

CRS Report for Congress

Received through the CRS Web

Head Start: Background and Issues

Updated January 9, 2006

Melinda Gish
Specialist in Social Legislation
Domestic Social Policy Division

Head Start: Background and Issues

Summary

Head Start is a federal program that has provided comprehensive early childhood development services to low-income children since 1965. Services provided to preschool-aged children include child development, educational, health, nutritional, social and other activities, intended to prepare low-income children for entering kindergarten. The program is administered by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Federal Head Start funds are provided directly to local grantees, rather than through states. Programs are locally designed and are administered by a network of over 1,600 public and private nonprofit and for-profit agencies. In FY2004, Head Start funded enrollment for 905,851 children.

Head Start was last reauthorized in 1998 for FY1999-FY2003, and after unsuccessful efforts to complete the reauthorization process on schedule, the 109th Congress inherited the task of reauthorizing the program. On September 22, 2005, the House passed a reauthorization bill (H.R. 2123), which, as amended, includes the controversial provision to allow faith-based Head Start providers to discriminate in hiring, based on religion. The bill also contains provisions to increase coordination between Head Start and other entities providing early childhood services, and increases competition for Head Start grants, requiring most to re compete every five years. On the Senate side, a reauthorization bill (S. 1107) has not yet gone to the floor, but has been approved in committee, with emphasis on improving coordination among early childhood programs, and increasing staff qualifications. The bill does not include the provision to allow faith-based providers to discriminate in hiring.

The Head Start program has received increases of varying levels over the past two decades. The FY2005 appropriations law (P.L. 108-447) provided \$6.843 billion, as does the FY2006 Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Act, signed into law (P.L. 109-149) by the President on December 30, 2005. However, this FY2006 amount is subject to an across-the-board recision (1%) that has yet to be applied by the Department. Additional dedicated funding for Head Start is included in the FY2006 Defense Appropriations Act (P.L. 109-148), which provides \$90 million for Head Start to serve children displaced by the Gulf Coast hurricanes of 2005 and to help with the costs of renovating affected facilities.

Program performance, fiscal management, and the long-term impact on children, particularly with respect to educational attainment, continue to be areas of focus and concern. The 1998 revisions to the Head Start Act required HHS to develop specific education performance standards, and established teacher and staff training related to these standards as a priority use of quality improvement funds.

Development of a national reporting system that can be used to assess the effectiveness of Head Start programs in achieving successful outcomes for children in terms of school readiness — particularly the areas of literacy and number knowledge — got underway during the 108th Congress. This national reporting system was implemented in fall 2003, and is designed to assess Head Start four- and five-year-olds twice a year on educational performance measures — using indicators that were included in legislation as part of the 1998 reauthorization of Head Start.

Contents

Recent Developments	1
FY2006 Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations	1
FY2006 Defense Appropriations	1
Reauthorization Developments	1
Overview	1
Head Start Program	3
Services	3
Funding	3
Response to Gulf Coast Hurricanes	7
Eligibility	7
Participation	7
Early Head Start	8
President's Head Start Proposals and Initiatives	9
Reauthorization Bills in the 109 th Congress	13
Other Legislation in the 109 th Congress	16
Reauthorization Bills in the 108 th Congress	16
Other Head Start Legislation in the 108 th Congress	20
1998 Reauthorization	20
Long-Term Benefits	21
FACES and Head Start Impact Study	22
Coordination with Child Care	22

List of Tables

Table 1. Head Start Funding: FY1990-FY2006	4
Table 2. Estimates of Head Start Populations and Percent Served, FY2004	8
Table 3. Head Start FY2005 State Allocations (Estimates)	24

Head Start: Background and Issues

Recent Developments

FY2006 Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations. The bill making FY2006 appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services (HHS), and Education (H.R. 3010) was signed into law (P.L. 109-149) by the President on December 30, 2005. The law includes \$6.843 billion for Head Start, but it should be noted that like other discretionary programs funded under this law, Head Start is subject to an across-the-board rescission of 1%. (For more details, see “FY2006 Appropriations,” later in this report.)

FY2006 Defense Appropriations. In response to last year’s Gulf Coast hurricanes, the FY2006 Defense Appropriations Act (H.R. 2863), also signed into law (P.L. 109-148) on December 30, 2005, provides an additional \$90 million for Head Start, specifically to serve children displaced by the hurricanes and to help with the costs of renovating affected facilities. (For more information on the Head Start Bureau’s response to last year’s hurricanes, see “Response to Gulf Coast Hurricanes,” later in this report.)

Reauthorization Developments. As the 109th Congress opens its second session, the Head Start program remains unauthorized, and thus, a potential agenda item. On September 22, 2005, the House amended and passed H.R. 2123, a Head Start reauthorization bill, (231-184). Much of the floor debate was dominated by discussion of the controversial amendment to allow faith-based Head Start providers to discriminate in their hiring, based on religion. That amendment, offered by Representative Boehner, was approved by a vote of 220-196. (For further description of the underlying bill and other amendments agreed to on the floor, see “Reauthorization Legislation in the 109th Congress,” later in this report.)

On the Senate side, a reauthorization bill has not yet reached the floor; however, on May 25, 2005, the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions approved its Head Start reauthorization bill, S. 1107, by voice vote. (For a description of S. 1107, also see “Reauthorization Legislation in the 109th Congress,” later in this report.)

Overview

Head Start is a federal program that has provided comprehensive early childhood development services to low-income children since 1965. The program is administered by the Administration for Children and Families of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), which provides grants directly from the federal government to local entities (as opposed to providing funding through the state). Head Start was last reauthorized in 1998 (P.L. 105-285) for fiscal years 1999-

2003, and though addressed by legislation offered and vigorously debated during the 108th Congress, the Head Start Act was not ultimately reauthorized. Thus, the 109th Congress inherited the task, and at present, the House has passed a bill (H.R. 2123) and the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions has approved its version of a reauthorization bill (S. 1107), with bipartisan support.

The reauthorization bills that have been introduced in this Congress differ in substantial ways from those that received attention in the 108th Congress. While much of the debate in the last Congress focused on a House proposal to allow up to eight qualifying states to take over the administration of Head Start programs in their states, the current House bill (H.R. 2123) does not include that provision. Rather than proposing the eight-state pilot project (characterized by critics as “block grants” to eight states) that would allow for state administration of the Head Start program (as did H.R. 2210, 108th Congress), the current House bill instead aims to promote better coordination between Head Start and other early childhood programs by requiring that Head Start grantees in all 50 states align their objectives for improving school readiness with state-developed standards for kindergarten, and demonstrate active partnerships with local school districts serving the same communities. The direct relationship between the federal government and local grantees would remain unchanged. Neither the reauthorization bill offered in the Senate during the last Congress (S. 1940, 108th Congress), nor the current Senate committee-passed bill (S. 1107), includes a provision to allow for state administration of the Head Start program.

Another major source of debate during reauthorization discussions in the 108th Congress was a provision included in the House bill (H.R. 2210, 108th) — but not S. 1940 — which would have amended Section 654 of the Head Start Act to allow for discrimination in the employment of Head Start staff, based on religion. An amendment to strip the provision from H.R. 2210 was offered by Representative Woolsey on the House floor, but the amendment was not adopted [failing 199-231], and the House subsequently passed H.R. 2210, containing the new language allowing discrimination, by a one-vote margin. In this Congress (the 109th), the House bill (H.R. 2123), as introduced and amended in committee, did not contain the discrimination language of the bill from the 108th Congress; however, Chairman Boehner followed through on his plan (openly discussed in the committee mark-up) to offer the provision as an amendment when the bill was brought to the House floor. The provision faced strong opposition from Democrats, and dominated much of the floor debate, but ultimately passed (220-196). The full bill, including the faith-based amendment among others, passed the House by a vote of 231-184. It remains to be seen whether the controversial amendment will be offered on the Senate side, if and when S. 1107 reaches the floor.

