Access to high-quality early learning and child care remains the backbone of our nation’s economy. Yet, too many families still struggle to access quality, affordable care, which has a negative impact on parents’ ability to go to work. This in turn leaves employers with a less stable workforce and harms the broader economy. Recognizing the tremendous needs of American children, working families, employers, and child care providers, Congress in recent years has taken an unprecedented interest in finding bipartisan solutions to challenges in early learning and care. Increasing access to quality, affordable child care remains a unifying issue with strong bipartisan support, which is important in crafting sound, long-lasting solutions. While Congress has put forward numerous early learning and care proposals, below are a selection of bills that have been proposed by both Democrats and Republicans, who identified solutions to support working families, improve the early learning and care workforce, elevate quality, increase access and affordability, and strengthen existing programs. These proposals range from broad to targeted and highlight the complex needs facing families, children, and providers, specific to early education and care.

PROBLEM: PARENTS CAN’T FIND OR AFFORD QUALITY CHILD CARE

This bill helps parents locate and offset the high cost of child care by expanding the employer-provided child care credit, doubling the amount of money that can be saved by a family in a Dependent Care Assistance Plan to cover child care expenses up to $10,000 annually, and improving the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC) by increasing the current rates so that a family with two children would be eligible to get up to $3,000 in credits for child care expenses.

Child Care Workforce and Facilities Act: S. 268 - Sen. Amy Klobuchar (D-MN) and Sen. Dan Sullivan (R-AK)
This bill provides competitive grants to states to support the education, training, or retention of the child care workforce in addition to building, renovating, and expanding child care facilities in areas with shortages. This would help to increase child care supply.

After Hours Child Care Act: S. 976 - Sen. Todd Young (R-IN), Sen. Maggie Hassan (D-NH), H.R. 3639 - Rep. Ashley Hinson (R-IA), Rep. Suzanne Bonamici (D-OR)
This bill helps more working families to access care by amending CCDBG to establish and expand child care programs for parents who work nontraditional hours through a competitive grant pilot program. This would include supporting on-site child care programs at workplaces.

This bill increases the amount of pre-tax income families can set aside for the Dependent Care Assistance Plan (DCAP) from $5,000 to $10,500 to help offset the high cost of child care.

This bill establishes a federal grant program to support mothers and families during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period by increasing access to short-term child care.
This bill establishes the “Expanding Childcare in Rural America Initiative,” which directs the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development (RD) to authorize and prioritize projects that address the availability, quality, and cost of child care in agricultural and rural communities through several grants and loans programs.

This bill supports military families in accessing care by requiring the Department of Defense (DOD) to report on at-home child care programs offered by each military department. Additionally, DOD must study and report on (1) standardizing the requirements of each military department relating to licensing and certification for at-home child care providers, (2) removing barriers to the expansion of at-home child care programs, and (3) supporting the employment of military spouses in at-home child care programs.

This bill works to build the early educator pipeline and expand the workforce by establishing a three-year grant program through the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) for states to develop, administer, and evaluate a registered apprenticeships (RA) program that provides early educators with the knowledge and skills required to deliver high-quality early learning and care.

This bill supports child care providers, many of whom operate on razor thin margins, by amending the Small Business Investment Act to specify “nonprofit child care providers” are deemed to be a small business concern, allowing them to receive SBA loans.

This bill amends the Higher Education Act of 1965 to make jobs in early childhood education eligible as community service under the Federal Work-Study Program. This bill is intended to help to grow the early learning and care workforce.

This bill supports child care providers by adding another meal service to be reimbursed in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) for children who are in care for more than eight hours, changes the payment policy so that family child care programs in CACFP are reimbursed based on “food away from home,” simplifies eligibility reporting for for-profit child care centers, and more.

PREP Act: S. 2369 - Sen. Susan Collins (R-ME), Sen. Tim Kaine (D-VA)
This bill amends the Higher Education Act to address teacher and principal shortages (including early childhood educators) particularly in rural communities. Eligible partnerships focusing on early childhood educator preparation must include efforts to increase compensation for those who attain associate or baccalaureate degrees in early childhood education.
PROBLEM: A LACK OF ACCESS TO CHILD CARE IS IMPEDING ECONOMIC GROWTH

This bill aims to foster the connection between economic development and child care by requiring Economic Development Districts to show in their Comprehensive Economic Development Strategies how they will increase access to care-based services, including child care.

Learn More

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