

for person to whom the new information may be related. The appointment shall be in the same manner, and subject to the same provisions, as an appointment under section 1504(f)(1) of this title.

“(3) For purposes of this subsection, new information is information that—

“(A) is found or received after the date of the enactment of the Missing Persons Improvement Act of 1997 by a United States intelligence agency, by a Department of Defense agency, or by a person specified in section 1504(g) of this title; or

“(B) is identified after the date of the enactment of the Missing Persons Improvement Act of 1997 in records of the United States as information that could be relevant to the case of one or more unaccounted for persons described in subsection (b).”

(2) Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) ESTABLISHMENT OF PERSONNEL FILES FOR KOREAN CONFLICT CASES.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that a personnel file is established for each unaccounted for person who is described in subsection (b)(1). Each such file shall be handled in accordance with, and subject to the provisions of, section 1506 of this title in the same manner as applies to the file of a missing person.”

(h) WITHHOLDING OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—Section 1506(b) of such title is amended—

(1) by inserting “(1)” before “The Secretary”;

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) If classified information withheld under this subsection refers to one or more unnamed missing persons, the Secretary shall ensure that notice of that withheld information, and notice of the date of the most recent review of the classification of that withheld information, is made reasonably accessible to family members of missing persons.”

(i) WITHHOLDING OF PRIVILEGED INFORMATION.—Section 1506(d) of such title is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking out “non-derogatory” both places it appears in the first sentence;

(B) by inserting “or about unnamed missing persons” in the first sentence after “the debriefing report”;

(C) by striking out “the missing person” in the second sentence and inserting in lieu thereof “each missing person named in the debriefing report”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following new sentence: “Any information contained in the extract of the debriefing report that pertains to unnamed missing persons shall be made reasonably accessible to family members of missing persons.”; and

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by inserting “, or part of a debriefing report,” after “a debriefing report”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new sentence: “Whenever the Secretary withholds a debriefing report, or part of a debriefing report, containing information on unnamed missing persons from accessibility to families of missing persons under this section, the Secretary shall ensure that notice that the withheld debriefing report exists is made reasonably accessible to family members of missing persons.”

By Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. WELLSTONE, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, and Mr. HARKIN):

S. 756. A bill to provide for the health, education, and welfare of chil-

dren under 6 years of age; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

THE EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT ACT

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, no issue is more important in America than focusing on the urgent needs of young children. This country must rededicate itself to investing in children, an investment which will have tremendous returns. Early intervention can have a powerful effect on reducing government welfare, health, criminal justice, and education expenditures in the long run. By taking steps now we can significantly reduce later destructive behavior such as school dropout, drug use, and criminal acts. A study of the High/Scope Foundation's Perry Preschool found that at-risk toddlers who received preschooling and a weekly home visit reduced the risk that these children would grow up to become chronic lawbreakers by a startling 80 percent. The Syracuse University family development study showed that providing quality early childhood programs to families until children reached age 5 reduces the children's risk of delinquency 10 years later by 90 percent. It's no wonder that a recent survey of police chiefs found that 9 out of 10 said that America could sharply reduce crime if government invested more in these early intervention programs.

These programs are successful because children's experiences during their early years of life lay the foundation for their future development. Our failure to provide young children what they need during this period has long-term consequences and costs for America. Recent scientific evidence conclusively demonstrates that enhancing children's physical, social, emotional, and intellectual development will result in tremendous benefits for children, families, and our Nation. The electrical activity of brain cells actually changes the physical structure of the brain itself. Without a stimulating environment, the baby's brain suffers. At birth, a baby's brain contains 100 billion neurons, roughly as many nerve cells as there are stars in the Milky Way. But the wiring pattern between these neurons develops over time. Children who play very little or are rarely touched develop brains 20 to 30 percent smaller than normal for their age.

Mr. President, reversing these problems later in life is far more difficult and costly. I want to discuss several examples.

First, poverty seriously impairs young children's language development, math skills, IQ scores, and their later school completion. Poor young children also are at heightened risk of infant mortality, anemia, and stunted growth. Of the 12 million children under the age of 3 in the United States today, 3 million—25 percent—live in poverty.

Second, three out of five mothers with children younger than 3 work, but

one study found that 40 percent of the facilities at child care centers serving infants provided care of such poor quality as to actually jeopardize children's health, safety, or development.

Third, in more than half of the States, one out of every four children between 19 months and 3 years of age is not fully immunized against common childhood diseases. Children who are not immunized are more likely to contact preventable diseases, which can cause long-term harm.

And fourth, children younger than 3 make up 27 percent of the 1 million children who are determined to be abused or neglected each year. Of the 1,200 children who died from abuse and neglect in 1995, 85 percent were younger than 5 and 45 percent were younger than 1.

Unfortunately, Mr. President, our Government expenditure patterns are inverse to the most important early development period for human beings. Although we know that early investment can dramatically reduce later remedial and social costs, currently our Nation spends more than \$35 billion over 5 years on Federal programs for at-risk or delinquent youth and child welfare programs.

