

RECRUITMENT AND ENROLLMENT

Intermediate School District as Fiscal Agent

Intermediate School Districts (ISDs) and consortia of ISDs are the grantees of GSRP funding. ISDs may choose to directly administer GSRP classrooms or develop agreements with eligible subrecipients to provide GSRP. Eligible subrecipients are: school districts, public school academies, local governments, and public or private, non-profit or for-profit agencies.

Children who reside within the geographic boundaries of the ISD can be enrolled by any subrecipient. However, it is suggested that each ISD and its subrecipients within the ISD form an agreement regulating the enrollment of children across subrecipient boundaries. This may prevent competition among subrecipients. If the family moves after the child has enrolled, the program may continue to serve the child for the remainder of the program year, with the family providing transportation.

Children may also be enrolled across ISD boundaries. To utilize this provision, before enrolling a child from another ISD, an ISD must enter into a written agreement with the resident ISD. See the subsection, *Cross-ISD Enrollment* in the [Budget](#) section of this manual for details on enrolling, formulating written agreements, and accounting for cross-ISD children.

Interagency Collaboration

GSRP and Head Start programs in Michigan are required to collaborate in preschool recruitment and enrollment activities. Best practice is to utilize one preschool application for all state and federally funded programs and share one waiting list. The local Great Start Collaborative could be asked to facilitate this work to ensure that as many of the community's children as possible take part in a program. If a program enrolls a child who is *eligible* for an additional funded preschool program, it prohibits another child from participating in the GSRP who may only be eligible for GSRP. Refer to [resources](#) for this section on collaboration.

Guidelines for Developing a Recruitment, Referral, and Enrollment Protocol

Although GSRP and Head Start are designed to serve two different populations of children/families, both programs share a common goal: to ensure as many at-risk children as possible benefit from high-quality preschool programs. Therefore, each school readiness advisory committee must approve a collaborative recruitment and enrollment process to assist parents in selecting the program best suited to their needs. A signed collaborative agreement includes the process and procedures, including timelines, for recruitment and enrollment. The ISD monitors to see that the procedures are followed by subrecipient staff.

While each region will create a protocol that is unique to area needs and resources, a strong recruitment, referral, and enrollment protocol will include specific items:

- Contact information for each program including name of person(s) having responsibility for recruitment, title(s), telephone number(s), e-mail address(s), and preferred mode of communication;
- Eligibility guidelines for each program;
- Recruitment and enrollment policies that allow families to learn about each program for which their children are eligible;
- Processes and timelines for mutual referrals among all available programs; and
- Appropriate signatures.

A protocol exhibiting best practice will include a common application. The common application should collect the required information from parents/guardians of each child for later verification of eligibility. In cases of single, separated, or divorced families, access to personal data provided to determine eligibility (e.g., tax forms, pay stubs, etc.) should be restricted to only the parent that provided that data. See the [ISD Administration of GSRP](#) section of this manual for additional information on maintaining and protecting child files and eligibility information. Programs may want to consider including a question on the application regarding permissions for discussing the application with others. Enrollment applications should collect:

- Age of child;
- School district/county of residence;
- Annual income;
- Potential program eligibility factors placing the child at risk of educational failure;
- Health information and proof of immunizations; and
- Parent permission to share information among programs to determine proper placement.

Recruitment

A well-developed plan for recruiting the children most at risk of school failure is essential. The local GSRP family participation group and the ISD School Readiness Advisory Committee should be involved in drafting the plan. Efforts to connect with families should be conducted in the languages spoken by families and might include:

- Information given to home visit specialists through the ISD and community mental health agencies;
- Posters displayed at locations most frequently visited by community members such as local health departments, doctors' offices, libraries, post offices, hospitals, and businesses that draw young families such as laundromats, and grocery stores;
- Flyers sent home with children enrolled in elementary school;
- Informational articles in the local newspaper and other media outlets;
- Door to door census;
- Recruitment tables at local area fairs and festivals;
- Electronic community bulletin boards;
- Information on local cable stations;
- Organizing family networking opportunities in the community for families to share their experiences; and
- Displays at kindergarten orientation.

