

Virginia Guidelines for Early Childhood Inclusion

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Division of Special Education and Student Services
Office of Special Education and Instructional Services



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This guidance document is designed to assist Virginia's school divisions and early childhood communities in identifying, developing, and sustaining inclusive opportunities within high-quality early childhood programs for children with disabilities. They should be used in conjunction with the Virginia Department of Education (VDOE) *Regulations Governing Special Education Program for Children with Disabilities in Virginia* as well as other VDOE guidance documents. The guidelines are informational and are not mandated.

Also, the location and/or content of the website links may have changed since the publication of this document. Additional information and resources may be found on the VDOE website at: www.doe.virginia.gov or by contacting the VDOE at:

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Introduction to Guidance for Early Childhood Inclusion

Purpose

The purpose of this guidance document is to assist Virginia’s local school divisions and early childhood communities in identifying, developing, and sustaining inclusive opportunities within high-quality early childhood programs for children with disabilities. This guide addresses system and program related factors that impact the Least Restrictive Environment (LRE) and appropriate service provision for two-, three-, and four-year-old preschoolers with disabilities eligible for special education services.

Important Definitions

Preschool refers to the time before a child is old enough to go to kindergarten or elementary school. In Virginia, a child with a disability whose second birthday falls on or before September 30 is age eligible for special education and related services; therefore, in this document, a *preschooler* refers to a child two through five, inclusive who is not yet in kindergarten. A preschool aged child who experiences a disability and is found eligible for special education services receives *early childhood special education* (ECSE). Individualized Education Programs (IEPs) are developed and implemented for those children.

Rationale

Inclusion in early childhood programs is supported through years of research and reinforced by a strong legal foundation. In a joint policy statement, the U.S. Departments of Health and Human Services (USDHHS) and Education (USDOE) remind us that the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA, 2004) supports equal educational opportunities for eligible children with disabilities birth through 21. However, “too many preschool children with disabilities are only offered the option of receiving special education services in settings separate from their peers without disabilities” (USDHHS & USDOE, 2015, p. 2). According to the policy statement:

- equal opportunity is one of America’s most cherished ideals and being meaningfully included as a member of the community is the first step to equal opportunity and is every person’s right,
- high-quality inclusive preschool programs can help produce long-term success, characterized by higher productivity in adulthood and fewer resources spent on interventions and public assistance later in life, and
- research indicates that early childhood inclusion is beneficial to both children with and without disabilities.

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There is no longer a question about whether or not to include children with disabilities. The question is how and where to begin.
(Devard, 2010)

Inclusion in early childhood programs can set a trajectory for inclusion across the life course. It is critical for Virginia's school divisions to improve outcomes for children with disabilities by meeting their needs to the maximum extent possible in regular early childhood programs.

User Guide

This guidance document may be used in conjunction with the *Inclusive Placement Opportunities for Preschoolers (IPOP) Manual* developed by the Virginia Department of Education (VDOE) and the VDOE's Training and Technical Assistance Centers (TTACs). The IPOP Manual provides a more thorough resource for engaging in systemic change to increase and improve inclusive practices in school divisions' preschool programs.

Resources referenced in this document in addition to others that promote inclusive opportunities in early childhood and emphasize system and program related factors can be found in Appendix A at the end of the document. Refer to the VDOE website and to the regional TTACs for additional information and support.



Inclusion in Early Childhood Defined

The VDOE supports the definition of inclusion provided by the USDHHS and USDOE.

Inclusion in early childhood programs are:

- including children with disabilities in early childhood programs, together with their peers without disabilities;
- holding high expectations and intentionally promoting participation in all learning and social activities, facilitated by individualized accommodations; and
- using evidence-based services and supports to foster their development, friendships with peers, and sense of belonging.

This applies to all young children with disabilities, from those with the mildest need, to those with the most significant need.

This definition builds on a vision for early childhood inclusion set forth by the Council for Exceptional Children's Division for Early Childhood (DEC) and the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) in their joint position statement.

“Early childhood inclusion embodies the values, policies, and practices that support the right of every infant and young child and his or her family, regardless of ability, to participate in a broad range of activities and contexts as full members of families, communities, and society. The desired results of inclusive experiences for children with and without disabilities and their families include a sense of belonging and membership, positive social relationships and friendships, and development and learning to reach their full potential.”

(DEC & NAEYC, 2009, p.1).

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*Inclusion applies to
all young
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mildest need to
those with the most
significant.
(USDHHS &
USDOE, 2015)*

It is not enough for children with disabilities to be present in an early childhood program. Inclusion is not just about access. It is about children with disabilities belonging as equal members of the classroom community with the accommodations and/or modifications necessary to ensure their full and active participation with typically developing peers. (DEC & NAEYC, 2009)

Defining Features of Inclusion in Early Childhood

Inclusion in early childhood must involve effective, high quality inclusion opportunities where children with disabilities belong as equal members. In their 2009 joint position statement, DEC and NAEYC describe the defining features of inclusion that may be used to identify and develop high quality early childhood programs and services: access, participation, and supports.

Access

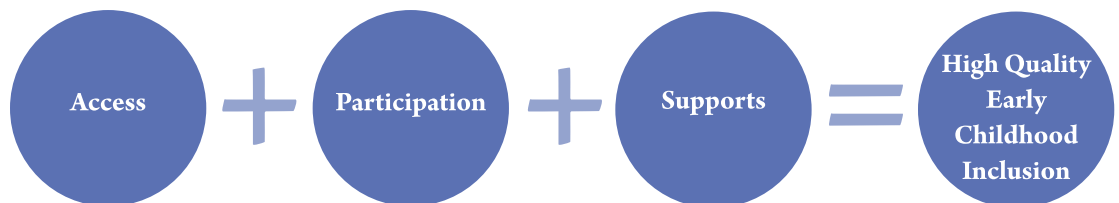
Access means providing a wide range of activities and environments for every child by removing barriers and offering multiple ways to promote learning and development. Often, simple changes such as rearranging classroom furniture to accommodate a child in a wheelchair result in increased access.

Participation

Even when children have physical access to learning environments, they likely will need additional individualized accommodations and supports to fully participate in play and other learning activities with peers and adults. Adults intentionally use a range of instructional approaches to promote belonging, **participation** and engagement. For example, a child with autism may transition from activity to activity more readily if the daily classroom schedule is in pictorial form. A child with a hearing impairment will benefit more from story time when seated close to the teacher who is reading.

Supports

In addition to access and participation, research demonstrates that a strong foundation of systems-level **supports** is necessary to achieve high quality inclusion of children with disabilities. Effective inclusion results from on-going professional development for staff members; well defined policies and procedures; and time for regular team meetings of teachers, assistants, therapists and families.



Benefits of Inclusion

Research indicates that high quality inclusive services benefit preschoolers both with and without disabilities, families, teachers and other early childhood service practitioners, and communities.

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*Children with
disabilities are
children first.*

Children with Disabilities

- Can make significant developmental and learning progress in inclusive settings (Grisham-Brown, Pretti-Frontczak, Hawkins, & Winchell, 2009).
- Experience greater cognitive and communication development than children with disabilities in separate settings (Green, Terry, & Gallagher, 2014; Nahmias, Kase, & Mandell, 2014; Rafferty, Piscitelli, & Boettcher, 2003).
- Are more socially competent than peers in separate settings. They have more social interactions and a larger network of friends (Katz & Mirenda, 2002; Justice, Logan, Lin, & Kaderavek, 2014).

