



WYOMING
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

*Creating Opportunities
for Students to Keep
Wyoming Strong*

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Active English Learner (EL) Identifying, Serving, and Reporting Guidebook

2017-2018

This supersedes and replaces all previous versions

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Wyoming Department of Education Active EL Identifying, Serving and Reporting Guidebook

The purpose of this guidebook is to set forth the conditions and methods for identifying, serving, and reporting to the Wyoming Department of Education (WDE) a student as an Active English Learner (EL) or Monitor Status Year 1 or 2 student. This reporting is used to determine eligibility for the Wyoming Funding Model and Federal Title III – EL funding. Only Active ELs (those currently identified as Active ELs based on this guidebook) are eligible for Federal Title III – EL funding. Students that are Active ELs and those that are in the federally mandated two years of Monitor Status are eligible for state funding through the Wyoming Funding Model.

Authority

- o Title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) of 2015 requires that States make allocations to districts based on the population of Active ELs in each district with the exception that no allocation shall be below \$10,000 (ESEA 3114(a) and 3114(b) ESEA).
- o The authority to define students who are identified as Active ELs is given to the Wyoming Department of Education under Wyoming Statute W.S. 21-13-309(m)(v)(A).
<http://legisweb.state.wy.us/statutes/statutes.aspx?file=titles/Title21/Title21.htm>

State and Federal Requirements

- o All Districts, even those not receiving Title III funds, must follow the WDE guidelines set forth in this guidebook.
- o EL funding determinations for the State Funding Model are made based on the appropriate identification of ELs as outlined in this guidebook.
- o Future audits of the State Funding Model will use this guidebook to determine if students were appropriately reported as ELs and were eligible for funding.
- o Title I requires that all Active ELs participate in the spring administration of the ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 assessment. All districts are required by [civil rights guidance](#) to identify, place, and serve Active EL students.

Services

Civil rights legislation requires that districts provide appropriate services to English Learners. The Office for Civil Rights at the U.S. Department of Education and the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice have provided joint guidance which can be found at the following website: (<https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/letters/colleague-el-201501.pdf>):

The following procedures should be used by school districts to ensure their programs are serving EL students effectively. Districts should:

- o Identify students who need assistance;
- o Develop a program that, in the view of experts in the field, has a reasonable chance for success;
- o Ensure necessary staff, curricular materials, and facilities are in place and used properly;
- o Assess the success of the program and make modifications where needed.

Wyoming follows Federal guidance regarding **Teacher: Student ratios** for the instruction of ELs.

The Office for Civil Rights and the State of Wyoming allows school districts broad discretion concerning how to ensure EL students have a *reasonable chance for success*. Factors that may affect local EL program decisions include:

- A district having a large number of monolingual newcomers will require more support (EL teachers, paraprofessionals, tutors, etc.);
- The number of certified EL instructors available;
- The variety of languages spoken; and
- The overall measurable success of the program.

Supplement vs. Supplant

○ The statute, in section 3115 of ESSA, requires that funds available under a subgrant be used "so as to supplement the level of Federal, State, and local public funds that, in the absence of such availability, would have been expended for programs for English learners and immigrant children and youth and in no case to supplant such Federal, State, and local public funds." In this section, "*supplement*" means "an addition," and "*supplant*" means "to take the place of." **Title III funds may be used in addition to state and local funds designated for Active EL student language education programs, not in place of them.**

○ The Civil Rights Act of 1964 requires states and districts to provide core English language instruction educational programs (LIEPs). Districts are required to specify their "core English LIEPs" and must include three key elements in this description 1) The services provided 2) The number of personnel needed to staff those services, and 3) The materials (curriculum, etc.) needed for those services. Since districts have a Civil Rights obligation to provide a core English LIEP, Title III funds cannot be used for this service.

Active EL Identification Process

The identification of a student as an Active English Learner in Wyoming is a two-step process. (Some exceptions occur and are addressed in the Special Cases section below.)

1. When any student enrolls in a Wyoming school district for the first time, parents are asked to complete a Home Language Survey (HLS). **All** students should have a HLS survey on file, regardless of a student or family's perceived language proficiency, ethnicity, race, or linguistic background. HLS forms must be a standard part of the enrollment process for each and every student who is new to a district. **For monitoring and auditing purposes, Districts should use a standard HLS form.** A sample HLS template, both in English and Spanish, can be found in Appendix A.
 - The Home Language Survey is a questionnaire used to help determine if the student might be in need of EL services. A student cannot be identified as an Active EL based on the HLS alone. The HLS must have questions designed to collect three key pieces of information. The HLS may also include additional fact-finding questions but, minimally, the following three key pieces of information must be collected: 1) The language the child first learned, 2) The language the child currently uses most frequently at home, 3) The primary language used by the family in the home. Typically the following three questions are used:

