

A Historical Overview of the L.B.J.& C. Development Corporation

The L.B.J.& C. Development Corporation came into being in August 1964 when a handful of citizens met in Monterey, Tennessee to consider their needs and what could be done about them. Opportunity for effective action came during the same month with the passage of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

On September 1, 1964, citizens of Overton, Fentress, and Putnam counties met at Monterey and formed the Monterey-Crawford-Wilder Development Association. The day after the organizational meeting, a letter was sent to Mr. Sargent Shriver, Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, stating that the Association had futilely sought application blanks to qualify for projects under the War on Poverty and requested that the letter be accepted as an application for a Day Care Center to be sponsored by the City of Monterey.

The following day, a second letter was sent to Mr. Shriver reiterating the Association's eagerness to assume sponsorship of community action programs as soon as federal funds were available. The letter also poured out facts about poverty in the Crawford-Davidson-Wilder locale, which included the following: Personal income per capita in the area had recently been estimated by research from the University of Tennessee Bureau of Business and Economic Research as \$778, as compared with \$1,489 across the state. During 1961, at a meeting of miners in the Crawford area, the men revealed that their per capita income was only \$200 per year. The communities of Monterey in Putnam County, Crawford in Overton County, and Wilder in Fentress County all came into existence when the railroad was built to haul the newly discovered coal from mines to market. Band mills followed closely, and the cutting of the tremendous reserves of virgin timber began. These operations provided plenty of work at low wages for four decades. With the exhaustion of coal and big timber came the inevitable decline of employment and the exodus of the younger citizens to industrial centers of the North. The shrinkage of population from 30,000 to 7,000 – 8,000 in this mountain mining area was explained. The scarred strip mine pits and eroded hillsides were compared with the general atmosphere of uncertainty and gloom, which dominated the area.

As a result of letters from the Association, officials of OEO invited a representative group to come to Washington, DC for a conference on October 5, 1964. At that conference, the OEO officials encouraged the Association members to broaden the area of their operation. Shortly after the group arrived home, a called meeting was held at which the information received in Washington was reported. It was decided at this meeting to expand the Association by taking in Putnam, Overton, Pickett, and Fentress counties. A meeting of Association members and representatives of the four counties was arranged for December 8, 1964 in Monterey. At this meeting, the articles of incorporation were read and accepted to support a charter under the name of "The L.B.J.& C. Development Corporation". These initials represented the county seat towns of the four counties, namely Livingston, Byrdstown, Jamestown, and Cookeville. These articles of

incorporation had been filed with the Secretary of State on December 4, and a copy certified by the Secretary of State was filed with the Putnam County Register on December 7, 1964. An application for federal funding of community action programs was filed with OEO on December 10, 1964.

On January 16, 1965, the Corporation was advised that the initial grant had been approved. The federal government's amount of this first grant was \$19,930 with local contributions of \$414 in cash and \$1,800 provided in-kind under the following arrangement: The City of Monterey would provide office space for the coordinator-director of the project. The City would also provide heat and lights for his office and would provide additional space when needed.

From January 22, 1965 to June 30, 1965 the Corporation had been granted program development funds of \$780,500 from the Office of Economic Opportunity. The programs planned and developed were: VISTA volunteer; Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC) for five counties; Head Start for eight counties (Although L.B.J. & C. represented only five counties, eight counties was involved in the Operation Head Start program – Clay, Jackson, and White counties participated in addition to the five L.B.J. & C. counties.); Operation Pebble for 400 youths from a five-county area and a small camping program at Ozone for 48 youths from the same area.

On February 9, 1965, Cumberland County's application for Corporation membership was approved. The Corporation sponsored a summer Head Start program beginning in the summer of 1965. In the summer of 1965 and in the summer of 1966, 6,679 preschool children were served. The summer program was an eight-week program funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity. This was designed to help break the cycle of poverty which creates a disadvantage to the low-income child by providing preschool children of low-income families with a comprehensive program to meet their emotional, social, health, nutritional, and psychological needs. On February 27, 1965, the Charter of the Corporation was amended to increase the number of Board Members, allow the option to hire more directors from the lower income group, and added Cumberland and such other adjacent counties as may be added to the Board of Directors. The Board approved this change on March 9, 1965 and the amended Charter was filed with the Secretary of State on April 9, 1965.

