

1651 Prince Street
Alexandria, VA 22314
Phone: 703-739-0875
Fax: 703-739-0878

National Head Start Association

Fax

*Ann -
I'm working on
the letter referenced
below. It looks to
me like HRC + notes
are both out of town
April 26 - we
may want to do
a video, don't
you think? I
haven't pursued
doing a video event -
let me know if you
think we should
do something
different*

To: Shirley Sagawa, Office of the First Lady **From:** Sarah M. Greene, CEO *SG*
Fax: 202-456-6244 **Pages:** 3
Phone: **Date:** 3/14/00
Re: **CC:**
☒ **X Urgent** ☐ **For Review** ☐ **Please Comment** ☐ **Please Reply** ☐ **Please Recycle**

• **Comments:**

Information as per our conversation.

In addition, we would so much appreciate receiving a letter of greeting from President Clinton to our conferees as soon as possible so that we can include in our conference program book.

Thanks for your efforts.

*Letter to HRC
RE invitation to
Headstart 35th
Birthday*



**National
Head Start
Association**

1651 Prince Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
Tel 703-739-0875
Fax 703-739-0878
NHSA Hotline 703-739-0879

January 20, 2000

The President and First Lady
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President and Mrs. Clinton:

I received a letter from your director of scheduling indicating receipt of our invitation for you to host the opening ceremony of the 35th Birthday Celebration of Project Head Start during the 27th Annual Training Conference of the National Head Start Association. I want to correct the date that was given to you in the original correspondence – the opening night ceremony will be Wednesday, April 26, 2000, 6:30-9 p.m. at the Washington Convention Center.

During the evening we will honor Sargent Shriver and the three surviving members of the Head Start Planning Committee – Dr. Edward Zigler, Dr. Urie Bronfenbrenner, and Dr. Robert Cook. We will also have remarks by two members of Congress – Representative Maxine Waters (D-35-CA), a former Head Start teacher's aide, and Representative Loretta Sanchez (D-46-CA), a former Head Start student. Selections by the National Head Start Choir and a cake-cutting ceremony will also be part of the program.

We sincerely hope you will accept the invitation to serve as hosts for this wonderful gala event.

We also request a White House celebration of Head Start's 35th Birthday be held some time during the National Conference, April 26-30, 2000. Over 10,000 administrators, parents, teachers, federal employees, and staff from all over the country will be in attendance. What a great opportunity!

Thank you in advance for your consideration of these requests. You may contact me directly at 703-684-3831.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Sarah M. Greene".

Sarah M. Greene
Chief Executive Officer

SMG:df

Opening General Session
Wednesday, April 26, 2000
6:30-9 p.m.

Washington Convention Center

Introduction.....Shawna Pinckney
Director, HeadsUp!, NHSA

Concert..... National Head Start Choir
Thomas Moore, Ph.D., Director/Musician
Almeta Keys, Choir Chairperson

Welcome Travis Hardmon
NHSA Conference Host Chair 2000

Presentation of Host and Hostess..... Ron Herndon, President, NHSA
Sarah M. Greene, CEO, NHSA

Remarks President Clinton and Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton

Greetings..... Mayor Anthony Williams, Washington, D.C.
Helen H. Taylor, Associate Commissioner
Head Start Bureau, Washington, D.C.

Remarks Donna Shalala, Secretary
Department of Health and Human Services
Washington, D.C.

Representative Maxine Waters
(D-35-CA)

Representative Loretta Sanchez
(D-46-CA)

Selection..... National Head Start Choir

Special Recognition Sargent Shriver, Former Director
War on Poverty, Office of Economic Opportunity

Dr. Robert Cooke
Dr. Edward Zigler
Dr. Urie Bronfenbrenner
Members, Head Start Planning Committee

Cake Cutting Ceremony

Closing Selection National Head Start Choir

Punch, Cake, and 35th Souvenir sponsored by NHSA and Region III Head Start Association