Concerns regarding financial management problems among some Head Start grantees (highlighted by a February 28, 2005 GAO report),¹ and other program performance issues are newly addressed by current reauthorization bills. Both the

¹ Government Accountability Office, *Head Start: Comprehensive Approach to Identifying and Addressing Risks Could Help Prevent Grantee Financial Management Weaknesses*, GAO-05-176, Feb. 28, 2005, [<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d05176.pdf>].

House bill and the Senate committee-passed bill include provisions to increase competition for grants, requiring most grantees to re compete for funding every five years. Priority for funding (and refunding) would be given to high performing grantees (those found to be meeting the goals aligned with the Head Start child outcomes framework, state early learning standards, and expectations for local schools).

Congress appropriates funds annually for the Head Start program as part of the appropriations process for the Department of Health and Human Services. Appropriations have been made without an authorization since FY2003. The Head Start program has received increases of varying levels over the past two decades (see **Table 1**). At the conclusion of the 108th Congress, the Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY2005 was signed into law (P.L. 108-447), providing the Head Start program with \$6.843 billion (this amount reflects the across-the-board cut of 0.8% applied to the \$6.899 billion found in the legislative language). Of that amount, \$1.4 billion became available in FY2006. The FY2006 appropriations law (P.L. 109-149) maintains funding at \$6.843 billion (with \$1.4 billion of that becoming available in FY2007); however, the funding is subject to an across-the-board cut of 1%, which has yet to be applied by the Department — therefore a final funding figure is not yet available. In addition, the Defense Appropriations Act (P.L. 109-148) includes \$90 million in supplementary funding for Head Start, to be used specifically for grantees serving children displaced by last year’s Gulf Coast hurricanes, and to help with costs of renovating Head Start facilities that were affected by the storms. (See “FY2006 Appropriations,” later in this report.)

Head Start Program

Services. Head Start provides comprehensive early childhood development, educational, health, nutritional, social and other services to low-income preschool children and their families. These services are intended to prepare children to enter kindergarten and to improve the conditions necessary for their success in later school and life. Head Start strongly emphasizes the involvement of families and the local community to assure that programs are responsive to the unique needs of each community. Since flexibility in local program design and operation is encouraged, there is wide variation across the country in how Head Start services are delivered (e.g., center-based, home-based, or some combination), as well as in local program costs, sponsoring agencies, and coordination arrangements with other social service programs. Head Start operates both full- and part-day programs — most only during the school year. Some local Head Start programs do coordinate with other programs to lengthen the time of care, both in terms of hours, and the year. Full-day enrollment in Head Start is defined as six or more hours per day. Part-day sessions must comply with a minimum class time requirement of 3.5 hours.

Funding. Federal appropriations for Head Start substantially increased during the 1990s, tripling from the FY1990 level of \$1.552 billion to the FY1999 level of \$4.658 billion, and more than quadrupling from FY1990 to the FY2006 level of \$6.843 billion (less an across-the-board recision). These increased appropriations have been used both to expand the number of children served and for quality improvement activities. This year (FY2006) the Defense Appropriations Act (P.L.

109-148) also provides an additional \$90 million to assist with Head Start needs arising as a result of the Gulf Coast Hurricanes (See **Table 1**).

Table 1. Head Start Funding: FY1990-FY2006
(\$ in billions)

Year	Authorization	Appropriation	Year	Authorization	Appropriation
1990	1.552	1.552	1999	ssan	4.658
1991	2.386	1.952	2000	ssan	5.267 ^a
1992	4.273	2.202	2001	ssan	6.200 ^a
1993	5.924	2.776	2002	ssan	6.538 ^a
1994	7.660	3.326	2003	ssan	6.668 ^a
1995	ssan	3.534	2004	expired	6.775 ^{a,b}
1996	ssan	3.569	2005	expired	6.843 ^{a,c}
1997	ssan	3.981	2006	expired	6.843 ^d
1998	ssan	4.347		(see footnote ^e)	0.090 ^e

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service (CRS) based on data from the Head Start Bureau.

ssan = such sums as necessary.

- a. This amount includes an advance appropriation of \$1.4 billion for the following fiscal year.
- b. This amount reflects the across-the-board 0.59% rescission applied to discretionary programs under the FY2004 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-199).
- c. This amount reflects the across-the-board 0.8% rescission applied to discretionary programs under the FY2005 Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-447). Prior to the rescission, the amount was \$6.899 billion.
- d. This amount does not reflect the across-the-board 1% rescission applied to discretionary programs under the FY2006 Labor-HHS- Education Appropriations Act (P.L. 109-149).
- e. The FY2006 Defense Appropriations Act (P.L. 109-148) provides \$90 million in Head Start funding to be used specifically to address needs arising from the Gulf Coast hurricanes (i.e., serving displaced children and helping with costs of renovating affected facilities). Therefore, this funding will not be allocated in accordance with the regular Head Start allocation formula. This funding has no specified authorization under the Head Start Act.

Unlike some other federal social service programs that are funded through the states, HHS awards Head Start funds directly to local public and private nonprofit and for-profit grantees. Grantees must contribute a 20% nonfederal match, which may be in cash or in-kind, unless they are granted a waiver. No more than 15% of a grantee's total program costs may be for administration. Funds are awarded to over 1,600 grantees at the discretion of HHS from state allocations determined by a formula in law. However, before these state allocations are made, the law contains a series of set-aside provisions that reserve funds for specified activities.

Under the 1998 Head Start amendments (P.L. 105-285), up to \$35 million of total Head Start appropriations is reserved annually for transition-to-school grants; up to \$5 million is reserved annually for national research on the impact of Head Start; and \$12 million in FY1999 and such sums as necessary thereafter is reserved

for other research, demonstration and evaluation activities, including longitudinal studies.

Also of total Head Start appropriations, the Secretary must reserve 13% for use in the following priority order:

- Indian and migrant Head Start programs, and services for children with disabilities;
- payments to outlying territories, not to exceed one-half of 1% of the total annual appropriation. The territories include Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands, Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau;
- training and technical assistance (not less than 2% of the total annual appropriation, of which at least \$3 million must be related to family literacy);
- discretionary payments made by the Secretary, including the costs (other than federal salaries) of local program monitoring and correcting deficiencies and conducting proceedings to terminate Head Start grantees; and
- payments for research, demonstration and evaluation activities.

Of remaining Head Start appropriations (after reserving the amounts described above and adjusting the prior year appropriation to reflect the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index), “regular” Head Start funds are allotted among states according to the following formula, which was established in the 1998 amendments:

- each state first receives an amount equal to the amount received by grantees in that state for FY1998, and any amounts available above the FY1998 level are distributed proportionately among states on the basis of the number of children under five years old whose family income is below the federal poverty line.

Although the amounts allocated according to the above formula are actually distributed directly to local grantees, the Secretary may use a portion of these funds to make grants to the states, to foster collaboration within the state among Head Start and other activities designed to benefit low-income children and families. These state collaboration grants typically range between \$125,000 and \$225,000 per state. (See **Table 3** at the end of this report for estimated state allocations for Head Start for FY2005.)

President’s FY2006 Budget Request. On February 7, 2005, the President released his budget request for FY2006. In it, he proposed to fund Head Start at a level of \$6.888 billion, which reflected a proposed increase of \$45 million above the FY2005 appropriation. Administration documents stated that the increase would be used to support the President’s initiative to fund a nine-state pilot project, in which those states would administer their Head Start programs, with a goal of promoting coordination of state preschool programs, child care programs, and Head Start into a comprehensive system of early childhood programs. The Administration estimates that Head Start will provide 919,000 children with services, of whom 62,000 will be children in Early Head Start. (For more information on proposals discussed in the

Administration's FY2006 budget see "President's Head Start Proposals and Initiatives," later in this report.)