At a Board meeting on January 11, 1966, the first Policy Committee, made up of 5 members, one from each of the 5 counties of the Corporation, was approved. On June 14, 1966, the L.B.J. & C. Board of Directors resolved that an Advisory Committee be elected for the Head Start Child Development Programs to oversee all such pertinent business in said programs in the 5 counties covered by the Corporation and that committee members be elected on the following basis: 2 parents from each of the five counties and 2 Board members from each of the five counties making a total of 20 committee members, and further, that election of the 4 persons from each county be made by the ad hoc committees in each county. Grants for full day-full year Head Start were implemented in 1966. In 1966, the following Head Start centers opened: Jamestown, Crossville, Cookeville, Livingston, Crawford, Byrdstown, and Monterey. They served 310 children.

The L.B.J. & C. Development Corporation continued its steady growth adding a Nelson Program (later changed to Operation Mainstream) and an On-the-Job Training program in July 1966.

On July 11, 1967, White County became the sixth segment of the Corporation's service area. In 1967, Grimsley (now known as the Clarkrange center) was added. In October 1967, a Community Information Depot program was added. In December 1987, the first "Open House Day" at each of the Day Care (Head Start) Centers was held.

In 1968, the Sparta Head Start in White County was added. A budget of \$401,671 was appropriated to operate the Day Care Head Start Program that included nine (9) centers and \$307,521 to serve 1,075 preschool children from low-income families in Summer Head Start. In September 1968, a Program Development Planning program and a seven-county Concentrated Employment Program (CEP) became operational. The counties of Warren, Putnam, Dekalb, Smith, Macon, Clay, and Jackson were included in the 15-month program's \$2,000,000 contract. L.B.J. & C. Development Corporation was the prime sponsor of CEP with Cordell Hull Economic Development Corporation, the Stones River Economic Opportunity Comm., and the Employment Security Office as subcontractors. The L.B.J. & C. Development Corporation Board of Directors included 51 members. They met once a month in Monterey. Public Officials, private organizations, and Target Areas are equally represented on this governing board. Each program that was operated by L.B.J. & C. had a study committee made up of members of the board of directors. These committees studied the program in detail and make recommendations to the entire board. Operation Pebble did not get funded as of July 1968.

In July 1969, Head Start was delegated from the Office of Economic Opportunity to the Office of Child Development in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. It later became a program within the Administration for Children, Youth, and Families at HEW. Later years, Education was moved into a department of its own. Welfare was changed to Human Services. Today, Head Start is funded through the Department of Health and Human Services. Head Start, an innovative, experimental demonstration program has strong impact on communities and early childhood programs across the country. By 1969, L.B.J. & C. was serving 485 children in nine (9) Day Care Centers. At that time, Head Start was known as Day Care. A budget of \$412,814 was appropriated to operate the Full year Head Start (day care) and \$230,113 for the Summer Head Start.

On October 28, 1969, the Board of Directors voted to convert Summer Head Start funds to the Full Year-Full Day Head Start/Day Care Program that eliminated future Summer Head Start programs and increased the Full Year-Full Day Head Start/Day Care funds from \$437,646 to \$667,760 for a 12-month period. The Summer Head Start Program was phased out as it became apparent that the children needed full year-full day Head Start/Day Care and services.

As of November 11, 1969, L.B.J. & C. Development Corporation oversaw the following programs: Full Year Head Start/Day Care; Mainstream; On-the-Job Training;

Neighborhood Youth Corps; Community Organization and Emergency Food and Medical; and Concentrated Employment Program (CEP).

In August 1970, the Southeastern Association of Community Action Agencies selected the L.B.J. & C. Development Corporation as the most outstanding community action agency in an eight-state southeastern region. The agency was named the top agency in the state of Tennessee just prior to winning this recognition award.

Bondecroft Head Start in White County was added in 1970 and Crab Orchard Head Start in Cumberland County in 1971. Additional classrooms in Jamestown, Sparta, Livingston, Cookeville, and Crossville allowed our enrollment to reach 600 children and 115 employees over the next few years.

In February 1971, the On-the-Job Training (OJT) Program was phased out. In July 1971, a Family Planning program was added. At that time, the Corporation was sponsoring these programs: Community Information Depots; Emergency Food and Medical Services; Full Year Head Start; Operation Mainstream; Neighborhood Youth Corps (In-School, Out-of-School, and Summer); Family Planning; VISTA; and a Concentrated Employment Program. The federal funding for these programs totaled \$3,112,091. The non-federal share that reflected local contributions amounted to \$132,682. These two amounts showed a total of \$3,544,773 being used for anti-poverty programs by L.B.J. & C.

