that would-be providers face in financing child care facility development. Financial institutions often view child care projects as riskier than loans for other types of facilities.

In low-income neighborhoods, child care providers face severely restricted revenues and low real estate values. In urban areas, would-be child care providers must contend with buildings in poor physical condition and high property costs.

In all areas, reimbursement rates for child care subsidies are generally too low to cover the recovery cost of purchasing or developing facilities, especially after allowing for the cost of running the program. In addition, new providers often have no business training, and may need to learn how to manage their finances and business.

The Child Care Facilities Financing Act of 1998 authorizes grants to intermediary organizations, enabling them to provide financial and technical assistance to existing or new child care providers—including both center-based and home-based child care.

The financial assistance may be in the form of loans, grants, investments, or other assistance, allowing for flexibility depending on the situation of the child care provider. The assistance may be used for acquisition, construction, or renovation of child care facilities or equipment. It may also be used for improving child care management and business practices.

Grant funds under our legislation are required to be matched 50-50, further enhancing local capacity by leveraging Federal funding and creating valuable public/private partnerships. The added benefit in providing this kind of assistance is that it will spur further community and economic development by building local partnerships.

Reduced anxiety about child care means that parents can become more reliable and productive workers. An evaluation of California’s welfare-to-work program found that mothers participating in the program were twice as likely to drop out during the first year if they expressed dissatisfaction with the child care provider or facility they were using.

Let me share with you an example from my state of Connecticut. In the Hill neighborhood of New Haven, one of the most underserved areas of the city, there are more than 2,500 children under the age of five, but just 200 licensed child care spaces, including family care.

LULAC Head Start and the New Haven Child Development Program, low-income families in the Hill community will have more options for affordable and high-quality child care services.

A new facility, the Hill Parent Child Center, is under construction and will provide multicultural child care, school readiness, and Head Start services for 172 low-income children in New Haven.

Fortunately for this Hill Community, Connecticut has a new child care financing program. Connecticut multiCities Local Initiatives Support Corporation and the National Child Care Initiative joined forces with the State of Connecticut to design a program to finance the development of child care facilities.

Unfortunately, there are many more children in New Haven and other parts of Connecticut as well as across the Nation who still need child care. Sadly, most States do not have a child care financing system in place.

We should do all we can to ensure that safer, higher quality child care is available for more families, particularly low-income families, so that we can truly leave no child behind. When the economic situation of families improve, distressed communities become revitalized.

Expanding the supply of quality child care is an important step in investing in the needs of families with young children.

I hope that you will join Senator DeWine and me in supporting this legislation to ensure that parents have as many choices as possible in selecting child care while they work. It is hard enough for low-income families to make ends meet without the additional anxiety of poor choices of care for their children.

I ask unanimous consent that a brief summary of the legislation be printed in the RECORD.

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

THE CHILD CARE FACILITIES FINANCING ACT

THE PROBLEM

Many low-income communities face a severe shortage of child care and equipment. Child care providers in low-income areas often lack the access to capital and management expertise to expand the capacity and the quality of their programs.

A lack of affordable child care threatens the ability of low-income parents to find and maintain stable employment. Quality child care can really make a difference in a child’s ability to start school ready to learn.

THE SOLUTION

The Child Care Facilities Financing Act authorizes $50 million annually to fund grants to nonprofit intermediaries to enhance the ability of home- and center-based child care providers to serve their communities. Funds will be used to provide: financial assistance by intermediaries, in the form of loans, grants, and interest subsidies, for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of facilities for home- and center-based child care and technical assistance to improve business management and entrepreneurial skills to ensure long-term viability of child care providers.

The Child Care Facilities Financing Act requires that the federal investment be matched, dollar for dollar, by funds from the private sector, stimulating valuable public/private partnerships.

BUILDING ON A PROVEN MODEL

The Child Care Facilities Financing Act draws from the community development model—using small, seed-money investments to leverage existing community resources.

Tested in communities across the nation, this approach has been proven to be successful in expanding child care capacity:

In New Haven, Connecticut, the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) established the Community Investment Collaborative for Kids—closing on $3.6 million in public/private financing to construct a new 10 room, 171 child Head Start and child care center on a vacant lot in a low-income neighborhood.

The Ohio Community Development Finance Fund offers stable resources for planning, technical assistance and funding for the development of expanded quality child care. It leverages $26.11 in public funding and has touched the lives of over 13,000 Ohio children. Wonder World, an urban child care center in Akron, Ohio, was operating in a dingy and poorly lit space of an old church. Despite these conditions the center had a waiting list. With help from the Ohio Community Development Finance Fund, Wonder World was able to secure a new location, and with the financial assistance was constructed serving approximately 200 children.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1028. Mr. THOMAS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H.R. 2299) making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1029. Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Mr. SHELBY) proposed an amendment to amend SA 1025 submitted by Mrs. Murray and intended to be proposed to the bill (H.R. 2299) supra.

SA 1030. Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Mr. SHELBY) proposed an amendment to amend SA 1025 submitted by Mrs. Murray and intended to be proposed to the bill (H.R. 2299) supra.