- What language did your child learn when he/she first began communicating?
 - What language does your child most frequently use at home?
 - What language is used by you and your family most frequently at home?
2. If the HLS indicates that a language other than English has influenced the student's language, then an English Language Proficiency (ELP) Screening Assessment is administered. If the student scores below proficient on the ELP screening assessment, the student is eligible for EL services and is included in the count of Active ELs.
- An ELP screening assessment is a test used in the initial EL identification process and for placement in appropriate EL services. A student who takes an ELP screening assessment receives an ELP score indicating the student's level of English proficiency. The score on the ELP screening assessment is what determines if a student is initially identified as an Active EL or not. The state's annual ELP assessment, ACCESS for ELLs 2.0, is not an ELP screener and is never used for initial identification and placement.
 - Starting in 2017-2018, Wyoming school districts may only use approved ELP screening assessments from WIDA. For Kindergarten, both the W-APT and the MODEL are approved screening assessments. For grades 1-10, Wyoming is transitioning to the WIDA Screener. Until January 1, 2018, both the WIDA Screener and the W-APT will be allowed. After January 1, 2018, only the WIDA Screener will be allowed for screening students in grades 1-10.
 - Both the online and paper versions of the WIDA Screener are allowed for screening purposes. The online version is available at no cost to Wyoming school districts, while materials for the paper version are sold at the WIDA Online Store (wceps.org/store/wida). Both versions use proficiency levels aligned to our ELP Standards and to the state's ELP assessment, ACCESS for ELLs 2.0.
 - A student that tests English proficient on an approved WIDA ELP screener is not an Active EL and is not considered to be in a Monitor Status. The student is also not eligible for EL services. This student should be placed in mainstream services, with attention being paid to the student's academic progress. If it is observed that the student may later be struggling with English proficiency, the student may be rescreened. More details on this process are outlined in the "Rescreening for Active EL" section on page 10 of this Guidebook.

Parent Notification

- The ESEA requires students be identified as Active ELs and parents be notified of the student's identification and placement in EL services within 30 calendar days of the beginning of the school year or within 14 calendar days if the student enrolls after the first 30 days of the school year.
- Parent notification is required for **all Active ELs** within 30 days of the beginning of the school year, or within 14 calendar days of enrollment if the student enrolls after the first thirty days of the school year, even if they are returning ELs. [ESSA Title I Part A, Section 1112 \(d\)\(3\)\(A\)](#)

Foreign Exchange Students and EL Status

- Foreign exchange students should be treated like any other student. If the Home Language Survey indicates a language other than English has influenced the student's language, the student should be screened for English proficiency. If the student scores below proficient the student is reported as an Active EL and provided EL services.
- Foreign exchange students fit the federal educational definition of an immigrant student and are included in the count of immigrant students the district reports on the WDE684 collection. More information regarding immigrant students can be found in the Immigrant Student section of this Guidebook.

	<p>W-APT / K MODEL (Kindergarten and first semester first-graders only, with a temporary exception for W-APT)</p>	<p>WIDA Screener (Second Semester Grade 1 + Grades 2-12)</p>
<p>Identification Criteria</p>	<p>No change</p> <p>The W-APT and K MODEL do not use the new scale from ACCESS 2.0, so their criteria remain the same. Please see the relevant sections below for exact criteria.</p>	<p>4.5 Overall Composite</p> <p>Because the WIDA Screener uses the same scale as ACCESS 2.0, its identification criteria are as close as possible to the current exit criteria of 4.6. Because WIDA Screener only reports scores in increments of 0.5, the closest score is 4.5.</p>
<p>Kindergarten Usage</p>	<p>No change. As before, both tests are allowed for Kinder and first-semester 1st grade</p>	<p>The WIDA Screener is not currently available for Kindergarten.</p>
<p>Grades 1-12 Usage</p>	<p>The W-APT can be used for grades 1-12 but only until January 1, 2018.</p> <p><u>After January 1, 2018, its use will be discontinued for grades 1-12.</u></p>	<p>The WIDA Screener can be used for grades 1-12 starting at the beginning of the 2017-2018 school year.</p> <p>The exception to this is first-semester first graders. They should be tested with a Kindergarten screener (either the Kindergarten W-APT or Kindergarten MODEL).</p>
<p>Format</p>	<p>Paper only, one-on-one in most situations.</p>	<p>Available both in paper and online. Paper testing is one-on-one in most situations.</p> <p>Online testing allows for the screening of multiple students at once. The online experience is very similar to ACCESS 2.0 and uses the same platform. Online scoring of writing and speaking domains is done locally through the viewing and listening of recorded responses after administration. Listening and reading domains are scored by the software.</p>

Cost	W-APT is completely free to download and print. The K MODEL is a kit that must be purchased.	A subset of the paper materials must be initially purchased while most of the materials are available for free download. All online testing is completely free.
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WIDA Screener English Proficiency Score Determination

Grades 1-12

- o WIDA Screener is the new WIDA screening assessment for grades 1-12 and is available both in online and paper versions. WIDA Screener is intended to replace the W-APT test for grades 1-12.

- o The WIDA Screener is separated into five different grade-level clusters: Grade 1, Grades 2-3, Grades 4-5, Grades 6-8, and Grades 9-12. **Please note that students who are in the first semester of a grade cluster should take the test for the previous grade.** For example, a student in the first semester of fourth grade should take the Grades 2-3 cluster test. This procedure is done because these students have not had much exposure to material from their current grade cluster. Here is a chart that helps break this down:

Grade	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
Semester	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Grade-Cluster Form	Grade 1 Test		Grades 2-3 Test				Grades 4-5 Test				Grades 6-8 Test				Grades 9-12 Test									

- o **Following with this, students in the first semester of 1st Grade should take the Kindergarten W-APT or the Kindergarten MODEL screener.**

- o The online version of the WIDA Screener looks and behaves similarly to the online version of ACCESS for ELLs 2.0. For example, it facilitates the simultaneous screening of multiple students similar to how the online version of ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 allows for multiple students to test in all domains.

