (H.R. 2553) - Representative Morella (R-MD)
Same as Snowe bill (S. 654)

Dependent Care Affordability Act of 1997 (H.R. 2778) - Representative McKinney (D-GA)
Makes the credit refundable and increases the credit by adjusting the percentage and raising the dollar limits on allowable expenses.

III. Employer Tax Credits

These proposals would provide tax incentives for businesses for certain child care expenses or activities. In general, the credits would reimburse employers for start-up, construction, and operating costs of such a facility.

Child Care Infrastructure Act of 1997 (S. 82) - Senator Kohl (D-WI)
Provides employers with a federal tax credit equal to 50 percent of the employer's child care expenditures. Child care expenditures could include expenses to acquire, construct, rehabilitate or expand a facility of the employer; for operating costs of the employer's child care facility; to pay a child care facility to provide child care services to employees; or to provide employees with a child care resource or referral service. The total employer credit could not exceed $150,000.

Child Care Infrastructure Act of 1997 (H.R. 1706) - Representative Maloney (D-NY)
Same as Kohl bill (S. 82).

Child Care Availability Incentive Act (H.R. 988) - Representative Pryce (R-OH)
Provides employers with a federal tax credit equal to 50 percent of the employer's expenditures for child care services provided on-site or adjacent to the business premises and operated for the employees children. No limit to the credit is specified.

Child Care Availability Incentive Act (S. 978) - Senator Specter (R-PA)
Same as Pryce bill (H.R. 988).

Employer Tax Amendment (H.R. 2872) - Representative Fox (R-PA)
Allows employers to deduct 50% of their expenses of providing dependent care services to employees. In order to take the tax credit for providing a day care facility, the employer must certify that the amount of the credit is passed on to employees using the center in the form of reduced costs.

DRAFT

CHILD CARE LEGISLATION -- 105th CONGRESS

BILL	Basic Structure	Funding Amount	Focus of child care activities	Families Served	Quality Activities	Other Features
H.R. 315 **Solomon (R-NY)** *introduced 1/7/97*	Increases the amount of the Dependent Care Tax Credit (DCTC) for moderate- income working families and limits eligibility for the credit to families with incomes up to $50,000.	Cost to be determined.	Not specified.	Families with tax liability who earn less than $50,000 and have child care related expenses.	None specified.	
S. 82 **Kohl (D-WI)** *introduced* 1/21/97 **H.R. 1706** **Maloney (D-NY)** *introduced* 5/22/97	Provides employers with a federal tax credit for up to $150,000 per year equal to 50 percent of the employer's child care expenditures.	Cost to be determined.	Encourages employers to operate on- or near-site child care centers, and contract with child care centers or resource and referral agencies to provide services to employees.	Primarily children of employees of participating businesses. Businesses have the flexibility of include the children of non-employees in child care centers they build or operate.	None specified.	No provision to ensure child care services are affordable to low-income employees.

BILL	Basic Structure	Funding Amount	Focus of child care activities	Families Served	Quality Activities	Other Features
S. 19 **Dodd (D-CT)** *introduced 1/21/97* **H.R. 2399** **Clayton (D-NC)** *introduced 9/4/97*	Raises Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) funding to increase child care subsidies and provide grants to states to respond to child care supply shortages.	Increases authorization level for discretionary CCDBG program from $1 billion to $2 billion a year to help more welfare families and low-income working families pay for child care services. Authorizes an additional $1.4 billion a year to provide child care services for non-welfare low-income working families. Authorizes an additional $500 million for each of FYs 1997 through 2002 to increase availability of specifically targeted child care services.	Requires states to use certain funds for child care activities in areas of the states that have child care supply shortages. Activities include: Infant-care, before- and after-school care, resource and referral programs, non-traditional work hours child care programs, and programs to extend the hours of prekindergarten.	Welfare and low-income working families -- families who have left welfare for work, families at risk of becoming welfare dependent, and low-income working families meeting specified criteria.	None specified.	
H.R. 899 **Woolsey (D-CA)** *introduced* 2/27/97	*Similar to Dodd bill.*	Same as Dodd/Clayton bills, except does not increase authorization level for discretionary CCDBG programs.	*Same as Dodd/Clayton bills.*	*Same as Dodd/Clayton bills.*	*Same as Dodd/Clayton bills.*	
H.R. 988 **Pryce (R-OH)** *introduced 3/6/97* **S. 978** **Specter (R-PA)** *introduced* 6/27/97	Provides employers with a federal tax credit equal to 50 percent of the employer's expenditures for child care services provided on-site or adjacent to the business premises and operated for the employees children.	Cost to be determined.	Encourages employers to operate on- or near-site child care centers.	Exclusively children of employees of participating businesses.	None specified.	

BILL	Basic Structure	Funding Amount	Focus of child care activities	Families Served	Quality Activities	Other Features
H.R. 2872 **Fox (R-PA)** *introduced 11/7/97*	Similar to Pryce/Specter bills, except specifies that credit must be passed on to employees by reducing cost of child care.	*Same as Pryce/Specter bills.*	*Same as Pryce/Specter bills.*	*Same as Pryce/Specter bills.*	*Same as Pryce/Specter bills.*	
S. 490 **Akaka (D-HI)** *introduced 3/20/97*	Provides an annual inflation adjustment to the allowable expenses and credit amount for the DCTC.	Cost to be determined.	Not specified.	Families with tax liability and child care related expenses. No income limitations.	None specified.	
S. 548 **Roberts (R-KS)** *introduced* 4/10/97	Provides funding to states to award grants to small businesses to provide child care, and increases the amount of the DCTC for specified low- and middle-income workers.	Authorizes $25 million for each of FYs 1998 through 2000. Cost for DCTC increases to be determined.	Grants can be used for start-up costs, training of providers, scholarships, and sick care.	Families with tax liability and child care related expenses. Phases out credit to families filing a joint return who earn $90,000, unmarried individuals who earn $65,000, and married individuals filing a separate return who earn $45,000.	None specified.	Program terminates on September 30, 2001.