Today we seek to change our priorities and put children first. I am introducing the Early Childhood Development Act of 1997 to help empower local communities to provide essential interventions in the lives of our youngest at-risk children and their families. I am delighted that Senators ROCKEFELLER, MURRAY, KENNEDY, HOLLINGS, WELLSTONE, MOSELEY-BRAUN, and HARKIN are joining me as cosponsors of this bill.

This legislation seeks to provide support to families by minimizing Government bureaucracy and maximizing local initiatives. We would provide additional funding to communities to expand the thousands of successful efforts for at-risk children ages zero to six such as those sponsored by the United Way, Boys and Girls Clubs, and other less well-known grassroots organizations, as well as State initiatives such as Success By Six in Massachusetts and Vermont, the Parents as Teachers Program in Missouri, Healthy Families in Indiana, and the Early Childhood Initiative in Pittsburgh, PA. All are short on resources. And nowhere do we adequately meet demand although we know that many States and local communities deliver efficient, cost-effective, and necessary services. Extending the reach of these successful programs to millions of children currently underserved will increase our national well-being and ultimately save billions of dollars.

The second part of this bill would provide funding to States to help them provide a subsidy to all working poor families to purchase quality child care for infants, toddlers, and preschool children. We would not create a new program but would simply increase resources for the successful Child Care

and Development Block Grant (CCDBG). Child care for infants and toddlers is much more expensive than for older children since a higher level of care is necessary. Additional funding would also pay 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 would also establish 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 2 years. Child care providers now are underpaid and frequently receive inadequate training, which causes higher turnover and lower quality care for children.

The bill would also expand the uses of time allowed under the Family and Medical Leave Act [FMLA] to promote parental involvement in schools and child care centers. Parents or guardians would be allowed to use up to 24 hours per year of FMLA time to participate in school and center activities such as parent-teacher conferences, interviewing for a new school or child care center, and getting an assessment for services in a family literacy program. This leave would be within the maximum 12 weeks of time currently allowed under the FMLA.

Finally, the bill would increase funding for the Early Head Start Program. The successful Head Start Program provides quality services to 4- and 5-year-olds. The Early Head Start Program, which currently is a modest program funded at \$200 million annually, provides comprehensive child development and family support services to infants and toddlers. Expanding this program would help more young children receive the early assistance they need.

I was delighted to be joined yesterday by Governor Dean of Vermont and Governor Romer of Colorado in announcing this legislation. I also am happy to have a wide range of groups and individuals endorsing this bill including the Association of Jewish Family and Children's Agencies, Boys and Girls Clubs of America, Catholic Charities USA, Children's Defense Fund, Child Welfare League of America, Coalition on Human Needs, Jewish Council for Public Affairs, National Black Child Development Institute, Inc., National Center for the Early Childhood Work Force, National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA, Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism, and Rob Reiner of the I Am Your Child Campaign.

Children need certain supports during their early critical years if they are to thrive and grow to be contributing adults. I look forward to working with both sides of the aisle to pass this legislation and ensure that all children arrive at school ready to learn.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 756

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the "Early Childhood Development Act of 1997".

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Findings.

TITLE I—ASSISTANCE FOR YOUNG CHILDREN

Sec. 101. Definitions.

Sec. 102. Allotments to States.

Sec. 103. Grants to local collaboratives.

Sec. 104. Supplement not supplant.

Sec. 105. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE II—CHILD CARE FOR FAMILIES

Sec. 201. Amendment to Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990.

TITLE III—LOAN REPAYMENT FOR CHILD CARE WORKERS

Sec. 301. Loan repayment for child care workers.

TITLE IV—FULL FUNDING FOR THE WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN PROGRAM

Sec. 401. Full funding for the women, infants, and children program.

TITLE V—AMENDMENTS TO THE HEAD START ACT

Sec. 501. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 502. Allotment of funds.

Sec. 503. Effective date.

TITLE VI—SCHOOL INVOLVEMENT LEAVE

Sec. 601. Short title.

Sec. 602. General requirements for leave.

Sec. 603. School involvement leave for civil service employees.

Sec. 604. Effective date.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings—

(1) The Nation's highest priority should be to ensure that children begin school ready to learn.

(2) New scientific research shows that the electrical activity of brain cells actually changes the physical structure of the brain itself and that without a stimulating environment, a baby's brain will suffer. At birth, a baby's brain contains 100,000,000,000 neurons, roughly as many nerve cells as there are stars in the Milky Way. But the wiring pattern between these neurons develops over time. Children who play very little or are rarely touched develop brains that are 20 to 30 percent smaller than normal for their age.

(3) This scientific evidence also conclusively demonstrates that enhancing children's physical, social, emotional, and intellectual development will result in tremendous benefits for children, families, and our Nation.

(4) Since more than 50 percent of the mothers of children under the age of 3 now work outside of the home, our society must change to provide new supports so young children receive the attention and care that they need.

(5) There are 12,000,000 children under the age of 3 in the United States today and 1 in 4 lives in poverty.