Referral of Head Start-Eligible Children

GSRP legislation requires specific collaboration when a child is eligible for Head Start. **An eligible child must be referred to Head Start.** The referral process within the protocol must identify which program is responsible for contacting families to inform them of the eligibility for Head Start. Once parents are aware of the eligibility, Head Start should contact the family to describe the services available. Families should be guided to make the program choice best suited to their needs. See the [Office of Great Start memorandum on family choice](#) in the resources for this section.

The Head Start program should follow-up with the referring GSRP regarding the parents' decisions. It is not recommended that families be responsible for the completion of a referral form and/or returning a referral form to GSRP.

A referral form from GSRP to Head Start should include:

- Date of referral, date forwarded to Head Start, and date received by Head Start;
- Family contact information: parent and child names, mailing address, phone number, e-mail address;
- Signatures of sending and receiving program representatives;
- Program placement decision;
- Explanation of family program preference (preferably written by parent);
- Parent signature acknowledging parental choice and repercussions of the decision i.e., if choosing GSRP, their child will be included on a GSRP waiting list until the referral process with Head Start is completed;
- Date returned to GSRP; and
- Signature of Head Start representative.

GSRP enrollment is deferred while the referral to Head Start is completed. The completed referral form is documentation that agreed-upon procedures have been followed and also reports the placement outcome for each family that has been referred. The completed referral may document acknowledgement from program representatives and parents that the family is income-eligible for one program and will be enrolled in another. If Head Start does not return the referral form within the referral process timeline determined by each ISD in partnership with Head Start, the GSRP grantee need only retain on file the original dated referral form to meet program requirements.

The protocol should detail the referral turn-around timeframe before a family is removed from the GSRP waiting list. Then, as openings occur, all the children on the list are considered so that the family with the greatest need according to the [Participant Eligibility and Prioritization Guidelines](#) is contacted first. This critical portion of written protocol helps to ensure common understanding among programs and service to the highest number of eligible children/families.

Head Start Referrals to GSRP

In addition, a protocol that formalizes a strong collaborative relationship among partners will document the Head Start program's steps for referring both applicants that do not qualify for Head Start and qualifying families on Head Start's waiting list to GSRP. Section 642(e) of the Head Start Act of 2007 details Head Start's

requirements for collaborating with state-funded preschool programs. Refer to [Authorization for Requirement to Collaborate](#) in the resources for this section for select sections of the Head Start Act of 2007.

Enrollment

While the recruitment process begins in the spring of each year preceding the start of the program, prospective grantees are cautioned to delay enrollment until the State School Aid Bill has been signed and allocations/awards have been announced. Parents may be told they are on a waiting list and if expected funding is maintained, will be formally considered for enrollment using the GSRP prioritization process once the funding of the program has been finalized. Please see the [Eligibility](#) section of this manual for information on child eligibility.

Prioritization

Eighty-five percent of all children enrolled throughout an ISD or consortium of ISDs must qualify with family income under 250% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). Legislation further requires that each applicant be ranked by family's FPL and that programs enroll children with families with the lowest income first following these procedures:

1. As GSRP preschool applications, including income level and other program eligibility factors, are collected, each family's Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is calculated. Follow current guidelines in the [Eligibility](#) section of the GSRP Implementation Manual to calculate the family's income. Poverty level calculators are available online and may be helpful, such as this [Federal Poverty Level Calculator](#). The family income, family size, and exact FPL must be recorded in each child's file, preferably on the enrollment form. The FPL for each child will be reported within the Michigan Student Data System (MSDS).
2. Each child is then placed on a list of applicants from lowest to highest family poverty level. Children whose families are at the same poverty level should be ranked according to other collected program eligibility factors. Any children who are homeless or in the foster care system or who have an individualized education program (IEP) recommending placement in an inclusive preschool setting must be considered to be in the zero to 50% of FPL quintile. This, along with additional program eligibility factors must be considered when prioritizing children for enrollment. The actual FPL for a family with a child with an IEP will be reported in MSDS while children qualifying because of a foster care placement or homelessness will be reported within the 0 – 50% FPL quintile. All other program eligibility factors will also be collected and reported in MSDS for every child.
3. Any child eligible for Head Start by income or other factors is referred to Head Start by GSRP following local written protocols, in compliance with the Implementation Manual. The process must be complete before enrolling any Head Start eligible child in GSRP.
4. Once final allocations are posted the ISD notifies each subrecipient regarding the award and when enrollment may begin, according to local policy. Enrollment must begin with children from families between zero and 50% of FPL (who have completed the Head Start referral process) and continue with

children from families between 51 and 100% of FPL (who have completed the Head Start referral process), between 101 and 150%, between 151 to 200%, and between 201 and 250%.