- o It should be noted that all Speaking and Writing scoring for WIDA Screener Online is done locally after testing has been completed. Scoring for multiple choice is automatically calculated by the software.

- o While the WDE recommends the use of the online version of the screener for most students, it is recognized that the paper version may be a better fit for some students (e.g. those with disabilities or with little technology experience). Documentation is not required for such cases.

- o If a student's overall composite proficiency level on the WIDA Screener is 4.5 or higher, the student is NOT to be identified or reported to the WDE as an Active EL nor as Year 1 or 2 Monitor Status.

- o A student must demonstrate an overall composite proficiency level below 4.5 to be identified and reported to the WDE as an Active EL.

W-APT English Proficiency Score Determination

W-APT for Pre-Kindergarten and Kindergarten Students (See Appendix B: Decision Tree for Determining EL Proficiency for grades Pre-K and K using the W-APT)

- All students who are screened with the W-APT in Pre-K and K are initially administered the Listening and Speaking domains.
- If a student's score on the Listening and Speaking portion of the test is 29 or higher, the student is considered English proficient and is **not reported** to the WDE as an Active EL nor as Year 1 or 2 Monitor Status. If the student has a score lower than 29, the next procedures depend on the student's grade level and when the student enrolled.
- Students in Pre-K through first semester of Kindergarten who attain a score below 29 must be reported to the WDE as an Active EL.
- For students in second semester Kindergarten and first semester first grade:
 - A score below 19 on the Listening and Speaking portion of the test qualifies the student as an Active EL, and the student is identified and reported to the WDE as an Active EL.
 - Any student who scores a 19 or higher but does not reach the aforementioned cut-off of 29 must additionally have the Reading and Writing portions of the test administered. If the student's resulting Reading score is 11 or higher **and** the student's resulting Writing score is 12 or higher, then the student is considered English proficient and is **not reported** to the WDE as an Active EL nor as Year 1 or 2 Monitor Status. If the student's Reading and Writing scores do not meet these criteria, the student is identified and reported to the WDE as an Active EL.

W-APT for Grades 1 through 12 W-APT (PLEASE NOTE: Beginning January 1, 2018, W-APT testing for grades 1-12 will no longer be allowed)

- If a student's composite proficiency level on the W-APT is 5.0 or higher, the student is NOT to be identified or reported to the WDE as an Active EL nor as Year 1 or 2 Monitor Status. This criterion of 5.0 remains the same, as in previous years, because the W-APT is not aligned with the new ACCESS 2.0 score scale.
- A student must test below a composite proficiency level of 5.0 in order to be identified and reported to the WDE as an Active EL.

Kindergarten MODEL English Proficiency Score Determination

As an alternative to the W-APT, Wyoming also allows for the use of the WIDA Kindergarten MODEL as an English proficiency screening assessment for students in Kindergarten and the first semester of first grade. The MODEL screening assessment is similar in format to the WIDA ACCESS 2.0 Kindergarten assessment.

The MODEL assessment provides two separate and distinct proficiency levels. One is the Instructional Proficiency Level and the other is the Accountability Proficiency Level. Wyoming utilizes the MODEL Accountability Proficiency Level scores to determine if a student qualifies as an Active EL.

- **First semester Kindergartners, and students with no prior formal education in second semester Kindergarten or first semester first grade:** Students fitting this description who are administered the MODEL for Kindergarten and who score below a 5.0 composite oral

(Speaking and Listening sections only) proficiency level, are qualified to be included in the count of Active ELs and are eligible for EL services. Those students who receive a score of 5.0 or greater for the composite oral accountability proficiency level are considered English proficient and are NOT included in the count of active ELs.

- o **Students with prior formal education in second semester Kindergarten or first semester first grade:** Students fitting this description who are administered the MODEL for Kindergarten and who score below a 5.0 **overall composite** accountability proficiency level qualify to be included in the count of Active ELs and are eligible for EL services. This score is based on the student taking **all sections** (Listening, Speaking, Reading, and Writing) of the MODEL for Kindergarten. Those students who receive a score of 5.0 or greater for the overall composite accountability proficiency level are considered English proficient and are NOT included in the count of Active ELs.

Continuing Active EL Identification

A student continues to be reported as an Active EL as long as the student tests below English proficient on the state's annual ELP assessment, ACCESS for ELLs 2.0. The state's interim definition of English proficient is when a student's score is an overall composite proficiency level of at least 4.6. Unlike previous years, there are not currently any sub-skill or domain proficiency level requirements (e.g., Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing, Literacy, etc). This change was made because WIDA did a standard-setting that changed the WIDA proficiency level scale. As more data becomes available from the WY-TOPP test as well as the ACCESS 2.0 test, exit criteria will be revisited.