Children without Disabilities

- Can show positive developmental, social, and attitudinal outcomes in inclusive settings (Diamond & Huang, 2005).
- Are capable of demonstrating greater compassion and empathy, and develop a better understanding of human diversity (Odom, et al., 2004).
- Benefit from the learning and developmental supports provided by teachers skilled in meeting the needs of individual students (Odom, Buysse, & Soukakou, 2011).

Families

- Typically view early childhood inclusion positively (Barton & Smith, 2014).
- Desire friendships between children with special needs and peers who are typically-developing (Strain, 2014).
- Enjoy greater connections with other families and community resources and increased participation in their community (Delaware Health and Human Services, 2013).

Teachers and Other Early Childhood Practitioners

- Partner with colleagues who bring new perspectives and skills into the classroom and demonstrate new instructional techniques (Louisiana Department of Education, 2012).
- Hold higher expectations for children with disabilities (Baglieri & Shapiro, 2012).

- Differentiate and consider each student’s instructional level, learning preferences and interests (Odom et al., 2011; Tomlinson, 2000).

Communities

- Understand that inclusion is not just a disability issue, but that all children and families have a right to participate in and be supported in their schools and community (Wolery & Odom, 2000).

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“Almost 30 years of research and experience has demonstrated that the education of children with disabilities can be made more effective by . . . having high expectations for such children and ensuring their access to the general education curriculum in the regular classroom, to the maximum extent possible.”
(Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, 2004, Section 601)

Legal Support for Inclusion in Early Childhood

Just as *Brown v. Board of Education* established that separate was not equal in terms of race, a significant body of law supports equal educational opportunity for children with disabilities. Within Virginia’s schools, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, state law (*Code of Virginia*) and the *Regulations Governing Special Education Programs for Children with Disabilities in Virginia* govern placement for preschoolers with disabilities. For early childhood programs in the community, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), the Head Start Act, and the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act (CCDBG) provide support for inclusion.

The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Code of Virginia, and the Regulations Governing Special Education Programs for Children with Disabilities in Virginia

In accordance with IDEA, Virginia law and regulations require school divisions responsible for providing a free, appropriate public education (FAPE) to offer a continuum of placement options in order to meet the diverse needs of children with disabilities. This requirement, known as the least restrictive environment (LRE), does not distinguish between school-aged and preschool-aged children. The regulations state:

Least restrictive environment (LRE) means that to the maximum extent appropriate, children with disabilities, including children in public or private institutions or other care facilities, are educated with children who are not disabled, and that special classes, separate schooling or other removal of children with disabilities from the regular educational environment occurs only when the nature or severity of the disability is such that education in regular classes with the use of supplementary aids and services cannot be achieved satisfactorily (34 CFR 300.114 through 34 CFR 300.120).

In Virginia, preschoolers (beginning at age 2 by September 30th of the school year) who are eligible for special education and related services are entitled to placement in the LRE alongside their peers without disabilities with supplementary aids and services.

Americans with Disabilities Act

The Americans with Disabilities Act protects individuals from discrimination based upon disability. It creates opportunities for preschoolers with disabilities to attend the same community-based early childhood programs as their peers who are typically developing. The ADA applies to public entities and accommodations including family and center-based child care programs, public or private nursery schools, preschools, Head Start and Early Head Start. In general, children with disabilities are entitled to equal access to programs. Programs cannot create discriminatory eligibility standards to keep children from enrolling. Further, they must make reasonable accommodations to enable children with disabilities to participate in and benefit from the services offered (USDHHS & USDOE, 2015).

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act

Section 504 prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in public or private programs that receive federal funds directly or through a grant, loan, or contract. Early childhood programs may not exclude qualified children on the basis of disability, and must ensure that aids, benefits or services are provided in the most integrated setting appropriate to the child's needs (USDHHS & USDOE, 2015).

Head Start Act

Head Start is the nation's largest federally funded early childhood program. Designed to promote school readiness for children from low income families, Head Start offers comprehensive services including education, health, mental health, dental, nutrition and other services. Head Start and Early Head Start serve children, families, and pregnant women. Children from birth to 36 months are served in Early Head Start, while three-, four- and five-year-olds (until school entry) are served in Head Start. Since 1972, Head Start has required that at least 10% of its enrollment consist of children with disabilities who are eligible for special education and related services under IDEA (USDHHS & USDOE, 2015).

Child Care and Development Block Grant Act

The Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014 mandates that states improve the quality and supply of child care services for preschoolers with disabilities. In addition, states must report on their plans to coordinate child care services with ECSE and early intervention (EI) services (USDHHS & USDOE, 2015).

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A preschool child with a disability who is eligible to receive special education and related services and his or her parents are entitled to all the rights and protections guaranteed under Part B of IDEA. One of these guaranteed rights is the right to be educated in the least restrictive environment. (USDOE, 2017)

Inclusion in Early Childhood and the Individualized Education Program Process

The IEP process for preschool children is very similar to the process for students in grades kindergarten through 12 (K-12). IEP teams, including a child’s parents, follow a sequential process when developing an IEP. The child’s present level of academic achievement and functional performance is developed. For preschoolers, this includes how the disability affects the child’s participation in age-appropriate activities. From this statement, annual goals are written. The IEP team considers these goals as they determine services and placement.

There are a number of settings in which children may be placed and receive their special education and related services: home, separate classrooms, separate schools, residential settings, service provider location, and/or a regular early childhood program. It is the responsibility of the IEP team to consider the continuum of placement options and determine the setting appropriate for the individual child. When determining the child’s placement, it is important to remember that no single model for service delivery to any specific population or category of children with disabilities is acceptable. This determination is to be based on the needs of the child — not what placements are readily available.

The LRE requirements under Part B of IDEA support the education of children with disabilities in regular classes alongside their typically developing peers. As described in the policy statement by the USDHHS and USDOE (2015, p. 1), this is a regular early childhood program that provides “early care and education to children birth through age five, where the majority of the children are typically developing.” Children considered to be typically developing are those not identified as having a disability and who do not have an IEP.

Before a preschooler can be placed outside the regular early childhood program, the IEP team must consider whether supplementary aids and services could be provided that would enable the education of the child to be achieved satisfactorily. If the IEP team determines that the nature or severity of the disability is such that this cannot be achieved, then the child could be placed in a setting other than the regular educational setting. Therefore, when the IEP team is determining placement options, it is important that the team considers the regular early childhood classroom and determines what accommodations, modifications, and supplementary aids and services are needed for the child’s success as a first priority.

Common Misconceptions About Inclusion

Children with disabilities need specialized classes in order to “get ready” for inclusive settings.

High-quality inclusive programs “get ready” to serve all children. Preschoolers with disabilities best learn new skills in the settings where they are expected to use them (Barton & Smith, 2014).

Classroom expectations will be lowered when children with disabilities are included.