FY2006 Appropriations. Following a lengthy appropriations process that included three continuing resolutions² and consideration of two conference reports³, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, HHS, and Education (H.R. 3010) was ultimately signed into law (P.L. 109-149) on December 30, 2005. This final law includes the same level of funding for Head Start that was provided in the FY2005 legislation: \$6.843 billion [of which \$1.4 billion becomes available next fiscal year (FY2007)]. However, note that this figure does *not* reflect the across-the-board rescission of 1% to be applied to discretionary programs. (That amount is not yet available.) In addition to funding, the law includes provisions allowing for Head Start transportation safety waivers, an earmark of \$1 million to be used to establish a National Academy of Sciences panel to review and provide guidance on appropriate outcomes and assessments for young children, and a provision limiting the use of Head Start funds to pay compensation in excess of the Executive Level II rate.

Earlier in the appropriations process, the House had passed its version of H.R. 3010, which would have funded Head Start at a level of \$6.899 billion. The Senate-passed version would have provided the lesser amount of \$6.874 billion. As part of passing its version of H.R. 3010, the Senate accepted an amendment (S.Amdt. 2280) offered by Senator Harkin, which would provide the HHS Secretary with the authority to temporarily waive certain transportation safety requirements for Head Start programs, and postpone the effective date of particular Head Start regulations under certain conditions. Similar transportation safety provisions were adopted in conference. The conference report did not adopt either the House- or Senate-proposed funding level, however. Instead, Head Start funding was maintained at the FY2005 level.

Additional funding in the Defense Appropriations Act. The Defense Appropriations Act (P.L. 109-148) includes \$90 million in additional funding for Head Start, to be used specifically for grantees serving children displaced by last year's Gulf Coast hurricanes, and to help with the costs of renovating Head Start facilities affected by the storms. Those funds will not be allocated according to the standard Head Start formula due to the targeted purpose of the funding. As discussed below, the Head Start Bureau has taken action to assess and address the needs of Head Start grantees in response to last year's hurricanes. Data collected will be used to determine allocation of the \$90 million to affected grantees.

² The first continuing resolution (H.J.Res. 68/P.L. 109-77) extended funding through November 18, 2005. The second (H.J.Res. 72, P.L. 109-105) continued the funding through December 17, 2005), and the third (H.J.Res. 75, P.L. 109-128) through December 31, 2005.

³ On November 17, 2005, the House failed to approve the first Conference Report (H.Rept. 109-300) on H.R. 3010. A second Conference Report (H.Rept. 109-337) was subsequently approved by the House on December 14, 2005 (by vote of 215-213), and by unanimous consent in the Senate on December 21, 2005. Head Start provisions in the two did not differ.

Response to Gulf Coast Hurricanes. The Head Start Bureau has urged all of its grantees to provide Head Start services to any displaced children and families now in their communities as a result of the hurricanes. On September 12, 2005, HHS announced that it was making available \$15 million for this purpose, to help cover costs over a 30-day period. Grantees have been instructed to treat any preschool-aged child whose family has been displaced from their home as income-eligible, with or without documentation. The Head Start Bureau has anticipated that programs serving newly enrolled displaced children may struggle to meet certain Head Start regulations, and has issued guidance for requesting waivers in those areas. Moreover, the Bureau has encouraged grantees to contact their regional federal offices with any concerns arising from serving evacuated families. The regional offices have been asked (by HHS) to collect data (on a daily basis) from their respective grantees regarding the number of evacuee children being served by their program(s), and whether these children are new to Head Start, or, instead, were previously enrolled in a Head Start program in the community from which they have been displaced as a result of Hurricane Katrina. For copies of documents prepared by HHS relating to Head Start's role in responding to children and families affected by Hurricane Katrina, as well as Head Start staff from centers affected by the hurricane, see the following website: [http://www.headstartinfo.org/hurricane_rir.htm].

Eligibility. As authorized by law, HHS regulations require that at least 90% of children enrolled by each Head Start grantee must come from families with income at or below the official federal poverty guideline (\$19,350 for a family of four in 2005) or from families receiving welfare assistance. Up to 10% of the children may be from families whose incomes exceed the poverty guideline. Regulations also require grantees to reserve at least 10% of their slots for children with disabilities. Head Start is authorized to serve children at any age prior to compulsory school attendance; however, most children are three- and four-year-olds. However, the 1994 reauthorization did create the Early Head Start program, which serves children under age 3. In FY2004, according to HHS fact sheets, children under age 3 represented only 9% of total enrollment.

Under the 1998 amendments, a child who has been determined to be low-income and who is participating in Head Start may continue to be considered low-income for another program year. The 1998 amendments also provide grantees with additional flexibility in determining family income and therefore, eligibility for participation. Specifically, the amendments authorize grantees to consider family income during the 12 months before the month in which an application is submitted, or during the calendar year before the calendar year in which an application is submitted.

Participation. Data from HHS show funded enrollment for Head Start in FY2004 to have totaled 905,851 children (of whom almost 62,000 were under age 3 and served by Early Head Start).⁴ It should be noted that "funded enrollment" refers to the number of Head Start "slots" that are funded, not the total number of

⁴ Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, FY2006 Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees.

children served throughout the year (accounting for turnover), which is higher. The funded enrollments for FY2004 (905,851) and FY2003 (909,608) both represent decreases from the FY2002 level of 912,345, reflecting that an increase in funding does not necessarily translate to additional slots. Rather, the decrease may be indicative of grantees opting to convert the home-based slots to more expensive center-based care, or part-day slots to full-day. In his FY2006 budget, the President estimates that in FY2006, 919,000 children will receive Head Start services, including 62,000 in Early Head Start. This is the same number that was estimated for FY2005, according to last year's budget. However, the FY2005 estimated enrollment has since been revised, with this year's budget documents showing estimated enrollment for FY2005 at 909,851.

Table 2 provides estimates of the percentage of the population economically eligible for and served by the Head Start program in 2004, by age. As shown in the enrollment column, most children served by Head Start are three- and four-year-olds, contributing to the higher percentage of eligibles served. It should be noted that the percentage of eligible children under age 3 served (3%) is notably lower than that of three- and four-year-old children, in part because the applicable program for children under three, Early Head Start, is by current law limited to 10% of the total Head Start appropriation.

Table 2. Estimates of Head Start Populations and Percent Served, FY2004

(number in thousands)

Age	Population March 2005	Economically eligible 2004	FY2004 enrollment	Percent served
Under 3	12,082	2,651	82	3%
Age 3	3,974	828	308	37%
Age 4	4,063	852	471	55%
Age 3-4 (combined)	8,037	1,680	779	46%
Age 5 and above	7,719	1,511	45	3%

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service (CRS) using data from the March 2005 Current Population Survey (CPS). Estimates of economic eligibility are based on the percentage of children living in families with annual income below Federal Poverty Income Guidelines or in families receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), in 2004. Head Start enrollment estimates are based on data and estimates from HHS.

Early Head Start. Early Head Start (EHS) was established in the 1994 reauthorization legislation (P.L. 103-252), to serve infants and toddlers who are generally too young to participate in the regular Head Start program. The law requires that a portion of Head Start's total appropriation be set aside to fund the EHS program. For FY1998, Congress earmarked more than was required by law for EHS, and the statutory set-aside was increased in the 1998 amendments to Head Start. One of the few legislative changes sought by the Clinton Administration, during the 1998 debate on Head Start, was an increase in the EHS program. The current law EHS set-asides are 7.5% in FY1999, 8% in FY2000, 9% in FY2001, and

10% in each of FY2002 and FY2003. (Although authorized only through FY2003, the allotments since then have maintained the 10% set-aside for Early Head Start.)