(6) Compared with most other industrialized countries, the United States has a higher infant mortality rate, a higher proportion of low-birth weight babies, and a

smaller proportion of babies immunized against childhood diseases.

(7) National and local studies have found a strong link between increased violence and crime among youth when there is no early intervention.

(8) The United States will spend more than \$35,000,000,000 over the next 5 years on Federal programs for at-risk or delinquent youth and child welfare programs, which address crisis situations which frequently could be avoided or made much less severe with good early interventions.

(9) Many local communities across the country have developed successful early childhood efforts and with additional resources could expand and enhance opportunities for young children.

TITLE I—ASSISTANCE FOR YOUNG CHILDREN

SEC. 101. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) **POVERTY LINE.**—The term "poverty line" means the poverty line (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget, and revised annually in accordance with section 673(2) of the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9902(2)) applicable to a family of the size involved.

(2) **SECRETARY.**—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(3) **STATE BOARD.**—The term "State board" means a State Early Learning Coordinating Board established under section 102(c).

(4) **YOUNG CHILD.**—The term "young child" means an individual who is under 6 years of age.

(5) **YOUNG CHILD ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES.**—The term "young child assistance activities" means the activities described in section 103(b).

SEC. 102. ALLOTMENTS TO STATES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall make allotments under subsection (b) to eligible States to pay for the Federal share of the cost of enabling the States to make grants to local collaboratives under section 103 for young child assistance activities.

(b) **ALLOTMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—From the funds appropriated under section 105 for each fiscal year, the Secretary shall allot to each eligible State an amount that bears the same relationship to such funds as the total number of young children in poverty in the State bears to the total number of young children in poverty in all eligible States.

(2) **YOUNG CHILD IN POVERTY.**—In this subsection, the term "young child in poverty" means an individual who—

(A) is a young child; and

(B) is a member of a family with an income below the poverty line.

(c) **STATE BOARDS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In order for a State to be eligible to obtain an allotment under this title, the Governor of the State shall establish, or designate an entity to serve as, a State Early Learning Coordinating Board, which shall receive the allotment and make the grants described in section 103.

(2) **ESTABLISHED BOARD.**—A State board established under paragraph (1) shall consist of the Governor and members appointed by the Governor, including—

(A) representatives of all State agencies primarily providing services to young children in the State;

(B) representatives of business in the State;

(C) chief executive officers of political subdivisions in the State;

(D) parents of young children in the State;

(E) officers of community organizations serving low-income individuals, as defined by the Secretary, in the State;

(F) representatives of State nonprofit organizations that represent the interests of young children in poverty, as defined in subsection (b), in the State; and

(G) representatives of organizations providing services to young children and the parents of young children, such as organizations providing child care, carrying out Head Start programs under the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9831 et seq.), providing services through a family resource center, providing home visits, or providing health care services, in the State.

(3) DESIGNATED BOARD.—The Governor may designate an entity to serve as the State board under paragraph (1) if the entity includes the Governor and the members described in subparagraphs (A) through (G) of paragraph (2).

(d) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive an allotment under this title, a State board shall annually submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require. At a minimum, the application shall contain—

(1) sufficient information about the entity established or designated under subsection (c) to serve as the State board to enable the Secretary to determine whether the entity complies with the requirements of such subsection;

(2) a comprehensive State plan for carrying out young child assistance activities;

(3) an assurance that the State board will provide such information as the Secretary shall by regulation require on the amount of State and local public funds expended in the State to provide services for young children; and

(4) an assurance that the State board shall annually compile and submit to the Secretary information from the reports referred to in section 103(d)(2)(F)(iii) that describes the results referred to in section 103(d)(2)(F)(i).

(e) FEDERAL SHARE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Federal share of the cost described in subsection (a) shall be—

(A) 85 percent, in the case of a State for which the Federal medical assistance percentage (as defined in section 1905(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(b))) is not less than 50 percent but is less than 60 percent;

(B) 87.5 percent, in the case of a State for which such percentage is not less than 60 percent but is less than 70 percent; and

(C) 90 percent, in the case of any State not described in subparagraph (A) or (B).

(2) STATE SHARE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The State shall contribute the remaining share (referred to in this paragraph as the "State share") of the cost described in subsection (a).

(B) FORM.—The State share of the cost shall be in cash.

(C) SOURCES.—The State may provide for the State share of the cost from State or local sources, or through donations from private entities.

(f) STATE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A State may use not more than 5 percent of the funds made available through an allotment made under this title to pay for a portion, not to exceed 50 percent, of State administrative costs related to carrying out this title.

(2) WAIVER.—A State may apply to the Secretary for a waiver of paragraph (1). The Secretary may grant the waiver if the Secretary finds that unusual circumstances prevent the State from complying with paragraph (1). A State that receives such a waiver may use not more than 7.5 percent of the funds made available through the allotment to pay for the State administrative costs.

(g) MONITORING.—The Secretary shall monitor the activities of States that receive allotments under this title to ensure compliance with the requirements of this title, including compliance with the State plans.

