

with, and may make grants to, State highway agencies and child passenger safety organizations that are recognized for their experience to obtain and distribute national, State, and local child restraint education programs and supporting educational materials.

(b) **USE OF FUNDS.**—Funds provided to an agency or organization under a contract, cooperative agreement, or grant under subsection (a) shall be used to implement child restraint programs that—

(1) are designed to prevent deaths and injuries to children under the age of 5; and

(2) educate the public concerning—

(A) all aspects of the proper installation of child restraints using standard seatbelt hardware, supplemental hardware and modification devices (if needed), including special installation techniques; and

(B) appropriate child restraint design selection and placement and in harness threading and harness adjustment; and

(3) train and retrain child passenger safety professionals, police officers, fire and emergency medical personnel, and other educators concerning all aspects of child restraint use.

(c) **DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.**—An agency or organization that receives funds made available to the agency or organization under a contract, cooperative agreement, or grant under subsection (a) shall, in carrying out subsection (b)—

(1) use not more than 25 percent of those funds to support nationwide child restraint education programs that are in operation at the time that the funds are made available;

(2) use not more than 25 percent of those funds to support State child restraint education programs that are in operation at the time that the funds are made available; and

(3) use at least 50 percent of those funds to implement national, State, and local child restraint education programs that are not in operation at the time that the funds are made available.

SEC. 5. APPLICATIONS AND REPORTS.

(a) **APPLICATIONS.**—To enter into a contract, cooperative agreement, or grant agreement under section 4(a), the appropriate official of an agency or organization described in that section shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and accompanied by such information as the Secretary may reasonably require.

(b) **REPORTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The appropriate official of each agency or organization that enters into a contract, cooperative agreement, or grant agreement under section 4(a) shall prepare and submit to the Secretary, an annual report for the period covered by the contract, cooperative agreement, or grant agreement.

(2) **REPORTS.**—A report described in paragraph (1) shall—

(A) contain such information as the Secretary may require; and

(B) at a minimum, describe the program activities undertaken with the funds made available under the contract, cooperative agreement, or grant agreement, including—

(i) any child restraint education program that has been developed directly or indirectly by the agency or organization and the target population of that program;

(ii) support materials for such a program that have been obtained by that agency or organization and the method by which the agency or organization distributed those materials; and

(iii) any initiatives undertaken by the agency or organization to develop public-private partnerships to secure non-Federal support for the development and distribution of child restraint education programs and materials.

SEC. 6. REPORT TO CONGRESS.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall prepare, and submit to Congress, a report on the implementation of this Act that includes a description of the programs undertaken and materials developed and distributed by the agencies and organizations that receive funds under section 4(a).

SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

For the purpose of carrying out section 4, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Transportation \$7,500,000 for each of fiscal years 1998 and 1999, of which not more than \$350,000 may be spent in any fiscal year for administrative costs.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 61

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. CLELAND] was added as a cosponsor of S. 61, a bill to amend title 46, United States Code, to extend eligibility for veterans' burial benefits, funeral benefits, and related benefits for veterans of certain service in the United States merchant marine during World War II.

S. 173

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. TORRICELLI] was added as a cosponsor of S. 173, a bill to expedite State reviews of criminal records of applicants for private security officer employment, and for other purposes.

S. 263

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GREGG] was added as a cosponsor of S. 263, a bill to prohibit the import, export, sale, purchase, possession, transportation, acquisition, and receipt of bear viscera or products that contain or claim to contain bear viscera, and for other purposes.

S. 328

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the name of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 328, a bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to protect employer rights, and for other purposes.

S. 412

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 412, A bill to provide for a national standard to prohibit the operation of motor vehicles by intoxicated individuals.

S. 537

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, the name of the Senator from Montana [Mr. BAUCUS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 537, a bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the mammography quality standards program.

S. 766

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. TORRICELLI] was added as a cosponsor of S. 766, a bill to require equitable coverage of prescription contra-

ceptive drugs and devices, and contraceptive services under health plans.

S. 927

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the names of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT] and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SARBANES] were added as cosponsors of S. 927, a bill to reauthorize the Sea Grant Program.

S. 943

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the names of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] and the Senator from Washington [Mrs. MURRAY] were added as cosponsors of S. 943, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to clarify the application of the Act popularly known as the "Death on the High Seas Act" to aviation accidents.

S. 990

At the request of Mr. FAIRCLOTH, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 990, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish the National Institute of Biomedical Imaging.

S. 995

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. WYDEN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 995, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit certain interstate conduct relating to exotic animals.

S. 1096

At the request of Mr. KERREY, the names of the Senator from Illinois [Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN], the Senator from Texas [Mrs. HUTCHISON], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ROCKEFELLER] were added as cosponsors of S. 1096, a bill to restructure the Internal Revenue Service, and for other purposes.

S. 1124

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1124, a bill to amend title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to establish provisions with respect to religious accommodation in employment, and for other purposes.

S. 1153

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the names of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. WYDEN] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. MACK] were added as cosponsors of S. 1153, a bill to promote food safety through continuation of the Food Animal Residue Avoidance Database program operated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

S. 1212

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1212, a bill to amend the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 to clarify that records of arrival or departure are not required to be collected for purposes of the automated entry-exit control system developed under 110 of such Act for Canadians who are not otherwise required to possess a visa,

passport, or border crossing identification card.