The first EHS grants were awarded in September 1995, and totaled \$47 million. In FY2004, nearly \$677 million was used to support more than 650 projects in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. These projects served approximately 62,000 low-income families with children under the age of 3.

EHS grantees must design programs which respond to the strengths and needs of individual families with services including education, in and out of the home; home visits, especially for families with newborns and infants; parent education, including parent-child activities; comprehensive health services, including services to women during and after pregnancy; and ongoing parental support through case management and peer groups. All programs must conduct an assessment of community resources and needs and must ensure the recruitment and development of high-quality staff.

In addition to increasing EHS appropriations, the 1998 amendments also require that an EHS research and evaluation plan be developed to identify successful program models and variables contributing to program outcomes and to lay groundwork for future longitudinal studies.

President's Head Start Proposals and Initiatives. Over the course of his presidency, President Bush has proposed significant changes to the Head Start program. In certain cases (e.g., state option to administer Head Start), his proposals have been adopted in a modified form within reauthorization bills that failed to reach fruition; in other cases (e.g., Head Start transfer to Department of Education) his proposals remained dormant, with no legislative sponsor. Lastly, there were Administration initiatives that were able to get underway, without requiring congressional approval.

President's Proposals for FY2006. The Head Start proposals included as part of the FY2006 budget released on February 7, 2005 all either mirror or build upon those proposed in earlier years. These proposals include a nine-state pilot project for state administration of Head Start; a change to the current statutory set-aside for training and technical assistance funding for Head Start programs; and a continuation of the National Reporting System (NRS) for Head Start.

State Pilot Projects. The FY2006 budget requests \$45 million to support the President's initiative to improve Head Start by funding a nine-state pilot project to coordinate Head Start, state preschool programs, and federal child care grants into a comprehensive system of early childhood programs. According to the Administration's budget documents, coordination is a means of improving preschool programs in general, to help ensure that children enter school prepared to succeed. The nine-state pilot project is intended to assist states with implementing reforms that promote better coordination, and in turn, school readiness.

The nine-state pilot project proposal was first introduced in last year's (FY2005) budget, and followed the more expansive proposal from FY2004, which would have allowed *all* states the option to administer Head Start, provided they fulfilled certain

criteria. That initial proposal, issued on February 3, 2003, alongside release of the President's FY2004 Budget, was included in a press release announcing the President's proposal to make changes to the Head Start program.⁵ This was followed by a White House document outlining the Administration's assessment of the status of the Head Start program, and its plans for the program in the future.⁶ The Administration stated that the top goal of the Head Start reauthorization should be to improve both Head Start and other preschool programs to ensure that children are prepared to enter kindergarten. The President asserted that states should have the opportunity to administer the program, provided they demonstrate how Head Start will be coordinated with other preschool programs and services to emphasize developing skills and behaviors including language development; pre-reading skills; numeracy; and social and emotional competence, while meeting state-established accountability standards.

Under the President's proposal, interested states would submit a plan for the approval of both HHS *and* the Department of Education, in which they outline: state preschool goals and activities; a state accountability program; an explanation of how the current level of enrollment of Head Start-eligible three- and four-year-olds would be maintained (if not exceeded); information regarding the most recent year's spending on Head Start and state preschool programs, and assurances that this level would be at a minimum maintained; plans for assuring professional development for staff; and the plans for coordination of programs and funding (state and federal) for the purpose of promoting school readiness. Programs specifically mentioned were Head Start, Early Head Start, Title I preschool, the special education preschool program (IDEA), state-funded preschool, and the Child Care and Development Block Grant.

The President's FY2005 budget did not reiterate plans to allow all the states the option to administer Head Start, but did continue to promote the goal of improved coordination among Head Start and other early childhood and child care programs, through a new set of nine pilot programs. Those same goals (and pilot program proposals) have been raised again in the President's budget for FY2006. Note that in the House reauthorization bill (H.R. 2210, 108th Congress) a maximum of eight states would have been afforded the option of administering the Head Start program. The Senate bill (S. 1940, 108th Congress) did not provide for state administration of Head Start. In this Congress (109th) neither the House nor Senate bills (H.R. 2123 and S. 1107, respectively) include the state pilot proposal in any form.

Changes to Statutory Funding Set-Asides. The President's FY2006 budget proposes to loosen what it describes as "extremely prescriptive provisions" that have been added to the law over time, in order to provide greater flexibility to "target the dollars where they are needed most." The proposal specifically calls for changing current law's set-aside for training and technical assistance (T/TA) from *at least* 2% of the total Head Start appropriation to *up to* 2%. In doing so, the Administration

⁵ For additional information, see the press release from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), at [<http://www.dhhs.gov/news/press/2003pres/20030203.html>].

⁶ This document, entitled "Head Start Policy Book" on the White House website, is available at [<http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/earlychildhood/hspolicybook/summary.html>].

contends that the Secretary will be afforded more discretionary authority to allocate resources each year in a manner that would maximize benefits to children and families. In FY2006, the Administration states it would use the new flexibility to serve an additional 10,000 children in areas of the country with the greatest unmet need for Head Start services. These areas are said to include those with recent demographic changes resulting in more low-income families; remote areas with few or no alternative service providers, and areas with large numbers of unserved but eligible children. The Administration has been advocating for this change since its FY2004 budget request.

National Reporting System (NRS). The President used the FY2006 budget as an opportunity to maintain his support for continuing the development and implementation of a national reporting system that can be used to assess the effectiveness of Head Start programs in achieving successful outcomes for children in terms of school readiness — particularly the areas of literacy and number knowledge. Not having required legislative action, this national reporting system was implemented for the first time in fall 2003, and is designed to assess Head Start four- and five-year olds twice a year on educational performance measures — using indicators that were included in legislation as part of the 1998 reauthorization of Head Start [P.L. 105-285, Section 108 (b)(5)]. A May 2005 report from the Government Accountability Office (GAO) concludes that analysis of the NRS is currently incomplete to support its use for the purposes of accountability, and provides recommendations for improving implementation of the system.⁷

Like the National Reporting System, which did not require any additional legislative action to be implemented, the Administration's initiative aimed at enhancing professional development continues to move ahead. This initiative is known as Project STEP.

Project STEP. The Strategic Teacher Education Program, also known as Project STEP, is described by the Head Start Bureau as “a comprehensive, multi-faceted, sequential professional development endeavor to ensure teachers use research-based strategies to implement early and emergent literacy.” As part of this development, during the summer and fall of 2002, 3,000 Head Start staff and 100 state child care administrators received 32 hours of training in strategies to support children's emerging literacy. Those who were trained are expected to serve as “mentor coaches” for staff within their respective Head Start programs.

FY2004 Proposal to Transfer Head Start to Department of Education. The proposal to transfer Head Start from HHS to the Department of Education has lay dormant since first proposed in the Administration's FY2004 budget. In the FY2004 budget, the Administration contended that “in order to improve coordination between Head Start and other Federal, State, and local programs affecting pre-school children, the President plans to move responsibility for managing the Head Start program from the Department of Health and Human

⁷ Government Accountability Office, *Head Start: Further Development Could Allow Results of New Test to Be Used for Decision Making*, May 2005, GAO-05-343, [http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d05343.pdf].

Services to the Department of Education.”⁸ It proposed that this transition begin in 2004, with the Department of Education assuming full responsibility for the program in 2005. However, such a transition would have required a change to the Head Start statute, and was not proposed in either the House or Senate reauthorization legislation introduced in the 108th Congress. Moreover, the FY2005 budget did not mention any plan to transfer the Head Start program from HHS, nor does the FY2006 budget.