It should be noted that exiting from Active EL status does not signify that all EL supports must be removed for a student. While it does imply that the student will no longer be receiving EL services and programming, exited students are often still in need of some level of extra support and differentiation in the classroom to reach their full linguistic and academic potential. This is similar to many other non-ELs who may also need certain supports to thrive academically despite the fact that they may not participate in any special programs such as special education or gifted programs.

Active EL Identification Process – Special Cases

In-State Transfers – If a student in a Wyoming school district transfers to another Wyoming school district and the HLS indicates a language other than English has influenced the student's language:

- o An attempt should be made to obtain documentation from the sending district regarding the student's EL status.
- o The receiving district should attempt to get a copy of the student's ELP screening assessment results, and if available, ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 score reports.
- o If this documentation confirms the student is an Active EL or is on Monitor Status Year 1 or 2, the student is to be identified and reported as such by the receiving district. In this case, there is no need to test the student on an ELP screening assessment. NOTE: Documentation must be obtained within the mandatory timeframe for parent notification of identification and placement in EL services.
- o Parent notification is to be completed within 30 calendar days at the beginning of the school

year or within 14 calendar days of enrollment if the student enrolls after the first thirty days of the school year.

- o If the district is unable to obtain proper documentation of the student's Active EL Status or Monitor Year 1 or 2, then the district must screen the student using an ELP screening assessment and follow the typical Active EL identification process outlined in this guidebook.

Out-of-State Transfers: WIDA State – If a student from another state, which is a member of the WIDA Consortium (see www.wida.us for a list of the more than 35 WIDA States), transfers to a Wyoming school district and the locally filled out HLS indicates that a language other than English has influenced the student's language:

- o An attempt should be made to obtain documentation from the district in the sending WIDA State regarding the student's EL status.
- o The receiving district should attempt to get a copy of the student's most recent ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 score report.
- o If this documentation confirms the student is an Active EL according to the established definition for English Proficiency set by the WDE, or on Monitor Status Year 1 or 2 based on when the student tested as English Proficient on the ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 in the sending WIDA state, the student is to be identified and reported as such by the receiving district.
- o In this case, there is no need to test the student on an ELP screening assessment. NOTE: Documentation must be obtained within the mandatory timeframe for parent notification of identification and placement in EL services. Parent notification is to be completed within 30 calendar days of the beginning of the school year or within 14 calendar days of enrollment if the student enrolls mid-year.
- o If the district is unable to obtain proper documentation of the student's Active EL Status or Monitor Year 1 or 2, then the district must screen the student using an ELP screening assessment and follow the typical Active EL identification process outlined in this guidebook
- o Only ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 or Alternate ACCESS test results are acceptable evidence of Active EL Status for students transferring from another WIDA State. Wyoming does not accept the results of any other non-WIDA ELP assessment as sufficient evidence of Active EL Status (this includes ELP assessments that are required for foreign exchange students participating in an exchange program in a Wyoming school).

Out-of-State Transfers: Non-WIDA State – When a student from a non-WIDA state or foreign country arrives in a Wyoming school district and the HLS indicates the influence of a language other than English, the district must screen the student using an ELP screening assessment and follow the typical identification process.

Rescreening for Active EL Status - Former ELs (during their two year monitoring period and afterward), as well as students who initially were screened and found to be proficient, can be rescreened at a later date if it is found that they are academically struggling and it is suspected that this is due to linguistic reasons. If it is apparent through observation and academic progress that the student is struggling academically, and if the district believes it may be because of a lack of English proficiency:

- o The district may refer the student for evaluation to determine if the student may be in need of EL services. **This process must be documented and evidenced in the student's cumulative file.** This is typically done through a referral process such as a BIT/MTSS (Multi-Tiered System of Supports) review.
- o If the BIT/MTSS, or similar evaluation team, believes the student may be in need of EL services, it may request the student be rescreened using an ELP screening assessment to determine if the student is in need of EL services.
- o If the ELP screening assessment results indicate the student is below English proficient, then the student is identified as an Active EL and the student is therefore reported to the WDE as an Active EL and should be placed in the appropriate EL services.
- o If the ELP screening assessment results indicate the student is English proficient, the student should not be reported as an Active EL and should not be placed in EL services. The BIT, or similar evaluation team, should reconvene to determine appropriate interventions for this student.

Active ELs Who Qualify for Special Education

Active ELs who qualify for Special Education services should receive EL services **and** Special Education services, not one or the other. Special Education or EL services do not conflict but rather are separate categories of support for these students. The Council of Chief State School Officers compiled research to illustrate the importance of properly identifying EL students with disabilities in their report on the [English Language Learners with Disabilities: A Call For Additional Research and Policy Guidance](#).