SA 1031. Mr. CRAPO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1025 submitted by Mrs. Murray and intended to be proposed to the bill (H.R. 2299) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1028. Mr. THOMAS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2299, making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 66, line 8, after the word “bus”, insert the following phrase: that term is defined in section 301 of the American with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. §11811);
SA 1029. Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Mr. SHEELBY) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1025 submitted by Mrs. Murray and intended to be proposed to the bill (H.R. 2299) making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 350. INCREASED GOVERNMENT SHARE.
(a) In General.—Section 4709 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end of the following new subsection:
"(d) Special Rule for Certain Airports.—
"(1) In general.—Notwithstanding subsection (b), in the case of a qualifying airport, the Government's share of allowable project costs shall be increased by the greater of—
"(A) the percentage determined under subsection (b); or
"(B) on behalf of the percentage that the area of Federal land in the State where the airport is located is of the total area of that State.
"(2) Limitation.—The percentage increase of the Government's share of allowable project costs determined under this subsection shall not exceed the lesser of 93.75 percent or the highest percentage the Government's share applicable to any project in any State under subsection (b).
"(3) Qualifying Airport.—In this subsection, the term 'qualifying airport' means an air port that—
"(A) has less than .25 percent of the total number of passenger boardings at all commercial service airports during the calendar year used for calculating the most recent apportionments made under section 47114; and
"(B) is located in a State in which more than 40 percent of the total area of the State is Federal lands.
"(4) Federal Lands.—In this subsection, the term 'Federal lands' means nontaxable Federal lands.
(b) Conforming Amendment.—Section 47109(a) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting "or subsection (d)" after "subsection (b)"
(c) Effective Date.—The amendments made by this section apply to project grant agreements entered into pursuant to section 47106 of title 49, United States Code, on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION AND FORESTRY
Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry will meet on July 24, 2001 in SR-326A at 9:00 a.m. The purpose of this hearing will be to discuss livestock issues for the next Federal farm bill.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate

On page 66, line 9 strike "and" and insert "in lieu thereof"; and
On page 66, beginning with line 10, strike all through page 70, line 14.

SA 1030. Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Mr. SHEELBY) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1025 submitted by Mrs. Murray and intended to be proposed to the bill (H.R. 2299) making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; as follows:

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"(d) Special Rule for Certain Airports.—
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"(A) the percentage determined under subsection (b); or
"(B) on behalf of the percentage that the area of Federal land in the State where the airport is located is of the total area of that State.
"(2) Limitation.—The percentage increase of the Government's share of allowable project costs determined under this subsection shall not exceed the lesser of 93.75 percent or the highest percentage the Government's share applicable to any project in any State under subsection (b).
"(3) Qualifying Airport.—In this subsection, the term 'qualifying airport' means an airport that—
"(A) has less than .25 percent of the total number of passenger boardings at all commercial service airports during the calendar year used for calculating the most recent apportionments made under section 47114; and
"(B) is located in a State in which more than 40 percent of the total area of the State is Federal lands.
"(4) Federal Lands.—In this subsection, the term 'Federal lands' means nontaxable Federal lands.
(b) Conforming Amendment.—Section 47109(a) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting "or subsection (d)" after "subsection (b)"
(c) Effective Date.—The amendments made by this section apply to project grant agreements entered into pursuant to section 47106 of title 49, United States Code, on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS
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AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate

On Friday, July 20, 2001, to hear testimony on Trade Adjustment Assistance. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS’ AFFAIRS
Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Friday, July 20, 2001, for a markup on the nomination of Gordon H. Mansfield to be Assistant Secretary for Congressional Affairs at the Department of Veterans Affairs. The meeting will take place in the Senate Reception Room after the first rollcall vote of the day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR
Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Denise Matthews and Cyndi Stowe, Fellows on the staff of the Committee on Appropriations, be granted the privileges of the floor during debate on the fiscal year 2002 Transportation appropriations bill and the conference report thereon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2002
On July 19, 2001, the Senate amended and passed H.R. 2311, as follows:
Resolved, That the bill from the House of Representatives (H.R. 2311) entitled "An Act making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.", do pass with the following amendment:
"Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:
That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, for energy and water development, and for other purposes, namely: TITLE I
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL
The following appropriations shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Army and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers for authorized civil functions of the Department of the Army pertaining to rivers and harbors, flood control, beach erosion, and related purposes.
GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS
For expenses necessary for the collection and study of basic information pertaining to river and harbor, flood control, beach protection, and related projects, restudy of authorized projects, miscellaneous investigations, and, when authorized by laws, surveys and detailed studies and plans and specifications of projects prior to construction, $152,402,000, to remain available until expended, of which not less than $500,000 shall be used to conduct a study of Port of Iberia, Louisiana, and of which such sums not necessary shall be used by the Secretary of the Army to conduct and submit to Congress a study that examines the known and potential environmental effects of oil and gas drilling activity in the Great Lakes (including effects on the shorelines and water of the Great Lakes): Provided,