

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 COATS] was withdrawn as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1397 intended to be proposed to S. 1173, *supra*.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

and receiving certification as a qualified child care professional are minimal, but understandably out of reach for many child care providers.

Think about it. At the most important time in the development of a child's brain, more than 12 million children are being cared for by people who are paid less than the person who picks up your garbage each week, are required to have less training than the person who cuts your hair, and less skill-based testing than the person delivering packages to your house. Child care providers play an important role in a child's development, for they help fine-tune the child's capacity to think and process information, social skills, emotional health, and acquisition of language.

That is why this resolution is so important. Good child care enables parents to work and maintain economic self-sufficiency—the goal of last year's welfare reform legislation. This resolution is a small step to increase the public's awareness of the need to support and recognize the vital work provided by child care professionals.

On April 24, 1998, I hope each of us will visit a child care center or family-based child care provider in our State. Lead efforts to celebrate the contributions that child care professionals make to our society, our economy, our families, and most of all—our children.

Mr. KENNEDY. I'd like to join Senator JEFFORDS in submitting the Senate resolution declaring the last Friday in April National Child Care Professional's Day.

Child care is a vital part of the fabric of the daily lives of millions of America families. The majority of children today have working parents who must find some way of ensuring that their children are safe and well-cared for during working hours.

Millions of children of all income levels are cared for by someone other than their parents. Each day, approximately 13 million children spend some or all of their day in some type of child care.

Research demonstrates that the quality of these settings makes a significant difference in children's health, safety and early learning. Yet far too many children are being cared for in poor quality settings that jeopardize their safety and development.

We know how to do it better, and it is long past time to start doing it. A sensible action plan includes better staff training, requiring basic health and safety protections, monitoring programs, informing parents, and improving staff salaries.

Today, Senator JEFFORDS, Senator DODD, Senator ROBERTS, and I are submitting a bipartisan Senate resolution to designate the last Friday in April every year as National Child Care Professional's Day, starting next April—April 24, 1998.

Child Care professionals are indispensable to the future of the Nation's children. Children deserve the best we can provide. Parents deserve the peace of

mind that comes with knowledge that their children are in safe, healthy surroundings that encourage, not undermine their development.

Quality child care is essential for healthy child growth and healthy child development. By honoring child care providers and the child care profession in this way, Congress will be taking a significant step toward giving them the stronger support and the greater encouragement and the higher priority they deserve.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE INTERMODAL TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 1997

HUTCHINSON AMENDMENT NO. 1398

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. HUTCHINSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1173) to authorize funds for construction of highways, for highway safety programs, and for mass transit programs, and for other purposes; as follows:

Beginning on page 91, strike line 21 and all that follows through page 103, line 10, and insert the following:

SEC. 1116. INTERNATIONAL TRADE CORRIDOR AND BORDER CROSSING PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) BORDER STATE.—The term "border State" means a State of the United States that—

(A) is located along the border with Mexico; or

(B) is located along the border with Canada.

(2) BORDER STATION.—The term "border station" means a controlled port of entry into the United States located in the United States at the border with Mexico or Canada, consisting of land occupied by the station and the buildings, roadways, and parking lots on the land.

(3) FEDERAL INSPECTION AGENCY.—The term "Federal inspection agency" means a Federal agency responsible for the enforcement of immigration laws (including regulations), customs laws (including regulations), and agriculture import restrictions, including the United States Customs Service, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the Food and Drug Administration, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Department of State.

(4) GATEWAY.—The term "gateway" means a grouping of border stations defined by proximity and similarity of trade.

(5) INTERNATIONAL TRADE CORRIDOR.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "international trade corridor" means a north-south corridor identified by the Secretary that—

(i) is of international trade significance and provides national economic benefits;

(ii) connects Mexico, the United States, and Canada;

(iii) provides intermodal connections;

(iv) accounts for a high percentage of truck-borne commodities moving interstate and internationally;

(v) directly benefits impoverished areas; and

(vi) connects military installations.

(B) DISCRETION.—To maintain flexibility and permit a targeted national approach, the

Secretary may exercise discretion in the application of the criteria under subparagraph (A).

(6) NON-FEDERAL GOVERNMENTAL JURISDICTION.—The term "non-Federal governmental jurisdiction" means a regional, State, or local authority involved in the planning, development, provision, or funding of transportation infrastructure needs.

(b) BORDER CROSSING GRANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall make grants to States and to metropolitan planning organizations designated under section 134 of title 23, United States Code.

(2) USE OF GRANTS.—The grants shall be used to pay the costs of feasibility studies, planning, location and routing studies, preliminary engineering and design, environmental reviews, final engineering, acquisition of rights-of-way, and construction as a supplement to funding made available under other provisions of this Act and under title 23, United States Code.

(3) CONDITION OF GRANTS.—As a condition of receiving a grant under paragraph (1), a State transportation department or a metropolitan planning organization shall certify to the Secretary that it commits to be engaged in joint planning with its counterpart agency in Mexico or Canada.

(4) AUTHORIZATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There shall be available from the Highway Trust Fund (other than the Mass Transit Account) to carry out this subsection \$1,400,000 for each of fiscal years 1998 through 2003.

(B) CONTRACT AUTHORITY.—Funds authorized under this subsection shall be available for obligation in the same manner as if the funds were apportioned under chapter 1 of title 23, United States Code, except that the Federal share of the cost of a project under this subsection shall be determined in accordance with subsection (f).

(c) INTERNATIONAL TRADE CORRIDOR GRANTS.—

(1) GRANTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall make grants to States to encourage cooperative multistate corridor analysis of, and planning for, the safe and efficient movement of goods along and within international trade corridors or interstate trade corridors of national importance and to pay the costs of feasibility studies, planning, location and routing studies, preliminary engineering and design, environmental reviews, final engineering, acquisition of rights-of-way, and construction.

(B) IDENTIFICATION OF CORRIDORS.—Each corridor referred to in subparagraph (A) shall be cooperatively identified by the States along the corridor.

(2) CORRIDOR PLANS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of receiving a grant under paragraph (1), a State shall enter into an agreement with the Secretary that specifies that, in cooperation with the other States along the corridor, the State will submit a plan for corridor improvements to the Secretary not later than 2 years after receipt of the grant.

(B) COORDINATION OF PLANNING.—Planning with respect to a corridor under this subsection shall be coordinated with transportation planning being carried out by the States and metropolitan planning organizations along the corridor and, to the extent appropriate, with transportation planning being carried out by Federal land management agencies, by tribal governments, or by government agencies in Mexico or Canada.

(3) MULTISTATE AGREEMENTS FOR TRADE CORRIDOR PLANNING.—The consent of Congress is granted to any 2 or more States—

(A) to enter into multistate agreements, not in conflict with any law of the United