In 1971, the Office of Child Development initiated the National Home Start Demonstration Program to demonstrate “alternative ways of providing Head Start – type comprehensive services for young children in their homes.” The program, which became operational in the spring of 1972 and continued until June 1975, was designed to enhance mothers’ skills in dealing with their own children in the home. At the same time, comprehensive social-emotional, health, and nutritional objectives were adopted as part of the core program. L.B.J. & C. Head Start had implemented five (5) Home Base programs. Each of the five (5) Home Base teachers were assigned fourteen (14) children in whose home they visited once a week for one and one-half (1½) hours carrying out planned activities that helped the child in overall development; and the parent as prime educators of their children. Once a week, the Home Base teacher brought her fourteen (14) Home Base children into an assigned center for group experiences.

On May 9, 1972, the L.B.J. & C. Board of Directors voted to apply for the new Retired Senior Volunteers Program (RSVP).

In October 1973, a Head Start Fee Schedule became effective in the Head Start guidelines. Beginning in December 1973, the Concentrated Employment Program (CEP) was phased out followed by Operation Mainstream on January 12, 1974. On March 12, 1974, the L.B.J. & C. Head Start program began receiving supplemental funds from the Department of Agriculture, Food, and Nutrition Service Division (USDA) for Head Start food. The maximum reimbursement would be provided at the rate of \$0.65 per day per child, in accordance with the contract and guidelines provided.

In the following years to about 1974, a squeeze on funds caused the program to change to part day (6 hours, 4 day a week) program and the emphasis moved from Day Care to a more comprehensive service-oriented, child development program geared to prepare the Head Start child for the public school experience through the development of social skills, health readiness, and the provision of experiences in which the child could learn to succeed and be ready for the kindergarten experience.

The Head Start program initiated a transportation system in September 1976. This was brought about by the purchase of twelve (12) new vans for the Head Start program. These vans were placed at the larger centers that were having problems transporting the children into the centers. Previously, staff transported children in their personal vehicles. The L.B.J. & C. Head Start operated twenty-eight (28) classrooms in eleven (11) Head Start centers; and five (5) Home Base programs. The centers were housed in Community Centers, National Guard Armories, and County Educational Buildings.

From 1977 to 1985, Home Base design was implemented to serve those needy children who lived beyond the scope of transportation service. Six Home Base Programs, each serving fourteen (14) children stayed in operation until evaluations of the Home Base option indicated that the center based operation was the more viable choice for serving the child's total needs. The lack of access to the feeding program and social integration being two main factors in the decision to serve all children in a center based operation. In 1985, the program had eleven (11) Head Start centers with thirty-two (32) classrooms and employed approximately 120 persons. The program was funded at \$1,290,532.

In October 1978, a proposal in CETA Title VI Weatherization was filed as a sustainment project. The agency was allocated 11 slots in the CETA contract.

On January 8, 1980, a resolution was passed by L.B.J. & C. Development Corporation Board of Directors to support a transportation system in the Upper Cumberland area. During 1980, L.B.J. & C. Development Corporation entered into an unwritten agreement with the Upper Cumberland Human Resource Agency (UCHRA) in the CARTS program. L.B.J. & C. provided four (4) vans for UCHRA to operate in the program. The CETA Title VI slots for weatherization were frozen by the Department of Labor on April 25, 1980. L.B.J. & C. Development Corporation's sustainment CETA contract was amended by Tennessee Department of Employment Security, Prime Sponsor, to extend to September 30, 1980. The amendment included changing two maintenance/property slots to weatherization slots. Both CETA Contracts, Project and Sustainment, expired on September 30, 1980.

On July 16, 1981, The Board of Directors voted to enter a contract with Tennessee Housing, if approved by them as a sponsor. On October 1, 1981, the State of Tennessee assumed the role of the Federal Government by administering the Community Services Block Grant.

In April 1982, L.B.J. & C. Development Corporation entered into a legal contract with the Upper Cumberland Human Resource Agency (UCHRA) in the CARTS program. L.B.J. & C. provided four (4) vans for UCHRA to operate in the program. On June 29, 1982, the Weatherization Program was discontinued with L.B.J. & C. Development Corporation.