(h) ENFORCEMENT.—If the Secretary determines that a State that has received an allotment under this title is not complying with a requirement of this title, the Secretary may—

(1) provide technical assistance to the State to improve the ability of the State to comply with the requirement;

(2) reduce, by not less than 5 percent, an allotment made to the State under this section, for the second determination of non-compliance;

(3) reduce, by not less than 25 percent, an allotment made to the State under this section, for the third determination of non-compliance; or

(4) revoke the eligibility of the State to receive allotments under this section, for the fourth or subsequent determination of non-compliance.

SEC. 103. GRANTS TO LOCAL COLLABORATIVES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A State board that receives an allotment under section 102 shall use the funds made available through the allotment, and the State contribution made under section 102(e)(2), to pay for the Federal and State shares of the cost of making grants, on a competitive basis, to local collaboratives to carry out young child assistance activities.

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—A local collaborative that receives a grant made under subsection (a) shall use the funds made available through the grant to provide, in a community, activities that consist of—

(1) education and supportive services, such as—

(A) home visits for parents of young children;

(B) services provided through community-based family resource centers for such parents;

(C) drug treatment services for such parents; and

(D) collaborative pre-school efforts that link parenting education for such parents to early childhood learning services for young children;

(2) activities designed to strengthen the quality of child care for young children and expand the supply of high quality child care services for young children;

(3) health care services for young children, including increasing the level of immunization for young children in the community, providing preventive health care screening and education, and expanding health care services in schools, child care facilities, clinics in public housing projects (as defined in section 3(b) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437a(b))), and mobile dental and vision clinics;

(4) services for children with disabilities who are young children; and

(5) activities designed to assist schools in providing support to young children, and parents of young children, in the community, to be carried out during extended hours when appropriate.

(c) LOCAL COLLABORATIVES.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section for a community, a local collaborative shall demonstrate that the collaborative—

(1) has the capacity to provide, through a coordinated effort, young child assistance activities to young children, and parents of young children, in the community; and

(2) includes—

(A) all public agencies primarily providing services to young children in the community;

(B) businesses in the community;

(C) representatives of the local government for the county or other political subdivision in which the community is located;

(D) parents of young children in the community;

(E) officers of community organizations serving low-income individuals, as defined by the Secretary, in the community;

(F) community-based organizations providing services to young children and the parents of young children, such as organizations providing child care, carrying out Head Start programs, or providing pre-kindergarten education, mental health, or family support services; and

(G) nonprofit organizations that serve the community and that are described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code.

(d) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, a local collaborative shall submit an application to the State board at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the State board may require. At a minimum, the application shall contain—

(1) sufficient information about the entity described in subsection (c)(2) to enable the State board to determine whether the entity complies with the requirements of such subsection; and

(2) a comprehensive plan for carrying out young child assistance activities in the community, including information indicating—

(A) the young child assistance activities available in the community, as of the date of submission of the plan, including information on efforts to coordinate the activities;

(B) the unmet needs of young children, and parents of young children, in the community for young child assistance activities;

(C) the manner in which funds made available through the grant will be used—

(i) to meet the needs, including expanding and strengthening the activities described in subparagraph (A) and establishing additional young child assistance activities; and

(ii) to improve results for young children in the community;

(D) how the local cooperative will use at least $\frac{3}{4}$ of the funds made available through the grant to provide young child assistance activities to young children and parents described in subsection (e);

(E) the comprehensive methods that the collaborative will use to ensure that—

(i) each entity carrying out young child assistance activities through the collaborative will coordinate the activities with such activities carried out by other entities through the collaborative; and

(ii) the local collaborative will coordinate the activities of the local collaborative with—

(I) other services provided to young children, and the parents of young children, in the community; and

(II) the activities of other local collaboratives serving young children and families in the community, if any; and

(F) the manner in which the collaborative will, at such intervals as the State board may require, submit information to the State board to enable the State board to carry out monitoring under section 102(f), including the manner in which the collaborative will—

(i) evaluate the results achieved by the collaborative for young children and parents of young children through activities carried out through the grant;

(ii) evaluate how services can be more effectively delivered to young children and the parents of young children; and

(iii) prepare and submit to the State board annual reports describing the results; and

(3) an assurance that the local collaborative will comply with the requirements of subparagraphs (D), (E), and (F) of paragraph (2), and subsection (f).

(e) DISTRIBUTION.—In making grants under this section, the State board shall ensure that at least ¾ of the funds made available through each grant are used to provide the young child assistance activities to young children (and parents of young children) who are members of a family with an income below 133 percent of the poverty line.

(f) LOCAL SHARE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The local collaborative shall contribute a percentage (referred to in this subsection as the "local share") of the cost of carrying out the young child assistance activities.

(2) PERCENTAGE.—The Secretary shall by regulation specify the percentage referred to in paragraph (1).

(3) FORM.—The local share of the cost shall be in cash.

(4) SOURCE.—The local collaborative shall provide for the local share of the cost through donations from private entities.