1998 estimated

State	
Alabama	69,687,628
Alaska	8,245,670
Arizona	59,659,487
Arkansas	40,094,176
California	494,177,875
Colorado	43,747,338
Connecticut	335,798,277
Delaware	7,460,029
District of Columbia	17,063,641
Florida	159,082,429
Georgia	106,796,372
Hawaii	13,338,617
Idaho	12,389,885
Illinois	180,855,978
Indiana	61,263,389
Iowa	31,744,066
Kansas	30,421,355
Kentucky	70,838,883
Louisiana	97,889,707
Maine	16,393,976
Maryland	51,536,760
Massachusetts	73,678,554
Michigan	164,361,356
Minnesota	48,048,650
Mississippi	108,872,995
Missouri	72,905,552
Montana	12,394,354
Nebraska	19,183,422
Nevada	10,605,798
New Hampshire	7,917,541
New Jersey	88,459,584
New Mexico	34,135,908
New York	280,434,803
North Carolina	88,710,886
North Dakota	8,640,845
Ohio	172,516,800
Oklahoma	50,527,962
Oregon	36,019,298
Pennsylvania	154,447,128
Rhode Island	12,901,636
South Carolina	54,113,476
South Dakota	10,403,089
Tennessee	76,671,878
Texas	281,671,699
Utah	22,282,100
Vermont	8,982,457
Virginia	60,826,665
Washington	64,542,615
West Virginia	33,993,641
Wisconsin	65,588,549
Wyoming	6,268,799

Head Start

LRM ID: RJP231

SUBJECT: HHS Testimony on HHS Draft Bill on Head Start Reauthorization

Total Pages: 22

LRM ID: RJP231

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503-0001

Friday, March 20, 1998

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

URGENT

TO:

Legislative Liaison Officer - See Distribution below

FROM:

Janet R. Forsgren
Janet R. Forsgren (for) Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

OMB CONTACT:

Melinda D. Haskins

SUBJECT:

PHONE: (202)395-3923 FAX: (202)395-6148

HHS Testimony on HHS Draft Bill on Head Start Reauthorization

DEADLINE:

Noon Monday, March 23, 1998

In accordance with OMB Circular A-19, OMB requests the views of your agency on the above subject before advising on its relationship to the program of the President. Please advise us if this item will affect direct spending or receipts for purposes of the "Pay-As-You-Go" provisions of Title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990.

COMMENTS: Joint hearing before Senate Labor and Human Resources/House Education and the Workforce Subcommittees on Thursday, March 26th. Olivia Golden is the HHS witness.

Committee staff have requested the HHS statement by March 23rd.

DISTRIBUTION LIST

AGENCIES:

30-EDUCATION - Jack Kristy - (202) 401-8313

61 JUSTICE - Andrew Fois - (202) 514-2141

110-Social Security Administration - Judy Chesser - (202) 358-6030

118-TREASURY - Richard S. Carro - (202) 622-0660

62-LABOR - Robert A. Shapiro - (202) 219-8201

EOP:

Barbara Chow

Barry White

Keith J. Fontenot

Edwin Lau

Jennifer Friedman

Cynthia A. Rice

Diana Fortuna

Emil E. Parker

Nicole R. Rabner

KLEIN, J

Mary L. Smith

Thomas L. Freedman

Laura Oliven Silberfarb

Wendy A. Taylor

Richard B. Bavier

Mary I. Cassell

Robert G. Damus

Janet R. Forsgren

OMB LA

TESTIMONY OF OLIVIA GOLDEN

**Assistant Secretary
Administration for Children and Families**

before the

**Children and Families Subcommittee
Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee**

and the

**Early Childhood, Youth and Families Subcommittee
House Education and the Workforce Committee**

March 26, 1998

I am pleased to appear before you today to offer the Administration's strong support for prompt and bipartisan reauthorization of the Head Start program. This joint hearing exemplifies the cooperative spirit that Congress and the Administration have traditionally committed to America's premier early childhood development program.

Together in 1994, we engaged in an historic effort that critically reexamined every feature of the Head Start program. Following this review, the Congress enacted bipartisan legislation that created a blueprint for quality and expansion of the Head Start program and established a solid foundation for moving Head Start into the 21st century.

Today, I would like to urge you to enact a bipartisan reauthorization that maintains the strong foundation set down in 1994. We recommend extending the authorization for another four years at such sums as may be necessary. We also urge the Congress to build upon the innovative Early Head Start program you initiated in 1994 by gradually increasing it to 10 percent of program funds by 2002. By keeping the core provisions of the

1994 legislation, and making these and a few other small changes, we can reaffirm the bipartisan consensus for program quality and accountability, combined with community flexibility in program planning, implementation and decision making. Further, this straightforward approach to reauthorization retains promising new improvements, including performance outcome measures and a variety of research and evaluation initiatives.