In April 1983, L.B.J. & C. received final approval on implementing the Volunteers In Service To America (VISTA) program.

On January 9, 1985, the LIHEAP and CSBG Programs were discontinued. The Board voted on January 24, 1985 to convert the agency to a Limited Purpose Agency. In March 1985, the L.B.J. & C. Development Corporation became a Limited Purpose Agency and reduced their spectrum of programs to Head Start and the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) due to recent cuttings of major funding by the State Department of Human Services. The Board of Directors number reduced to nineteen (19) members.

On May 1, 1986, the Gramm/Rudman Bill, a mandate issued that put a freeze on hiring personnel for Head Start unless it was a key position, was implemented. The Regional Office had to approve the hiring to determine if it is a key position. The staff were realigned to help override the vacancies in the program. RSVP was also experiencing cuts, and a freeze on hiring and cancellation of the Regional Conference. On August 31, 1986, the Volunteers In Service To America (VISTA) program was discontinued.

In August 1987, L.B.J. & C. Head Start's Open House was moved from the month of December to September. L.B.J. & C. began purchasing yellow school buses and phasing out vans.

In April 1988, L.B.J. & C. got its first computers. In October 1988, the RSVP Program was recognized for being the first in the State of Tennessee to have over 100,000 volunteer hours in a one-year program operation.

In August 1989, a requirement for a Commercial Drivers License was implemented for people who drove buses. Current employees were "grandfathered" into a CDL with a 50-question test and eye exam. New employees were expected to obtain the proper license.

In July 1992, L.B.J. & C. bid on the Caney Fork Head Start program in Cannon, Dekalb, and Warren counties. This would encompass 240 children in these counties with a federal funding level of \$765,543 and a 20% local match requirement. The Head Start Budget prior to this for the 1992-1993 Program Year was \$2,028,140. In September 1992, L.B.J. & C. was awarded the counties of Dekalb and Warren with an additional 140 children bringing funded enrollment to 840 children. The L.B.J. & C. Development Corporation Charter and Board By-laws were amended to include Dekalb and Warren Counties.

In February 1993, the Dekalb County and Liberty sites were combined into one site that would house 80 children. In April 1993, the Cookeville Head Start center moved to Algood and became the Algood/Cookeville Head Start center. On June 8, 1993, the

L.B.J.& C. Board of Directors voted to rent the Allstate Building in Cookeville for the Central Office space and release the building in Monterey to the town of Monterey.

In December 1994, the RSVP Program was renamed to The National Senior Service Corps. The National Senior Service Corps wrote a grant for the Foster Grandparent Program.

In December 1996, the Criminal History Record Check was implemented by the agency on all employees hired beginning January 1, 1997.

In June 1997, the Foster Grandparent Program and the Head Start Program formed a partnership to provide volunteers for each of the Head Start centers in the four counties of Cumberland, Overton, Putnam, and White counties when they are available. The L.B.J.& C. Head Start Program was monitored during the week of September 22-26, 1997 and received an excellent review from the Administration for Children and Families (ACF). In October 1997, the Grimsley center moved into a newly built facility in the Clarkrange community. The center changed from the Grimsley center to the Clarkrange center.

On May 1, 1998, the agency's partnership with Kid's Incorporated of Cumberland and Putnam Counties was expanded so that L.B.J.& C. provided space in their Algood/Cookeville Head Start Center. Kids, Inc. provided center-based early intervention services to children with disabilities from birth to three years of age in an integrated and inclusive environment in conjunction with children served by the Algood/Cookeville Head Start Program. This classroom was located in the center for approximately one (1) year. At that time, Kid's Inc. relocated to a larger facility due to expansion. In 1998, L.B.J.& C. began the search for a partnership with a private day care to expand services to 32 children in a full day, full year Head Start setting. Home Away From Home of Crossville was able to meet the necessary requirements to partner with L.B.J.& C. Head Start for full day, full year services. It was decided to expand one classroom at the Algood/Cookeville center into a full day, full year classroom. In 1998, the Byrdstown center moved into a newly built facility.