BILL	Basic Structure	Funding Amount	Focus of child care activities	Families Served	Quality Activities	Other Features
H.R. 1373 **DeLauro (D-CT)** *introduced* 4/17/97 See H.R. 2713, introduced 10/23/97.	Authorizes funds for a competitive grant program to improve quality and availability of child care and family support services, and to improve coordination of existing services and programs. Amends the Family and Medical Leave Act for employers that have more than 20 employees. Increases Head Start and Early Head Start funding through 2002.	Authorizes $360 million a year for each of FYs 1998 through 2000 to states to expand child care services; increases Head Start funding by $600 million per year for each of FYs 1999 through 2002; gradually increases the Early Head Start set-aside to 9% by FY 2002.	Improves quality and availability of family support services for the parents of children under three and improves coordination of existing programs and services.	Families with children under 3 years of age; employees of businesses with more than 20 employees.	Improves the quality of licensing standards, enforcement of licensing standards, staff training and resource and referral services. Also increases salaries for providers and directs the Secretary of HHS to develop a voluntary model training program for child care staff.	Competition among states to receive grants. 30 percent state match required.
S. 654 **Snowe (R-ME)** *introduced* 4/25/97	Makes the DCTC refundable, and increases the amount of the DCTC for moderate-income working families.	Cost to be determined.	Employment-related child care expenses.	Low- and moderate-income working families with child or dependent care expenses.	None specified.	Includes provisions for respite care.

BILL	Basic Structure	Funding Amount	Focus of child care activities	Families Served	Quality Activities	Other Features
S. 756 **Kerry (D-MA)** *introduced* 5/15/97 See S. 1309, introduced 10/22/97.	Provides grants to states to provide supportive services to children and their families; increases CCDBG funding. Also provides a loan forgiveness fund in early child development; full funding for WIC; increases Head Start funding through 2002; and amends the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to allow parents to take up to 24 hours of leave during a 12 month period to participate in school activities.	Adds $11 billion to support states and local early childhood initiatives; $10.5 billion to expand CCDBG services, $500 million in loan forgiveness program; $7.5 billion, plus appropriate Consumer Price Index increases, for WIC; and approximately $2.4 billion for Head Start through FY 2002.	Expands local supportive services for children age 6 and under, adds zero to six program to CCDBG to improve access and quality of infant and toddler care, and increases child care subsidies for children under age 6.	Families leaving welfare for work and working poor families with children age 6 or under, and pregnant women.	Allows renovation of infant and toddler facilities, supports training and education for infant and toddler caregivers, and supports higher compensation for infant and toddler care.	
H.R. 1667 **Johnson (R-CT)** *introduced 5/20/97*	Increases the amount of the DCTC for moderate-income working families. Similar to Snowe/Morella bills, except does not make DCTC refundable.	Cost to be determined.	Employment-related child are expenses.	Low- and moderate-income working families with child or dependent care expenses.	None specified.	Includes provisions for respite care.

BILL	Basic Structure	Funding Amount	Focus of child care activities	Families Served	Quality Activities	Other Features
S. 882 **Boxer (D-CA)** *introduced 6/11/97* **H.R. 2408** **Lofgren (D-CA)** *introduced 9/4/97*	Creates after school enrichment programs for kindergarten, elementary, and secondary school aged students.	Authorizes appropriations of $50 million, which is estimated to cover 300-500 programs nationwide.	Schools wishing to receive grants will submit applications to the Secretary of Education. Recipients must provide at least two of the following activities: mentoring programs, academic assistance, recreational activities, technology training. Grants may also be used for: drug, alcohol, and gang prevention; health and nutrition counseling; job skills preparation.	All families.	None specified.	
S. 926 **Harkin (D-IA)** *introduced 6/17/97*	Increases the amount of the DCTC for moderate-income working families and makes the DCTC refundable.	Cost to be determined.	Employment-related child care expenses.	Low- and moderate-income working families with child or dependent care expenses.	None specified.	
S. 1037 **Jeffords (R-VT)** *introduced 7/17/97* **H.R. 2213** **Gilman (R-NY)** *introduced 7/22/97*	Makes the DCTC refundable, allows for some increases to the DCTC, caps the income eligibility for the DCTC, and expands distribution of child care information. Provides incentives to increase quality of child care services.	Cost to be determined.	Makes the DCTC refundable, increases DCTC for child care provided in accredited facilities or by credentialed professionals, limits the DCTC to families with incomes up to $70,000, expands clearing-house and electronic networks for the distribution of child care information.	Low-income working families with child or dependent care expenses.	Encourages the use of quality child care by linking increases in the DCTC to quality services.	

BILL	Basic Structure	Funding Amount	Focus of child care activities	Families Served	Quality Activities	Other Features
S. 1029 **DeWine (R-OH)** *introduced* 7/17/97	Provides loan forgiveness for individuals who earn a degree in early childhood education and enter and remain employed in the early childhood profession, and to provide loan cancellation for certain child care providers.	Authorizes $10 million for FY 1998, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the hour succeeding fiscal years.	Child care services for children from birth to age 6.	Not applicable.	Would bring more highly trained individuals into the early child care profession and would keep more highly training providers in the early child care field for longer periods of time.	
S. 1309 **Kerry (D-MA) /** **Bond (R-MO)** *introduced 10/22/97* See S. 756, introduced 5/15/97.	Provides new funding through the CCDBG to help families with infants and toddlers pay for quality child care. Grants for local collaborations based on successful models in states. Increased funding for Head Start.	Cost to be determined.	Provides grants for state and local collaboratives to expand or create initiatives for young at-risk children. Increases funding for Early Head Start.	Families of children under 6 years of age.		
H.R. 2713 **DeLauro (D-CT)** *introduced 10/23/97* See H.R. 1373, introduced 4/17/97.	Authorizes new funds for a competitive grant program.	Authorizes $5 billion for FY 1999, $7.5 billion for FY 2000, $1 billion for each of the FYs 2001, 2002, and 2003.	Grants would be awarded to: improve the quality and availability of care for children under the age of three; improve quality and availability of family support services for the parents of such children; and improve coordination of existing programs and services.	A portion of the funds are specifically focused on families of children under the age of three.	Encourages enhancing the quality of care available.	

