$1.75 trillion

- 4 weeks of Paid Family Leave
- 1 year extension of the $3,600 ARPA child tax credit
- Universal pre-kindergarten for 3- and 4-year-old children
- Significant expansion of child care subsidy funding

Social Infrastructure vs. Physical Infrastructure

Passed the House on November 19, 2021
CHILD CARE

› Significant expansion of child care subsidy to families up to 250% of state median income (SMI).

› Creates a copayment system similar to that used in health insurance.

› Copayments on a sliding fee scale, based on income level.

› Eligibility phased in over a 4-year timeline, beginning in FFY2022 with families making 100% or less of SMI.

› Licensed center-based and family child care homes are eligible to participate. Faith-based providers are also eligible.
H.R. 5376 – The Build Back Better Act
(summary based on House Rules Committee Print 117-18, November 3, 2021)

UNIVERSAL PRE-KINDERGARTEN FOR 3- AND 4-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN

- Partnership between federal and state governments.
- Expand access to – rather than replace – existing state pre-kindergarten programs (as applicable).

MIXED-DELIVERY MODEL

- Incorporating public schools, private providers, family child care, and Head Start.
- States must develop plans to ensure equitable distribution and attest that the pre-K plan will not endanger access to infant-toddler care.

ELIGIBILITY

- 3- and 4-year-old children will be eligible, independent of income. Must have turned 3 or 4 by cutoff date established by states for kindergarten entry.
H.R. 5376 – The Build Back Better Act
(summary based on House Rules Committee Print 117-18, November 3, 2021)

ADDITIONAL DETAILS:
› Governor will designate a lead agency.
› **1,020 hours** per year minimum.
› States will attest that they have developed rigorous, developmentally appropriate program standards.
› By the end of 6 years, teachers will be required to hold a bachelor’s degree in early childhood, with provisions to “grandfather” in teachers who have taught pre-K for 3 of 5 years prior to enactment.
› **Pay parity** with elementary school teachers.
› Additional funds for programs providing comprehensive services.
Increase wages for early childhood educators to drive supply and quality

Increases options and decreases costs for families to drive affordability and accessibility

Increases support for quality and the ECE workforce to drive economic return on investment
WHERE WE STAND NOW

• Currently in Senate: discussion on next steps and reformed bill
• Senator Burr: child care bill to reauthorize CCDBG adding in many components of BBB
• State Efforts to supplement:
  • New York: The proposed Early Learning Child Care Act ([Senate Bill S7615](#)) to establish an early learning child care fund to provide subsidies for children to attend early learning child care programs. The Universal Child Care Act ([Senate Bill S7595](#)) would establish and fund a free and universal child care system
  • Washington DC: Council redirecting tax dollars to provide child care teachers bonus and pay parity to elementary educators
  • Hawaii [HB 1940/SB 2701](#) Appropriates $2.9 million in general funds to increase early childhood educator wages. Increases pay to a minimum of $17/hour for early childhood educators working in rural areas and child care deserts.
  • Arizona Representative Abraham introduced a bill on high-quality pre-k (2.8.22); HB2817 (teacher professional development support); Senator Quezada SB1520 (early literacy program fund)
Contact your US Senators and Representatives
- Number of eligible families on waitlist
- Economic impact
- Workforce needs
Engage with gubernatorial campaigns
Support and share professional pathways and workforce registry
Encourage families to get involved
Sign onto NAEYC’s Letter of Support