History of the Proposed Transfer of Head Start to the Department of Education. During his 2000 presidential campaign, President Bush proposed moving the Head Start program from HHS to the Department of Education as part of an effort to prioritize the education (school-readiness) component of Head Start over the health, nutrition, and social service components of the program. The President proposed a Reading First reform agenda aimed at making pre-reading and numeracy skills Head Start’s top priority. By also supporting an early childhood reading initiative in the Department of Education, along with a reading program focused on children in kindergarten through second grade who are at risk of falling behind, the President’s goal is to ensure that young children participating in existing preschool and Head Start programs are able to read by the time they reach third grade.

Many Head Start advocates believe that the Head Start program should remain in HHS. Because Head Start offers a wide variety of services beyond traditional education, there is concern that transferring the program to the Department of Education could restrict Head Start to a narrow, classroom program, without the broad set of human services currently provided. Opponents of the shift further suggest that moving the program from an agency where children receive comprehensive services, to one focused on education, would compromise the parental and community action strengths of Head Start. When promoting the proposal in the FY2004 budget, an aide to the President offered assurances that the proposed move was not intended to interrupt any of the social service components, but rather to stress the most important part of Head Start, which the President believes is literacy development. At the time of proposing it, the President described the transfer as consistent with his priorities, and expressed hope that moving the program to the Department of Education would increase the chances of making every child a proficient reader by third grade. Some of those in favor of keeping Head Start in HHS argue that Head Start currently focuses on getting children ready for school, including readiness in language and early literacy.

There is a history of proposed transfers of the Head Start program. In 1978, President Carter proposed to transfer Head Start to the Department of Education. Edward Zigler, a noted architect of Head Start, was one of the most ardent opponents of the transfer, for the reasons cited above. While the Reagan Administration tried to include Head Start in a block grant, up until now, no President since Carter has recommended a transfer of Head Start to the Department of Education. As mentioned earlier, however, neither the House nor Senate reauthorization bill (H.R. 2210 and S. 1940, 108th Congress) included the proposal to transfer Head Start to the Department

⁸ See *Fiscal Year 2004 Budget of the U.S. Government: Analytical Perspectives*, p. 251.

of Education, and the President's most recent budget is silent on the issue of a transfer.

Reauthorization Bills in the 109th Congress. Thus far, a bill to reauthorize the Head Start program (H.R. 2123) has been introduced, amended and approved by the House, and on the Senate side, another bill (S. 1107) has been approved (by voice vote) by the full Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee, but has not yet reached the floor. Summaries of major provisions in the two bills appear below.

The School Readiness Act of 2005 (H.R. 2123, amended and passed by the House, 231-184, September 22, 2005). This bill to reauthorize the Head Start Act was originally introduced on May 5, 2005 by Representative Castle. It was amended and approved (48-0) by the full Committee on Education and the Workforce on May 18, 2005. Most recently, on September 22, 2005, H.R. 2123 was amended further, and passed by the House.

The bill would authorize funding for Head Start at a level of \$6.9 billion for FY2006, and such sums as may be necessary for FY2007-FY2011. Of the total appropriation, 3.5% would be reserved for Indian Head Start programs and at least 5% for migrant and seasonal programs (under current law, Indian, Migrant and Seasonal programs do not have a specified set-aside, but are categories for which the 13% reservation may be spent). The set-aside for training and technical assistance would be changed from at least 2% to "equal to 2%." Funding for Early Head Start would be maintained at 10% for each of FY2006-FY2011.

This year's House bill would increase competition for Head Start grants, requiring recompetition every five years for grantees shown to have a deficiency. Grantees without deficiencies would be designated as priority grantees, and would not be subject to recompetition (in that five-year cycle). Priority grantees would earn that designation in part by demonstrating active partnerships and collaboration with local educational agencies. The bill would also require that to be designated as a Head Start grantee, the Head Start agency must establish an independent board of directors, which would have oversight responsibility for all program activities and finances. While the board would be required to consult with its policy council (of whom a majority of members must be parents of enrolled or recently enrolled children), policy councils would not retain their current regulatory authority to jointly approve or disapprove of many budget, program, and hiring policies. They would instead serve in an advisory capacity. (On the House floor, Representative Souder offered an amendment that would have maintained the policy councils' decision-making authority, but it failed by a vote of 153-266.)

H.R. 2123 would put into law the requirement that each Head Start agency is to establish procedures for evaluating its delegate agencies, and procedures for, when necessary, defunding them. The bill also would add to law new provisions regarding reduction of funding for grantees that exhibit chronic underenrollment. Reduction and redistribution of funds would occur only if actual enrollment still fails to reach 95% of funded enrollment after receiving technical assistance attempting to remedy the situation. The House bill also makes changes to a grantee's rights with respect to appealing any suspension or termination. Under H.R. 2123, a grantee would no longer

receive reimbursement (with federal Head Start funds) for legal fees and other costs associated with waging an appeal.

As a means of improving coordination among Head Start and other state and local early childhood education programs, H.R. 2123 would require that Head Start agencies enter into a memorandum of understanding with those state and local entities, and align all program activities, curricula, and instruction with state-developed K-12 academic standards.

New standards with respect to staff qualifications and degree requirements are also included in H.R. 2123. This bill would require that by the end of FY2011, at least 50% of all Head Start teachers in center-based programs have a B.A. or advanced degree in early childhood education; or a B.A. or advanced degree in a related field, with pre-school teaching experience.

The bill also adopted the provision to commission a National Academy of Sciences panel to review a range of issues related to early childhood care and education. The panel would be required to complete its recommendations within 18 months of convening.

Floor Amendments to H.R. 2123. Amendments *offered and accepted* on the House floor included the hotly debated provision to allow faith-based Head Start providers to discriminate in hiring, based on religion (H.Amdt. 574, Boehner, accepted 220-196); an amendment to suspend further implementation of the National Reporting System while the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) conducts a review and provides guidance (as authorized in H.R. 2123) on appropriate child outcomes and assessments for young children (H.Amdt. 568, Kind, accepted by voice vote); a provision directing the Secretary of HHS to implement an outreach program to train and recruit African-American and Latino-American men to become Head Start teachers (H.Amdt. 567, Davis (IL), accepted 401-14); an amendment to decrease barriers to homeless and foster children's participation in Head Start (H.Amdt. 571, Millender-McDonald, accepted by voice vote); an amendment to assist Head Start programs in areas affected by Hurricane Katrina by providing additional resources, waiving documentation requirements for six months, and providing the Secretary of HHS with waiver authority to exempt programs from providing their local match (20%) (H.Amdt. 573, Woolsey, accepted by voice vote); an amendment to allow Head Start centers to develop or maintain partnerships with institutions of higher education and non-profit organizations to support college students that serve as mentors and reading coaches to preschool children (H.Amdt. 565, DeLauro, accepted by voice vote); an amendment directing HHS to undergo a management reform initiative, with the aid of an outside management consulting firm (H.Amdt. 569, Mica, accepted by voice vote); an amendment to initiate a study to assess the impact of new Head Start teacher qualification and development regulations on teacher retention (H.Amdt. 570, Filner, accepted by voice vote); and an amendment to include children with disabilities as a group for which special staff training shall be provided (H.Amdt. 566, Stearns, accepted 411-0).

The Head Start Improvements for School Readiness Act (S. 1107, approved by Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee, May 25, 2005). This bill to reauthorize the Head Start Act was introduced by HELP

Committee Chairman Enzi on May 23, 2005, and approved by voice vote with no amendments two days later by the HELP Committee.