AN OVERVIEW OF THE HEAD START PROGRAM

Head Start's mission is to help prepare young economically disadvantaged children for success in school and life through a comprehensive program of early education, health and nutrition services. In addition, programs work hard to educate, support, and advance the economic and social progress of Head Start parents. This year, 830,000 children will attend Head Start in more than 16,000 community-based centers and 595 home-based programs. They come from low-income families; 60 percent of Head Start families earn less than \$9,000 per year and 45 percent receive benefits under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program.

Head Start is very much "locally owned and operated". Over 1,400 public and private non-profit community agencies manage Head Start programs, guided by a common framework of national standards and policies. There are 42,200 Head Start classes meeting across the country every day. Head Start agencies have considerable flexibility in designing programs to meet the needs of local families and to mesh with the efforts of other community early childhood agencies and programs.

Most importantly, research is showing that Head Start works. Data from our new Head Start Family and Child Experiences Survey, the Department of Education's National Household Education Survey, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics' National Longitudinal Study of Youth, show that:

Head Start children are more advanced in early literacy and verbal skills compared to similar children who have not attended early childhood programs;

Parents are involved at high levels in Head Start activities and in supporting their children's learning at home; and

There are long-term positive effects of participation in Head Start on academic achievement and reduction in grade repetition.

This pattern of positive outcomes is further bolstered by conclusions of the Packard Foundation's Center for Children's recent analysis of nearly 150 studies of high quality early intervention programs in the U.S. and other nations, including Head Start.

Since its inception in 1965, one of the key reasons for Head Start's success has been sustained, bipartisan support for the program and the ability of leaders from the Administration and Congress to work hand in hand to make continued program expansion and improvement a top priority. This support was clearly demonstrated in Secretary Shalala's Advisory Committee on Head Start Quality and Expansion where we worked together to develop a set of recommendations for the future of the Head Start program. The Committee concluded that Head Start of the 21st century must:

Ensure quality and strive to attain excellence in every local program;

Respond flexibly to the needs of today's children and families, including those currently unserved; and

Forge new partnerships at the community, state, and federal levels, renewing and recrafting these partnerships to fit the changes in families, communities, and state and national policy.

This vision of Head Start formed the basis of the 1994 reauthorization and since that time we have worked to successfully implement the key provisions of this legislation.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1994 HEAD START REAUTHORIZATION

I would now like to summarize some of our key accomplishments over the past four years to expand and strengthen the quality of this program across the nation.

Enhancing Program Quality

We have taken four important new steps to promote continuous improvement and a stronger focus on outcomes in every local Head

Start program. The first step called for in the 1994 legislative mandates was to complete the first revision in 20 years of Head Start's Program Performance Standards, our template for holding programs accountable for delivering high quality services to every child and family. The revised standards, effective January 1, 1998, are clearer and easier to use, provide valuable new guidance on quality practices in program management and in serving infants and toddlers, and reflect the latest research on the best ways to work with young children and their families.

A second important provision in the 1994 reauthorization was support for tough enforcement to make sure that every agency lives up to the Performance Standards. We have taken a new tough stance whenever our on-site program monitoring teams found serious deficiencies in program compliance with the Performance Standards. We have replaced 90 grantees that were unable to correct performance problems promptly, in each instance making arrangements to continue services through another local agency. In many other cases, grantees targeted as deficient were successful in making substantial improvements in management and program practices and moving back into compliance with Head Start standards. Taken together, these efforts led to significant

improvements in the relatively small proportion of agencies with quality problems.

Step three in our quality initiative was to complete the design and initial implementation of a new system to define, measure and track progress on the key outcomes of Head Start services. Our performance measures encompass outcomes in key areas from enhancing children's health and learning, to strengthening families as the primary nurturers of their children, to ensuring that Head Start is a well-managed program that involves parents in decision-making. We established four new Quality Research Centers to develop and field test a system to assess and track these outcomes. And we have completed collection and analysis of pilot data on a nationally representative sample of 2,400 children and families from 40 Head Start programs across the country through our Family and Child Experiences Survey (FACES).

Initial results from FACES show that the quality in Head Start classrooms is good; no classrooms are rated in the poor range. Perhaps most importantly, program quality -- including small class sizes, favorable child:adult ratios, a variety of learning materials, and more sensitive and responsive teaching -- is positively related to child outcomes in vocabulary, prewriting

skills, and knowledge of numbers. Data on parent involvement is equally impressive; 80 percent or more are attending parent-teacher conferences and observing in their child's classroom, more than 70 percent are volunteering in the classroom, and one-third are involved in program planning and decision-making.