High-quality inclusive programs address the developmental needs of young children both individually and as a part of a group (Odom, et al., 2011). They set challenging and achievable learning goals for every child.

All preschoolers with disabilities have challenging behaviors. Children without disabilities will learn misbehaviors from them.

Challenging behaviors occur in children both with and without disabilities. Children without disabilities do not pick up challenging behaviors from children with disabilities, nor does the presence of a disability mean that a child will demonstrate such behavior (Louisiana Department of Education, 2012).

Most preschoolers with disabilities require one-to-one support.

Most children with disabilities can participate in preschool programs without one-to-one support (Strain, 2014). Some children may require support beyond that provided by one classroom based teacher and paraprofessional. Additional support can be provided using a variety of models and strategies. For example, a second classroom-based paraprofessional may be provided to assist all students in the classroom.

Children with more significant support needs should be served in self-contained classes.

Data does not indicate excluding young children with disabilities who need significant supports from inclusive placements (Strain, 2014). Children with intensive support needs can be included successfully and should be placed in more restrictive options only when the nature or severity of the disability is such that education in regular classes with the use of supplementary aids and services cannot be achieved satisfactorily.

Because services for children with IEPs may be funded through IDEA, they must be educated solely in special education classrooms.

On the contrary, IDEA requires that children be educated with their peers without disabilities to the maximum extent appropriate. Preschoolers may receive special education services in a wide variety of early childhood settings. Additionally, children with disabilities may be eligible to receive funding for participation in other early childhood programs such as the Virginia Preschool Initiative (VPI) or Head Start. Refer to the *Funding Inclusive Services* section for more information.

The goal for children with disabilities and their peers without disabilities is to learn together in a setting that meets the developmental and learning needs of all the children.

Why Inclusion In Early Childhood Is Unique

While the LRE requirement in IDEA is the same for eligible students of any age, providing inclusive services at the preschool level is unique. Preschool inclusion differs from inclusive placements and practices in grades K-12 for the reasons listed below.

- Early childhood programs that offer opportunities for inclusion are less readily available than for K-12 students.
- Programs may differ based on the child's age, particularly for two- and three-year-olds.
- Programs for preschoolers may be in settings outside of the public schools (e.g., Head Start, child care, community preschool programs).
- In early childhood settings outside of public schools, wide variability exists in teacher training, education, and expertise which may impact program quality.
- Many early childhood programs have distinctive teacher-child ratios and class size requirements that must be met.
- The curriculum in early childhood programs differs from the educational curriculum for older children. In early childhood, learning is a balance of child-initiated, teacher-facilitated, and teacher-directed activities and focuses on all developmental domains (language and literacy, cognition and general knowledge, approaches towards learning, physical well-being and motor, and social and emotional development) as opposed to the traditional K-12 curriculum which is academically oriented and teacher directed.
- There is less developmental discrepancy between young children with disabilities and their typically developing peers (Wolery & Odom, 2000). A four year old with a 25% delay is functioning like a three year old—a one year difference. At twelve years, a 25% difference in functioning is a difference of three years.



Contexts for Inclusion in Early Childhood

The resources available in public school systems and communities vary; thus, localities may offer inclusive early childhood services administered by any of the following:

- public schools,
- Head Start, or
- community-based entities.

Figure 1 provides examples of early childhood programs that may be offered within each of these three contexts. Preschoolers with IEPs may attend and receive their special education services within any of these early childhood programs provided they are of high quality. Programs aligning with state standards or guidelines, using evidence-based practices, and grounded in principles of developmentally appropriate practice, may be considered high quality.

FIGURE 1. Contexts for Inclusive Opportunities

Public School Programs

- ▶ Virginia Preschool Initiative (VPI)
- ▶ Preschool funded by Title 1
- ▶ Preschool funded by local funds
- ▶ Head Start operated by the public school
- ▶ Occupational child care programs

Head Start

- ▶ Head Start/Early Head Start operated by a community agency

Community-Based Entities

- ▶ Private for-profit preschool
- ▶ Private not-for-profit preschool
- ▶ Child care
- ▶ Community-based play groups
- ▶ Department of Defense Child Development Programs

Early childhood programs provided in the public school may not be the only context for inclusion of young children with IEPs. Early Head Start, Head Start and other community-based entities are viable options to be considered for preschool inclusion for several reasons:

- not all school divisions provide preschool classes for typically developing children, particularly two- and three-year-olds;
- programs outside of the public school may provide a more appropriate placement for some children with IEPs; and/or

- some children may be successfully participating in community programs prior to their eligibility for special education so may benefit from continuing in the regular educational environment.

Brief descriptions of these programs follow. The eligibility and admission criteria vary considerably. Some programs require families to meet conditions related to income or other risk factors; however, a child with an IEP who does not meet the criteria may still be placed and receive services in this setting with careful accounting and braiding of funds. Refer to the *Funding Inclusive Services* section for more information.

Virginia Preschool Initiative

VPI is a program for four-year-old children who are at-risk for early academic failure and are not currently receiving services through Head Start. Costs are shared by local and state governments with state funds appropriated by the Virginia General Assembly. Eligibility criteria are primarily based on family income levels. VPI services may be provided in a public school setting or a private for-profit or not-for-profit community-based setting.

Preschool Funded by Title 1 Preschool Programs

Federal Title 1 funds may be used to support preschool programs in public schools with a high percentage of children from low-income families. Title 1 funding may be used to serve preschoolers at risk of failing to meet the state's academic achievement standards.

Preschool Funded by Local Funds

Local funds may be provided to deliver preschool programs in the public school. Eligibility criteria and admission requirements are determined by the locality.

Occupational Child Care Programs

Some Virginia school divisions offer occupational child care programs to prepare high school students for entry-level positions in child care. These programs offer a laboratory training component providing high school students with hands-on experiences with young children. Eligibility criteria and admission requirements are determined by the locality.

Head Start and Early Head Start

Head Start and Early Head Start are federally funded, comprehensive child development programs that serve children from birth to school entry at age five, pregnant women, and families. Early Head Start serves children from birth to 36 months, while Head Start serves children from three to five. Both programs focus on increasing school readiness for young children in low-income families. At least 10% of children enrolled are to be children with disabilities. Head Start may be administered by a public school or a community-based

agency or organization. Eligibility criteria are primarily based on family income levels. Head Start may be provided in a public school setting or a private for-profit or not-for-profit community-based setting.

Community-Based Preschool Programs and Child Care Centers

Preschool programs and child care facilities are provided in many communities throughout Virginia. The programs are administered by private agencies and organizations. Tuition fees apply and vary considerably across programs.

Community-Based Play Groups

Some communities may have available organized play groups that provide the opportunity for young children and their families to engage in a play-based, social environment. Play groups are administered by a community-based agency or organization. Tuition fees may apply.

Department of Defense Child Development Programs

Some Virginia military installations include child development centers which offer care to children of service members and Department of Defense civilian employees.