On May 1, 1999, L.B.J.& C. Head Start expanded its enrollment by 32 slots in a partnership with the Home Away From Home Child Care Center. This increased the enrollments slots from 840 to 872. L.B.J.& C. Head Start operated fourteen centers (45 classrooms) in eight counties four days per week, six hours each day a total of 128 days for a total of 32 weeks per year. Staff worked two Fridays per month for planning and training provisions. L.B.J.& C. Head Start also operated a Full Day Program Option in two classrooms in Cumberland County for 32 children five days per week twelve hours per day 12 months per year. The full day program was developed with a partnership with the Home Away From Home Child Care.

The L.B.J.& C. Head Start Program was monitored during the week of February 28 to March 3, 2000 and received a review that found the program in compliance with all Federal law and regulations from the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families (ACF). On May 1, 2000, L.B.J.& C. Head Start

operated fourteen centers (44 classrooms) in eight counties four days per week, six hours each day a total of 128 days for a total of 32 weeks per year. Staff worked two Fridays per month for planning and training provisions. L.B.J.& C. Head Start also operated a Full Day Program Option in two classrooms in Cumberland County for 32 children and one classroom in Putnam County for 17 children five days per week twelve hours per day 12 months per year. The full day program in Cumberland County was a partnership with the Home Away From Home Child Care. The Putnam County classroom was located at the Algood/Cookeville Head Start center.

In 2000, the Livingston center moved into a newly built facility. In August 2000, a grant was applied for a construction project for a new Crossville Head Start facility.

On March 2002, L.B.J.& C. Head Start broke ground for new Crossville Head Start facility. This was the first facility owned by the agency. Beginning May 1, 2002, L.B.J.& C. Head Start began operating the Full Day Program Option to provide services to 45 classrooms in fourteen centers in eight counties five days per week, eight hours each day, 160 days per year, 32 weeks per year. L.B.J.& C. Head Start also continued the Full Day Program Option with our partner child care center in Cumberland County for three classrooms in our partner childcare center in Cumberland County for 47 children five days per week, twelve hours per day, a minimum of 250 days per year 12 months per year. This expanded services to 15 more children in the full day, full year program at the Home Away From Home partnership center.

In June 2002, a Fatherhood Initiative Grant was received to expand our fatherhood involvement in the program.

The newly built Crossville Head Start center was moved into on January 2, 2003. The L.B.J.& C. Head Start Program was monitored using the PRISM during the week of March 10-14, 2003. The Administration for Children and Families (ACF) stated that our program had strong features and exemplary practices. In August 2003, the agency received the Tennessee Municipal League (TML) Safety Grant to help defray the cost of two-way radios for center offices and classrooms. Beginning August 2003, Livingston, Sparta, and Bondecroft centers had extended hours of operation with parents transporting children. On December 9, 2003, the Board of Directors approved submitting a bid for the Cordell Head Start Program that encompasses Clay, Jackson, Macon, and Smith Counties upon bid release. As of December 31, 2003, the Byrdstown, Algood/Cookeville, Crawford, Crab Orchard, Crossville, Clarkrange, Jamestown, Monterey, Brookside, Midway, and Smithville centers began having extended hours of operation with parents transporting children.

On July 30, 2004, L.B.J.& C. submitted a grant proposal to add Clay, Jackson, Macon, and Smith Counties to our Program. On August 9, 2005, Ms. Pippin presented the Board with a letter of congratulations from the Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Region IV that informed the agency of being selected as the replacement grantee for Head Start services in Clay, Jackson, Macon, and Smith Counties in Tennessee. L.B.J.& C. was funded to add a total of 437 preschoolers to

our Program. The funding level was \$2,837,464 for ongoing operations (Program Account 22). Direct funding Training and Technical Assistance is \$32,999 (Program Account 20). This funding for Clay, Jackson, Macon, and Smith Counties began September 1, 2005. In August 2005, a financial assistance award was received from the Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families provided \$242,064 for start-up money for the months of July and August 2005 as the replacement grantee for Cordell Hull EOC Head Start Program. This expanded our program to 12 counties, 21 centers, 72 classrooms, and 1,324 slots.

On January 31, 2006, two pieces of legislation impacted Head Start funding for FY 2006. In the first measure, funding would have been the same for FY 2006 as it was in FY 2005. In the second piece of legislation, FY 2006 funding allocation for all Head Start grantees was reduced one percent. ACF Regional Offices later notified grantees that a one percent reduction was made for FY 2006 allocation. Approximately \$81,000 was cut from our FY 2006 budget. Also in the second measure, Head Start was provided with \$90 million dollars for one-time hurricane relief funding. This emergency funding was used to serve children displaced by Hurricanes Katrina or Rita and to renovate facilities that were damaged by these hurricanes. This did not affect our program.