Fourth, we made program quality a priority in the way we fund programs. Based on Congressional mandates, a portion of each year's funding increase has been allocated to locally-designed quality improvement initiatives and investments in staff salaries and fringe benefits. Over the last four years agencies hired additional family service workers to work more intensively with parents on adult literacy, job training, parenting education, and substance abuse treatment. These additional staff members will be a vital asset in supporting Head Start parents as they participate in new welfare reform initiatives.

An increasing body of research on early childhood and child care programs shows that success for children depends on stable, well-trained teams of staff members in classrooms. Toward this end, local agencies have made small but steady improvements in

salaries and fringe benefits for Head Start's more than 145,000 staff members. Average salaries for teachers increased from \$14,600 in 1992 to approximately \$17,800 in 1997, the proportion of Head Start grantees providing retirement benefits increased by 24 percent, and virtually all agencies are now providing comprehensive health insurance. These investments helped Head Start maintain an annual staff turnover rate of less than 8 percent, much lower than the estimated 33 percent annual turnover rate in child care centers that lack the resources to provide adequate salaries and fringe benefits.

Expanding Head Start Services

Over the past five years, steady increased investment in Head Start has allowed a total of nearly 175,000 more children to receive Head Start's comprehensive health, nutrition, and high quality early childhood education services while their parents also participate, volunteer and learn. At the same time, Head Start agencies are also working to provide more high quality full-day, full-year services to meet the needs of parents moving from welfare to work. This successful expansion has put us on track to achieve the President's goal, supported by the Balanced

Budget Act of 1997, of serving 1 million children by 2002.

In addition to enrolling more preschool children, Head Start has expanded to serve infants and toddlers. Prompted by compelling new research on brain development in very young children, the 1994 reauthorization created the Early Head Start program, extending the benefits of Head Start's comprehensive quality services to this younger age group. We successfully launched this nationwide initiative through a series of open national competitions that funded Early Head Start programs in 173 communities in the 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico to serve 22,000 children birth to age three. This year we will be making awards to establish approximately 200 additional programs to extend Early Head Start services to up to 39,000 children in total. This initiative also includes a state-of-the-art research strategy to learn in a systematic way about the long-term outcomes of this program and to assess what types of program strategies are most effective.

Forging New Partnerships

Since its inception in 1965, Head Start has drawn on community

resources and contributions. Last year over 1.3 million volunteers worked in Head Start, and local citizens, health professionals, businesses, and voluntary organizations donated everything from eyeglasses to computers to space for classrooms in support of local programs. However, in recent years, Head Start has stepped up to new levels of collaboration with both public and private sector partners.

One rapidly growing area of partnerships is between Head Start and state-funded early childhood programs. In part based on the example and success of Head Start, more than 32 states are now investing to expand and improve child care, prekindergarten and other preventive initiatives. For instance, Ohio has increased funding to expand Head Start services from less than \$20 million in 1992 to more than \$83 million this year, and Minnesota has boosted its support from \$6.5 million to \$37.5 million in the same period.

We have worked closely with these and other states to create full-fledged cooperative approaches to joint funding, program monitoring, staff training and technical assistance. Similarly, sparked by the example of Early Head Start, states such as Kansas

and Oklahoma are adding state funds to expand services to very young children, using our Performance Standards as guidelines for their state funding.

To enhance our partnerships with states, we have created a network of 52 Head Start-State Collaboration Offices to connect local Head Start programs with state initiatives in areas such as child care, health, family literacy, welfare reform and public education. In Washington State, the Collaboration Office and the Administration for Children and Families Regional Office have brokered a creative partnership with the Costco and Washington Works Corporations to help Head Start parents who are looking for a job. Head Start parents in Costco's Wholesale Retail Internship Program participate in a comprehensive, 10-month program of paid work experience, employment training and community college courses which lead to 45 academic credits and a certificate that qualifies them for further job opportunities at Costco and other companies. Head Start agencies help families with child care, transportation and other needs.

In an important Head Start-private sector partnership, Johnson and Johnson, Inc. for the past seven years has co-sponsored an

advanced management training program for Head Start Directors through the John E. Anderson Graduate School of Management at the University of California at Los Angeles. An exciting new five-year, \$16 million joint venture with the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation will provide special training to Head Start staff in working with infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families.