The bill would authorize funding for Head Start at the following levels: \$7.215 billion for FY2006; \$7.515 billion for FY2007; \$7.815 billion for FY2008; and such sums as necessary for FY2009 and FY2010. Under S. 1107, changes would be made to the way funds are allotted among programs: tribal programs would receive 4% of the entire Head Start appropriation, and migrant and seasonal programs 5% (provided that doing so would not reduce the total number of children served by Head Start programs); exactly 2% of funds would be reserved for training and technical assistance; and state allotments would be based on amounts received in FY2005 (updating the “hold harmless” from FY1998) with any remaining funds distributed not by the share of poor children under age 5 (as dictated by current law), but instead by apportioning 65% of the remainder among states giving priority to those whose programs serve the lowest percentage of eligible children, and awarding 35% of the remainder on a competitive basis.

The percentage of funding reserved for Early Head Start programs would be increased from the current level of 10%. Reservations would be as follows: 11% for FY2006; 13% for FY2007; 15% for FY2008; 17% for FY2009; and 18% for FY2010.

Like the House bill, S. 1107 increases competition for grant funds, by requiring grantees to recompete for funding every five years. High-performing grantees would receive priority, with “high-performing” meaning those grantees who meet goals for improving school readiness and who meet goals aligned with the Head Start child outcomes framework, state early learning standards, and requirements and expectations for local schools. The bill requires agencies designated as Head Start grantees to assemble a governing body, which is to receive regular and accurate information about program planning, finances, and performance data, and is to work with the grantee’s policy council and committee.

Like the House bill, S. 1107 would put into law the requirement that each Head Start agency is to establish procedures for evaluating its delegate agencies, and procedures for, when necessary, defunding them. The bill also would add to law new provisions regarding reduction of funding for grantees that exhibit chronic underenrollment. Reduction and redistribution of funds would occur only if actual enrollment still fails to reach 95% of funded enrollment after receiving technical assistance attempting to remedy the situation.

Similar to the bill introduced in the Senate last Congress, S. 1107 would authorize \$90 million for the Secretary to make a maximum of 200 grants (of at least \$200,000 per year for five years) to Head Start agencies nominated by Governors as “Centers of Excellence” in early childhood. Grants could be used for purposes such as: furthering best practices, serving more children, and providing additional training for staff. In a separate authorization of funds, S. 1107 would authorize \$10 million in FY2006 (and such sums as necessary for FY2007-FY2010) to award grants for tribal colleges and university Head Start partnerships.

Staff qualifications and degree requirements for Head Start teachers are also addressed by S. 1107. Among other provisions to increase staff qualifications, the bill

would require (except in cases where a waiver could be granted) that by the end of FY2010, all Head Start teachers in center-based programs have at least an associate degree relating to early childhood (or a related educational area, with coursework relating to early childhood). In states that have established state teacher requirements for their pre-K programs, all Head Start teachers would be required (by the end of FY2011) to meet those requirements (provided they are not lower than Head Start requirements). For states without established pre-K staff requirements, 50% of Head Start teachers in those states' programs would be required to have a B.A. degree relating to early childhood by the end of FY2011. All Head Start teachers would be required to attend an average of at least 15 hours of professional development a year.

Also adopted from last Congress's Senate committee bill is the provision increasing income eligibility for Head Start from the poverty line up to 130% of the poverty guideline. Moreover, any homeless child would be deemed eligible for the program. The bill also adopted the provision to commission a National Academy of Sciences panel to review a range of issues related to early childhood care and education — including assessments. (During the brief discussion of S. 1107 prior to a voice vote passage, a few Democratic members of the committee did express concern regarding use of the National Reporting System, noting that the recently released (May 17, 2005) GAO report calls the effectiveness of the assessment system into question.)⁹

Other Legislation in the 109th Congress. Bills that have been introduced this Congress with provisions pertaining to Head Start include **S. 189 (Inhofe)**, a bill to amend the Head Start Act to require parental consent for nonemergency intrusive physical examinations; **H.R. 2340 (De Lauro)/S. 117 (Feinstein)**, a bill to extend loan forgiveness for certain loans to Head Start teachers; **S. 15 (Bingaman)** a bill that would authorize increased funding for Head Start, and increase access to Early Head Start, and Indian and Migrant programs; **S. 9 (Enzi)** a comprehensive education bill that calls for the Senate, in reauthorizing Head Start, to establish new educational standards for Head Start, to improve coordination and alignment of Head Start with other early childhood programs, and to support efforts to improve fiscal management and accountability; and, **H.R. 778 (Putnam)**, a bill to provide greater accountability for Head Start agencies. Bills to enable children affected by Hurricane Katrina to participate in Head Start and Early Head Start (by waiving requirements when necessary, and by providing additional technical assistance) include **H.R. 3890 (Thompson, B.)**, **S. 1715 (Enzi)**, and **H.R. 3975 (Jindal)**.

Reauthorization Bills in the 108th Congress. Efforts to pass reauthorization legislation in the 108th Congress were unsuccessful, after the House narrowly passed its bill (H.R. 2210) by one vote, and a markedly different bill emerged out of committee in the Senate (S. 1940), but was never brought to the full floor. The House bill's passage followed a heated debate over proposals to allow state administration of Head Start in up to eight qualifying states, and to allow discrimination in employment of Head Start staff based on religion. The Senate bill

⁹ Government Accountability Office, *Head Start: Further Development Could Allow Results of New Test to Be Used for Decision Making*, May 2005, GAO-05-343, [http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d05343.pdf].

contained neither of those controversial provisions. Both bills propose to increase competition for Head Start grants, and also to foster greater collaboration between Head Start and other entities providing early childhood services at the state and local level. Likewise, both bills propose to increase staff qualifications beyond the levels required by the legislation enacted in 1998. Summary of both bills follow. Also, following is a summary of S. 1483, a reauthorization bill introduced by Senator Dodd, prior to the HELP committee's activity on S. 1940.

The School Readiness Act of 2003 (H.R. 2210, 108th Congress) — Passed by the House. This bill to reauthorize the Head Start Act was introduced in the House by Representative Castle on May 2, 2003, with eight Republican co-sponsors. The originally introduced bill, H.R. 2210, was subsequently amended at both the subcommittee and full committee level, and was passed by the House on July 25, 2003.

H.R. 2210, as amended by the full Committee on Education and the Workforce on June 19, 2003, included two titles; the first would have amended sections of the current Head Start law, and the second would have introduced a new option for eight qualifying states to administer their own federal Head Start funds. (The bill as originally introduced would have provided this option to all qualifying states, but as amended would have limited the option to eight qualifying states over the five year period of the legislation.) H.R. 2210 was reported from the full Committee on Education and the Workforce with a vote of 27 (Republicans) to 20 (Democrats), and subsequently was passed by the House by a one-vote margin of 217-216. Prior to passage, Representative George Miller offered a substitute bill on the floor (H.Amdt. 322), which proposed to retain the changes to Title I as included in H.R. 2210, with the exception of the bill language allowing discrimination in employment based on religion.¹⁰ The substitute bill would have struck Title II (the section proposing state demonstration projects). The Miller amendment failed by a vote of 200-229.

H.R. 2210 as passed would have authorized an appropriation for Head Start in FY2004 of \$6.87 billion, rising to \$7.427 billion in FY2008. If appropriated, this FY2004 amount would have reflected a \$200 million increase above the FY2003 funding level of \$6.67 billion. The President's budget request for FY2004 included \$6.816 billion for Head Start, which is \$54 million less than the amount H.R. 2210 would have authorized.

Major features of the bill's Title I ("Program Improvements") included increased credentials for Head Start teachers; a 2% *cap* on the percentage of funds to be reserved for training and technical assistance (under current law, the *floor* is set at 2%); increased requirements to promote collaboration and coordination among early childhood programs; a 60% set-aside of excess appropriation funds for quality improvement; a requirement that at least 10% of the total Head Start appropriation be reserved for Early Head Start; and new language that would explicitly allow faith-based Head Start programs to discriminate in hiring, based on religion (Sec. 116).