S. 1225

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. NICKLES] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1225, a bill to terminate the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

S. 1283

At the request of Mr. BUMPERS, the names of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. AKAKA], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBB], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ROCKEFELLER] were added as cosponsors of S. 1283, a bill to award Congressional gold medals to Jean Brown Trickey, Carlotta Walls LaNier, Melba Patillo Beals, Terrence Roberts, Gloria Ray Karlmark, Thelma Mothershed Wair, Ernest Green, Elizabeth Eckford, and Jefferson Thomas, commonly referred collectively as the "Little Rock Nine" on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the integration of the Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas.

AMENDMENT NO. 1397

At the request of Mr. GRAMM the name of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. BROWNBACK] was added as a cosponsor of Amendment No. 1397 intended to be proposed to S. 1173, a bill to authorize funds for construction of highways, for highway safety programs, and for mass transit programs, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. BYRD the names of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CAMPBELL], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CONRAD], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. GLENN], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. KEMPTHORNE] were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1397 intended to be proposed to S. 1173, *supra*.

At the request of Mr. BYRD the name of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS] was withdrawn as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1397 intended to be proposed to S. 1173, *supra*.

SENATE RESOLUTION 138—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES FOR CONSULTANTS

Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. FORD) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 138

Resolved, That section 16(b) of Senate Resolution 54, 105th Congress, agreed to February 13, 1997, is amended by striking "\$300,000" and inserting "\$400,000".

SENATE RESOLUTION 139—TO DESIGNATE NATIONAL CHILD CARE PROFESSIONAL'S DAY

Mr. JEFFORDS (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. DODD, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. REED, Mr. LEVIN,

and Mr. INOUE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 139

Whereas more than 12,000,000 children under age 5, including half of all infants under age 1, in the United States, spend at least part of their day in the care of someone other than their parents;

Whereas there are millions of additional children under the age of 12 in the United States who are in some form of child care at the beginning and end of the school day as well as during school holidays and vacations;

Whereas for parents who must work, child care services that are dependable and of high quality make it easier to find and keep a job;

Whereas good child care helps parents reach and maintain economic self-sufficiency;

Whereas a solid partnership between parents and loving, trained child care professionals is essential to ensure the quality of child care, whether that care is provided in the home of the child, in a family child care setting, with relatives, or in a child care center;

Whereas the availability of child care that is reliable, convenient, and affordable is essential to maintaining and expanding the workforce of the United States and is vital for a parent making a successful transition from welfare to work;

Whereas for the millions of children in the care of someone other than their parents, child care provides the foundation upon which their future education will be built, and such care provides the basis on which the future workforce of the United States will be formed;

Whereas poor compensation and limited opportunities for professional training and education contribute to high staff turnover among child care providers, which disrupts the creation of the strong provider-child relationships that are critical to the healthy development of children;

Whereas the quality of child care has decisive and long-lasting effects on how children develop socially, emotionally, and academically, and how the children cope with stress;

Whereas studies indicate that children who require child care services do better in child care settings with trained, licensed, and accredited child care professionals; and

Whereas a national day of recognition for child care professionals will help people in the United States understand and appreciate the role of child care for working families, will highlight the importance of the parent-provider partnership, will provide opportunities to showcase skilled, nurturing providers and quality child care settings, and will energize more capable people to become child care professionals: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates April 24, 1998, as "National Child Care Professional's Day". The Senate requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a Senate resolution to designate the fourth Friday in April, April 24, 1998, as National Child Care Professional's Day.

For the more than 12 million children under the age of five—including half of all infants under 1 year of age—who spend at least part of their day being cared for by someone other than their parents—it is important that we recognize the skills and dedication of the child care providers who take care of

them. Child care professionals take care of our Nation's children in homes and centers throughout the country. They assume this responsibility for little pay, long hours, and few, if any benefits beyond the hugs and smiles of the children for which they care.

As the public dialog on child care moves to the forefront, we must keep in mind the people who are caring for our children, while their mothers and fathers work. If we want to move child care from babysitting to early childhood education we have to concentrate much of our efforts on professional development for child care providers. And we have to support efforts to make child care a valued profession—one that attracts the best and brightest and pays enough to keep them caring for our children.

Since 1990, the costs of child care have risen about 6 percent annually. This is almost triple the annual increase in the cost of living. At the same time, there are strong indicators that the quality of child care has significantly decreased during the same period of time. Parents are paying more but getting less.

The quality of child care in America is very troubling. A recent nationwide study found that 40-percent of the child care provided to infants in child care centers was potentially injurious. Fifteen percent of center-based child care providers for all pre-schoolers are so bad that a child's health and safety are threatened; 70-percent are mediocre—not hurting or helping children; and 15-percent actively promote a child's development. Center-based child care, the object of this study, is the most heavily regulated and frequently monitored type of child care. There are strong indications that care for children in less regulated settings, such as family-based child care and in-home care, is far worse.

Unless we are willing to provide the support and assistance that is needed to help child care providers improve the services they provide to our children, there is little real hope for enhancing the quality of child care.

Since the 1970's there has been a decline in child care teacher salaries. In 1990, teachers in child care centers earned an average of \$11,500 a year. Assistant teachers, the largest growing segment of child care professionals, were paid 10- to 20-percent less than child care teachers. The 1990 annual income of regulated family child care providers was \$10,944 which translates to about \$4 an hour. Nonregulated family child care, generally comprised of providers taking care of a smaller number of children, earned an average of \$4,275 a year—substantially less than minimum wage.

With these wages, it is easy to understand why more child care providers do not participate in professional training or attend college classes to improve their skills. The costs of applying for