- o For the case of Active ELs who also qualify for Special Education services, there is currently no difference in the required testing for identification and placement or for the State's annual ELP assessment, ACCESS for ELLs 2.0. These students are required to be assessed for identification and placement and are required to be assessed in all domains (Listening, Speaking, Reading, and Writing). In the vast majority of cases, this is accomplished through the state's annual ELP assessment, ACCESS for ELLs 2.0, or the state's alternate ELP assessment, Alternate ACCESS for ELLs (for more information about Alternate ACCESS for ELLs, see pg. 22). There are some rare exceptions to this that the [WIDA ACCESS 2.0 Accessibility and Accommodations Guide](#) discusses. An excerpt is provided here (from pg. 4):
 - o *ELLs identified as deaf or hard-of-hearing, including those for whom American Sign Language (ASL) is their first language, can generally participate in the reading and writing domains of the assessment with few or no accommodations. Students who use speech reading as part of their communication system may use the Human Reader of Items accommodation to access the listening domain. Federal law specifies all identified ELLs must be assessed in Listening, Reading, Speaking, and Writing annually. IEP teams should make determinations on a case-by-case basis how an ELL who is deaf will be assessed in all language domains. (e.g., participate in ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 for all language domains, use an alternative system for assessing all language domains (e.g. skills check list), participate in ACCESS for ELLs for some domains and use an alternative system other language domains).*
- o Title I of the ESEA as amended by the ESSA of 2015 requires that all ELs be assessed for English proficiency - Section 1111(b)(2)(F). This statute, as well as the associated rules and regulations, do not provide exceptions for children with disabilities who are also ELs. General information about accessibility and accommodations for the ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 assessment can be found at the following web address: <https://www.wida.us/assessment/accessibility.aspx>.

The Appropriate Procedure for Determining if an Active EL is Eligible for Special Education and Related Services

Important: **USED and Department of Justice Guidance - January 7, 2015** (Joint guidance to assist SEAs, school districts, and all public schools in meeting their legal obligations to ensure that EL students can participate meaningfully and equally in educational programs and services).
<https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/letters/colleague-el-201501.pdf>

The Wyoming Department of Education and all districts must ensure that all EL students who may have a disability and need services under Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) or Section 504 are located, identified, and evaluated for special education and disability-related services in a timely manner. Districts must consider the English language proficiency of EL students in determining the appropriate assessments and other evaluation materials to be used. Districts must not identify or determine that EL students are students with disabilities because of their limited English language proficiency.

Districts must provide EL students with disabilities with both the language assistance and disability related services to which they are entitled under federal law. Districts must also inform a parent of an EL student with an Individualized Education Plan (IEP) on how the language instruction education program meets the objectives of the child's IEP.

The timeline for providing special education evaluations for EL students is the same timeline that applies to all students. **EL students are not required to be in the United States for a period of time, nor are they required to receive English-language instruction before special education assessments can be provided.** Under the IDEA and Federal civil rights laws, it is not permissible to delay disability evaluations of EL students for special education and related services based on EL status.

Federal regulations also state that children **must** be assessed for special education eligibility in "the child's native language or other mode of communication and in the form most likely to yield accurate information on what the child knows and can do academically, developmentally, and functionally, unless it is clearly not feasible to so provide or administer."

- o It is important that IEP Teams for ELs with disabilities **include persons with expertise in second language acquisition** and other professionals, such as speech-language pathologists, who understand how to differentiate between limited English proficiency and a disability. The participation of these individuals on the IEP Team is essential in order to develop appropriate academic and functional goals for the child and provide specially designed instruction and the necessary related services to meet these goals. IDEA regulation specifies that the participants on each child's IEP Team include:
 - The parents of the child;
 - Not less than one general education teacher of the child (if the child is, or may be, participating in the general education environment);
 - Not less than one special education teacher of the child, or, where appropriate, not less than one special education provider for the child;
 - A representative of the public agency who –
 - o Is qualified to provide, or supervise the provision of, specially designed instruction to meet the unique needs of children with disabilities;
 - o Is knowledgeable about the general education curriculum; and
 - o Is knowledgeable about the availability of resources to the public agency.
 - An individual who can interpret the instructional implications of evaluation results: The

IDEA requires the school district to ensure the parent understands the proceedings of the IEP meeting, including arranging for an interpreter if needed.

- At the discretion of the parent, or the agency, other individuals who have knowledge or special expertise regarding the child, including related services personnel, as appropriate;
- Whenever appropriate, the child.

Exiting an EL with a Disability from Active EL Status

- An EL with a disability can be “exited” from EL status when the student no longer meets the definition of an EL. This occurs when the student meets the state’s definition of “proficient” in English.
- There is no provision in the IDEA that would authorize the IEP Team to remove the “EL” designation before the student has attained English proficiency. In addition, no other LEA school personnel have the authority under Federal law to remove a student’s EL designation before the student has been deemed proficient in English solely because the student has an IEP.
- All ELs, including those with disabilities, must participate in ACCESS for ELLs 2.0, with or without accommodations, or must take the Alternate ACCESS for ELLs, if necessary.

Alternate ACCESS for ELLs- The WIDA consortium has developed an assessment called the Alternate ACCESS for ELLs that can be administered to Active EL students who qualify to take the state’s alternate content assessment, WY- ALT. Please see page 22 for more information about Alternate ACCESS for ELLs.

Examples of EL Program Models that Meet the Requirements of Title III

Two-Way Immersion/Dual Language – A native English-speaking group and a non-English group (e.g. Spanish speakers) are both taught academic content in both languages for an extended period of time. Both groups develop academic proficiency in both languages.