In another significant partnership, Head Start has made a commitment to link with local child care agencies to help meet growing needs of low-income families for quality child care. The majority of Head Start programs provide part-day classroom services, but report that many Head Start families are employed or moving into welfare-to-work initiatives. Therefore, we set a priority in last year's competition for expanding Head Start enrollment to encourage Head Start agencies to join forces with local child care providers to provide high quality, full-day services. The outcome was a dramatic shift in the pattern of new services -- more than 30,000 new children will be served in full-day forms of Head Start and more than 400 Head Start agencies will be partnering with other community child care and early childhood agencies and resources. We believe these new models

will help young children prepare for school as well as support parents as they move into employment.

We have continued to strengthen Head Start research, launching several new long-term studies in collaboration with other federal partners. The Department of Education's Early Childhood Longitudinal Study will follow a nationally representative sample of 25,000 kindergarten children, including a substantial subsample of children who attended Head Start. Head Start is also contributing to the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development's (NICHD) seven-year longitudinal Study of Early Child Care which will track the cognitive, health, and social development of over 1,200 infants in a variety of child care and Head Start centers and informal care arrangements. Other new research partnerships include projects with the National Institute of Mental Health on mental health needs and services for Head Start families, and, with NICHD, a special study of how fathers in Early Head Start are involved with their children.

THE AGENDA AHEAD

What I hope to have portrayed today through these vivid examples is that, as a result of the solid base provided by the 1994 reauthorization, Head Start today is bigger, better, more accountable, more diverse and effective in its forms and functions, and better connected to significant state and local partners than at any time in its history. We've created a base of stronger local agencies, updated management systems and significant new forms of service to our nation's most needy children, families, and communities.

However, Head Start also faces a number of significant challenges in the years ahead. First, despite strong public support and recent funding increases, Head Start only serves roughly 40 percent of the eligible preschool children and a tiny fraction of the eligible infants and toddlers. Second, while we've improved staff compensation and invested in quality improvements, Head Start staff still earn less than comparably trained and experienced workers in other occupations and local agencies are hard pressed to maintain quality as they respond to the growing needs of families for full-day, full-year services. Third, Head Start must fulfill its historic role as the national laboratory for America's child care, early childhood, and parent support

1

system through research, development, and outreach efforts. To accomplish this task, Head Start must further expand its promising partnerships with other early childhood agencies to create more quality child care services by combining the best of Head Start's model of comprehensive services and well-trained classroom staff with the best of child care's heritage of supporting working families with full-day, full-year and other forms of flexible service.

We can address these challenges by working toward another bipartisan reauthorization that maintains and builds on the strong foundation set down in 1994. Specifically, we urge your committees to extend the authorization for the Head Start program for another four years through 2002, with only a few limited modifications. It is essential to maintain the important existing provisions that support program improvement and accountability, including challenging and comprehensive performance standards and outcome measures; a strong system for monitoring and enforcement; and sustained, targeted investment in quality improvements, staff compensation and professional development, and technical assistance.

The one key change which must be made in the Head Start statute is to build on the innovative Early Head Start program established in 1994 by gradually increasing the authorized set aside to 10 percent by 2002, meeting the President's goal to double the number of children in Early Head Start. Continued expansion of Early Head Start is a vital investment for three reasons. First, we now understand as a result of research how early experiences with parents and caregivers shape brain development, language acquisition, and a host of related physical, cognitive, and social capacities in infants and toddlers. Second, we know how to translate this knowledge into a solid program strategy that meets the needs of, and makes a difference for, both children and their families. Third, as more parents with infants and toddlers are working to support their families, Early Head Start is becoming a vital catalyst to inspire other public and private investment for very young children and a crucial model of quality services that will guide program development and front-line staff practice in a wide range of other agencies and programs.

In addition to this one fundamental change, we would recommend an increase in the amount of funds the Secretary may reserve for the

highly successful Head Start Fellowship program. This program enables local Head Start staff and others in the field of child development to expand their knowledge and experience while making significant contributions to the Head Start program. We think it would be extremely beneficial to the Head Start program to offer this opportunity to a greater number of Head Start staff and other child development specialists across the nation. Finally, we would suggest a few technical adjustments to eliminate or correct now-outdated provisions of the Act.