Models of Inclusion in Early Childhood

Special education and related services can be implemented in a variety of settings where preschoolers with disabilities are included with preschoolers without disabilities. Considerations for staffing, classroom configurations, and service delivery include the following:

- guidelines for class size and staffing standards in the early childhood program,
- regulations for the caseload for the ECSE teacher and paraprofessional,
- requirements for teacher licensure in each program,
- physical space in the classroom,
- students' ages,
- other factors impacting teaching and learning such as children experiencing homelessness or those learning both English and their home language, and
- the needs of the children, individually and as a group. The class composition must ensure that all children's needs are met and that a high quality program can be provided. All decisions should be based on the individual classroom and the needs of all children including the unique needs of children with disabilities.

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*Special education
is a service
or set of services
and not a place.
(Center for
Early Learning
Professionals,
2015)*

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All decisions should be based on the individual classroom and the needs of all children including the unique needs of the children with disabilities.

There are a number of classroom configurations and considerations for providing special education and related services in inclusive settings. Below is a list of common models with examples from Virginia school divisions. Each model requires collaboration among professionals and paraprofessionals, including related service providers. Collaboration is defined in the *Regulations Governing Special Education Programs for Children with Disabilities in Virginia* as, “Interaction among professionals as they work toward a common goal” (VDOE, 2010, p. 2). Each model requires consideration of how team members from different disciplines will work together to plan and implement an appropriate educational program for the child with an IEP.

Individual Teacher Model

In this program model, one teacher has a classroom of children both with and without IEPs. The teacher is licensed and dually endorsed in ECSE and either early childhood for three- and four-year-olds (add-on endorsement), early/primary education PreK-3, or elementary education PreK-6 (all three endorsements collectively are referred to as PreK endorsed in this document). The teacher is skilled in meeting the needs of both groups of children. Careful consideration is given to the class size/caseload and the number of children with IEPs, including the level of support required.

- One dually endorsed teacher and two paraprofessionals serve 12 four-year-olds. All 12 preschoolers are VPI students; four of the children have IEPs and receive special education services. Two of the children with an IEP have significant support needs.
- A teacher dually endorsed in ECSE and PreK serves 16 preschoolers in Head Start in a Virginia public school program. Three of the children have IEPs. There is one paraprofessional assigned to the teacher.
- A dually endorsed teacher and one paraprofessional serve 12 three-year-olds in a preschool classroom supported by local funds. Two of the children have IEPs and receive special education services. One of these children has moderate support needs.

Reverse Inclusion

In an ECSE classroom operated by school division special education personnel, typically-developing children are recruited to attend the preschool program so that children can learn together in an inclusive environment. This option provides a way for children with disabilities to accrue the benefits provided by having peers without disabilities as role models when quality early childhood settings are not available.

To qualify as a regular early childhood classroom, at least 50% of the children are to be typically developing; however, to produce the desired social and instructional outcomes for all the children in the classroom, there must be a sufficient number of peer models to enhance engagement, provide interaction, and develop friendships. Providing only a few children without disabilities may not result in the same opportunity for growth and

development. Further, it is important for the peer models to attend the program on a regular basis, at least several days per week.

Implementation of this model is subject to the rules of the local education agency (LEA). The local school board attorney should be consulted prior to development of policies and procedures and implementation of this arrangement. Consideration must be given to establishment of a nondiscriminatory application and selection process to identify the peer models.

- A teacher endorsed in ECSE teaches a morning and an afternoon class. One paraprofessional is assigned to the teacher. She teaches two- and three-year-olds. In the morning, there are three students with IEPs, with one having significant support needs. Four children from the community are identified through a lottery process and attend the early childhood special education program to serve as peer models. In the afternoon, four students have IEPs, two with significant support needs. There are five peer models from the community.
- A teacher endorsed in ECSE teaches four-year-old students. There are six students with IEPs, with two having significant support needs. Seven children from the community attend the program to serve as peer models. Two paraprofessionals are assigned to the teacher.

Co-Teaching Model of Collaboration

In this model, a PreK teacher and an ECSE teacher share responsibility and combine their expertise to meet the need of all children in the classroom. The ECSE teacher may be in the classroom for all or some of the school day. The goal is for both teachers to share equally in the implementation of the educational program, including implementation of children's IEPs, thus co-teaching approaches are utilized.

- A VPI classroom of 18 preschoolers includes six children with IEPs. An ECSE teacher and a PreK teacher both support the classroom all day. There is one paraprofessional assigned to the classroom.
- Eight children with IEPs are enrolled in two Head Start program classrooms that are co-located. An ECSE teacher and a paraprofessional are located full-time at the program and split their time between the two classes. One of them is in each classroom at all times.

Itinerant Model of Collaboration

In an itinerant model, an ECSE endorsed teacher travels between classrooms or programs to consult with PreK endorsed teachers and/or to provide direct services to individual children as needed. The ECSE teacher may serve a caseload of up to 12 students.

- Three-year-old children are enrolled full-time in a variety of early childhood settings in the community including Head Start and two community-based preschool programs.

The ECSE teacher serves eight to 12 children depending on the amount of hours of direct and consultative support services that are specified on the children's IEPs. The teacher travels from program to program to provide direct support as needed and to consult with the PreK teachers and paraprofessionals.

- One public school program enrolls 12 children with IEPs full-time in five VPI classrooms. One ECSE teacher and three paraprofessionals provide support to these sites. ECSE paraprofessionals are based full-time in three of the classrooms where children who have significant support needs are enrolled and provide support to all children with IEPs in the classroom. The ECSE teacher travels from class to class to provide direct services as needed and consult with the PreK teachers and paraprofessionals.

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In a study of the costs of inclusive programs, “lower costs [were] associated with more inclusive programs across public schools, community and Head Start programs. Furthermore, the inclusive models were less expensive for school districts than segregated models.”
(Barton & Smith, 2014, p. 5)

Funding Inclusive Services in Early Childhood

Allocation of resources to fund inclusive services is an important consideration. Local education agencies have used most of their financial resources to support self-contained classrooms for preschoolers with IEPs. This practice, however, can be modified to support inclusion. Research reported in the *Preschool Inclusion Finance Toolkit 2017* documents that inclusive preschool models can be less expensive for school divisions than segregated models.

The special education and related services named in a child's IEP may be funded through a variety of sources. The IDEA Part B provides general special education funds (Section 611) and preschool specific funds (Section 619). The State Education Agency (SEA) provides funding appropriated by the Virginia General Assembly. Further, LEAs may contribute funds. In some situations, special education funds may be used to pay for all costs associated with the child's education in a regular early childhood program. For example, if a public school division does not have a preschool program, then the division may contract with a community-based private preschool and use special education funds to pay for tuition in addition to the special education services. In other situations, the special education funds may be used to pay only for the special education and related services. For example, when a child is eligible for VPI and placed in a VPI classroom, the special education funds only support the supplemental special education services.

As noted in the *Contexts for Inclusion* section, early childhood inclusion may be in (a) public schools, (b) Head Start, or (c) community-based entities. Regardless of the context for inclusion, collaboration across programs is required since the program funding sources, regulations, and accountability requirements vary considerably. Collaboration will require creation of funding agreements where programs clearly define the agreed upon costs each funding source will pay to support the program.

When funds from two or more programs or funding sources pay a portion of the total classroom cost, it is done through braided funding. The term braided is used when multiple funding streams or sources combine to support an inclusive classroom. The funding streams are brought together to create a high-quality inclusive classroom for all children while simultaneously maintaining careful accounting procedures to address the requirements for each source.