Transitional Bilingual Education – Active ELs receive academic instruction in their first language for part of the day. For the remainder of the day, they receive EL services taught traditionally, with the focus on language, plus some mainstream classes. As English proficiency increases, instruction through the first language decreases. The program lasts 2-4 years.

ESL Pullout – Students attend mainstream classes for much of the day and also meet separately for about 3-10 hours a week in small groups with an EL instructor who focuses on language development.

Content-Based ESL – Active ELs receive EL instruction, taught by an EL licensed teacher, in preparation for grade-level content instruction in English. The emphasis is still on language development, but augmented with academic subject matter vocabulary and beginning concepts.

Sheltered English Instruction – Active ELs are taught academic content in English by a content - licensed teacher. However, the English language used for instruction is adapted to the proficiency level of the students. While the instruction focuses on content, sheltered English instruction also promotes English language development. This is also called Sheltered Instruction Observation

Protocol (SIOP).

Structured English Immersion – Active ELs are taught subject matter in English by a content licensed teacher who is also licensed in EL or bilingual education. The teacher is proficient in the first language of the student. Students may use their native language for clarification, but the teacher uses only English. No ESL instruction is provided in this model.

Heritage Language – A program where Active ELs are taught literacy in the language a person regards as their native, home ancestral language. This covers indigenous languages (e.g., Arapaho and Shoshone) and immigrant languages (e.g., Spanish). The intent is to provide literacy skills that can then transfer to English language acquisition.

Specially Designed Academic Instruction in English (SDAIE) – A program of instruction in a subject area, delivered in English that is specially designed to provide Active EL students with access to the curriculum. It involves teaching content and English language development simultaneously. This program is intended to be a transitional instructional approach after ELs reach intermediate levels of English proficiency.

Native Language Literacy – A program where language arts instruction focuses on developing oral language, reading and writing skills in the student’s first language. Teachers fluent in the student’s native language provide instruction using techniques, methodology, and special curriculum in the student’s primary language. Literacy in the student’s first language facilitates literacy in the student’s second language.

Defining an EL Student’s Status and Funding (Proficiency/Exit/Monitor)

- A referral for ELP screening is not sufficient evidence that the student is an Active EL. A student must test below English proficient on the ELP screening assessment in order to be identified and reported as an Active EL.
- The definition of an Active EL student is a student who:
 - Is newly enrolled in the district or enrolled in the district after the state annual ELP assessment, ACCESS for ELLs 2.0, was given in the prior school year; and has been identified and evaluated by the district as being an Active EL through the use of an ELP screening assessment; or
 - Is returning to the district from the previous school year; and
 - Took the state’s annual ELP assessment in the prior school year and has not yet achieved a “proficiency” level.
- Active ELs must be reported to the WDE as having “Active EL” status will continue to be reported as such until the student demonstrates English proficiency on the state’s annual ELP assessment, ACCESS for ELLs 2.0.
- Once an Active EL student demonstrates English proficiency (overall composite score of 4.6 or higher) on the ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 he/she is placed in Monitor Status for the following two years.
- Once a student moves to Monitor Status, the student is no longer considered an Active EL but is now referred to as a Former EL. ***For Title III federal funding purposes Monitor students should not take the ACCESS for ELLs 2.0.***

- A student who scores below ‘proficient’ on the ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 is included in the count for Title III federal funding. *Former EL students (students who have scored above a 4.6 composite score on the ACCESS for ELLs 2.0) are no longer eligible for Title III funding.*
- **Refused Services:** Parents can refuse services, but under Civil Rights legislation, districts are obligated to accurately assess the educational needs of all students. If parents refuse EL services, the district is still obligated under civil rights legislation to provide appropriate services in the mainstream classroom, with appropriate accommodations for the Active EL student, ensuring the student can adequately access the school’s educational program.
- WDE includes those students who exited from Active EL status but are still in year 1 or 2 Monitor Status in the Wyoming Funding Model’s at-risk student counts (see the ‘Work Plan for the 2005 Recalibration of the Wyoming Resource Block Grant Education Funding Model’ page 6 and 7 at <http://legisweb.state.wy.us/2005/interim/schoolfinance/Recalibration/Workplan.pdf>). The state department has the flexibility and authority to include Monitor Status students for state funding purposes, but not for federal funding purposes.
- The funding provided by the U.S. Department of Education for Title III purposes is distributed to districts based on the number of Active ELs that are identified in each district. Wyoming uses the ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 scores to identify a student as an Active EL for Title III funding purposes. Students that score below proficient on the ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 are included in the count of Active ELs. The amount of Title III funding a district receives is proportional to the number of Active ELs in the district compared to the number of Active ELs in the state, with the requirement that no award will be given in an amount less than \$10,000.

ELL, Refused, and Monitor Student Reporting

WDE collects two fields of data elements within the WDE684 data collection that are related to Active EL and Monitor Status data.