We believe this straightforward approach to reauthorization will reaffirm the bipartisan consensus of support for Head Start as our nation's flagship early childhood program and provide the right framework for continued expansion and improvement efforts. These recommendations will allow Head Start to continue expanding enrollment with a more diverse mix of full-day/full-year and infant/toddler options, strengthen our efforts to improve programs with a new set of tools, and help Head Start in moving into even more substantial working partnerships with states and communities as they manage and fund other early childhood, welfare, health, and public education services.

CONCLUSION

I appreciate this opportunity to speak with you and look forward to working with the Congress as we take Head Start into the 21st century. My staff and I are available to work with your committees on this important reauthorization and to provide any assistance needed to ensure that Head Start continues to make a difference for America's children and families.

I would be happy to respond to your questions.

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES**

Administration for Children and Families
Administration on Children, Youth and Families
330 C Street, S.W.
Washington, D. C. 20201

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

TO: Neera Tanden

ORGANIZATION: Sr. Policy Advisor to the First Lady

FROM: D. Stark

TELEPHONE #: 301/889-0430

RECIPIENT'S FAX NUMBER: 456-2878

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING THIS SHEET: 6

REMARKS

Fax (202) 205-9721

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES**

**Administration for Children and Families
Administration on Children, Youth and Families
330 C Street, S.W.
Washington, D. C. 20201**

April 12, 1999

**Ms. Neera Tanden
Associate Director and
Senior Policy Advisor to the First Lady
Domestic Policy Council
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20502**

Dear Ms. Tanden:

It is my pleasure to invite you to an intergovernmental briefing on Head Start research and evaluation. The briefing will take place on April 21, 1999 from 2:00p to 3:00p in room 5026 of the Switzer Building located at 330 C Street, SW, Washington, DC 20201.

The purpose of this briefing is two-fold.

- **First, we would like to inform you about the establishment of the Advisory Committee on Head Start Research and Evaluation. The 1998 Head Start reauthorization legislation called for the formation of this panel of experts and stated that the Committee would transmit to the Secretary by September 30, 1999 a report on the proposed study design (or designs) for measuring the impact of Head Start.**
- **Second, as part of our commitment to regularly updating our federal partners about the progress of Head Start research efforts, we would like to provide you with the latest findings from the FACES study and answer any questions that you may have about the current Head Start research agenda.**

- 2 -

I certainly hope you can join us for this meeting. Please RSVP to Deborah Roderick Stark at 301/889-0430 or DRS889@aol.com by April 19, 1999 so that we can be sure to have a sufficient number of handouts at the meeting.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Patricia Montoya".

Patricia Montoya
Commissioner
Administration on Children, Youth
and Families

Advisory Committee on Head Start Research and Evaluation

On March 23, 1999, Secretary Shalala signed a Charter establishing the Advisory Committee on Head Start Research and Evaluation. This Advisory Committee will influence the direction of future research in Head Start and may very well shape thinking about research in the early childhood field in general.

The purpose of this summary is to inform federal partners about this new Advisory Committee. Specifically, this summary covers the following key areas:

- Legislative Authority for the Advisory Committee
- Charter of the Advisory Committee
- Membership of the Advisory Committee
- Schedule of Meetings of the Advisory Committee
- Opportunities for Providing Input

The Head Start Bureau intends to make material related to the Advisory Committee available on the Head Start web site, <http://www2.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/hsb/>.

Legislative Authority for the Advisory Committee

The Head Start Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 9844(g); Section 649(g)(1) calls for the Secretary to appoint an "independent panel of experts" (i.e., an Advisory Committee) in program evaluation and research, education, and early childhood programs to review and make recommendations on the design for a national study or studies of the impact of Head Start. The legislation calls on the Advisory Committee to transmit to the Secretary a report on the proposed study design by September 30, 1999. The Advisory Committee will also advise the Secretary regarding the progress of the study and comment, if the Advisory Committee so desires, on the interim and final study reports of the organization(s) selected for carrying out the independent research.

The legislation provides specific guidance about how Congress envisions a national impact study. For example, the legislation calls for research that "uses rigorous methodological designs and techniques, (based on the recommendations of the expert panel), including longitudinal designs, control groups, nationally recognized standardized measures, and random selection and assignment, as appropriate." The legislation states that "the research shall be conducted as a single comprehensive assessment or as a group of coordinated assessments designed to provide, when taken together, a national analysis of the impact of Head Start programs." Impact is to be examined at three points of time: "on the date participants leave Head Start programs; at the end of kindergarten; and at the end of first grade."