BILL	Basic Structure	Funding Amount	Focus of child care activities	Families Served	Quality Activities	Other Features
S. 1492 **Kennedy (D-MA)** *introduced 11/8/97.*	Provisions within the Healthy and Smoke Free Children Act earmark a portion of the money from the Tobacco Settlement for child care assistance and quality activities.	Funding provided to these programs under this Act will supplement, not supplant, existing appropriations. Out of the $650 billion (over 25 years) in the Healthy and Smoke Free Children Act, a substantial portion is allocated toward child care assistance and quality activities.	Activities include: • research into early childhood development; • demonstration projects, including public-private partnerships for paid leave to enable mothers with infants to stay at home; • fund the Early Head Start and expand Head Start; • expand CCDBG grants to increase availability and affordability of quality child care for children or working families ages birth to school age. • incentives to improve the quality of child care.	Families with children ages birth to school-age.	Provides grants to increase the availability and affordability of quality before- and after-school care. Creates a quality fund within CCDBG, half of which is an incentive fund to reward states that improve quality of their child care programs.	

BILL	Basic Structure	Funding Amount	Focus of child care activities	Families Served	Quality Activities	Other Features
H.R. 2719 **Lowey (D-NY)** *introduced 10/23/97*	Establishes a business-incentive grant program to provide child care through public-private partnerships.	Cost to be determined.	Authorizes funds to provide program grants to cover no more than one-third of the costs for: (1) business consortia to start up or provide additional employee child care services; and (2) nonprofit business organizations to provide technical information and assistance to enable businesses to provide employee child care services.	Gives priority in grant selection to business and consortia applicants, especially businesses with fewer than 100 full-time employees. Requires equitable geographic distribution.	None specified.	Requires grantees to ensure that they will provide child care services at affordable rates and on an equitable basis to low- and moderate-income employees.

Family - Child Care Policy - Quality

JOHN KERRY
MASSACHUSETTS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

Elena

Jen/Nicole/Neera
FYI.

December 5, 1997

Mr. John Podesta
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear John:

I was glad to catch a glimpse of you at the White House today. I want you to have a copy of the Early Childhood Development Bill that I gave to the President this morning. I believe it is a critical initiative for the President and for us as Democrats.

The model that Kit Bond and I have developed with considerable input from governors around the country would minimize bureaucracy and Washington mandates while playing to the strengths of local and private institutions. In my judgment, it is the best way to address conservative concerns about the "Nanny State" while simultaneously ensuring that we do something real for our youngest children.

I would very much like to work with you during the next weeks as you make critical budget decisions. The President should challenge the country in the State of the Union address to guarantee that every child in America begins school ready to learn. I believe this legislation is the first step in accomplishing that. In addition, I hope we can significantly increase our efforts to provide after-school structure and opportunity throughout the elementary and secondary level.

Let me know if there is any way I can be of help. Please do not hesitate to contact me or David Kass of my office if you need any further information.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

John

John F. Kerry

Happy Holidays!

Child Care Legislation	**Sponsors/Co-Sponsors**
HR 315 --Child Care Tax Credit Reform Act of 1997 - Amends the Internal Revenue Code to increase the amount of employment-related expenses subject to the dependent care income tax credit. Denies the credit to taxpayers having adjusted gross income of $50,000 or more.	Sponsor: Gerald B. Solomon R-NY 1 Cosponsors: 0 Democrats / 1 Republicans Johnson, S. R-TX
HR 899 --Working Families Child Care Act of 1997 - Amends the Child Care Development Block Grant Act of 1990 to authorize appropriations for grants to States for child care for: (1) low-income working families; and (2) areas with child care shortages. Requires States to use certain of such funds to provide child care services for: (1) families who have left the State program of assistance under title IV part A (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)) of the Social Security Act because of employment; (2) families that are at risk of becoming dependent on such assistance program; and (3) low-income working families meeting specified criteria. Requires States to use certain of such funds for child care activities in areas of the State that have child care supply shortages. Includes among such child care activities programs for: (1) infant care; (2) before- and after-school; (3) resources and referrals; (4) nontraditional work hours; (5) extending the hours of pre-kindergarten programs to provide full-day services; and (6) any other program the Secretary deems appropriate. Requires State reports to include information on access to child care by low-income working families. Requires reports of the Secretary to place particular emphasis on such access.	Sponsor: Representative Lynn Woolsey D-CA 17 Cosponsors: 17 Democrats / 0 Republicans Ackerman D-NY Baldacci D-ME Conyers D-MI Frost D-TX Lofgren D-CA Martinez D-CA Meehan D-MA Dellums D-CA Hilliard D-AL Maloney D-NY Miller D-CA Hinchey D-NY Lewis D-GA Rush D-IL Weygand D-RI Eshoo D-CA Rothman D-NJ