When different funding streams are *braided* together to create one program, the requirements for each must be met. The allocation and accounting of funds must match the intended purpose of the funding source without duplication. Funds must only be used for the allowable costs, as defined by the funding source at federal, state and/or local levels, as appropriate.

The following strategies from the Preschool Inclusion Finance Toolkit 2017 describe how two or more programs may braid funds. Examples are provided. When braiding funds, it is important to consult the school division's finance office and those knowledgeable of funding requirements.

Cost Sharing

Cost sharing occurs when each funding source contributes a specific dollar amount to an inclusive program. The contribution of each program may be equivalent to each program's cost per child or another agreed upon amount.

With cost sharing, there are two considerations for the child with an IEP: (a) when a child with an IEP is eligible and enrolled in the program, special education funds would not pay the cost per child, but pay only the excess costs of supplemental special education services required, (b) when a child with an IEP is not eligible for the program (e.g., family is over income) special education funds may be used to pay the cost per child in addition to the excess costs of supplemental special education services required.

- A school division serves 18 VPI eligible students in a single classroom. Two of the students have IEPs. The total cost per child is determined and that amount is charged to VPI funds. The total cost for the special education and related services is calculated. That amount is charged to special education funds.
- A school division serves eight VPI and four Head Start students in a single classroom. There are also four children with IEPs who are not eligible for VPI or Head Start. The classroom has a PreK endorsed teacher and two paraprofessionals. An ECSE teacher provides itinerant services for the children with IEPs in collaboration with the classroom teacher. The cost for the classroom is calculated then divided by the number of children. Special education funds pay one fourth of the classroom cost and for any additional supplemental special education services required, including the cost of the ECSE teacher.

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The term braided is used when multiple funding streams or sources combine to support an inclusive classroom.

Specific Cost Funding

Specific cost funding occurs when the commitment of funds is made for expenses or functions within a program by a specific fund source, according to guidelines of each source. Each source agrees to pay a specific cost rather than paying a portion of the total operating expenses.

- A school division serves 18 VPI and 18 Head Start students in two classrooms. Four of these children have IEPs. Each classroom has a PreK endorsed teacher and a paraprofessional. An ECSE teacher provides itinerant services. Head Start funds a teacher and a paraprofessional. VPI funds one teacher and paraprofessional. Special education funds pay for the supplemental special education services required, including the cost of the ECSE teacher.
- A dually endorsed teacher and paraprofessional support a Head Start classroom of three-year-old children. There are three children who have IEPs and significant support needs. An additional paraprofessional ensures the participation and engagement of the three children with IEPs and is paid for with special education funds.
- A VPI classroom of 18 preschoolers includes six children with IEPs. The six children with IEPs are not eligible for VPI. An ECSE teacher and a PreK teacher both support the classroom all day. There is one paraprofessional assigned to the classroom. Special education funds pay for the ECSE teacher.

In-kind Sharing

In-kind sharing is payment in the form of goods, resources, or cash outlays that are not directly charged to a program.

- A school division creates a contract with a community-based private preschool. The school division provides a physical classroom for the private preschool. In exchange, the private preschool provides five slots for children with IEPs.

Funded Enrollment

Funded enrollment is the use of special education funds to pay for an individual child's placement including enrollment or tuition costs.

- A school division uses special education funds to pay tuition to a community-based private preschool. Additionally, these funds are used to support an ECSE teacher providing itinerant services.
- A preschooler with an IEP does not meet the eligibility criteria for the VPI program in the school division. In addition to the special education and related services, the special education funds are used to pay the per child amount.

Accountability

The U.S. Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) requires states to submit data regarding implementation of IDEA. States are required to evaluate their performance and make improvements annually. This requires states to submit a State Performance Plan (SPP) that includes baseline data, targets, and improvement activities for many data indicators. The annual performance on this plan is reported through the Annual Performance Report (APR). While there are many data indicators collected and reported, states submit data regarding where preschoolers with IEPs are placed and receive their special education services. Known as Indicator 6, these data are collected as a part of the annual December 1 Special Education Child Count from school divisions and State Operated Programs in Virginia. Indicator 6 documents:

The percentage of children, three through five years of age, who attend:

- 1) a regular early childhood program and receive the majority of special education and related services in the regular early childhood program; and
- 2) a separate special education class, separate school, or residential facility.

In Virginia, children with a disability whose second birthday falls on or before September 30 are age-eligible for special education and related services. Placement data on two year olds is collected as well but is not reported to OSEP.

OSEP defines a regular early childhood program as one where at least 50% of the children are typically developing. OSEP's expectation is that states will increase the number of children who attend a regular early childhood program and receive the majority of special education and related services in the regular early childhood program, and will decrease the number of students attending a separate special education class, separate school, or residential facility. Likewise, the VDOE has this same expectation for school divisions. More information about Virginia's SPP and APR are available on the VDOE website.



Characteristics of Inclusive Schools

Over the last 20 years, essential characteristics exhibited by schools that successfully implement inclusive practices have been identified. Table 2 provides a list of the characteristics repeatedly recognized. These characteristics are also outlined in the *Enhancing Inclusive Practices for Students with More Significant Academic and Behavior Needs (PK-12) Resource Guide* and are included here because they are critical to expanding and improving inclusive early childhood programs.

FIGURE 2. Characteristics of Inclusive Schools

- ▶ The school community (school personnel, families, students) has a common understanding of disability and inclusive education, creating a culture that values openness, acceptance, respect, equality, collaboration, and a celebration of diversity.
- ▶ Democratic schooling is the core of a school's approach to planning, instruction, learning, and discipline. Self-determination skills are valued and promoted, with the expectation that both school personnel and students are responsible for the welfare of the school.
- ▶ Leaders (administrators/teacher leaders) within the school are change agents, valuing inclusion and taking an active and accountable role in creating an inclusive climate that is collaborative, open, and supportive of risk-taking, building a professional learning community within the school.
- ▶ Teachers and support personnel have accountable and collaborative roles, frequently within non-traditional teaching arrangements (e.g., co-teaching, itinerant), that maximize student success through the implementation of an engaging, challenging, and age-appropriate curriculum.
- ▶ Instruction is engaging, evidence-based, and data driven, using the principles of Universal Design for Learning (UDL), differentiation, and Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS) to teach academic and social/behavioral skills to all students. Accommodations, modifications, technology, and an array of related services are incorporated within the general education setting to meet the learning and social/emotional/physical needs of students.
- ▶ Students are taught to be self-determined and are held to high expectations for learning defined through clearly outlined educational outcomes. Student learning experiences are flexible, authentic, meaningful, accessible, and developmentally appropriate.