- First is the “Student ELL” field (Y = Yes, N = No, or R = Refused). The definition provided for this data element is:
 - Status of the student with respect to the district's English Learner (EL) program;
 - Active English Learner (EL) Student. Any student on the Fall WDE684 Snapshot Date who:
 - Is newly enrolled in the district or enrolled in the district after the state annual ELP assessment, ACCESS for ELLs 2.0, was given in the prior school year; **or**
 - Has been identified and evaluated by the district as being an Active EL through the use of an ELP screening assessment; **or**
 - Is returning to the district from the previous school year; **and**
 - Took the state’s annual ELP assessment in the prior school year and has not yet achieved the “proficiency” level.
 - A student who meets the above qualifications, but whose parent/guardian refused services should be reported as “R.” The value “R” should only be used for students who have been identified as needing services. It should not be used for students who have not yet been evaluated;
 - Refused service students, which are Active ELs and are eligible for Title III funding, must continue taking the ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 until they demonstrate proficiency;
 - Determination of Immigrant status and EL status are **not related**. A student can be an

immigrant student without need for EL services and, conversely, can require EL services without having immigrated to the United States.

- o Second is the “Student ELL Monitoring” field (1, 2, 3 or 4). The use of the word “monitoring” is somewhat of a misnomer as **year 3 and year 4** are only reported for the purpose of accountability and **not actual academic monitoring**. ESSA did not change the federal requirement of a minimum of two years of academic monitoring for former ELs. The purpose of this federally-required two-year monitoring process is to see if the student can succeed academically without EL services (though they may still receive some EL supports as needed). If a student is found to be struggling academically and it is suspected that this is due to linguistic reasons, there is a process for rescreening the student. Please see the “Rescreening for Active EL Status” section on page 10 for more information about this process.
- o The definition provided for the “Student ELL Monitoring” data element is:
 - Due to upcoming reporting changes with ESSA, WDE is now tracking former EL students for a total of four years.
 - Once an Active EL student has achieved English proficiency on the ACCESS for ELLs 2.0, this data element is required to be accurately reported on the WDE684 for the next four years so as to track how many years out the student is from their previous Active EL status.
 - o 1 - Former EL student, year 1 **Monitoring** and Accountability Reporting Status
 - o 2 - Former EL student, year 2 **Monitoring** and Accountability Reporting Status
 - o 3 - Former EL student, year 3 Accountability Reporting Status
 - o 4 - Former EL student, year 4 Accountability Reporting Status
 - In keeping with the Active EL definition for federal funding and reporting, students are no longer “Active EL students” for these primary purposes once they reach proficiency on the ACCESS for ELLs 2.0. It follows from this federal definition and the wording of the WDE684 form that if Student EL Monitoring is submitted with a value of 1, 2, 3 or 4 (the only allowable values), the Student ELL field must be N for this same student.
 - **Students who are rescreened and brought back into services:** Students who are brought back into EL services under the process described in the “Rescreening for Active EL Status” section above would resume being reported exactly like any other Active EL (i.e. they would not report anything for the “Student ELL Monitoring” data element until they exit again). If a student exits a second time, this data element would be completely reset back to year 1.
- o For state funding purposes, the “EL subgroup” includes the count for student records with a value of Y in Student ELL or value of 1 or 2 in the Student ELL Monitoring field (year 1 and 2 monitored former EL students). Because students are **not** required to be academically monitored in years 3 and 4, these students are not included in the “EL subgroup”. The most recent WDE684 data element resource is located at <http://portals.edu.wyoming.gov/wise/>.

Record Retention

If an Active EL or Former EL transfers out of a Wyoming School District, copies of the HLS, ELP screening assessment results, and ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 score reports should be sent to the receiving district and retained at the sending district. Also, HLS and copies of ELP screening assessments for students not identified as Active ELs should be sent to the receiving district and retained at the sending district. This documentation must be retained for audit purposes. The WDE, in compliance

with regulations from the United States Department of Education, recommends districts keep their records for 7.5 years.

Immigrant Students – Definition and Funding

According to the Title III statute section 3201 the term “immigrant children and youth” refers to individuals who:

- (A) Are aged 3 through 21;
- (B) Were not born in any state (including Washington DC and U.S. Territories); and
- (C) Have not been attending one or more schools in any state for more than 3 full academic years.

Additional points to consider:

- You will note there is no inclusion of anything related to English language proficiency. Thus, a student who comes to the district from a location like England, Canada, or Australia, where the first language is English, or students whose second language is English and test proficient on the district’s ELP screening assessment or on the ACCESS for ELLs 2.0, will qualify for Title III – Immigrant status even though they are not Active ELs and, as long as, they meet all the requirements of the definition above.
- Eligibility for Title III – Immigrant funds are tracked based on the date when the student is first enrolled in a school in a state. It is not tracked from the date the student enters the country. For example, a student not born in any state, comes into the country at age 1 in 2009, and does not enroll in a school until the 2014-2015 school year is included in the count for immigrant students for the 2014-2015, 2015-2016, and 2016-2017 school years.
- For criteria C above, a full academic year, according to U.S. Department of Education’s Title III Office, is the full period between August and June in Wyoming. If a student who qualifies as immigrant enters mid-year, the 3 full academic years begin at the start of the following school year; the partial year is not included. Only full academic years are taken into consideration. For example, if a student enters a school in a state for the first time in January of 2009 (08-09 school year), the three full academic years begin with the 09-10 school year, not the 08-09 school year. The student would be included in the immigrant count during the 09-10, 10-11, and 11-12 school years. These full years may be in one or more schools, in one or more districts, or even one or more states. In the case where education is interrupted, three full academic years is measured cumulatively.
- Children born overseas to U.S. military personnel or other US citizens may be considered “immigrant” for the purposes of the Title III immigrant children and youth program, as long as, the children meet the definition of immigrant student above - even though they are US citizens - because they were not born in a state.
- Foreign exchange students fit the federal educational definition of an Immigrant student and are included in the count for immigrant students the district reports on the WDE684 collection.