5. Finally, if the ISD determines that all eligible children are being served and that there are no children on the waiting list who live with families at or below 250% of FPL, the ISD may then enroll up to 15% of children who live with families with a household income above 250% of FPL with extreme risk for low educational achievement as determined by number or severity of existing GSRP program eligibility factors. Careful documentation of the program eligibility factors for these children must be kept in each child's file. These families must also be charged tuition based on the ISD's adopted sliding fee scale. Each fall, MDE provides an opportunity for ISDs to formally request an exception to this requirement. See the [ISD Administration of GSRP](#) section of this manual "15. Sliding Scale of Tuition" subsection, for details.

Refer to the [Participant Eligibility and Prioritization Guidelines](#) in the resources for this section for detail about the specific prioritization process that grantees are required to implement during the recruitment and enrollment process.

Each ISD must utilize a written prioritization process that provides clear direction for all GSRP staff. Based on the required income quintiles explained above, it may also include weighted priority for local considerations such as lead exposed or multilingual children, for special cases such as cross-ISD enrollment or children enrolled in a subrecipient for child care, and the enrollment of children with IEPs. It should include impartial guidance for staff on situations where children present with similar income and program eligibility factors. Many programs "hold open" a few spaces, anticipating that some of the most eligible families may apply as the school year is beginning.

Wait List

When all GSRP funded classroom openings are filled, each ISD must establish and maintain a waiting list of eligible children seeking placement when a space becomes available in a classroom. Eligibility of children on the waiting list must be verified and prioritization for possible enrollment determined as indicated in the Prioritization subsection above. Verification and prioritization of new applications remains a critical aspect of ensuring children with the greatest need are served first. Children on the waiting list are enrolled as space becomes available. In addition to children who are enrolled in GSRP, each ISD will enter GSRP-eligible children on the waiting list into the MSDS Early Childhood Spring Collection period. Data required in MSDS will include date of birth, FPL quintile, and program eligibility factors. Each of these children will be issued a UIC.

Unique Enrollment Situations

Occasionally families with unique situations apply for enrollment in GSRP. When a child's parents are separated, special considerations must be made when calculating the FPL; the [Eligibility](#) section of this manual addresses methods to use based on the specifics of the situation. Enrollment decisions may also be affected when the child spends time with each parent. If parents disagree about the enrollment or if one is unable to transport the child to a mutually agreeable

program, program staff are encouraged to work with both parents to support a decision in the best interest of the child. **In no case may a child be enrolled in two GSRP classrooms at one time.**

Additionally, each year some families will move. When a move is made to a nearby location, even if outside district boundaries, a child may remain in the current program as long as transportation can be arranged. When a family moves farther, every effort should be made to assist the family to enroll in another program that best meets the specific needs of the child based on the availability of space and funding and on the appropriate prioritization of families on the waiting list, if any. This includes the transfer of the GSRP application, enrollment file, and screening and assessment data. A family moving to a new program should not be required to complete duplicate enrollment paperwork for eligibility determination. A child found eligible at any point during the program year remains eligible for the remainder of the year.

Combining Eligible and Non-Eligible Children in Preschool Classrooms

Many areas in Michigan do not have sufficient numbers of children eligible to offer individual program classrooms but do have enough children in total to offer high-quality preschool programs. Some programs have combined Head Start, Title I, and other funding streams to provide viable classrooms. Other programs have accepted tuition-paying children through their community education programs to serve children who are not at risk. When braiding, each classroom would optimally include children who are not at risk along with targeted and at-risk populations. The following issues must be addressed in administering combined programs:

- When even one child in a classroom is funded through GSRP, all GSRP guidelines must be followed: staff credentialing, curriculum, assessment, parent involvement, etc.
- The funding for each enrolled child should be clear: Title I funds can be used to supplement GSRP funds, but a child cannot be enrolled in two such programs within the same program year.
- Additional at-risk children who meet the GSRP guidelines for eligibility may be enrolled beyond the funded number if the program can accommodate them, but additional funding is not available through MDE grants.
- Additional children, whether at risk or not eligible, can be enrolled in a GSRP classroom, thus rendering it a braided funding classroom. However, GSRP funding cannot be used for the children who are not eligible. There must be documentation that tuition, other sources of cash, and/or in-kind funding are equivalent to the amount of state funding which supports each GSRP child (i.e., if audited the GSRP must be able to show that GSRP funds were not spent on children not eligible for GSRP). Programs where administration and facilities are provided by the subrecipient as in kind must maintain careful documentation clarifying cost share.
- When braiding GSRP and Early Childhood Special Education (ECSE), an issue for discussion may be whether the program would generate a full-time equivalent of special education funding; the interface between the Michigan Administrative Rules for Special Education and the State School Aid Act warrants considerable attention.

- Over age children who are eligible for kindergarten, cannot be enrolled in GSRP, no matter what their individual levels of development might be. This is explicit in the legislation and will require return of the state funding for each over age child served. “Holding out” or “redshirting” of children has not been effective in increasing children’s academic performance; children who are “over age” for their grade, no matter the circumstances, tend to do more poorly in school. However, GSRP cannot dictate the parameters around enrolling children with other funding; therefore braided-funding classrooms may include over-age children.

Special Education Eligible Children

A child with an Individualized Education Plan (IEP) may be placed in a GSRP classroom in two ways:

1. Through the GSRP recruitment, prioritization, and enrollment process (via family income or a Qualifying IEP as defined below), or
2. Through the blending of programs and braiding of GSRP (or GSRP and Head Start) and ECSE funding.

As stated earlier in this Section, each ISD must utilize a written prioritization process that provides clear direction for all GSRP staff. This must be based on the required income quintiles as explained above but may also include weighted priority for special cases such as the enrollment of children with IEPs. GSRP legislation states that “all age-eligible children ... who have individualized education programs recommending placement in an inclusive preschool setting are considered to live with families with household income equal to or less than 250% of the federal poverty guidelines regardless of actual family income and are prioritized for enrollment within the lowest quintile.” By applying this requirement to indicate a recommendation for an inclusive preschool setting on an individual basis, an Individualized Education Plan (IEP) Team creates a “Qualifying IEP” that allows GSRP to prioritize children based on need versus income only.

Federal Guidance on Inclusive Preschool Settings

In a [Dear Colleague Letter](#), the U.S. Department of Education Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) provides this definition: *“Inclusion in early childhood programs refers to 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 (cognitive, language, communication, physical, behavioral, and social-emotional), friendships with peers, and sense of belonging.”*

The [OSEP](#) further distinguishes inclusive practices as those delivered *“in the child’s classroom in the course of daily activities and routines in which all children in the classroom participate (e.g., ‘circle time’, ‘learning centers’).”* While *“services delivered in other locations that remove the child from the opportunity to interact with nondisabled children would not be considered as being received in the Regular Early Childhood Program. These include, but are not limited to, services delivered in a 1:1 therapeutic setting, or in a small group comprised solely of children with disabilities in another location within the building where the regular early childhood*

program is located” (e.g., speech or physical therapy delivered via a time-restricted session two- or three-times weekly).

Additionally, in the Dear Colleague Letter referenced above, OSEP states, “in determining the educational placement of a child with a disability, including a preschool child with a disability, the public agency must ensure that each child’s placement decision is made by a group of persons, including the parents, and other persons knowledgeable about the child, the meaning of the evaluation data, and the placement options...”

Qualifying IEPs

Per legislation, for an IEP to be considered a Qualifying IEP for GSRP, it must include a recommendation from the IEP Team that the child be placed **in an inclusive preschool setting**. An IEP that includes this language qualifies the child for GSRP regardless of income and allows the ISD to prioritize enrollment within the lowest quintile *but does not guarantee placement in GSRP*. GSRP is often an ideal inclusive general education placement for children with special needs. The intent of this provision in legislation is to create placement opportunities for children with IEPs within high-quality inclusive settings. As with all children, the family must complete an application for GSRP and the collaborative enrollment and prioritization processes must be followed, including referral to Head Start.