HR 988 -- Child Care Availability Incentive Act - Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow a tax credit (as part of the general business credit) for employers who provide qualified day care centers for the use of their employees.	SPONSOR: Representative Deborah D. Pryce R-OH Cosponsors: Ackerman D-NY Bereuter R-NE Bonior D-MI Clayton D-NC Cummings D-MD Danner D-MO Deutsch D-FL Evans D-IL Faleomavaega D-AS Fattah D-PA Filner D-CA Foglietta D-PA Fowler R-FL Frost D-TX Granger R-TX Greenwood R-PA King R-NY Klug R-WI Knollenberg R-MI Latham R-IA Jackson-Lee D-TX Lofgren D-CA Maloney D-NY Martinez D-CA McHugh R-NY Menendez D-NJ Molinari R-NY Moran D-VA Nadler D-NY Rivers D-MI Roemer D-IN Shays R-CT Solomon R-NY Underwood D-GU Walsh R-NY Conyers D-MI Woolsey D-CA Gutierrez D-IL Hinchey D-NY Engel D-NY Payne D-NJ Slaughter D-NY Myrick R-NC Vento D-MN Kelly R-NY

HR 1373 --Early Learning and Opportunity Act of 1997 Establishes a grant program to improve the quality and expand the availability of child care services, and of family support services, for families with children less than 3 years of age; to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the taxation of income of controlled foreign corporations attributable to imported property; to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to cover employers that have more than 20 employees; to amend the Head Start Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1999 through 2002 and to increase the funds reserved for services for families with children less than 3 years of age, and for other purposes.	SPONSOR: Representative Rosa L. DeLauro D-CT 42 Cosponsors: 42 Democrats / 0 Republicans Cosponsors: Hoyer D-MD McGovern D-MA Gephardt D-MO Clayton D-NC Dellums D-CA Filner D-CA Ford, Jr. D-TN Frost D-TX Gejdenson D-CT Lofgren D-CA Pelosi D-CA Slaughter D-NY Tierney D-MA Weygand D-RI Moakley D-MA Davis D-IL Lewis D-GA Allen D-ME Brown D-CA Evans D-IL Faleomavaega D-AS Stark D-CA Degette D-CO Jefferson D-LA Brown D-OH Thompson D-MS Gutierrez D-IL Green D-VI Kucinich D-OH Abercrombie D-HI Johnson, E.B. D-TX Mink D-HI Payne D-NJ Rush D-IL Towns D-NY Underwood D-GU Martinez D-CA Woolsey D-CA Maloney D-NY Fattah D-PA Cummings D-MD Olver D-MA
HR 1706 -- Child Care Infrastructure Act of 1997 - Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow an employer-provided child care credit for qualified expenses to build, rehabilitate, or expand a qualified child care facility, or subsidize or contract for such services, for an employer's employees. Terminates such credit by a specified date.	SPONSOR: Representative Carolyn Maloney D-NY 9 Cosponsors: 7 Democrats / 2 Republicans Cosponsors: Ros-Lehtinen R-FL Ackerman D-NY English R-PA Frost D-TX Hastings D-FL Johnson, E.B. D-TX Jackson-Lee D-TX Lofgren D-CA Rush D-IL

HR 2213 -- Creating Improved Delivery of Child Care: Affordable, Reliable, and Educational Amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish incentives to increase the demand for and supply of quality child care, to provide incentives to States that improve the quality of child care, to expand clearinghouses and electronic networks for the distribution of child care information, to improve the quality of child care provided through Federal facilities and programs, and for other purposes.	SPONSOR: Representative Benjamin A. Gilman R-NY Cosponsors: 1 Democrats / 1 Republicans CO-SPONSORS: Original Cosponsors: Deutsch D-FL Kelly R-NY
HR 2452 - Parents as First Teachers Act of 1997. Authorizes the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make grants to counties to carry out programs to provide to parents in families participating in State programs funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act, training relating to early childhood development and education to prepare such parents for employment as caregivers by providers of high quality child care services.	SPONSOR: Representative Lynn Woolsey D-CA
HR 2713 - Early Learning and Opportunity State Grants Act of 1997 Establishes a grant program to improve the quality and expands the availability of child care services, and of family support services, for families with children less than 3 years of age.	SPONSOR: Representative Rosa L. DeLauro D-CT 13 Cosponsors: 12 Democrats / 1 Republicans Original Cosponsors: Hoyer D-MD McGovern D-MA Morella R-MD Kennedy D-RI Kilpatrick D-MI Rush D-IL Frost D-TX Lofgren D-CA Allen D-ME Lantos D-CA Abercrombie D-HI Cummings D-MD Maloney D-NY

HR 2719 -- Child Care Public-Private Partnership Act of 1997 - Directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to establish a business-incentive grant program to provide child care through public-private partnerships. Provides program grants to cover not more than one-third of the costs for: (1) businesses or consortia (two or more businesses acting jointly, which may also include a nonprofit private organization) to start up, or provide additional, employee child care services; and (2) nonprofit business organizations to provide technical information and assistance to enable businesses to provide employee child care services. Sets forth eligibility and application requirements, including: (1) provision of such services equitably and affordably to low- and moderate-income employees; and (2) compliance with State and local licensing requirements. Gives priority in grant selection to business and consortia applicants, especially businesses with fewer than 100 full-time employees. Requires equitable geographic distribution. Authorizes appropriations.	Representative Nita M. Lowey D-NY 1 Cosponsors: 1 Democrats / 0 Republicans CO-SPONSORS: Waters D-CA
HR 2778 -- Family Dependent Care Affordability Act of 1997 Amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the child care credit and provides that the credit will be refundable.	SPONSOR: Representative Cynthia McKinney D-GA
HR 2839 -- Quality Child Care for Federal Employees Act Improves the quality of child care provided through Federal facilities and programs, and for other purposes.	SPONSOR: Representative Benjamin A. Gilman R-NY