Charter of the Advisory Committee

On March 23, 1999, Secretary Shalala signed the Charter establishing the Advisory Committee. The Charter reiterates the requirements spelled out in the Head Start Act, as amended by the 1998 reauthorization. It also states that as part of the process, the Committee shall:

PAGE TWO

- review existing and ongoing research and evaluation studies that document the impact of Head Start programs;
- assess the benefits and feasibility of alternative research designs and techniques to determine if, overall, Head Start programs have impacts consistent with their primary goal of promoting school readiness by enhancing the social and cognitive development of low-income children;
- report to the Secretary on recommendations for a study or studies of the impact of Head Start services, including appropriate designs, techniques, methods of analysis, and consideration of sources of variation;
- advise the Secretary on the progress of the study or studies of the impacts of Head Start programs; and
- review and comment to the Secretary, if the Committee so desires, on the first and second interim and final impact study reports of the organization(s) selected for carrying out the independent research.

Membership of the Advisory Committee

The Advisory Committee includes individuals with expertise in areas of program evaluation and research, education, early childhood, policy and economics. The complete list of Advisory Committee members will soon be posted on the Head Start web page.

Olivia Golden, Assistant Secretary for Children and Families of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, will serve as Chair of the Advisory Committee.

Schedule of Meetings of the Advisory Committee

There will be three meetings of the Advisory Committee during the Spring/Summer of 1999. All meetings will be open to the public except as determined otherwise by the Secretary or other official to whom the authority has been delegated. The first meeting will be held April 26 – 27, 1999 at the Georgetown University Conference Center, 3800 Reservoir Road, NW, Washington, DC.

It is expected that the first meeting will focus on the critical research questions that should guide a national analysis of the impact of Head Start and the challenges and opportunities of various methodological approaches for carrying out such research. The second meeting will likely focus on a more in-depth discussion of methodology. The third meeting will likely provide an opportunity for the Advisory Committee members to review and comment on the final report that will be submitted to the Secretary as a result of the Committee's deliberations.

Questions about the schedule and locations of meetings can be directed to Stacia Wilson at Ellsworth Associates, 703/821-3090 extension 264 or swilson@eainet.com. This information will also be available on the Head Start web site.

PAGE THREE

Opportunities for Providing Input

The Head Start Bureau welcomes ideas from all those interested in shaping a new research agenda for Head Start – one that will provide a national analysis of the impact of Head Start. We recognize that there are many concerned individuals and organizations that have thought about the challenges and opportunities of measuring impact. Please understand that while only a limited number of individuals could be appointed to this Advisory Committee, we value the ideas of everyone. For the sake of our ongoing internal deliberations, we would encourage you to forward written comments to: Deborah Roderick Stark, Head Start Bureau, 330 C Street, SW Room 2018, Washington, DC 20201.

4/12/99

TOTAL P.06

**DATE: 7/13/98**

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
200 INDEPENDENCE AVE., SW
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201**

PHONE: (202) 690-6311**FAX: (202) 690-8425**

**OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR LEGISLATION
HUMAN SERVICES LEGISLATION
ROOM 413 H HUMPHREY BUILDING**

FROM:

TO : Barbara Chow 202-690-5730 [X] MARY M. BOURDETTE
Nicole/Jen/Neera 404-2878 Deputy Asst. Sec.
Melinda Haskins 202-690-5730

OFFICE : _____

ROOM NO : _____

PHONE NO : _____

FAX NO : _____

TOTAL PAGES
INCLUDING COVER) : 3

REMARKS: Here's the House Republican (i.e. Riggs/Goodling) list of what they "might" include in their Head Start reauthorization bill. Obviously we need to see their actual legislative language (which we hope to see soon), but clearly there are a number of serious problems here including the 75/25 quality v. expansion split, the overly specific performance measures (and how to enforce - through a national test?), the paternity measure and the waivers. While the vouchers and scholarships are not on this list, I understand they are still under consideration.

The plan is for Riggs to mark-up in full committee on the 22nd, but most expect that date to slip. We'll keep you posted.

Differences between S. 2206 and House Draft Bill

2 **EARLY HEAD START AUTHORIZATION-** Draft bill includes a 7% set-aside for FY 99-01 and up to a 10% set-aside for FY 02-03, provided HHS has issued a report to Congress on the results of the Early Head Start Impact Study by January 1, 2001.

