

106-246, div. B, title II, § 2403(a)(1), July 13, 2000, 114 Stat. 555, related to incentive grants.

Section 9274, Pub. L. 105-220, title V, § 504, Aug. 7, 1998, 112 Stat. 1245, related to privacy.

Section 9275, Pub. L. 105-220, title V, § 505, Aug. 7, 1998, 112 Stat. 1245; Pub. L. 105-277, div. A, § 101(f) [title VIII, § 401(18)], Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-337, 2681-412, related to buy-American requirements.

Section 9276, Pub. L. 105-220, title V, § 506, Aug. 7, 1998, 112 Stat. 1246; Pub. L. 105-277, div. A, § 101(f) [title VIII, § 401(19)], Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-337, 2681-412; Pub. L. 105-332, § 4(2), Oct. 31, 1998, 112 Stat. 3126, related to transition provisions.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF REPEAL

Repeal effective on the first day of the first full program year after July 22, 2014 (July 1, 2015), see section 506 of Pub. L. 113-128, set out as an Effective Date note under section 3101 of Title 29, Labor.

CHAPTER 74—TROOPS-TO-TEACHERS PROGRAM

§§ 9301 to 9309. Repealed. Pub. L. 107-110, title X, § 1011(6), Jan. 8, 2002, 115 Stat. 1986

Section 9301, Pub. L. 106-65, div. A, title XVII, § 1701, Oct. 5, 1999, 113 Stat. 817, set forth short title of the Troops-to-Teachers Program Act of 1999 and defined terms.

Section 9302, Pub. L. 106-65, div. A, title XVII, § 1702, Oct. 5, 1999, 113 Stat. 818, authorized program.

Section 9303, Pub. L. 106-65, div. A, title XVII, § 1703, Oct. 5, 1999, 113 Stat. 818, related to eligibility to participate in program.

Section 9304, Pub. L. 106-65, div. A, title XVII, § 1704, Oct. 5, 1999, 113 Stat. 819, related to selection of participants.

Section 9305, Pub. L. 106-65, div. A, title XVII, § 1705, Oct. 5, 1999, 113 Stat. 821, related to stipend and bonus for participants.

Section 9306, Pub. L. 106-65, div. A, title XVII, § 1706, Oct. 5, 1999, 113 Stat. 822, related to participation by States.

Section 9307, Pub. L. 106-65, div. A, title XVII, § 1707, Oct. 5, 1999, 113 Stat. 823, related to termination of original program and transfer of functions.

Section 9308, Pub. L. 106-65, div. A, title XVII, § 1708, Oct. 5, 1999, 113 Stat. 823, set forth reporting requirements.

Section 9309, Pub. L. 106-65, div. A, title XVII, § 1709, Oct. 5, 1999, 113 Stat. 824, related to funds for fiscal year 2000.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF REPEAL

Repeal effective Jan. 8, 2002, except with respect to certain noncompetitive programs and competitive programs, see section 5 of Pub. L. 107-110, set out as an Effective Date note under section 6301 of this title.

CHAPTER 75—EARLY LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

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§ 9401. Purposes

The purposes of this chapter are—

(1) to increase the availability of voluntary programs, services, and activities that support early childhood development, increase parent effectiveness, and promote the learning readiness of young children so that young children enter school ready to learn;

(2) to support parents, child care providers, and caregivers who want to incorporate early learning activities into the daily lives of young children;

(3) to remove barriers to the provision of an accessible system of early childhood learning programs in communities throughout the United States;

(4) to increase the availability and affordability of professional development activities and compensation for caregivers and child care providers; and

(5) to facilitate the development of community-based systems of collaborative service delivery models characterized by resource sharing, linkages between appropriate supports, and local planning for services.

(Pub. L. 106-554, § 1(a)(1) [title VIII, § 802], Dec. 21, 2000, 114 Stat. 2763, 2763A-80.)

SHORT TITLE; FINDINGS

Pub. L. 106-554, § 1(a)(1) [title VIII, § 801], Dec. 21, 2000, 114 Stat. 2763, 2763A-79, provided that:

“(a) SHORT TITLE.—This title [enacting this chapter] may be cited as the ‘Early Learning Opportunities Act’.

“(b) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

“(1) medical research demonstrates that adequate stimulation of a young child’s brain between birth and age 5 is critical to the physical development of the young child’s brain;

“(2) parents are the most significant and effective teachers of their children, and they alone are responsible for choosing the best early learning opportunities for their child;

“(3) parent education and parent involvement are critical to the success of any early learning program or activity;

“(4) the more intensively parents are involved in their child’s early learning, the greater the cognitive and noncognitive benefits to their children;

“(5) many parents have difficulty finding the information and support the parents seek to help their children grow to their full potential;

“(6) each day approximately 13,000,000 young children, including 6,000,000 infants or toddlers, spend some or all of their day being cared for by someone other than their parents;

“(7) quality early learning programs, including those designed to promote effective parenting, can increase the literacy rate, the secondary school graduation rate, the employment rate, and the college enrollment rate for children who have participated in voluntary early learning programs and activities;

“(8) early childhood interventions can yield substantial advantages to participants in terms of emotional and cognitive development, education, economic well-being, and health, with the latter two advantages applying to the children’s families as well;

“(9) participation in quality early learning programs, including those designed to promote effective parenting, can decrease the future incidence of teenage pregnancy, welfare dependency, at-risk behaviors, and juvenile delinquency for children;

“(10) several cost-benefit analysis studies indicate that for each \$1 invested in quality early learning programs, the Federal Government can save over \$5 by reducing the number of children and families who participate in Federal Government programs like special education and welfare;

“(11) for children placed in the care of others during the workday, the low salaries paid to the child care