Title of Program: Virginia Preschool Initiative

Issued to: Commonwealth of Virginia City Managers, County Administrators and Division Superintendents

Issuing Agency: Virginia Department of Education
Office of Standards, Curriculum, and Instruction
101 North 14th Street, 23rd floor
Richmond, Virginia 23219

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VPI Guidelines:
The guidelines may be downloaded at:

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The School Superintendent must certify electronically that the data is correct by May 15, 2015.

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Program Overview

In January 1994, the Commission on Equity in Public Education adopted and endorsed four major programs as the core elements in their recommendations to the 1994 General Assembly. The recommendations, subsequently adopted by the General Assembly, focused on programs that had been shown to improve educational achievement. A preschool program for at-risk four-year-olds was one of those recommendations.

The 1995 General Assembly, through passage of the Omnibus Education Act (HB2542) and the Appropriation Act, reinforced all components of the 1994 package and provided for expansion of the Virginia Preschool Initiative (VPI). As of 2005-2006, state funds are available to provide comprehensive preschool programs to 100 percent of Virginia’s at-risk four-year-olds, as defined by VPI funding eligibility, and who are not being served by Head Start. Children at or below 100% of the poverty level should receive priority for Head Start enrollment. VPI should focus on children above that poverty level. Parental choice must be honored.

The 2011 General Assembly approved funding, subject to final approval by the Governor, calculated at an estimated $6,000 per eligible child, with program costs shared by the state and local governments based on the composite index of local ability-to-pay. In FY 2012, the composite index value was capped at 0.5000 for purposes of calculating the estimated local match requirement for the VPI match.

Access to the application for school division personnel should be requested through the school division’s SSWS account manager. Programs must operate on a full-day or half-day basis for the entire 2015-2016 school year to receive the full state allocation. For a new program in the first year of implementation only, a program operating less than a full school year will receive state funds on a fractional basis determined by the pro-rata portion of a school year program provided.

The program will comply with the staffing standards required by Section 22.1-199.1C, Code of Virginia. The maximum class size will be 18 students. One teacher will be employed for any class of nine students or less. If the average daily membership in any class exceeds nine students but does not exceed 18, a full-time teacher’s aide will be assigned to the class.

Scope of Services

The purpose of the grant is to reduce disparities among young children upon formal school entry and to reduce or eliminate those risk factors that lead to early academic failure (see Appendix A).

To obtain state funding, localities must develop a written local plan for programs that includes five services:

1. Quality preschool education;
2. Parental involvement;
3. Comprehensive child health services;
4. Comprehensive social services; and
5. Transportation.

The legislative intent of the initiative is to establish a quality preschool education program for at-risk four-year-olds.
Localities are required to use the Phonological Awareness Literacy Screening instruments for pre-kindergarten students (PALS-PreK) for literacy screening during the fall and spring of each school year. The results of PALS-PreK assessments, both fall and spring, must be reported to the PALS office. The cost for PALS materials and access to the PALS Online Score Entry and Reporting System is a local responsibility. This is an allowable expense in the local VPI budget (see Appendix B).

The curriculum must align with Virginia’s Foundation Blocks for Early Learning. The Foundation Blocks establish a measurable range of skills and knowledge essential for four-year-olds to be successful in kindergarten. The purpose of the Foundation Blocks is to provide early childhood educators a set of comprehensive standards with indicators of success for entering kindergarten derived from scientifically-based research. They reflect a consensus of children’s conceptual learning, acquisition of basic knowledge, and participation in meaningful and relevant learning experiences (see Appendix C).

Virginia’s Preschool Curriculum Review Rubric and Planning Tool was developed to assist localities in identifying and choosing curricula that are based on scientific research and that align with Virginia’s Foundation Blocks for Early Learning (see Appendix D).

Virginia’s Quality Indicators for Responsive Teaching: Creating a High Quality Preschool Learning Environment is a checklist to help teachers and parents design environments, materials, and interactions that promote optimal motivation and engagement in learning (see Appendix E).

Localities are expected to coordinate resources and funding streams to serve the greatest number of four-year-old children.

Funds will be disbursed by the Department of Education to localities to:

1. Establish or expand quality, comprehensive preschool programs in public schools or community sites;
2. Purchase quality preschool education programs and services for at-risk four-year-old children from existing providers;
3. Expand existing quality programs to serve more children; and
4. Upgrade existing programs to meet criteria for comprehensive, quality preschool programs to include new, unserved children.

Programs must provide full-day or half-day and at least school year services. First year programs operating less than a full school year will receive state funds on a fractional basis determined by the pro-rata portion of a school year program provided. Children enrolled in the program must be four years of age on or before September 30 of the school year.