HR 2982 -- Quality Child Care for Federal Employees Act Improves the quality of child care provided through Federal facilities and programs, and for other purposes.	SPONSOR: Representative Benjamin A. Gilman R-NY
S 19 Working Families Child Care Act of 1997 Amends the Child Care Development Block Grant Act of 1990 to extend its authorization of appropriations through FY 2002. Directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services, from (additional) Treasury funds not otherwise appropriated, to award grants to States to provide child care services for: (1) families who have left the State program of assistance under title IV part A (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)) of the Social Security Act because of employment; (2) families that are at risk of becoming dependent on such assistance program; and (3) low-income working families meeting specified criteria. Authorizes appropriations for grants to States for child care activities in areas of the State that have child care supply shortages. Includes among such child care activities programs for: (1) infant care; (2) before- and after-school; (3) resources and referrals; (4) nontraditional work hours; (5) extending the hours of pre-kindergarten programs to provide full-day services; and (6) any other program the Secretary deems appropriate. Requires State reports to include information on access to child care by low-income working families. Requires reports of the Secretary to place particular emphasis on such access.	SPONSOR: Senator Chris Dodd D-CT 9 Cosponsors: 9 Democrats / 0 Republicans Original Cosponsors: Boxer D-CA Daschle D-SD Kennedy D-MA Mikulski D-MD Murray D-WA Rockefeller D-WV Torricelli D-NJ Kerrey D-NE Kerry D-MA

S 82 - Child Care Infrastructure Act of 1997 Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow an employer-provided child care credit for qualified expenses to build, rehabilitate, or expand a qualified child care facility, or subsidize or contract for such services, for an employer's employees. Terminates such credit by a specified date.	SPONSOR: Senator Herb Kohl D-WI 2 Cosponsors: 1 Democrats / 1 Republicans Moseley-Braun D-IL Hatch R-UT
S 93 A bill to increase funding for child care under the temporary assistance for needy families program. Amends part A (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) (TANF) of title IV of the Social Security Act, as amended by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, to increase appropriations for child care under the TANF program.	SPONSOR: Senator John F. Kerry D-MA
S 490 Working Families Child Care Tax Relief Act - Amends the Internal Revenue Code to provide an annual inflation adjustment for the child and dependent care credit.	SPONSOR: Senator Daniel K. Akaka D-HI

S 548 Child Care Expansion Act Title I: GeneralExpansion of Activities - Directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to establish a small business child care grant program to assist States in providing funds to encourage the establishment and operation of employer-operated child care programs. Authorizes appropriations. (Sec. 102) Amends the Older Americans Act of 1965 and the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (DVSA) to direct the Secretary of Labor (in carrying out the Older Americans Community Service Employment Program) and the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service, respectively, as well as any grantee or contractor, to take steps, including the development of appropriate special projects, to encourage the fullest participation of eligible older individuals (under DVSA, individuals age 55 or older) in projects to provide child care under such program. Requires that such child care projects, to the extent practicable, be carried out in communities with child care shortages. Title II: Tax Incentives for Dependent Care Amends the Internal Revenue Code to increase the child and dependent care credit for specified low and middle income workers. Applies the home office tax deduction to the use of such home office for dependent care.	SPONSOR: Senator Pat Roberts R-KS 4 Cosponsors: 0 Democrats / 4 Republicans CO-SPONSORS: Cochran R-MS Collins R-ME Hutchison R-TX Enzi R-WY

S 926 Working Family Child Care Tax Relief Act of 1997 Amends the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the child and dependent care credit to: (1) increase the maximum credit; (2) revise the applicable percentage formula; and (3) make the credit refundable.	SPONSOR: Senator Tom Harkin D-IA 1 Cosponsors: 1 Democrats / 0 Republicans Original Cosponsors: Murray D-WA
S 978 Affordable Child Care Act - Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow a tax credit (as part of the general business credit) for employers who provide qualified day care centers for the use of their employees. Requires that the credit be passed on to employees using the centers in the form of reduced costs.	SPONSOR: Senator Arlen Specter R-PA
S 1029 -- Quality Child Care Loan Forgiveness Act Amends the Higher Education Act of 1965 to authorize the Secretary of Education to carry out a demonstration program of student loan forgiveness for individuals who earn a degree in early childhood education and obtain full-time employment in the early child care profession. Requires cancellation of 15 percent of a student loan for each complete year of full-time employment in a child care facility by such a child care provider or educator.	SPONSOR: Senator Richard Michael DeWine R-OH TOTAL-COSPONSORS: 3 Cosponsors: 3 Democrats / 0 Republicans Cosponsors: Wellstone D-MN Hollings D-SC Landrieu D-LA

S 1037 --Creating Improved Delivery of Child Care: Affordable, Reliable, and Educational Act CIDCARE Act Amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish incentives to increase the demand for and supply of quality child care, provides incentives to States that improve the quality of child care, to expand clearing-house and electronic networks for the distribution of child care information, to improve the quality of child care provided through Federal facilities and programs, and for other purposes.	SPONSOR: Senator James Jeffords R-VT 9 Cosponsors: 5 Democrats / 4 Republicans Cosponsors: Dodd D-CT Enzi R-WY Roberts R-KS Snowe R-ME Chafee R-RI Kohl D-WI Landrieu D-LA Murray D-WA Johnson D-SD
S 1151 Child Care Access Means Parents in School Act - Amends the Higher Education Act of 1965 to authorize the Secretary of Education to award grants to assist institutions of higher education in providing campus- based child care services to low-income students. Authorizes appropriations.	SPONSOR: Senator Chris Dodd D-CT 2 Cosponsors: 1 Democrats / 1 Republicans Cosponsors: Snowe R-ME Landrieu D-LA
S 1309 -- Early Childhood Development Act of 1997 Provides for the health, education, and welfare of children under 6 years of age. Includes assistance for young children, child care for families, and amendments to the Head Start Act.	SPONSOR: Senator John F. Kerry D-MA 13 Cosponsors: 11 Democrats / 2 Republicans Original Cosponsors: Bond R-MO Boxer D-CA Moseley-Braun D-IL Chafee R-RI Hollings D-SC Johnson D-SD Kennedy D-MA Landrieu D-LA Rockefeller D-WV Torricelli D-NJ Wellstone D-MN Moynihan D-NY Durbin D-IL

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

240703

October 21, 1997

OCT 22 PM2:57

The Honorable William Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We compliment you on convening the White House Conference on Child Care, which should supplement the enormous steps already taken to improve the nation's child care system in last year's welfare reform law.