(5) WAIVER.—The State board may waive the requirement of paragraph (1) for disadvantaged communities, as defined by the Secretary.

(g) MONITORING.—The State board shall monitor the activities of local collaboratives that receive grants under this title to ensure compliance with the requirements of this title.

SEC. 104. SUPPLEMENT NOT SUPPLANT.

Funds appropriated under this title shall be used to supplement and not supplant other Federal, State, and local public funds expended to provide services for young children.

SEC. 105. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 1998, \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 1999, \$2,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2000, \$3,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, and \$4,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2002 and each subsequent fiscal year.

TITLE II—CHILD CARE FOR FAMILIES

SEC. 201. AMENDMENT TO CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT ACT OF 1990.

The Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 is amended by inserting after section 658C (42 U.S.C. 9858b) the following:

"SEC. 658C-1. ESTABLISHMENT OF ZERO TO SIX PROGRAM.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—

"(1) PAYMENTS.—Subject to the amount appropriated under subsection (d), each State shall, for the purpose of providing child care assistance on behalf of children under 6 years of age, receive payments under this section in accordance with the formula described in section 658O.

"(2) INDIAN TRIBES.—The Secretary shall reserve 2 percent of the amount appropriated to carry out this section in each fiscal year for payments to Indian tribes and tribal organizations.

"(3) REMAINDER.—Any amount appropriated for a fiscal year under subsection (d), and remaining after the Secretary awards grants under paragraph (1) and after the reservation under paragraph (2), shall be used by the Secretary to make additional grants to States based on the formula under paragraph (1).

"(4) REALLOTMENT.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Any portion of the allotment under paragraph (1) to a State that the Secretary determines is not required by the State to carry out the activities described in subsection (b), in the period for which the allotment is made available, shall be reallocated by the Secretary to other States in pro-

portion to the original allotments to the other States.

"(B) LIMITATIONS.—

"(i) REDUCTION.—The amount of any reallocation to which a State is entitled to under subparagraph (A) shall be reduced to the extent that it exceeds the amount that the Secretary estimates will be used in the State to carry out the activities described in subsection (b).

"(ii) REALLOTMENTS.—The amount of such reduction shall be similarly reallocated among States for which no reduction in an allotment or reallocation is required by this paragraph.

"(C) INDIAN TRIBES OR TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS.—Any portion of a grant made to an Indian tribe or tribal organization under paragraph (2) that the Secretary determines is not being used in a manner consistent with subsection (b) in the period for which the grant or contract is made available, shall be allotted by the Secretary to other tribes or organizations in accordance with their respective needs.

"(5) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts received by a State under a grant under this section shall be available for use by the State during the fiscal year for which the funds are provided and for the following 2 fiscal years.

"(b) USE OF FUNDS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts received by a State under this section shall be used to provide child care assistance, on a sliding fee scale basis, on behalf of eligible children (as determined under paragraph (2)) to enable the parents of such children to secure high quality care for such children.

"(2) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive child care assistance from a State under this section, a child shall—

"(A) be under 6 years of age;

"(B) be residing with at least one parent who is employed or enrolled in a school or training program or otherwise requires child care as a preventive or protective service (as determined under rules established by the Secretary); and

"(C) have a family income that is less than 85 percent of the State median income for a family of the size involved.

"(3) INFANT CARE SET-ASIDE.—A State shall set-aside 10 percent of the amounts received by the State under a grant under subsection (a)(1) for a fiscal year for the establishment of a program to establish new models of infant and toddler care, including models for—

"(A) the development of family child care networks;

"(B) the training of child care providers for infant and toddlers care;

"(C) securing higher level of compensation for providers of infant and toddler care; and

"(D) the support, renovation, and modernization of facilities used for child care programs serving infants.

"(4) POVERTY LINE.—As used in this subsection, the term "poverty line" means the income official poverty line (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget, and revised annually in accordance with section 673(2) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981) that is applicable to a family of the size involved.

"(c) LEVELS OF ASSISTANCE.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall promulgate regulations to ensure that the levels of assistance provided by States on behalf of eligible children under this section are, subject to paragraph (2), adequate to provide parents with the ability to select a high quality provider of care of their child. Such regulations shall, to the maximum extent practicable—

"(A) ensure that States provide assistance in amounts that provide at a minimum market rate for child care in the communities involved;

"(B) permit States to adjust rates above the market rates to ensure that families have access to high quality infant and toddler care; and

"(C) encourage States to provide additional assistance on behalf of children for enriched infant and toddler services.

"(2) AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE.—In providing assistance to eligible children under this section, a State shall ensure that an eligible child with a family income that is less than 100 percent of the poverty line for a family of the size involved is eligible to receive 100 percent of the amount of the assistance for which the child is eligible.

"(d) APPROPRIATION.—For grants under this section, there are appropriated—

"(1) \$500,000,000 for fiscal year 1998;

"(2) \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 1999;

"(3) \$2,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2000;

"(4) \$3,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2001; and

"(5) \$4,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2002 and each fiscal year thereafter.