On May 24, 2006, the Head Start Bureau became known as the Office of Head Start and was no longer housed in ACYF but, instead, began reporting directly to the Assistant Secretary for Children and Families. Channell Wilkins became the Director, Office of Head Start and Frank Fuentes became the Deputy Director.

On December 12, 2007, President Bush signed Public Law 110-134 "Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act of 2007" reauthorizing the Head Start program. This law contains significant revisions to the previous Head Start Act and authorizes Head Start through September 30, 2012. Two new provisions of the Head Start Act included:

“Grantees may, subject to the specific requirements of Section 645(a)(1)(B)(iii)(II), serve up to 35% of their children from families with incomes of up to 130% of the poverty line. This authority is effective immediately; grantees do not need prior approval to exercise this authority. OHS will, through its monitoring process, assure that all grantees exercising this new authority meet the conditions enumerated at Section 645(a)(1)(B)(iii)(II). OHS will provide more information on the reporting requirements associated with this provision at a future date.

In FY 2008, grantees may, consistent with Section 640(g)(3) of the Head Start Act, propose to reduce their funded enrollment. Any grantee submitting such a proposal to its Regional Office should fully address those factors discussed in the attachment to this IM.

In an effort to have better quality facilities and more centralized locations, several centers were moved to new facilities. In August 2007, the Williams center moved and was renamed the Lafayette Head Start. In July 2009, the Smith County center was moved from Riddleton, TN to Carthage, TN. In January 2010, the North Springs center moved from North Springs, TN into Gainesboro, TN and was renamed the Gainesboro Head

Start. In September 2010, the Willette center moved from Willette, TN to Red Boiling Springs, TN and was renamed the Red Boiling Springs Head Start.

Beginning the 2010-2011 Program Year, it was decided that L.B.J.& C. would no longer provide bus service. The program would provide reasonable assistance by extending hours to children and families with special needs or to those parents that are employed or in job training with no caregiver present in the home.

In March 2011, the Sparta Head Start was moved to a new facility. In May 2011, the Celina center was moved into a new facility.

In June, 2011 the Crawford Head Start Center, serving 17 children, was permanently closed due to there not being enough eligible children in the target area to fill the 17 slots. Also closed was 1 classroom of 20 children at the Jamestown Center due to there not being enough eligible and dependable numbers reflected in the recruitment. According to the Community Assessment, there were unserved eligible children in the Putnam County area. Based on the Community Assessment, the Program decided to serve an additional 37 children in the South Cookeville area. The new facility was identified as the South Cookeville Head Start Center serving 37 children.

On March 1, 2013, a Program Instruction memo was release from ACF stating that in accordance with Budget Control Act of 2011, a series of spending cuts, called sequestration, reduced Head Start grants by approximately 5%. The actual figure was 5.27% cut to our budget. Sequestration Plan B was as follows:

Original Budget	\$8,846,930
Final Budget + 5.27% less	\$8,380,697 (according to the sequestration tab)
Difference	\$ 466,233

TN Cost per child	\$7,519
L.B.J.& C. Cost per child	\$6,682
Revised L.B.J.& C. Cost per child	\$7,175

(At that time, our cost per child was low compared to the State's cost per child.)

Reduction in Enrollment:

A. Reduced 4-year-old classroom slots to 17. Were 20 per classroom. Outcome was 99 4-year-old reduction.

According to the updated May 2013 Community Assessment, the following decisions were:

1. Discontinued services in a 20-year-old modular building in very poor condition at Brookside in Warren County. Twenty (20) children were being served in the modular building. This left 3 classrooms with 51 children at that location, plus another location with 2 classrooms serving 34 children. A total of 85 children will receive Head Start services in Warren County.

2. Discontinued services at the Crab Orchard Center in Cumberland County serving 37 children, leaving 3 locations with 7 classrooms serving 233 Head Start children in Cumberland County.

Reduction in enrollment resulted as 156 children. At the present time, we were serving 1,324 with reduction bringing total children served to 1,168 effective September 2, 2013.

