

## HR 4120

Head Start Improvement Act of 2015

**Congress:** 114 (2015–2017, Ended)

**Chamber:** House

**Policy Area:** Education

**Introduced:** Nov 19, 2015

**Current Status:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Early Childhood, Elementary, and Secondary Education.

**Latest Action:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Early Childhood, Elementary, and Secondary Education. (Mar 23, 2016)

**Official Text:** <https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/house-bill/4120>

### Sponsor

**Name:** Rep. Salmon, Matt [R-AZ-5]

**Party:** Republican • **State:** AZ • **Chamber:** House

### Cosponsors (2 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Rep. Gosar, Paul A. [R-AZ-4]	R · AZ		Nov 19, 2015
Rep. Grothman, Glenn [R-WI-6]	R · WI		Nov 19, 2015

### Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Education and Workforce Committee	House	Referred to	Mar 23, 2016

### Subjects & Policy Tags

**Policy Area:**

Education

### Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
114 S 2290	Related bill	Nov 17, 2015: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

## Head Start Improvement Act of 2015

This bill amends the Head Start Act to replace the existing Head Start program with block grants to states and Indian tribes for prekindergarten (pre-K) education.

Instead of providing direct financial assistance to Head Start agencies, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) shall allot block grant funds for pre-K education among eligible states and Indian tribes in accordance with their relative proportions of children, age five and younger, from low-income households. Grant recipients shall use the grant funds to: (1) award subgrants to eligible entities that provide pre-K education programs; (2) administer such programs; and (3) provide technical assistance, oversight, monitoring, research, and training.

Under current law, HHS is authorized to designate, monitor, and establish standards for Head Start agencies. The bill instead shifts pre-K program oversight and control to states and Indian tribes, which shall have full flexibility to use grant funds to finance the pre-K programs of their choice. In addition, grant recipients may use grant funds to establish portable voucher systems that allow costs to be paid for attendance at private pre-K education programs.

Under current law, federal financial assistance for a Head Start program is generally limited to 80% of total program costs. The bill maintains this limitation by requiring grant recipients to provide matching funds equal to 20% of the grant amount.

## Actions Timeline

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- **Mar 23, 2016:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Early Childhood, Elementary, and Secondary Education.
- **Nov 19, 2015:** Introduced in House
- **Nov 19, 2015:** Referred to the House Committee on Education and the Workforce.