Source: Ryndak, Jackson, & Billingsley, 2000; Janney & Snell, 2013; Kluth, 2017; Kurth, Lyon & Shogren, 2015; Villa & Thousand, 2003; 2016

Preparing for and Sustaining Inclusive Services In Early Childhood

The changes necessary to prepare for, implement, and sustain high quality inclusive practices in early childhood require systemic planning. To increase the quantity and quality of inclusion for preschool children with IEPs, the Virginia Department of Education has developed Inclusive Placement Opportunities for Preschoolers (IPOP). IPOP outlines a systems-change approach and is designed to help Virginia’s school divisions meet federal and state mandates requiring young children with disabilities to be educated in the LRE, as well as to implement the evidence-based practices that lead to developmental and educational gains for all children. IPOP was developed by the VDOE’s TTACs. The Inclusive Placement Opportunities for Preschoolers Manual provides a planning guide and accompanying resources to support school divisions in providing high-quality inclusive practices at the preschool level. The manual outlines the steps which may be taken to plan for and initiate or expand high-quality inclusive programs for preschoolers within a local school division.

The IPOP planning steps were developed over years of literature review, implementation, evaluation, and revision with stakeholders. They include professional development, policy and procedural changes, and administrative practices that are necessary to implement and sustain high quality inclusive service delivery. All of the IPOP planning steps can be found in Appendix B. In this section, the first five steps are provided along with a short description. These five steps will prepare teams to investigate preschool inclusive opportunities and develop a plan of action.

As with any new initiative, it is important to first determine where the division is now regarding inclusion in early childhood. Prior to implementing the steps below, review division-level data and determine:

- the percentage of children placed and receiving special education and related services in regular early childhood environments,
- the inclusive opportunities available for children with IEPs, and
- the number of children who will be eligible for ECSE services in the upcoming school year and their ages.

Additionally, identify the early childhood programs available in the school division, through Head Start, and in the community. A thorough understanding of the division and communities’ strengths, needs, and assets is essential for identifying, developing, and sustaining inclusive opportunities within high-quality early childhood programs.

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Equal opportunity is one of America’s most cherished ideals. Being meaningfully included as a member of society is the first step to equal opportunity and is every person’s right—a right supported by our laws.

(USDHHS & USDOE, 2015)

Planning For Inclusive Practices

Step 1. Form an early childhood inclusive practices planning team.

The first step in planning for inclusive practices is to form a team of representatives from all groups of key stakeholders who could be affected by early childhood inclusive programming (e.g., families, teachers, administrators, community agency representatives). The team is to make recommendations regarding increasing and improving inclusive programs and develop and carry out a plan of action.

Step 2. Educate the team about inclusive practices.

Beginning a quality inclusive preschool program is a challenging task that involves change. For changes to be implemented system wide, team members must not only understand their local strengths, needs, and assets, but must have a strong belief in the value of inclusion.

Step 3. Visit high-quality inclusive early childhood programs.

A picture is worth a thousand words. Seeing inclusive practices in action is a critical step in planning. By visiting different programs offered by other school divisions, team members will gain perspective of potential placement options.

Step 4. Increase and improve inclusive early childhood programs.

Following visits to quality sites with inclusive practices, the team will determine potential high-quality inclusive placement opportunities to best meet the diverse needs of children and families in the school division.

- Identify potential high-quality early childhood sites offered within the school division (e.g., Title I, VPI) and in the community (e.g., community-based preschool).
- Decide how to contact potential sites to determine their receptivity to collaboration.
- Decide how to determine the quality of the interested sites. For example, consider visiting early childhood programs in the area with a National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) Academy of Early Childhood Programs accreditation or a Virginia Quality rating of three or above.
- Observe programs to collect specific program information and rate program quality.
- Make recommendations regarding inclusive placement opportunities to initiate.

Step 5. Gain administrative support for the proposed plan.

The next step is to draft a proposed plan to increase and improve inclusive programs. The team will present the proposed plan to school division leadership for approval and support. Once approval is granted, the team will further outline steps to address barriers, identify solutions, and ensure the success and longevity of the program.

To provide high-quality inclusive early childhood programs, this guidance document should be used in conjunction with the Inclusive Placement Opportunities for Preschooler Manual. Additionally, the VDOE's TTACs offer support in planning for, implementing, and evaluating inclusive early childhood services. Refer to the VDOE website and to the regional TTAC websites for additional information and support.

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Appendix A: Resources

Below are resources referenced in this document in addition to others that promote inclusive opportunities in early childhood and address system and program related factors.

State Resources

Inclusive Placement Opportunities for Preschoolers (IPOP) Manual

IPOP is developed by the VDOE's Early Childhood Special Education Network and is a systems approach to increasing the quantity and quality of inclusion for preschool students with IEPs. It provides a planning guide and accompanying resources to support school divisions' preschool programs in implementing inclusive practices across the Commonwealth.

Virginia Department of Education, Early Childhood Inclusion Topics Page

The VDOE website provides a list of resources related to inclusive practices for preschoolers with disabilities.

Virginia Department of Education's Training and Technical Assistance Centers

There are seven TTACs that support professionals who teach students with disabilities across the eight Regions in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The TTACs provide training and technical assistance.

Leadership in Effective and Developmentally-appropriate Services (LEADS) Indicator 6 Topic Page

This website supports the Virginia Early Childhood Special Education (ECSE) leaders responsible for administrative oversight of local ECSE programs. The primary focus is to provide consistent information statewide to improve the collection, reporting, and use of ECSE indicator data; and connect, support, and empower local leaders to build capacity and provide high-quality programs and services throughout the state for young children ages two-five years with IEPs.

National Resources

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and U.S. Department of Education Policy Statement on Inclusion of Children with Disabilities in Early Childhood Programs

In September 2015, the USDOE and the USDHHS issued a joint policy statement on promoting inclusion in early childhood programs to set a vision on this issue and provide recommendations to States, local educational agencies (LEAs), schools, and public and private early childhood programs.

U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services.

Dear colleague letter on preschool least restrictive environments (LRE)

In 2017, the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services updated a Dear Colleague Letter (DCL) on Preschool LRE. The policy guidance provided key statutory and regulatory requirements, preschool placement options, and information related to educational environments data for preschool children with disabilities.

Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center Inclusion in Least Restrictive Environments Topic Page

The Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center (ECTA) provides a number of resources to support early childhood inclusion. Tools include documents related to developing policy and guidance; strategies for collaborative funding, including braided funding, and self-assessments.

Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center Inclusion Finance Toolkit 2017

This document outlines strategies and guidance on collaborative funding strategies and mechanisms, including braided funding, to create and sustain high-quality inclusive regular early childhood settings that are inclusive of preschool children with disabilities.

Other Resources

***The Preschool Inclusion Toolbox: How to Build and Lead a High-Quality Program* by Erin E. Barton and Barbara J. Smith (2015). Available from Brookes Publishing Co. and the Preschool Inclusion Toolbox Online Materials**

This how-to book and supporting materials are for administrators, school district leaders, child care directors, and faculty and provide a step-by-step process to improve early childhood inclusion through systems-level change.

***First Steps to Preschool Inclusion: How to Jumpstart your Program-wide Plan* by Sarika S. Gupta with William R. Henninger, IV and Megan E. Vinh (2014). Available from Brookes Publishing Co.**

This introductory guide provides information to improve inclusive opportunities in early childhood and provides strategies to motivate staff and get critical buy-in.