"(e) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report concerning—

"(1) the appropriate child to staff ratios for infants and toddlers in child care settings, including child care centers and family child care homes; and

"(2) other best practices for infant and toddler care.

"(f) APPLICATION OF OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—

"(1) STATE PLAN.—The State, as part of the State plan submitted under section 658E(c), shall describe the activities that the State intends to carry out using amounts received under this section, including a description of the levels of assistance to be provided.

"(2) OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—Amounts provided to a State under this section shall be subject to the requirements and limitations of this subchapter except that section 658E(c)(3), 658F, 658G, 658J, and 658O shall not apply."

TITLE III—LOAN REPAYMENT FOR CHILD CARE WORKERS

SEC. 301. LOAN REPAYMENT FOR CHILD CARE WORKERS.

Part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.) is amended by striking the heading for subpart 7 and inserting after subpart 6 (20 U.S.C. 1070d-31 et seq.) the following:

"SUBPART 7—LOAN REPAYMENT FOR CHILD CARE WORKERS

"SEC. 420. LOAN REPAYMENT FOR CHILD CARE WORKERS.

"(a) LOAN REPAYMENT PROGRAM.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—From amounts appropriated under subsection (f), the Secretary shall carry out a program of assuming the obligation to repay a loan made, insured or guaranteed under part B or part D (excluding loans made under section 428A, 428B, or 428C) for any borrower who—

"(A) is awarded an associate degree, or a baccalaureate or graduate degree, in early childhood development; and

"(B) is employed, for not less than 2 years, in a child care facility serving low-income children who are primarily age birth through 3.

"(2) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—The Secretary shall determine the maximum amount of loans that may be repayed under this section.

"(3) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary is authorized to issue such regulations as may be necessary to carry out this section.

"(b) LOAN REPAYMENT.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (a)(3), the Secretary shall assume the obligation to repay the total amount of loans

under part B or D (excluding a loan made under section 428A, 428B, or 428C) incurred by a borrower in pursuit of a baccalaureate or graduate degree in early childhood development.

“(2) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to authorize the refunding of any repayment of a loan made under part B or D.

“(3) INTEREST.—If a portion of a loan is repaid by the Secretary under this section for any year, the proportionate amount of interest on such loan which accrues for such year shall be repaid by the Secretary.

“(C) REPAYMENT TO ELIGIBLE LENDERS OR HOLDERS.—The Secretary shall pay to each eligible lender or holder for each fiscal year an amount equal to the aggregate amount of loans which are subject to repayment pursuant to this section for such year.

“(d) APPLICATION FOR REPAYMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Each eligible individual desiring loan repayment under this section shall submit a complete and accurate application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require. Loan repayment under this section shall be on a first-come, first-served basis.

“(2) CONDITIONS.—An eligible individual may apply for repayment after completing the employment described in subsection (a)(1)(B). The borrower shall receive forbearance while engaged in the employment described in subsection (a)(1)(B).

“(e) DEFINITION.—For the purpose of this section the term “eligible lender” has the meaning given the term in section 435(d).

“(f) CAPPED ENTITLEMENT.—There are authorized to be appropriated and there are appropriated \$100,000,000 to carry out this section for fiscal year 1998 and each succeeding fiscal year.”.

TITLE IV—FULL FUNDING FOR THE WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN PROGRAM

SEC. 401. FULL FUNDING FOR THE WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN PROGRAM.

Section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786) is amended—

(1) in the second sentence of subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “authorized” and inserting “established”; and

(B) by striking “, up to the authorization levels set forth in subsection (g) of this section,”;

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the first sentence of paragraph (1), by striking “may” and inserting “shall”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “appropriated” and inserting “made available”;

(3) in subsection (g)—

(A) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following new paragraph:

“(1) FUNDING.—

“(A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be—

“(i) appropriated to carry out this section such amounts as are necessary for each of fiscal years 1997 through 2002; and

“(ii) made available such amounts as are necessary for the Secretary of the Treasury to fulfill the requirements of subparagraph (B).

“(B) APPROPRIATIONS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall provide to the Secretary of Agriculture, on the date of enactment of the Early Childhood Development Act of 1997 for fiscal year 1997, and October 1 of each fiscal year for each fiscal year thereafter, to carry out this subsection—

“(I) for fiscal year 1997, an additional amount of \$1,500,000,000; and

“(II) for each fiscal year thereafter, an amount equal to the total amount made available for fiscal year 1997 to carry out this subsection (including the additional amount referred to in subclause (I)), adjusted on October 1, 1998, and each October 1 thereafter, to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the 12-month period ending the preceding June 30.

“(ii) ENTITLEMENT.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall be entitled to receive the funds and shall accept the funds.”;

(B) in the first sentence of paragraph (4), by striking “appropriated” and inserting “made available”; and

(C) in paragraph (5), by striking “appropriated” and inserting “made available”;

(4) in subsection (h)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “appropriated” both places it appears and inserting “made available”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking “appropriated” both places it appears and inserting “made available”; and

(B) in the first sentence of paragraph (2)(A), by striking “1998” and inserting “2002”; and

(5) in subsection (1), by striking “funds appropriated” and inserting “funds made available”.