1,168 slots x \$7,175 per child = approximately \$8,380,697 total budget

All L.B.J.& C. counties continued to receive quality Head Start services to the low-income children and their families. Parents were notified of other available options.

Program Option remained the same.

On February 10, 2014, a Program Instruction memo was released from ACF stating that President Obama signed the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2014 on January 17, 2014. This Act included \$8,598,095,000 for programs under the Head Start Act, representing an increase of approximately \$1.025 billion over the fiscal year (FY) 2013 funding level.

The approximately \$1.025 billion increase restored the 5.27 percent reduction from sequestration and provided all grantees with a 1.3 percent cost-of-living adjustment (COLA). The FY 2014 funding level also included \$500 million for expansion through the Early Head Start-Child Care (EHS-CC) Partnership to support communities in expanding high-quality early learning and development opportunities for infants and toddlers.

The Board of Directors and Policy Council's decision for the 2014-2015 Head Start funded slots:

- A. Restore the number of children in the 4-year old classrooms to 20. Classrooms had been decreased to 17 children due to sequestration per center. This would restore 99 slots for children.
- B. Work with Child Care Partnership to add a classroom of 20 children to Home Away From Home.
- C. Establish a classroom of 20 children at South Cookeville Head Start.

The Program would be able to restore a total of 139 slots for children, but unable to restore 17 of the original 1,324 children. This would bring our total slots to 1,307 for the 2014-2015 Program Year.

On March 19, 2014, an Information Memorandum from ACF was released. It stated that the Office of Head Start (OHS) is transitioning grants to provide Head Start and Early Head Start services from indefinite project periods to five year project periods in accordance with Section 641 of the Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act of 2007.

On December 17, 2014, an Information Memorandum from ACF stated that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has issued new uniform administrative requirements, cost principles, and audit requirements effective Dec. 26, 2014, which are applicable to all Head Start and Early Head Start agencies and sub-recipients, including delegate agencies. The new fiscal regulations are effective for awards (or award increments) made on or after Dec. 26, 2014. These regulations became effective for L.B.J.& C Head Start beginning May 1, 2015.

On April 27, 2016, a Program Instruction memo was released from ACF stating that President Obama signed Public Law 114-113, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2016, on December 18, 2015. This Act included \$9,168,095,000 for programs under the Head Start Act, which is an increase of approximately \$570 million over the fiscal year (FY) 2015 funding level. The approximately \$570 million increase provided grantees a 1.8 percent cost of living adjustment (COLA).

On September 1, 2016, a Program Instruction memo was released from ACF concerning revised Head Start Performance Standards. The Office of Head Start (OHS) announced in the Federal Register the first comprehensive revision of the Head Start Program Performance Standards (HSPPS) since their original release in 1975. The publication of this regulation marks an important milestone in the history of the Head Start program. The new standards build upon 50 years of leadership in comprehensive early childhood services and will further raise the quality of Head Start programs. The new HSPPS are streamlined, simplified, and reorganized to improve clarity and transparency to support high-quality program delivery and minimize administrative burden.

This final rule has been nearly a decade in the making, fulfilling Congress's call for a review and revision of the Program Performance Standards in the bipartisan Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act of 2007. The new standards were developed by incorporating the growing body of research on effective early care and education, consultation from subject matter experts and representatives from grantees and Indian tribes, and thoughtful consideration of the 1,000 public comments received on the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM). The result is a new set of standards that reinforces Head Start's position as a leader in the field of comprehensive early education, reflects best practices for teaching and learning, allows local flexibility, and reduces the number of federal requirements by approximately one-third. The new Head Start Program Performance Standards will become effective as of November 7, 2016. However, in order to afford grantees a reasonable period of time to implement certain provisions that have changed significantly from previous standards, the final rule allows programs additional time to comply with specific provisions.

President Trump signed Public Law 115-31, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017, on May 5, 2017. Included is \$9,253,095 for programs under the Head Start Act, which is an increase of approximately \$85 million over the fiscal year (FY) 2016 funding level. This increase provides grantees a one percent cost-of-living adjustment (COLA). This Program Instruction provides information about the COLA funds that are available to Head Start and Early Head Start grantees in FY 2017 and describes the requirements for

applying for these funds. All Head Start and Early Head Start grantees, including grantees with an Early Head Start Expansion/Partnership award that began in 2015, and grantees subject to competition for continued funding through the Designation Renewal System are eligible to receive the COLA.