GSRP is first and foremost a targeted program for income eligible children at risk for low educational attainment. Statewide, publicly funded general education preschool has previously only been able to serve approximately 60% of the income eligible population. Even with newly available expansion funding, the system *is not yet capable of accommodating every child with an IEP regardless of the complexity of the child’s special education needs*. GSRP and special education staff must work closely together to evaluate each child’s strengths and needs alongside the family’s available resources and supports.

ISD Prioritization of Children with IEPs

The full intent of GSRP statute detailing prioritization of children found within Section 32d (5)(b) must be carefully adhered to (emphasis added for clarity):

The enrollment process must consider income and risk factors, such that children determined with higher need are enrolled before children with lesser need. For purposes of this subdivision...all age-eligible children served in foster care or who are experiencing homelessness or who have individualized education programs recommending placement in an inclusive preschool setting are considered to live with families with household income equal to or less than 250% of the federal poverty guidelines regardless of actual family income and are prioritized for enrollment within the lowest quintile.

A written recommendation within an IEP for placement in an inclusive preschool qualifies a child for GSRP but does not guarantee placement within a GSRP classroom. The appropriate inclusive preschool placement for a child with an IEP may be GSRP, or could be one of several other program setting types including district run tuition preschool, Head Start, public school academy, or center- or home-based licensed child care. The IEP, as a document, is just one aspect of the process and does not establish guaranteed enrollment in GSRP. The IEP, an

application for GSRP, and any additional available information must be considered within the GSRP prioritization process.

It is incumbent upon the ISD administrators to develop a process for determining GSRP eligibility for children with IEPs. It is imperative that the process is effective for both GSRP and special education at the ISD and local levels. The ISD can ensure the process is achievable and clear to all involved by including the ECC and ISD special education leaders, special education partners in local districts, GSRP subrecipient administrators, families, and community advisors in creating or reviewing the process. The written process must include criteria for evaluating, through review of the IEP and GSRP application, each child's prioritization for enrollment. A sample placement rubric is available within the Resources for this section.

The prioritization process must be closely tied to a process for determining the placement for any child with an IEP. The ISD must ensure that the placement in GSRP includes a detailed plan for a child with an IEP to receive all of the special education and related services and supplementary aids and services included in the child's IEP in order to meet the needs of the particular child. It must also assure that the inclusive setting has policies and practices that enable the child's full participation and success.

Finally, the ISD must monitor carefully the number of children with IEPs (whether the IEP is a Qualifying IEP or not), placed in each GSRP classroom to ensure successful inclusive programming. Individual classroom needs and resources must be taken into consideration, such as the variety and degree of disability as well as adult/child ratio in a classroom. [The Policy Statement on Inclusion of Children with Disabilities in Early Childhood Programs](#) from OSEP recommends inclusive classrooms limit the proportion of children with IEPs to no more than one-third of enrollment. It is recommended that children with IEPs make up only 25 percent of planned enrollment in each classroom to accommodate the possibility other children may be identified with special needs after enrollment.

Placement Considerations

When considering placement for a child with a diagnosed disability, the [Individuals with Disabilities Education Act](#) (IDEA) regulations and the [Michigan Administrative Rules for Special Education](#) (MARSE) must be followed. These rules and regulations do not supersede either the GSRP recruitment, prioritization, and enrollment requirements or the Head Start program standards for [Eligibility, Recruitment, Selection, Enrollment, and Attendance](#) (ERSEA). However, a child with an IEP does have rights under IDEA. Consider this excerpt from *The Law and Special Education* by Mitchell Yell:

- A student with disabilities has the right to be educated with students in the general education environment. The general education environment is considered the least restrictive setting because it is the placement in which there is the greatest measure of opportunity for proximity and communication with the "ordinary flow" of students in schools.
- The less a placement resembles the general education environment, the more restrictive it is considered. Specifically, a student with disabilities has the right to be educated in a setting that is not overly restrictive considering

what is appropriate for that student. Appropriateness entails an education that will provide meaningful benefit for the student. When the educational program is appropriate, a student with disabilities should be placed in the general education environment, or as close to it as is feasible, so long as the appropriate program can be provided in that setting.