To help parents make good child care choices and enable millions to enter the labor force, last year's welfare reform law completely overhauled federal child care programs. That law is based on several principles. First, the two major federal roles are to help parents pay for child care and to promote parental choice in obtaining child care. Second, the responsibility for setting specific child care standards resides at the state and local level. Third, parents are best suited to ensure that their children receive good care. No government agency can replace vigilant parents in making sure that day care promotes their children's development and safety. Government can, however, provide parents with support in meeting their responsibilities to their children.

Based on these principles, last year's welfare reform law:

- Provided up to $30 billion through 2002 in state and federal child care funds, including up to $4 billion in new federal funds;
- Eliminated whole volumes of statutory and regulatory requirements that interfered with getting funds directly to parents;
- Required that parents have the authority to select the care that best meets their children's needs;
- Required states to have health and safety standards for day care facilities; and
- Prohibited federal funds from being spent in facilities that do not meet state standards.

Given this comprehensive approach that is just now being put into effect nationwide, it will take time before we can correctly assess whether further legislative changes are needed. However, with increased state flexibility and record child care funding augmented by more federal and state resources, we are confident that states have the legislative tools and financial means to help low-income parents find suitable child care for their children. With more dollars in the system, we are seeing a record number of children being served and have already increased the availability of good child care for working families.

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

The Honorable William Clinton
October 21, 1997
Page 2

National interest in welfare reform and child care is now at an all-time high. The new Government Performance and Results Act will keep Congress and the Department of Health and Human Services focused on whether the government is helping provide more and better child care. So we have several reasons to believe that the legislative framework is in place to help working families get the child care they need to work, and also to ensure that broad national child care goals are being met.

We appreciate having the opportunity to participate in the White House Conference on Child Care. We are always willing to discuss with experts the best ways to provide more and better care for children. As the many child care changes in the new welfare law are being implemented, however, we should avoid further changes that would make federal law a constantly moving target that is impossible for states to implement and that complicates parents' ability to find proper care for their children.

Sincerely,

Clay Shaw
E. Clay Shaw, Jr.
Chairman
Subcommittee on Human Resources

Frank Riggs
Frank Riggs
Chairman
Subcommittee on Early Childhood, Youth, and Families

CC EK, Jen, Nicole

Office of

U.S. Senator John F. Kerry

Washington, D.C 20510

DATE: 12-9-97

FAX TO: Bruce Reed

FAX NUMBER: 456-2878

FROM: David Kass

COMMENTS:

NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW: 2

If this fax is received improperly, please call (202) 224-2742 Return fax number is (202) 224-8525

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20510

December 9, 1997

Mr. Franklin Raines, Director
Office of Management and Budget
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Frank:

We would like to follow up our productive meeting with you by restating that we strongly encourage the Administration to be bold in its FY99 budget request for early childhood development. We must make our youngest children our top priority by including sufficient funding in the Administration's FY99 budget request to implement the provisions of the bipartisan Kerry-Bond Early Childhood Development bill.

As you know, families are having a tougher time giving young children the stimulation they need. Mothers and fathers are not always home; more than half of the mothers of children under age three work outside the home. And those parents who work cannot always afford quality child care. These problems are even greater for the one in four children who live in poverty.

To address these problems, we are asking the Administration to budget at least $2 billion per year -- for a total of $10 billion over the next five years -- in new funds for early childhood development. The $2 billion should include $250 million for communities to build on successful local efforts for young children, $1.5 billion to expand quality child care, and $250 million to expand the Early Head Start program.

In last year's budget request, the Administration asked for $10 billion over five years in additional money for children's health. The President can build on this success and establish a real legacy for children by requesting the same amount for the equally pressing problem of early childhood development.

As leaders in the Senate and House, we look forward to working with you to provide essential support to our youngest children and their families so we can ensure that all children begin school ready to learn.

Sincerely,

John F. Kerry

John D. Rockefeller, IV

Robert G. Torricelli

Tim Johnson

Mary L. Landrieu

Rosa L. DeLauro

Jim McGovern

Steny H. Hoyer

from the office of

Senator Edward M. Kennedy

of Massachusetts

THE ACT FOR SMOKEFREE AND HEALTHY CHILDREN

SHORT SUMMARY

1. Increase tobacco tax by $1.50 per pack over three years to reduce youth smoking.

2. The federal share of funds raised by the increase tax will be approximately $20 billion per year. ($15 billion from the 85¢ increase above the level of the Attorneys' General settlement, and $5 billion from the federal share of the Attorneys' General settlement.) These funds will be divided equally between biomedical research and investments in early child development.

   - Approximately $10 billion per year will be directed to the National Institutes of Health, almost doubling the NIH budget.

   - Approximately $10 billion per year will be directed to research and investments in early childhood development, including initiatives for children aged zero to three and expanded Head Start and child care.

3. Legislation affirms broad FDA authority to regulate tobacco..

4. Legislation includes key public health initiatives in the Attorneys' General agreement to reduce tobacco use.

5. First comprehensive tobacco control initiative structured in Congress, and responding to the concerns of the public health community.