Appendix B: Inclusive Placement Opportunities for Preschoolers (IPOP) Planning Steps

1. Form an inclusion planning team.
2. Educate the team about inclusive practices.
3. Visit quality ECE programs with inclusive practices.
4. Expand inclusive placement opportunities.
5. Gain administrative support for proposed plan.
6. Identify barriers and solutions to initiating approved inclusive placement opportunities.
7. Recommend job revisions and develop sample roles and responsibilities descriptions to use for staff selection.
8. Share information about the inclusive placement opportunity, elicit concerns, and gain support from key stakeholders.
9. Develop a philosophy and goals for the inclusive practices.
10. Provide ways for ECSE, ECE, and related service staff to learn about each other's programs.
11. Plan for and conduct a series of in-service training sessions on recommended practices.
12. Develop contracts (if applicable) and policies to support the philosophy and goals for the inclusive placement opportunity.
13. Develop and use a process for making individualized placement decisions in the least restrictive environment.
14. Plan for and conduct ongoing evaluations and use results for program improvement.
15. Recommend orientation activities to begin the inclusive placement opportunities.
16. Sustain and expand inclusive opportunities.

STEP 1: Form an inclusive practices planning team

The first step in planning for inclusion is to form a team of representatives from all groups of key stakeholders who could be affected by early childhood inclusive programming (e.g., families, teachers, administrators) in order to make recommendations regarding inclusive placement opportunities that the school division could offer and conduct the necessary planning steps to provide these options.

- _____ Determine the procedures within your school division for forming a team and obtain permission from school division administrators.
 - Prepare written materials regarding the purpose of forming a team, the rationale for and benefits of preschool inclusive programming, and the steps the team will take to plan for the practices.
 - Make a formal presentation to the school board or schedule an informal meeting with your superintendent.
- _____ Obtain approval to appoint members to serve on the planning team.
- _____ Once approval is obtained, develop a list of potential representatives (e.g., Head Start, Title I preschool programs, Virginia Preschool Initiative, home child care providers, community-based programs). It is strongly recommended that an administrator be included on the inclusive practices planning team.
- _____ Determine what method to use to invite key stakeholders to the first meeting.
- _____ Select and use a structured collaborative team meeting process; identify monthly meeting times.

STEP 2: Educate the team about inclusive practices

Beginning a quality inclusive preschool program is a challenging task that embraces the process of change. In order for the changes to be implemented system-wide, team members must not only have a strong belief in the value of inclusive practices but also understand the significance of their involvement on the team. Team members must understand and acknowledge the importance of planning for program(s) with inclusive practices and be willing to learn about and endorse recommended inclusive practices in early childhood programs.

- _____ Review the rationale behind preschool inclusive practices, including educational, philosophical, legal, and cost effectiveness research.
- _____ Provide an overview of the planning steps and the team's purpose.
- _____ Review the potential placement opportunities for preschoolers.

- _____ Review recommended practice guidelines for use in inclusive early childhood programs that merge recommended ECSE and early childhood education practices.
- _____ Review information about the process of change and the specific organizational and programmatic changes required to develop inclusive practices option(s) for preschoolers.
- _____ Conduct a needs assessment with staff to gain consensus about potential changes.
- _____ Determine how many stakeholders are willing to be active team members now that they have a better understanding of their potential role.

STEP 3: Visit quality inclusive quality inclusive early childhood programs.

A picture is worth a thousand words. Seeing inclusive practices in action is a critical step in planning. By visiting different programs offered by other school divisions, team members will gain perspective of potential placement opportunities.

- _____ Select a variety of programs with inclusive practices to visit and determine which team members will visit which program.
- _____ Schedule and observe classrooms and team meetings and ask program participants to identify the benefits of the program as well as the challenges they encountered and how they addressed these.
- _____ Collect written program materials (e.g., program descriptions, contracts or interagency agreements, job descriptions).
- _____ During a regularly scheduled team meeting, ask team members to describe the programs they visited.

STEP 4: Expand inclusive placement opportunities

Following visits to quality sites with inclusive practices, the team will determine potential inclusive placement opportunities to best meet the diverse needs of children and families in the school division.

- _____ Identify potential early childhood sites offered within the school division (e.g., Title I, VPI, Head Start) and in the community (e.g., family child care, preschools).
- _____ Decide how to contact potential sites to determine their receptivity to collaboration.

- _____ Decide how to determine the quality of the interested sites.
 - Consider visiting early childhood programs in the area, talking personally with program directors, and using an observation guide to assess program quality.
 - Consider limiting contacts of programs to only those that are accredited by the NAEYC National Academy of Early Childhood Programs or are part of the Virginia Quality initiative (VQ).
 - Consider conducting a survey or using a Request for Proposal process to identify interested sites that meet specific standards of quality set by your locality.
- _____ Observe programs to rate program quality and collect specific program information.
- _____ Determine the number of children who will be eligible for ECSE services in the upcoming school year.
- _____ Contact families to determine interest in and share information about potential inclusive placements (e.g., letter, survey, home visit, phone call). Decide which team members will make these contacts.
- _____ Develop a matrix of support.
- _____ Make recommendations regarding inclusive placement opportunities to initiate next year. Recommendations for the long-range plan for inclusive practices should be incorporated into the school system's long-range plan.

STEP 5: Gain administrative support for proposed plan

The next step is to obtain administrative approval and support to provide inclusive placement opportunities for preschoolers with disabilities.

- _____ Determine your LEA's existing procedures to obtain approval to initiate new or expanded programs. Tailor the following tasks to fit these procedures.
- _____ Request time to meet with administrators and revised proposed inclusion plan.
- _____ Prepare the overview of the summary that will be presented to the administrators.
- _____ Identify administrators' questions and concerns and take them back to the full planning team to develop solutions.
- _____ Share your team's next planning steps upon approval of the proposal, including expanding the team, if needed, to include representatives from additional collaborating ECE programs.

Once your team has gained administrative approval to begin your recommended options, there are ten additional steps to complete concurrently as you continue planning. Review these next steps and their associated tasks during regularly scheduled team meetings. Prioritize the order in which they will be completed based on your local needs and concerns.

STEP 6: Identify barriers and solutions to initiating approved inclusive placement opportunities

To avoid possible roadblocks to inclusion, it is important to address the team's concerns about the placement opportunities before the concerns become realities.

- _____ Identify questions/issues/barriers about initiating the approved placement opportunities and prioritize the most urgent barriers to resolve first.
- _____ Brainstorm solutions for each prioritized question/issue/barrier.
- _____ Reach consensus on solution(s) for each question/barrier/issue. Discuss issues and potential solutions in more detail as you decide which solutions to implement. Contact stakeholders who are not part of the team to gather more information prior to selecting solutions.
- _____ Continue to identify questions/concerns/barriers from the team as well as all participants in the inclusive program and bring to subsequent team meetings to resolve.

STEP 7: Recommend job revisions and develop sample roles and responsibilities description to use for staff selection

In order to identify the most qualified, appropriate, and interested staff to serve children in the new placement sites, develop or modify job descriptions to include the duties associated with the new inclusive practices.

- _____ Ask appropriate administrators what procedures to follow to make changes to job descriptions and obtain permission for the team to make recommendations regarding job revisions.
- _____ Gather current direct service staff job descriptions and modify as needed based on the staff roles and responsibilities required in the inclusive placement. Elicit suggestions about job revisions from the staff who may work in the inclusive program.
- _____ Develop a description of the roles and responsibilities and include general specifications (e.g., flexibility, an ability to work cooperatively with other adults, etc.) as well as specific criteria for each staff position (e.g., competency in using a push in, integrated therapy approach for related service staff).