- Although placement in the general education classroom may be the least restrictive environment (LRE) for some students with disabilities, it is not required in all cases. The IDEA requires inclusion when the general education classroom setting can provide an appropriate placement.
- The IDEA requires that, when appropriate, students with disabilities be educated in settings with children without disabilities. The law provides 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, special schooling, or other removal of children with disabilities from the regular educational environment occurs only when the nature or severity of the disabilities is such that education in regular classes with the use of supplementary aids and services cannot be achieved satisfactorily (IDEA, 20 U.S.C. 14129a)(5)(A)).
- There are two parts to the LRE requirement of the IDEA. The first addresses the presumptive right of all students with disabilities to be educated with students without disabilities. Schools must make good-faith efforts to place and maintain students in less restrictive settings. This presumptive right, however, is rebuttable; that is, the principle sets for a general rule of conduct (i.e., integration) but allows it to be rebutted when integration is not appropriate for the student.
- There are three major placement errors that IEP teams need to avoid. First, placement decisions should not be based solely on factors that are unrelated to a student's actual needs. Examples of such factors include determining a student's placement based on a student's category of disability, the severity of a student's disability, the availability of services, or administrative convenience. Second, a student's placement must not be predetermined. Predetermination of placement occurs when an IEP team decides on a student's placement prior to the actual IEP meeting. This does not mean that the IEP team members cannot come to the meeting with opinions and even a draft IEP, but that a final placement decision cannot be made until the parents are present and meaningfully involved in that decision. Third, an IEP team should not determine a student's placement prior to developing his or her IEP. The federal regulations to the IDEA require that a student's placement "must be based on the child's IEP" (IDEA Regulations, 34 C.F.R. 300.116[b]).

These rules and regulations are complicated because there is not a universal inclusive opportunity for all children in preschool, as there is for children in kindergarten through 12th grade. **To best meet all applicable rules and regulations, either a GSRP or a Head Start representative, or both, should be included in the IEP team meeting immediately preceding possible placement in an inclusive preschool setting.**

The IEP process should carefully consider all of the following prior to completing an IEP for a preschool-age child.

- Do all parties feel that the IEP fully meets the child's needs?
- Does the IEP include a recommendation from the IEP team that the child be placed in an inclusive preschool setting?
- What is the status of the enrollment process for Head Start and/or GSRP for the recommended timeline for the child to enter an inclusive preschool, i.e.: are there current openings, are applications being processed and prioritized?
- Can the child's needs for special services be met in the context of GSRP?
- Does the plan ensure the child will receive all of the special education and related services and supplementary aids and services included in the child's IEP?
- What additional support or accommodations will be necessary so the child can successfully participate fully in the activities and environment of GSRP?
- How will special education services be delivered? Best practice for inclusive programming sees services "pushed in" to the regular education setting as indicated by OSEP.
- Are ongoing consultation meetings between special education staff and the GSRP teaching team planned? How will the GSRP teaching team be supported with appropriate planning, instruction, assessment, and program implementation including needed accommodations to the daily routine, behavior challenges, and parent communication when special education staff are not present?

Planning for a child to attend both part-day GSRP and part-day ECSE, is not generally supported. Transitions between programs is a critical factor as these often create a burden for families, disrupt service delivery, and may interrupt child progress. If discussed as a possibility, there are many additional considerations such as:

- Is it in the child's best interests to participate in two programs, possibly with different facilities, staff, peers, routines, behavior and academic expectations?
- If the child transfers each day between programs, how are his/her lunch and rest period accomplished?
- How will teaching teams in both programs communicate the daily needs of the child? Ongoing goals and progress?
- How will programs collaborate and coordinate communication with the family?

Lawrence, S., Smith, S., Banerjee, R., Preschool Inclusion Key Findings from Research and Implications for Policy (April 2016)

<https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED579178.pdf>

U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education Dear Colleague Letter on Inclusive High-Quality Early Childhood Programs (Jan. 9, 2017)

<https://sites.ed.gov/idea/files/idea/policy/speced/guid/idea/memosdcltrs/preschool-lre-dcl-1-10-17.pdf>U.S. Department of Human Services & U.S. Department of

Education, Policy Statement on Inclusion of Children with Disabilities in Early Childhood Programs (Sept. 2017)

<https://www2.ed.gov/policy/speced/guid/earlylearning/joint-statement-full-text.pdf>

Yell, M.L. (2019). The Law and Special Education (5th Ed.). NY: Pearson.