INCREASE QUALITY MONEY: *Goodling issue*

FY 99 75% quality - 25% expansion

FY00 75% quality - 25% expansion

FY01 50% quality - 50% expansion

FY 02 50% quality - 50% expansion

FY 03 25% quality - ~~50%~~ expansion

75

26-497-38

Draft bill retains requirement that 50% of quality money must be spent on salaries. It also retains Senate language that stipulates that preferences in awarding salary increases, in excess of cost of living allowances, shall be granted to classroom teachers and staff who obtain additional training or education related to their responsibilities as employees of a Head Start program.

Draft also stipulates that after quality money has been expended on salaries, of the remaining quality money, the highest priority for quality dollars should be spent on training classroom teachers and other staff:

to meet education performance standards in the Senate bill;

to train staff in activities listed in the Senate bill, and;

to train classroom staff to provide "competent staff" activities (note: competent staff activities are defined in the Senate bill).

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Draft bill requires that, by the year 2003, the majority of Head Start classrooms will have a teacher with a college degree. Retain Senate language on competent staff.

at least AA

LOCAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Draft bill retains Senate language on performance measures and local monitoring. However, the draft stipulates that HHS must develop local performance measures by January 1, 2000. In addition, the bill adds four performance measures to measure newly established education performance standards. Measures are as follows:

1. Knows that alphabet letters are a special category of visual graphics that can be individually named.
2. Recognizes a word as a unit of print.
3. Identifies at least 10 alphabet letters.
4. Associate sounds with written names.

PATERNITY REQUIREMENT

Draft bill requires Head Start grantees to certify in their plan that, prior to delivering services to a family, they require custodial parents (in cases where there is an absent parent) to

2dnd full committee

cooperate with the State child support agency to establish a child's paternity and to obtain child support from the non-custodial parent.

FORMULA CHANGE

Draft bill retains Senate language on 1998 hold harmless, but stipulates that new money go out based on most recent child poverty data.

WAIVER AUTHORITY

FAMILY LITERACY DEMO

File: Head Sta



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

FACSIMILE FROM:

Karin Kullman

OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING, ROOM 224
WASHINGTON, DC 20050

VOICE: (202)456-

FAX: (202)456-

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): 2

DATE:

April 19, 2005

TO:

Ann O'Leary

VOICE:

FAX:

62878

- ☐ FOR YOUR REVIEW
☐ PER MY E-MAIL OR VOICE-MAIL MESSAGE TO YOU
☐ PER YOUR REQUEST

COMMENTS:

**Comments for
President William J. Clinton
NHSA 27th Annual Training Conference
Opening Night – April 26, 2000**

To the National Head Start Association's president, Ron Herndon, CEO, Sarah Greene, board members, directors, teachers, staff, parents, families, and friends. While I regret that I am unable to be with you today, I am thrilled to have this opportunity to share with the National Head Start Association the celebration of this marvelous milestone in the life of the nation's premiere program for children and families. Happy 35th Birthday Head Start!

In the nearly seven and one-half years since being sworn in as President, I can think of no greater achievement in my administration than the doubling of federal resources available to Head Start. I thank each of you for your help in making that happen and in the work that you do every day.

I have learned a great deal as President.

I've learned what government can do to stimulate the courage in individuals fighting against the odds to take charge of their lives.

I've learned what the American community can do, pulling together to deal with crises or sharing in the bounty of this nation's wealth.

And I've learned what Head Start can do – giving a child the tools she will need to start school, giving a parent the power to be his child's first (and best) teacher, and connecting communities around a single purpose: our children and our future.

To be honest, I credit Hillary with really turning me on to the power of Head Start. For it was her work of many years with you and your colleagues which has made Head Start the quality program it is today.

Don't get me wrong. We've got many challenges ahead to face together.

I share your goal of broadening Head Start into a seamless program where grantees can universally provide services to families with children from birth through school age.

And I share your goal for providing the funds to not only attract but retain the quality teachers and staff needed in Head Start – particularly where that means paying a livable wage to the trained professional who work in classrooms and homes every day.

There is no finer tribute to what can be achieved by a nation working together than the more than 17 million children and their families whose lives have been touched by Head Start over the past 35 years.

Each Head Start graduate is the program's success story. Each one of you deserves a round of applause.
[Applause]

Thank you for allowing me to join with you in celebrating Head Start's 35th birthday. I look forward to continued successes for many years to come. Thank you and God Bless you.

By the way, if you need a hand in a classroom or two come next January, I'll make sure to leave a forwarding address!