Kennedy-Lautenberg-Durbin
(Reed-Kerry)
Act for Smokefree and Healthy Children (S.1492)
§ 2823 Investments in Healthy Child Development

[50% of the 85¢ tobacco tax above the 65¢ tobacco settlement; 42.5¢ or $30 billion over 5 years[1]]

-- 90% of Funding for Services
-- 10% of Funding for R&D Activities

90% of Funding for Services

Promoting Early Childhood Development [60% of funding]

• *10% of funding:* Expand the Early Head Start program in response to the new brain development research documenting the importance of early learning (0-3)

• *25% of funding:* Expand Head Start to increase the enrollment in and the responsiveness of the program (full day, full year)

• *5% of funding:* Expand Part C of IDEA to increase access to early intervention services for children with disabilities and § 619 pre-school services

• *20% of funding:* Expand CCDBG (certificates and grants) to increase the availability and affordability of quality child care for children of low-income working families ages birth to school age; at least 30% set aside for innovations in care for babies and toddlers including the development of family child care networks; training of providers; parent education/support

Improving the Quality of Child Care [20% of funding]
• Expand quality fund within CCDBG, half as an incentive fund to reward states that improve the quality of their child care programs by adopting the essential components of the military child care model or other proven models
-- Components -- training tied to increased wages. improved standard and enforcement, lower staff-child ratios, higher rates for accredited programs, consumer education

Promoting Safe After School Activities [20% of funding]
• Expand CCDBG (grants) to increase the availability and affordability of quality before and after school care, and summer and weekend activities for school age children to promote good health and academic achievement and to help avoid high risk behaviors;
-- grants to schools, community based organizations, child care, youth, and community centers, or partnerships in low-income communities

10% of funding for R&D Activities
Investing in Research and Training [10% of funding]
• Research for children (biomedical and behavioral);
• Training including grants/loans/scholarships to expand the early childhood workforce and pre-service/in-service training to enhance the quality of the existing workforce;
• Demonstration projects including an exploration of public-private partnerships for paid leave to enable mothers with infants to chose to temporarily stay at home.

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[1] According to this legislation, the cigarette tax will increase to $1.50 per pack over three years in 50¢ increments. As a result of this phase in, the first 2 years after enactment of the legislation will produce $30 billion in this section. Beginning in year 3, the total amount of money for children under this section will be $40 billion. These numbers do not include the 3% inflation increase.

Kennedy-Lautenberg-Durbin
(Reed-Kerry)
Act for Smokefree and Healthy Children (S.1492)
§ 2811 Payments to States [$20 billion over 5 years]

The negotiated tobacco settlement provided for a 65¢ tobacco tax to be divided among the states as reimbursement for tobacco related Medicaid expenditures. This legislation provides for these payments to states with the condition that the "federal share" be set-aside for investments in children and families.

Not less than 80% of funds shall be invested in any of the following essential services for children and families:

Early Childhood Development and Education
- Head Start
- CCDBG
- Even Start
- IDEA

Nutrition
- WIC
- Child Care and Adult Food Program
- School breakfast and Summer Food

Health
- Children's Health Insurance Program
- Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant

Family Support
- Family Preservation

Other Essential Services for Children Approved by the Secretary

Up to 20% of the funds may be invested in the following strategies designed to maximize the effectiveness of investments in children and families:

- Local collaborative to assess the needs of children and families and to make recommendations about how to fill gaps in essential services;

- Better linkages and coordination to reduce bureaucracy and increase accessibility of essential services for children and families;

- Innovative demonstration projects

leave to enable mothers with infants to chose to temporarily stay at home.

[1] According to this legislation, the cigarette tax will increase to $1.50 per pack over three years in 50¢ increments. As a result of this phase in, the first 2 years after enactment of the legislation will produce $30 billion in this section. Beginning in year 3, the total amount of money for children under this section will be $40 billion. These numbers do not include the 3% inflation increase.

UNITED STATES SENATE

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6300

DATE: ______________________

TO: Jennifer Klein

FAX #: 456-2878

FROM: Stephanie Robinson

FAX: 202-224-3533
PHONE: 202-224-7675

TOTAL PAGES (including cover): ______________

IF THERE IS ANY TROUBLE RECEIVING THIS FAX, PLEASE CALL (202) 224 - 7675.

MESSAGE:

Kennedy-Lautenberg-Durbin
(Reed-Kerry)
Act for Smokefree and Healthy Children (S.1492)
§ 2823 Investments in Healthy Child Development
Children's Piece

Promoting Early Childhood Development

• Expand the Early Head Start program in response to the new brain development research documenting the importance of early learning (0-3)

• Expand Head Start to increase the enrollment in and the responsiveness of the program (full day, full year)

• Expand Part C of IDEA to increase access to early intervention services for children with disabilities

• Expand CCDBG (certificates and grants) to increase the availability and affordability of quality child care for children of low-income working families ages birth to school age; at least 30% set aside for innovations in care for babies and toddlers including the development of family child care networks; training of providers; parent education/support

Improving the Quality of Child Care

• Expand quality fund within CCDBG, half as an incentive fund to reward states that improve the quality of their child care programs by adopting the essential components of the military child care model or other proven models

-- Components -- training tied to increased wages, improved standard and enforcement, lower staff-child ratios, higher rates for accredited programs, consumer education

Promoting Safe After School Activities

• Expand CCDBG (grants) to increase the availability and affordability of quality before and after school care, and summer and weekend activities for school age children to promote good health and academic achievement and to help avoid high risk behaviors;

-- grants to schools, community-based organizations, child care, youth, and community centers, or partnerships in low-income communities

Investing in Research and Training

• Research for children (biomedical and behavioral);
• Training including grants/loans/scholarships to expand the early childhood workforce

and pre-service/in-service training to enhance the quality of the existing workforce;
• Demonstration projects including an exploration of public-private partnerships for paid leave to enable mothers with infants to chose to temporarily stay at home.