¹⁰ For more discussion of executive and legislative efforts to allow for religious organizations to give preference to co-religionists when hiring, see CRS Report RS21924, *Charitable Choice: Expansion by Executive Action*, by Joe Richardson.

The proposal to increase credentials for Head Start teachers would have required that by 2008, 50% of Head Start teachers have a B.A. or advanced degree in early childhood education. (Current law requires that 50% of Head Start teachers nationwide have an A.A. or above in early childhood education by 2003. That requirement was met.) In addition, within three years after the date of enactment, this legislation would have required that the Secretary require all Head Start teachers in center-based programs, hired following the date of enactment, to have an A.A. degree or above in early childhood education, or be enrolled in a program of study leading to an A.A. degree in early childhood education, with an agreement to complete the program within three years of being hired.

Title II (“State Demonstration Program”) of the bill contained provisions that would have allowed up to eight qualifying states to participate in “state demonstration programs” in which their allocation of federal Head Start funding would be administered by the state (as opposed to current law’s system of direct federal to local grantees). To qualify, a state would have had to have an existing state-supported system of public-pre-kindergarten; standards for school readiness that are aligned with state kindergarten through grade 12; prior-year state and local spending at a level of at least 50% of the federal Head Start funds to be allocated to the state; and an established “means” for interagency coordination and collaboration. States would have been required to demonstrate that their standards “generally meet or exceed the standards that ensure the quality and effectiveness of programs operated by Head Start agencies.”

A local grantee currently receiving funds would have continued to receive funds, from the participating state, for at least three years after that state received approval to participate in the program (assuming the grantee has no uncorrected deficiencies identified in monitoring reports from the most recent five-year period).

Head Start Improvements for School Readiness Act (S. 1940/S.Rept. 108-208, 108th Congress). This bill to reauthorize Head Start was introduced and reported by Chairman Gregg of the Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee on November 24, 2003. There were significant differences between the House bill (H.R. 2210) and the bill reported by the HELP committee. Most notably, S. 1940 (S.Rept. 108-208), unlike the House-passed H.R. 2210, would not have provided any state the option to administer the Head Start program (nor would it have changed current law with respect to the non-discrimination in hiring provision). A summary of many of the bill’s provisions follows.

As reported, S. 1940 did not include a funding authorization amount for FY2004, but would have authorized \$7.215 billion for FY2005, \$7.615 billion for FY2006, \$8.015 billion for FY2007, and such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2008 and 2009. The bill would have made changes to the way in which Head Start funds are allocated, allowing not less than 4% to Indians, and not less than 5% to migrant and seasonal Head Start programs (provided this could be done without reducing the total number of children funded by Head Start). The bill would also have changed the way in which remaining funds (after the set-asides, including exactly 2% for training and technical assistance) would be allocated, giving priority to grantees in states serving the smallest percentages of eligible children, and distributing a

portion of the funds on a competitive basis. The bill would have provided a 60% set-aside of excess appropriation funds for quality improvement.

The percentage of funds allotted for the Early Head Start program would have been maintained at 10% in FY2004 and would have gradually increased to 18% in FY2009. Collaboration grants would have been awarded to each state by the Secretary, and each state's Governor would have designated a State Advisory Council to advise states on collaboration between Head Start and other entities involved with early child care and education.

The bill would have authorized \$90 million for the Secretary to make a maximum of 200 grants (of at least \$100,000 per year for five years) to Head Start agencies nominated by Governors as "Centers of Excellence" in early childhood. Grants could have been used for purposes such as: furthering best practices, serving more children, and providing additional training for staff.

The bill would have also addressed the population of children eligible for Head Start services by increasing the eligibility level to 130% of the poverty line. Programs would also have been required to keep an active waiting list at all times. S. 1940 would have required monthly enrollment reporting to the Secretary, and if actual enrollment were found to be lower than 95% of funded enrollment for a period of a year, technical assistance would have been required to be provided to alleviate chronic under-enrollment. If the under-enrollment were to persist after 18 months of technical assistance, the bill would have allowed for the grantee's base grant to be reduced by a percentage reflecting the under-enrollment.

The bill would have provided for the Secretary to make training and technical assistance funds available to support a regional or state system of early childhood education and training and technical assistance. The bill also outlined a variety of uses for those funds.

Other provisions in the bill included increasing Head Start staff qualifications and requirements (ultimately requiring that no later than September 30, 2010, 50% of all Head Start teachers in center-based programs have both a B.A. degree relating to early childhood and demonstrated teaching competencies); requiring that school readiness-related goals be established by a Head Start agency before designating it as such; commissioning a National Academy of Sciences panel to review a range of issues related to early childhood care and education (including assessments); and authorizing \$10 million for FY2004 to award grants for tribal college (or university) Head Start partnerships.

Head Start Coordination and School Readiness Act (S. 1483, 108th Congress) — Introduced (Dodd). This bill to reauthorize Head Start was introduced by Senator Dodd on July 29, 2003. Unlike the House bill, S. 1483 would not have provided any state the option to administer the Head Start program. Included in the bill were provisions to require expanded coordination and collaboration among Head Start and other agencies, and to provide funding for doing so. The bill would have established state Head Start Quality Improvement and Collaboration (HSQIC) Offices, expanding the functions of state Head Start Collaboration Offices. As proposed, the HSQIC Offices would have worked in consultation with State advisory

councils (also newly defined in the bill) to improve coordination among programs, and to plan for a state system of training and technical assistance. Advisory councils would have been composed of representatives from a wide range of early childhood programs, agencies and organizations in the state, including Head Start.

The bill would have authorized \$8.570 billion for FY2004, \$10.445 billion for FY2005, \$12.384 billion for FY2006, \$14.334 billion for FY2007, and \$16.332 billion for FY2008.

Under this bill, center-based Head Start program classrooms would have been required within eight years (at most) to have at least one teacher with a B.A. degree in early childhood education (or an advanced degree in related field). Like the House bill, this bill proposed that within three years of enactment, the Secretary of HHS would have required that newly hired Head Start teachers (for center-based programs) have an A.A., B.A., or advanced degree in early childhood education, or be currently enrolled (or enrolled within a year) in an associate degree program in early childhood education. S. 1483 would have authorized new additional funding to be used to meet the increased staff qualification requirements: \$387 million for FY2004, rising to \$841 million for FY2008.

Other Head Start Legislation in the 108th Congress. Several Head Start bills of narrower scope than the reauthorization bills outlined above were introduced in the 108th Congress. **S. 1474 (Alexander)**, The Head Start Centers of Excellence Act of 2003, would have established grant programs to fund 200 Head Start agencies designated by HHS as “Centers of Excellence in Early Childhood.” This bill would also have awarded grants to states to establish state councils that would identify barriers to, and opportunities for, coordination and collaboration among early childhood programs. **S. 1444 (Harkin)** would have gradually increased the set-aside for Early Head Start to 20% in FY2008. The overall authorization of appropriations for FY2003-FY2008 would have been set at “such sums as may be necessary.” **H.R. 2543 (Berkley)** would have amended the Head Start Act to provide additional funding for states with increased numbers of Head Start-eligible children. **S. 1469 (Bingaman)** would have amended the Head Start Act to provide grants to Tribal Colleges and Universities to increase the number of post-secondary degrees in early childhood education and related fields earned by Indian Head Start agency staff. **H.R. 2291 (DeLauro)/S. 140 (Feinstein)** would have amended the Higher Education Act to extend loan forgiveness for certain loans to Head Start teachers. **H.R. 2945 (P. Kennedy)/S. 1620 (Bingaman)** would have conditioned the implementation of assessment procedures in connection with the Head Start National Reporting System on Child Outcomes.

