

103<sup>D</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# S. CON. RES. 27

To express the sense of Congress that funding should be provided to begin a phase-in toward full funding of the special supplemental food program for women, infants, and children (WIC) and of Head Start programs and to expand the Job Corps program, and for other purposes.

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 28 (legislative day, APRIL 19), 1993

Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. GORTON, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. JOHNSTON, and Mr. DECONCINI) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources

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## CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

To express the sense of Congress that funding should be provided to begin a phase-in toward full funding of the special supplemental food program for women, infants, and children (WIC) and of Head Start programs and to expand the Job Corps program, and for other purposes.

Whereas every fifth child in the United States lives in poverty;

Whereas every 35 seconds, on the average, an infant is born into poverty in the United States;

Whereas children, who account for 15 percent of all homeless people, are the fastest growing segment of the homeless population;

Whereas, in the last decade, childhood poverty increased 21 percent;

Whereas Bread for the World and the bipartisan National Commission on Children recommended funding increases to allow all eligible individuals access to the special supplemental food program for women, infants, and children and Head Start programs, and called for expansion of the Job Corps;

Whereas a study conducted by the Secretary of Agriculture in 1991 demonstrated that for each dollar spent on a pregnant woman under the WIC program between \$2.98 and \$4.75 was saved in medicaid costs;

Whereas, in 1990, corporate executive officers of 5 major corporations testified at a congressional hearing about the need to fully fund the WIC program by the year 1996 and concluded that “each pregnant woman, infant, and child who could benefit from WIC but is left out of the program represents a potential drain both on budgetary outlays in subsequent years and on our Nation’s future economic growth, not to mention a tragic loss in human potential”;

Whereas the WIC program reduces fetal death and low birthweight, a major cause of infant mortality;

Whereas a study by the Comptroller General found that WIC benefits provided to all eligible pregnant women would more than pay for themselves in 1 year and would avert more than \$1,000,000,000 in health-related costs over an 18-year period;

Whereas additional health benefits for children in the WIC program include reduction of anemia, increased immunization, and regular health care;

Whereas participation in the WIC program also improves the cognitive development of children;

Whereas, as of the date of approval of this resolution, the WIC program serves around 60 percent of those individuals who are eligible;

Whereas children who have participated in a Head Start program are more likely to succeed in school and less likely to be retained in a grade or to be placed in special education;

Whereas, in addition to providing educational benefits, the comprehensive services offered by Head Start programs help children receive complete medical care, including immunizations against infectious diseases;

Whereas Head Start programs have a 28-year record of success;

Whereas, despite well documented program effectiveness, as of the date of approval of this resolution, Head Start programs reach only 1 in 3 eligible children;

Whereas the Job Corps has helped 1,500,000 disadvantaged youth further their education and has opened doors to job opportunities these youth otherwise would not have had;

Whereas, during 1991, according to the Secretary of Labor, 60 percent of the Job Corps graduates found employment and 16 percent went on to advanced training or education;

Whereas a 1983 private study found that for every dollar invested in the Job Corps, \$1.46 is returned through reductions in welfare costs and the costs attributable to crime and incarceration and through increased taxes paid by graduates;

Whereas the Job Corps now serves only 1 in 7 of the most needy youth in the United States;

Whereas funding should be provided so that the WIC program is fully funded by the year 1996;

Whereas funding should be provided so that Head Start programs are fully funded by the year 1999;

Whereas funding should be provided to the Job Corps so that at least 50 new centers can be developed by the year 2001 and at least 50 percent more low-income disadvantaged youth can be served by the year 2001;

Whereas experts from across the political spectrum of the United States have called for reductions in military spending as a result of the end of the Cold War; and

Whereas it is appropriate to reevaluate our national priorities and redirect a portion of our military savings to address the pressing needs of our children: Now, therefore, be it

1        *Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives*  
2        *concurring), It is the sense of Congress that—*

3            (1)(A) the special supplemental food program  
4            for women, infants, and children (WIC) authorized  
5            by section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42  
6            U.S.C. 1786) should be fully funded by 1996;

1 (B) Head Start programs established under the  
2 Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9831 et seq.) should be  
3 fully funded by 1999; and

4 (C) at least 50 additional Job Corps centers es-  
5 tablished under subtitle B of title IV of the Job  
6 Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1691 et seq.)  
7 should be established by the year 2001 and the Job  
8 Corps should serve at least 50 percent more low-  
9 income disadvantaged youth by the year 2001;

10 (2) funds should be made available to begin to  
11 achieve the goals stated in paragraph (1);

12 (3) in the case of the special supplemental food  
13 program for women, infants, and children (WIC), at  
14 least—

15 (A) \$3,287,000,000 should be made avail-  
16 able for fiscal year 1994;

17 (B) \$3,564,000,000 should be made avail-  
18 able for fiscal year 1995; and

19 (C) \$3,914,000,000 should be made avail-  
20 able for fiscal year 1996;

21 (4) in the case of Head Start programs, at  
22 least—

23 (A) \$4,150,000,000 should be made avail-  
24 able for fiscal year 1994;

1 (B) \$4,970,000,000 should be made avail-  
2 able for fiscal year 1995;

3 (C) \$5,810,000,000 should be made avail-  
4 able for fiscal year 1996;

5 (D) \$6,740,000,000 should be made avail-  
6 able for fiscal year 1997;

7 (E) \$7,660,000,000 should be made avail-  
8 able for fiscal year 1998; and

9 (F) full funding should be made available  
10 for fiscal year 1999; and

11 (5) in the case of the Job Corps program, at  
12 least—

13 (A) \$1,153,000,000 should be made avail-  
14 able for fiscal year 1994;

15 (B) \$1,250,000,000 should be made avail-  
16 able for fiscal year 1995;

17 (C) \$1,400,000,000 should be made avail-  
18 able for fiscal year 1996;

19 (D) \$1,490,000,000 should be made avail-  
20 able for fiscal year 1997;

21 (E) \$1,550,000,000 should be made avail-  
22 able for fiscal year 1998;

23 (F) \$1,709,000,000 should be made avail-  
24 able for fiscal year 1999; and

1                   (G) \$1,821,000,000 should be made avail-  
2                   able for each of fiscal years 2000 and 2001.

3           SEC. 2. This resolution may be cited as the “Every  
4 Fifth Child Resolution”.

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