Instructional programs offered by public schools that satisfy compulsory attendance laws or the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), vocational child-care programs, and extracurricular activities that are focused on single interests such as, but not limited to, music, drama, art, or foreign languages are exempt from the requirements of the Standards for Licensed Child Day Centers.
**Application Requirements**

Authorizing legislation requires the chief administrator (city manager or county administrator), in conjunction with the school division superintendent, to identify a lead agency within the locality prior to submitting a proposal application.

Applicants must:

1. Demonstrate willingness to provide a quality preschool education program that conforms to the guidelines and criteria outlined in Appendices A-E;
2. Demonstrate collaboration and coordination with community agencies and groups identified by the lead agency as necessary for the successful delivery of comprehensive services to the children and their families;
3. Develop and utilize selection criteria based on the definition of at-risk. (Appendix A provides information on risk factors); and
4. Complete a grant application and submit it to the Department of Education.

**Local Match Requirements**

The Appropriation Act states that a local match of funds, based on the composite index of local ability-to-pay, is required to receive state funds for this program. In FY 2016, the composite index value is capped at 0.5000 for purposes of calculating the estimated local match requirement for the VPI match.

**Defining a Qualifying Program**

For the purpose of this initiative, a qualifying program is one that is supported through local dollars and meets, or can meet, the criteria for a quality preschool program for at-risk four-year-old children in the 2015-2016 school year.

State dollars may be used to:

1. Upgrade, complement, or expand an existing locally funded program to meet quality criteria;
2. Complement or expand a Title I or Head Start program to serve additional children; or
3. Establish a new program to serve additional children.

**Local Funds**

**Cash Contributions**

Cash contributions are defined as local dollars that are:

1. In a program that meets, or can meet the criteria for a quality preschool program for at-risk four-year-old children in school year 2015-2016; and/or
2. New dollars, which are used to implement a program in the 2015-2016 school year that meets the criteria for a quality preschool program for at-risk four-year-old children.
In-Kind Contributions

In-kind contributions are defined as cash outlays that are made by the locality that benefit the program, but are not directly charged to the program. The value of fixed assets cannot be considered as an in-kind contribution. In-kind contributions are:

1. Limited to no more than 25 percent of the total local match requirement;
2. Justified in the program plan as necessary and reasonable for proper and efficient implementation of the program;
3. Verifiable from the recipient's records;
4. Not included as contributions for any other federally-assisted or state-assisted project or program; and
5. Not paid by the federal government or state government under another award.

Coordination of Funds

Localities should coordinate other funding sources in planning programs for four-year-old children. Some sources of funds include federal funds for Title 1, Head Start programs, and child-care subsidy programs.

Local plans must provide clear methods of service coordination for the purpose of reducing the per child cost for the service, increasing the number of at-risk children served and/or extending services for the entire year. Examples of these include, but are not limited to:

1. **Wraparound services** combine funds such as child-care subsidy dollars, administered by local social service agencies, with dollars for quality preschool education programs.
2. **Wrapout services** use grant funds to provide health, social services, and transportation within a setting that currently provides quality preschool education (e.g., child-care settings or schools).
3. **Expansion of services** uses grant funds to purchase placements within existing programs, such as Head Start, which provide comprehensive services to at-risk four-year-old children.

Using Appendices A-E to Complete the Application

Appendices A-E refers to information regarding the requirements of a quality preschool program and the Virginia Preschool Initiative.

**Appendix A:**
Student Eligibility Criteria, Page 6-7

**Appendix B:**
PALS-PreK, Page 8

**Appendix C:**
*Virginia’s Foundation Blocks for Early Learning*, Page 9

**Appendix D:**
*Virginia’s Preschool Curriculum Review Rubric and Planning Tool*, Page 10

**Appendix E:**
Appendix A


The amended 2014-2016 budget adopted by the 2015 General Assembly (Chapter 665) was signed into law by Governor McAuliffe on March 26, 2015, without any proposed amendments or vetoes. The enacted budget contains new eligibility criteria for students participating in the Virginia Preschool Initiative (VPI). Item 136 C.14. d.1 of Chapter 665 states:

“d.1) Local plans must indicate the number of at-risk four-year-old children to be served, and the eligibility criteria for participation in this program shall be consistent with the economic and educational risk factors stated in the 2014-2015 programs guidelines that are specific to: (i) family income at or below 200 percent of poverty, (ii) homelessness, (iii) student’s parents or guardians are school dropouts, or (iv) family income is less than 350 percent of federal poverty guidelines in the case of students with special needs or disabilities.”