- _____ Develop sample job announcements, letters eliciting staff interest in inclusive practices, and sample interview questions.
- _____ Share recommended job descriptions and the sample roles and responsibilities description with person(s) within your school division and with collaborating ECE administrators (if applicable) responsible for hiring/selecting staff.
- _____ Share the revised job description with interested staff. Encourage them to visit an inclusive program like the one you plan to initiate.
- _____ Interview appropriate personnel and select the most qualified staff.

STEP 8: Share information about the inclusive placement opportunities, elicit concerns, and gain support from key stakeholders

It is important to identify and address stakeholder concerns prior to beginning the placement(s).

- _____ Generate a list of stakeholders in need of information about the inclusive practices opportunities and select method(s) for sharing information (e.g., individual or group meetings, phone calls, written information, videos).
- _____ Determine what information to share (e.g., the rationale and benefits for inclusive practices, a description of the option, etc.), identify person(s) responsible, and set deadlines for accomplishing these tasks.
- _____ Designate team representatives to contact stakeholders to share information about the placements with inclusive practices, elicit concerns, and gain support for the option(s).
- _____ Address all stakeholder concerns in regular team meetings. It is important to share information regarding all actions taken to address particular concerns.

STEP 9: Develop a philosophy and goals for the inclusive opportunities

Having a shared vision will guide the team as they make future decisions.

- _____ Determine how to develop a philosophy statement and goals.
- _____ Involve representatives from all stakeholder groups in the development of the philosophy and goals.
 - Include the development of a philosophy statement and goals as an agenda item for team meetings that occur prior to initiating the inclusive placement option(s).

- Invite all families, staff, and administrators who are directly involved in the placement option to these meetings to provide input.

_____ Use the philosophy and goals during team meetings to guide decisions, develop/revise policies, and inform activities.

_____ Refine the philosophy and goals, if needed, following the completion of in-service training and firsthand experiences with inclusive practices.

_____ Use the refined philosophy and goals to develop collaborative agreements or contracts, revise policies (if needed), and make future decisions about the inclusive placement opportunities.

STEP 10: Provide ways for ECSE, early childhood, and related service staff to learn about each other's programs and practices

In order to foster collaboration among staff in programs getting ready to implement inclusive practices, it is critical for staff to learn about each other's practices. Once staff understands each other's practices, they can decide how these practices can complement each other to provide the best services for all children.

_____ Identify important practices for the programs' staff to learn. Ask those regularly involved in the classroom, such as the early childhood and ECSE teachers and paraprofessional, related service staff, and volunteers, to identify what they want to learn about each other's practices and what they feel is important to share about their practices.

_____ Recommend ways for staff to learn about each other's programs.

_____ Ask staff to identify preferred methods of learning and identify team members responsible for collecting this information.

STEP 11: Plan for and conduct a series of in-service training sessions on recommended practices

Training on how early childhood and ECSE practices may be used in complement will furnish staff with a common foundation regarding quality early childhood programs with inclusive practices.

_____ Identify who will be involved in the inclusive program and participate in in-service training.

_____ Select methods to identify in-service training needs, preferred times/locations for training, and preferred training methods. Assign persons responsible for collecting this information:

- Conduct a needs assessment and/or a self-study related to implementation of recommended practices.
- Generate a list of potential training methods (e.g., workshops, videotapes, reading).

_____ Select topics for training and variety of training methods based on the results of a needs assessment or self-study. Contact your regional TTAC for training materials related to inclusive practices or use the training modules included in this manual.

_____ Prepare for follow-up technical assistance to assist staff in applying the information presented at in-service training. Identify persons responsible for facilitating these activities.

- Consider using checklists, peer coaches, and/or mentors to assist with implementation.
- Schedule regular team meetings for staff to discuss classroom issues and encourage use of in-service training materials to select strategies and solutions to issues.

STEP 12: Develop contracts(s), if applicable, and policies to support the philosophy and goals for the inclusive placement opportunities

Establishing policies to support the inclusive placement opportunities will clarify the responsibilities of the ECSE and collaborating early childhood program (if applicable) staff and administrators.

_____ Identify appropriate procedures to use to develop/revise contracts and policies. Obtain permission to do so.

_____ Develop a formal contract (if applicable) between the collaborating program(s) specifying each program's responsibilities related to accomplishing the philosophy and goals.

_____ Obtain approval for the agreement or contract from LEA and early childhood officials as needed (e.g., the superintendent, director of special education, school board, school attorney, early childhood director).

STEP 13: Develop and use a process for making individualized placement decisions in the least restrictive environment

It is important to develop a process for IEP committees to use to make individualized placement decisions in the LRE.

- _____ Develop written guidelines for IEP teams to use to make placement decisions in the LRE.
- _____ Gain approval for the use of this decision making process in IEP team meetings.
- _____ Determine strategies to use if more children qualify for the program than the number of spaces that are available:
 - Pilot the option in one geographical area of the division and provide access to children who live in that area.
 - Give priority of placement based on child and family needs (e.g., those families needing full day care would have the priority of placement in a day care setting).
 - Explain this dilemma to families and involve them in developing creative solutions. Inform them of the team's goal to develop additional options so all children will be served in the least restrictive environment.

STEP 14: Plan for and conduct ongoing evaluations and use results for program improvement

Programs are most successful when ongoing improvements are based on informed decisions.

- _____ Determine the overall evaluation purpose. Ask families, staff, and administrators what information they would like to have about the program's impact.
- _____ Identify evaluation participants.
- _____ Select evaluation methods and instruments (e.g., interviews, questionnaires, cost-benefit analyses, standardized tests, portfolios, etc.) and assign staff to collect or develop them.
- _____ Select staff or ask college/university students to conduct evaluation activities.
- _____ Develop an evaluation timeline.
- _____ Conduct evaluation activities and summarize evaluation results. Use the results to make program improvements and to provide feedback to program participants.

STEP 15: Recommend orientation activities to begin the inclusive placement opportunities

Orientation activities may be helpful for children with disabilities and their families at the onset of the new placement opportunities.

- _____ Determine what information to share about the children with disabilities (e.g., children's strengths, preferences, use of adaptive equipment, etc.) prior to their beginning the program, when it will be disseminated, and who will do this.
- _____ Share information with early childhood staff about the children with disabilities.
- _____ Develop guidelines to facilitate ongoing communication among families, staff, and administration in the programs.
- _____ Recommend pre-enrollment activities to facilitate a smooth transition to the inclusive opportunity (e.g., family and child visits the program).

STEP 16: Sustain and expand inclusive opportunities

- _____ A systemic plan exists for the consistent continuation of the inclusive opportunities.
- _____ A process is in place to guide new administrators and teachers in policies and procedures related to inclusive opportunities.
- _____ Program procedures and policies handbook is updated as needed.
- _____ Job descriptions are updated as necessary to reflect roles related to inclusive practices.
- _____ Joint in-service training continues.
- _____ A process is in place that systematically expands the inclusive placement options.



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