TITLE V—AMENDMENTS TO THE HEAD START ACT

SEC. 501. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 639(a) of the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9834(a)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, \$4,900,000,000 for fiscal year 1999, \$5,500,000,000 for fiscal year 2000, \$6,100,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, and \$6,700,000,000 for fiscal year 2002”.

SEC. 502. ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS.

Section 640(a)(6) of the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9835(a)(6)) is amended—

(1) by striking “1997, and” and inserting “1997,”; and

(2) by inserting after “1998,” the following: “6 percent for fiscal year 1999, 7 percent for fiscal year 2000, 8 percent for fiscal year 2001, and 9 percent for fiscal year 2002,”.

SEC. 503. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title and the amendments made by this title shall take effect on October 1, 1997.

TITLE VI—SCHOOL INVOLVEMENT LEAVE

SEC. 601. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Time for Schools Act of 1997”.

SEC. 602. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR LEAVE.

(a) ENTITLEMENT TO LEAVE.—Section 102(a) of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2612(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) ENTITLEMENT TO SCHOOL INVOLVEMENT LEAVE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to section 103(f), an eligible employee shall be entitled to a total of 24 hours of leave during any 12-month period to participate in an activity of a school of a son or daughter of the employee, such as a parent-teacher conference or an interview for a school, or to participate in literacy training under a family literacy program.

“(B) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

“(i) FAMILY LITERACY PROGRAM.—The term ‘family literacy program’ means a program of services that are of sufficient intensity in terms of hours, and of sufficient duration, to make sustainable changes in a family and that integrate all of the following activities:

“(I) Interactive literacy activities between parents and their sons and daughters.

“(II) Training for parents on how to be the primary teacher for their sons and daughters and full partners in the education of their sons and daughters.

“(III) Parent literacy training.

“(IV) An age-appropriate education program for sons and daughters.

“(ii) LITERACY.—The term ‘literacy’, used with respect to an individual, means the ability of the individual to speak, read, and write English, and compute and solve problems, at levels of proficiency necessary—

“(I) to function on the job, in the family of the individual, and in society;

“(II) to achieve the goals of the individual; and

“(III) to develop the knowledge potential of the individual.

“(iii) SCHOOL.—The term ‘school’ means an elementary school or secondary school (as such terms are defined in section 14101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 8801)), a Head Start program assisted under the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9831 et seq.), and a child care facility operated by a provider who meets the applicable State or local government licensing, certification, approval, or registration requirements, if any.

“(4) LIMITATION.—No employee may take more than a total of 12 workweeks of leave under paragraphs (1) and (3) during any 12-month period.”.

(b) SCHEDULE.—Section 102(b)(1) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2612(b)(1)) is amended by inserting after the second sentence the following: “Leave under subsection (a)(3) may be taken intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule.”.

(c) SUBSTITUTION OF PAID LEAVE.—Section 102(d)(2)(A) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2612(d)(2)(A)) is amended by inserting before the period the following: “, or for leave provided under subsection (a)(3) for any part of the 24-hour period of such leave under such subsection”.

(d) NOTICE.—Section 102(e) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2612(e)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) NOTICE FOR SCHOOL INVOLVEMENT LEAVE.—In any case in which the necessity for leave under subsection (a)(3) is foreseeable, the employee shall provide the employer with not less than 7 days’ notice, before the date the leave is to begin, of the employee’s intention to take leave under such subsection. If the necessity for the leave is not foreseeable, the employee shall provide such notice as is practicable.”.

(e) CERTIFICATION.—Section 103 of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2613) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(f) CERTIFICATION FOR SCHOOL INVOLVEMENT LEAVE.—An employer may require that a request for leave under section 102(a)(3) be supported by a certification issued at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may by regulation prescribe.”.

SEC. 603. SCHOOL INVOLVEMENT LEAVE FOR CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES.

(a) ENTITLEMENT TO LEAVE.—Section 6382(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3)(A) Subject to section 6383(f), an employee shall be entitled to a total of 24 hours of leave during any 12-month period to participate in an activity of a school of a son or daughter of the employee, such as a parent-teacher conference or an interview for a school, or to participate in literacy training under a family literacy program.

“(B) In this paragraph:

“(i) The term ‘family literacy program’ means a program of services that are of sufficient intensity in terms of hours, and of sufficient duration, to make sustainable changes in a family and that integrate all of the following activities:

“(I) Interactive literacy activities between parents and their sons and daughters.

“(II) Training for parents on how to be the primary teacher for their sons and daughters

and full partners in the education of their sons and daughters.

“(III) Parent literacy training.

“(IV) An age-appropriate education program for sons and daughters.

“(ii) The term ‘literacy’, used with respect to an individual, means the ability of the individual to speak, read, and write English, and compute and solve problems, at levels of proficiency necessary—

“(I) to function on the job, in the family of the individual, and in society;

“(II) to achieve the goals of the individual; and

“(III) to develop the knowledge potential of the individual.