The Department of Education has received guidance from the chairmen of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees allowing flexibility in the implementation of the new student eligibility criteria during the 2015-2016 school year, to allow a one-year transition from the existing student eligibility language in the VPI program to the newly adopted criteria referenced above.

Accordingly, when enrolling students in VPI programs for the 2015-2016 school year, students meeting one of the four new criteria referenced above should be given priority for enrollment into approved VPI slots. School divisions, for the 2015-2016 school year only, may also continue to use locally selected at-risk criteria for the enrollment of VPI students. The 2015-2016 school year is the only year that will allow the transition of using both the new eligibility requirements adopted by the General Assembly and locally selected criteria. Beginning in the 2016-2017 school year, school divisions may only use the four eligibility criteria referenced above in enrolling students in VPI programs. Please also note that the money committee chairmen have requested school divisions to report to the Department of Education the number of students enrolled in VPI for 2015-2016 by each local eligibility criterion.

In the Fall Verification Report 2015 each school division must identify the total number of VPI slots used in each of the following income brackets.

i. At or below 130%
ii. 131%-200%
iii. 201%-350%
iv. 351% and above (SY 2015-2016)

In the Fall Verification Report 2015 each school division also must identify the total number of VPI slots used in each of the following criteria. **If a student meets the requirements based on multiple criteria, select the one that made the student most eligible for services.**

i. Homelessness
ii. Student’s parents or guardians are school dropouts
iii. Family income is less than 350% of federal poverty guidelines in the case of students with special needs or disabilities

iv. Local criteria (SY 2015-2016 only)
   - Parent did not complete high school
   - Physical abuse and neglect, family abuse, substance abuse
   - Single family home
   - Foster care
   - English Language Learners (ELL)
   - Parent that is incarcerated
   - Military deployment
   - Student raised by relatives other than parents
   - Other — (this would be a text box limited to 30 characters)

Additionally, Item 136 C.14 d.2 of Chapter 665 states:

“d.2) The Department of Education is directed to compile from each school division the aggregated information as to the number of enrolled students whose families are (i) at or below 130 percent of poverty, and (ii) above 130 percent but below 200 percent of poverty. The Department shall report this information annually, after the application and fall participation reports are submitted to the Department from the school divisions, to the Chairmen of House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees. In addition, the Department will post and maintain the summary information by division on the Department's Web site in keeping with current student privacy policies.”

This reporting requirement related to the new VPI eligibility criteria will be in effect for the 2015-2016 school year. The data collection will also include the number of students enrolled in the VPI program based on existing local at-risk criteria, with the total number of students enrolled reported by each individual local at-risk criterion under which they were enrolled.
Appendix B

Use of PALS-PreK

All Virginia Preschool Initiative (VPI) programs are required to screen children with the Phonological Awareness Literacy Screening instrument for pre-kindergarten students (PALS-PreK) in the fall and spring and submit scores to the PALS office.

The cost for PALS materials and access to the PALS Online Score Entry and Reporting System became a local responsibility in 2012. This is an allowable expense in the local VPI budget. The PALS office Web site can be found at: http://pals.virginia.edu.

Early diagnostic assessments are a useful tool to ensure immediate intervention for children identified of being at-risk of reading failure.

With support from the VPI, the University of Virginia developed the PALS- PreK and established a Web site for preschool teachers that link the results of the assessment with suggested ideas for classroom activities and instruction.

The PALS-PreK instrument assesses rhyme awareness, upper and lower case alphabet knowledge, beginning sound, verbal memory, print knowledge, concept of word, and name writing. Descriptions of each of the PALS-PreK tasks are available on the Web site.
Appendix C

Virginia’s Foundation Blocks for Early Learning may be found at the following Web site: http://www.doe.virginia.gov/instruction/early_childhood/preschool_initiative/foundationblocks.pdf

Virginia’s Foundation Blocks for Early Learning: Comprehensive Standards for Four-Year-Olds

Prepared by
Office of Humanities and Early Childhood
Virginia Department of Education
2013

Appendix D
Virginia’s Preschool Curriculum Review Rubric and Planning Tool may be found at the following Web site:

Virginia’s Preschool Curriculum Review Rubric and Planning Tool
In Support of
Virginia’s Foundation Blocks for Early Learning

Prepared by
Office of Humanities and Early Childhood
Virginia Department of Education
2013
Appendix E

Virginia’s Quality Indicators for Responsive Teaching: Creating a High Quality Preschool Learning Environment may be found at the following Web site: http://www.doe.virginia.gov/instruction/early_childhood/preschool_initiative/preschool_quality_indicators.pdf

Virginia’s Quality Indicators for Responsive Teaching: Creating a High Quality Preschool Learning Environment

Prepared by
Office of Humanities and Early Childhood
Virginia Department of Education
2013