1998 Reauthorization. Although Head Start has traditionally enjoyed widespread support, the program has not been without criticism. Concern has been expressed about the quality of services and the program’s potential for sustaining positive effects over the long term. The 1998 amendments to Head Start, included in the legislation reauthorizing the program in 1998, continued to emphasize the need for quality improvement.

The 1998 reauthorization law (P.L. 105-285) increased the amount of new appropriations that must be used for quality improvement activities, at least until

FY2003, and slowed the pace at which the program could expand. The law required HHS to develop specific education performance standards, and established teacher and staff training related to these standards as a priority use of quality improvement funds. The law encouraged payment of higher salaries for staff with higher levels of education and training, and required every Head Start classroom to have a teacher with demonstrated competency to perform certain functions related to school readiness and child development. The legislation also required that, by September 30, 2003, half of all Head Start teachers nationwide must have at least an associate, bachelor's, or graduate degree in early childhood education or development, or in a related field with experience teaching preschool children. According to HHS Head Start Program Information Report (PIR) data, this requirement was met in the 2002 program year, reaching just over 50% — up from 37% holding a postsecondary degree in 1999. The law further required HHS to develop results-based performance measures, and to review the effectiveness of individual programs in meeting those measures.

Long-Term Benefits. During the 1998 reauthorization of Head Start, several congressional committees expressed interest in a rigorous evaluation component for Head Start. While there is widespread agreement that Head Start produces significant short-term gains, there continues to be disagreement over the program's long-term benefits. Several studies in the 1980s and early 1990s found a “fade-out” of Head Start benefits for children during their later school years, but some researchers have questioned whether this apparent fade-out was due to the children's preschool experience or the poor quality of the schooling they later received. A 1995 report by the Packard Foundation presents evidence that high-quality early childhood education for low-income children, including Head Start, does produce long-term educational, economic, and societal gains.¹¹ Head Start programs included in the review generally showed significant favorable effects on grade retention and special education placement. Multi-service Head Start programs did not fare as well as better-funded public preschool programs in overall effectiveness measures, although the report noted that Head Start participants tend to be more disadvantaged, so that comparisons could be affected by preexisting conditions.

The General Accounting Office (GAO, now the Government Accountability Office) published a Head Start literature review in 1997, in which it concluded that an extensive body of literature exists, but the research is inadequate to draw conclusions about the impact of Head Start on a national basis (*Head Start: Research Provides Little Information on Impact of Current Program*, HEHS-97-59, April 1997). GAO noted that most of the studies were on cognitive outcomes and did not evaluate such program components as nutrition or health-related services. Moreover, the quality of some of the research was poor and none of the studies used a nationally representative sample that would enable conclusions to be drawn about the national program. However, GAO pointed out that HHS currently has a variety of research and evaluation activities underway that will eventually produce information about the program's impact.

¹¹ The Future of Children, *Long-term Outcomes of Early Childhood Programs*, The David and Lucille Packard Foundation, winter 1995. Available via the web, at [http://www.futureofchildren.org/pubs-info2825/pubs-info.htm?doc_id=77657].

The 1998 amendments to Head Start mandated and reserved funds for additional studies on the impact of Head Start. The law also required all Head Start agencies to coordinate with the local education agency and community schools, to develop procedures for the transition of Head Start children into kindergarten and elementary school. The law also required HHS to provide technical assistance to Head Start programs to help ensure school readiness of children and to promote family literacy.

FACES and Head Start Impact Study. Two evaluation efforts underway which are designed to measure the effectiveness of the Head Start program are the Family and Child Experiences Survey (FACES) and the National Impact Study.

FACES, initially launched in 1997 (with the most recent cohort starting in Fall of 2000), is a periodic, longitudinal study of successive nationally representative samples of children and families in Head Start programs. The purpose of the study is to provide descriptions of the cognitive, social, emotional, and physical development of Head Start children; the characteristics, well-being, and accomplishments of families; the observed quality of Head Start classrooms; and the characteristics, needs, and opinions of Head Start teachers and other program staff. Children and parents are studied at entry into the program, followed for one or two years of program participation, and followed-up at the end of the child's kindergarten year.¹²

The National Impact Study, mandated by the 1998 reauthorization law (P.L. 105-285), began in FY2001, and is designed to provide a national analysis of the impact of Head Start on the development and school-readiness of low-income children. The HHS study requires random assignment of children to Head Start and non-Head Start groups, with attention being paid to the type and quality of other care and services that the control group receives. Data collection began in the Fall of 2002, and results of the study are not expected until 2006.

Coordination with Child Care. Particularly in light of welfare reform requirements instituted in 1996, which have caused more parents to work or participate in training activities, Head Start is working to respond to the needs of families for full-time child care. In recent years, HHS has used some of the Head Start expansion funds to build partnerships with child care providers to deliver full-day, full-year services. The 1998 amendments also were intended to encourage collaboration between child care and Head Start and to promote the development of unified early education and child care plans that will increase the availability of full-time services. The law authorized the Secretary of HHS to provide supplemental collaboration funds to states that undertake such unified planning or other innovative collaborative initiatives.

The 1998 amendments also directed the Secretary to identify barriers to collaboration and to develop a mechanism for resolving programmatic conflicts, and to provide technical assistance related to the provision of full-day, full-year services.

¹² For information on recent findings from the FACES study research team, see "What Are We Learning About Program Quality and Child Development?" by Ruth Hubbell, available at [http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/hs/faces/pres_papers/nhsa/nhsa_home.html].

In addition, factors to be considered in awarding Head Start expansion grants, under the 1998 amendments, include the applicant's ability to coordinate with other community child care providers and preschool programs to provide full-day, full-year services. Moreover, the law authorized Head Start agencies to charge fees for extended-day services provided to children, if necessary as part of a collaboration with another agency.

Table 3. Head Start FY2005 State Allocations (Estimates)

State	Amount	State	Amount
Alabama	\$106,555,000	Nevada	23,953,000
Alaska	12,476,000	New Hampshire	13,390,000
Arizona	103,043,000	New Jersey	129,039,000
Arkansas	64,447,000	New Mexico	52,308,000
California	831,931,000	New York	434,387,000
Colorado	68,353,000	North Carolina	140,753,000
Connecticut	51,915,000	North Dakota	17,179,000
Delaware	12,899,000	Ohio	246,543,000
District of Columbia	25,114,000	Oklahoma	81,052,000
Florida	262,910,000	Oregon	59,481,000
Georgia	168,505,000	Pennsylvania	228,262,000
Hawaii	22,892,000	Puerto Rico	249,260,000
Idaho	22,635,000	Rhode Island	22,020,000
Illinois	269,783,000	South Carolina	82,565,000
Indiana	96,044,000	South Dakota	18,830,000
Iowa	51,560,000	Tennessee	119,399,000
Kansas	50,937,000	Texas	478,833,000
Kentucky	107,867,000	Utah	37,773,000
Louisiana	145,942,000	Vermont	13,563,000
Maine	27,617,000	Virginia	99,124,000
Maryland	78,050,000	Washington	101,195,000
Massachusetts	108,372,000	West Virginia	50,654,000
Michigan	234,537,000	Wisconsin	90,682,000
Minnesota	71,831,000	Wyoming	12,375,000
Mississippi	161,722,000	Virgin Islands	7,998,000
Missouri	119,015,000	Outer Pacific	7,334,000
Montana	20,954,000	American Indian	188,571,000
Nebraska	36,066,000	Migrant Programs	267,267,000

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service (CRS) based on data included in the President's FY2006 Budget, *Analytical Perspectives*, Table 8-22.

Note: Estimated state allocations do not include estimated funding for technical assistance (\$174 million), Research, Development and Evaluation (\$20 million), and Program Support (\$40 million). Total FY2005 Head Start funding = \$6.843 billion.