Kennedy-Lautenberg-Durbin
(Reed-Kerry)
Act for Smokefree and Healthy Children (S.1492)
§ 2823 Investments in Healthy Child Development
[$30 billion over 5 years]

Promoting Early Childhood Development [$ 16.2 billion over 5 years[1]]

• Expand the Early Head Start program in response to the new brain development research documenting the importance of early learning (0-3)
-- ***cost: $2.7 billion over 5 years***

• Expand Head Start to increase the enrollment in and the responsiveness of the program (full day, full year)
-- ***cost: $6.75 billion over 5 years***

• Expand Part C of IDEA to increase access to early intervention services for children with disabilities
-- ***cost: $1.35 billion over 5 years***

• Expand CCDBG (certificates and grants) to increase the availability and affordability of quality child care for children of low-income working families ages birth to school age; at least 30% set aside for innovations in care for babies and toddlers including the development of family child care networks; training of providers; parent education/support
-- ***cost: $5.4 billion over 5 years***

Improving the Quality of Child Care [$5.4 billion over 5 years]
• Expand quality fund within CCDBG, half as an incentive fund to reward states that improve the quality of their child care programs by adopting the essential components of the military child care model or other proven models
-- Components -- training tied to increased wages, improved standard and enforcement, lower staff-child ratios, higher rates for accredited programs, consumer education

Promoting Safe After School Activities [$5.4 billion over 5 years]
• Expand CCDBG (grants) to increase the availability and affordability of quality before and after school care, and summer and weekend activities for school age children to promote good health and academic achievement and to help avoid high risk behaviors;\
__ grants to schools, community-based organizations, child care, youth, and community centers, or partnerships in low-income communities

Investing in Research and Training [$3 billion over 5 years]
• Research for children (biomedical and behavioral);
• Training including grants/loans/scholarships to expand the early childhood workforce and pre-service/in-service training to enhance the quality of the existing workforce;
• Demonstration projects including an exploration of public-private partnerships for paid

Member	Position	Contact Name	Phone	Constituent	Comments
Member	Position	Contact Name	Phone	Constituent	Comments
Baucus, M	Finance	Scott Olson	224-2651		mtg
Bingaman, J	Labor and HR	Deborah Walter	224-5521		mtg
Breaux, J	Finance	Elizabeth Golden	224-4623		mtg
Bryan, R	Finance	Opal Winebrenner	224-6244		call, mtg
Boxer, B	Appropriations	Kate O'Malley	224-3553		call, mtg, legs
					After School Ed and Safety Act, S. 882
Cleland, M			224-3521	Lynn White	letter
Conrad, K	Finance	Lisa Linnell	224-2043	Kathryn Erickson	call, letter, mtg
Coverdell, P			224-3643	Lynn White	letter
Daschle, T	Democratic Leader	Paul Thornell	224-2321		mtg
		Heidi Bonne			
DeWine, M	Labor and HR	Pamela Maimer	224-2315		mtg
Dodd, C	Labor and HR	Jeanne Ireland	224-2823		call, mtg
		Sean Marr			
Durbin, R		Jim Jepsen	224-2152		mtg
Feinstein, D			224-3841	Peter Martin	letter
Graham, B	Finance	Ryan McCormick	224-3041	Linda Stone	call, letter, Caucus*
				Barbara Weinstein	Sen Dem Strike Force for Kids
				Mary Bryant	nominated his recs to be adivsors to
				Rebecca Fewell	Sen TF on Early Childhood Dev
Gramm, P	Finance	John Cerisano	224-2934		mtg
Grassley, C	Finance	Hope Hegstrom	224-3744		mtg
Gregg, J	Appropriations	John Cavanaugh	603-431-2171	Ann Haggart	call, letter
	Labor and HR				
Harkin, T	Appropriations	Bev Schroeder	224-3254		mtg
	Labor and HR				
Jeffords, J	Labor and HR (Ch)	Kimberly O'Conner	224-5141		mtg, letter, sat
					hosted Rep Leadership mtg
					involved in Sen sat link
Kennedy, E	Labor and HR	Stephanie Robinson	224-7675		call, mtg, letter, legs (list), sat
		Colleen Richards			

Child Care Conference Senate Outreach List

DRAFT

Member	Position	Contact Name	Phone	Constituent	Comments
Kerrey, R	Finance	Julie Eckert	224-6551		mtg
Kerry, J		David Kass	224-2742		mtg
Kohl, H	Appropriations	Kate Sparks	224-5653	Sam Johnson	call, letter, legs
		Paul Bock		Henry Quadracchi	Business Tax Credit to support CC
					welfare concerns
Landrieu, M		Donna Denison	224-5824		mtg
Lautenberg, F	Appropriations	Scott Campbell	244-9708		call, mtg, letter
		Paul Seltman			
Mack, C	Finance		224-5274	Joseph Finnegan	letter
Moseley-Braun, C	Finance	Janine Jones	224-2854		mtg
		Joanna Slaney			
Nickles, D	Finance	Stacey Hughes	224-5754		mtg
		Erin Hickman			
McCain, J		Sonja	602-506-7778		call
Murkowski, F	Finance	Maggie Smolen	224-6665		mtg
		Gary Blank			
Murray, P	Appropriations	Greg Williamson	224-2621		mtg
	Labor and HR				
Reed, J	Labor and HR	Elyse Wasch	224-4680		call, mtg, letter, Caucus*
					Sen Dem TF on Early Childhood Dev
Robb , C		Jeremy Grant	224-4024	Elisha Knight	call
Rockefeller, J	Finance	Rick Remish	224-6472		mtg
Roth, W	Finance (Chair)	Dennis Smith	224-2441		mtg
Sessions, J		John Little	224-4124	Susan Zuber	letter
Warner, J	Labor and HR	Angie Stewart	224-2023		mtg