“(iii) The term ‘school’ means an elementary school or secondary school (as such terms are defined in section 14101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 8801)), a Head Start program assisted under the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9831 et seq.), and a child care facility operated by a provider who meets the applicable State or local government licensing, certification, approval, or registration requirements, if any.

“(4) No employee may take more than a total of 12 workweeks of leave under paragraphs (1) and (3) during any 12-month period.”.

(b) SCHEDULE.—Section 6382(b)(1) of such title is amended by inserting after the second sentence the following: “Leave under subsection (a)(3) may be taken intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule.”.

(c) SUBSTITUTION OF PAID LEAVE.—Section 6382(d) of such title is amended by inserting before “, except” the following: “, or for leave provided under subsection (a)(3) any of the employee’s accrued or accumulated annual leave under subchapter I for any part of the 24-hour period of such leave under such subsection”.

(d) NOTICE.—Section 6382(e) of such title is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) In any case in which the necessity for leave under subsection (a)(3) is foreseeable, the employee shall provide the employing agency with not less than 7 days’ notice, before the date the leave is to begin, of the employee’s intention to take leave under such subsection. If the necessity for the leave is not foreseeable, the employee shall provide such notice as is practicable.”.

(e) CERTIFICATION.—Section 6383 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(f) An employing agency may require that a request for leave under section 6382(a)(3) be supported by a certification issued at such time and in such manner as the Office of Personnel Management may by regulation prescribe.”.

SEC. 604. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title takes effect 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 193

At the request of Mr. GLENN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 193, a bill to provide protections to individuals who are the human subject of research.

S. 251

At the request of Mr. SHELBY, the name of the Senator from Montana [Mr. BURNS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 251, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow farmers to income average over 2 years.

S. 356

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Louisiana [Ms. LANDRIEU] was added as a cosponsor of S. 356, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, the titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to assure access to emergency medical services under group health plans, health insurance coverage, and the medicare and medicaid programs.

S. 375

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. WYDEN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 375, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to restore the link between the maximum amount of earnings by blind individuals permitted without demonstrating ability to engage in substantial gainful activity and the exempt amount permitted in determining excess earnings under the earnings test.

S. 387

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the names of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BRYAN] and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN] were added as cosponsors of S. 387, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide equity to exports of software.

S. 419

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 419, a bill to provide surveillance, research, and services aimed at prevention of birth defects, and for other purposes.

S. 442

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the names of the Senator from Montana [Mr. BURNS], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SHELBY], and the Senator from Washington [Mrs. MURRAY] were added as cosponsors of S. 442, a bill to establish a national policy against State and local government interference with interstate commerce on the Internet or interactive computer services, and to exercise congressional jurisdiction over interstate commerce by establishing a moratorium on the imposition of exactions that would interfere with the free flow of commerce via the Internet, and for other purposes.

S. 460

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. COVERDELL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 460, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the deduction for health insurance costs of self-employed individuals, to provide clarification for the deductibility of expenses incurred by a taxpayer in connection with the business use of the home, to clarify the standards used for determining that certain individuals are not employees, and for other purposes.

S. 476

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the names of the Senator from New York [Mr. D’AMATO] and the Senator from Texas [Mrs. HUTCHISON] were added as cosponsors of S. 476, a bill to provide for the establishment of not less than 2,500 Boys and Girls Clubs of America facilities by the year 2000.

S. 528

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG] was added as a cosponsor of S. 528, a bill to require the display of the POW/MIA flag on various occasions and in various locations.

S. 665

At the request of Mr. KERREY, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. FEINGOLD] was added as a cosponsor of S. 665, a bill to monitor the progress of the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

SENATE RESOLUTION 64

At the request of Mr. ROBB, the name of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 64, a resolution to designate the week of May 4, 1997, as “National Correctional Officers and Employees Week”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 76

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the names of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. ROTH] and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 76, a resolution proclaiming a nationwide moment of remembrance, to be observed on Memorial Day, May 26, 1997, in order to appropriately honor American patriots lost in the pursuit of peace and liberty around the world.

SENATE RESOLUTION 86—RELATIVE TO TELEPHONE ACCESS CHARGES FOR USE OF THE INTERNET

Mr. ABRAHAM (for himself and Mr. LEAHY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 86

Whereas with the enactment of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-104), Congress sought to stimulate through the competitive marketplace the rapid deployment of new communications technologies at the lowest possible cost to the customers;

Whereas the Internet is the most noteworthy example of the development of an advanced communications network, having expanded from the four linked sites of its precursor network in 1969 to become the first ubiquitous, interactive advanced communications network today;

Whereas the Internet is a digital electronic environment where different forms of multimedia flow freely and efficiently;

Whereas over 15,000,000 households are currently connected to the Internet and 43,000,000 households are expected to be so connected by the year 2000;

Whereas the Internet is an invaluable tool for personal communications, education, telemedicine, and better integrating the elderly, the disabled, and individuals living in remote locations into the life of the Nation;