Under Title III, an immigrant subgrant must, as provided for in Section 3114(d)(1), be “of sufficient size and scope to meet the purposes of this part.” With the need to ensure the grant is of sufficient size to meet statutory requirements, in consultation with District Title III Directors, the Wyoming Committee of Practitioners and others, grants have been set at \$5,000 each. Four Title III – Immigrant subgrants are awarded each year. Some districts in Wyoming are eligible to receive the

immigrant subgrant, but not the Title III – EL grant.

- The Wyoming Committee of Practitioners and District Title III Directors have determined that a 10% increase in immigrant students, or greater, is considered to be a significant increase to make a district eligible to receive the Title III immigrant subgrant. WDE has adopted that practice.
- WDE determines immigrant subgrant eligibility using data provided by the districts on the WDE684 report. Districts that have experienced a significant increase, as compared to the average of the two preceding fiscal years, in the percentage or number of immigrant children and youth are eligible for the Title III – Immigrant subgrant.

The Immigrant subgrant is a targeted grant. According to Title III section 3115, funds awarded shall be used to pay for enhanced instructional opportunities for immigrant children and youth, which may include:

- Family literacy, parent outreach, and training activities designed to assist parents to become active participants in the education of their children;
- Recruitment and support of personnel, including teacher aides who have been specifically trained, or are being trained, to provide services to immigrant children and youth;
- Tutorials, mentoring, and academic or career counseling for immigrant children and youth;
- Identification, development, and acquisition of curricular materials, educational software, and technologies;
- Basic instructional services that are directly attributable to the presence in the school district of immigrant children and youth, including payment of costs of providing additional classroom supplies, costs of transportation, or other costs directly attributable to additional basic instruction services;
- Other instructional services that are designed to assist immigrant children and youth to achieve in elementary and secondary schools in the United States, such as programs of introduction to the educational system and civics education; and
- Activities coordinated with community-based organizations, institutions of higher education, private sector entities, or other entities with expertise in working with immigrants, to assist parents and families of immigrant children and youth by offering comprehensive community services.

For additional information on Title III - Immigrant subgrants, contact the WDE Title III Grant Program Manager: Dani Olsen - 777-8964 or dani.olsen@wyo.gov

Assessments and Standard Accommodations for ELs

English Learners are required to participate in district and state assessments and to meet the same state learning standards as established for all students.

- A standard accommodation:
 - Is allowed during the administration of WY-TOPP for eligible students;
 - Does not alter a measurement construct;
 - Does not provide additional information, prompting, or clues to suggest or support the selection of correct answers;
 - Provides access to the test;
 - Is effectively and regularly used by the student during instruction and assessment;
 - Is **only** allowed on the WY-TOPP for students with disabilities, for students on a 504 plan, or for Active **English Learners (ELs)**.
- Accommodations for ELs are separated into two categories, Linguistic and Non-linguistic.

- Linguistic accommodations provide direct linguistic support to the EL such as translation of test items, a live interpreter, etc. Traditionally called the *Presentation and Response* categories.
- Non-linguistic accommodations could be giving extra time to finish. Traditionally the *Setting and Timing and Scheduling* categories.
- Information concerning WY-TOPP accommodations will soon be posted online. Until then, the following information is provided only as a reference:
 - The 2014 Standard Accommodations for PAWS is located on the WDE website at: <http://edu.wyoming.gov/downloads/assessments/paws2014-standards-accommodations3-25-14.pdf>
 - Information regarding the selection, administration, and evaluation of accommodations can be found in the 2006 Wyoming Accommodations Manual for Instruction and Assessment located on the WDE website at: http://edu.wyoming.gov/downloads/assessments/PAWS_Accommodations_Manual.pdf
- Accommodations may be administered by a certified teacher, certified staff member, or an Access assistant. A certified teacher, certified staff member, or Access assistant is qualified to administer accommodations if:
 - The teacher understands the procedures for administering standard accommodations; and
 - The teacher has effectively administered the accommodation(s) to the student during instruction assessment.
 - An Access assistant is a trained individual, who provides accommodations on the day of testing, other than a certified teacher or staff member and is not a parent or a volunteer.
 - An Access assistant must be supervised by a certified teacher during the administration of the standard accommodations during WY-TOPP.
- Until students have achieved English language proficiency, they must be provided with the appropriate standard accommodations.
- Active ELs cannot be provided linguistic accommodations when taking the ACCESS for ELLs 2.0. This is a test of English language proficiency and as such, linguistic accommodations would be contradictory to gaining a true representation of the student's level of proficiency. Non-linguistic accommodations are allowed when they are documented in a student's IEP or 504 plan and do not compromise the validity of the test.
- Universal design elements and tools have been integrated into the ACCESS 2.0 assessment and are in place for all students. Administrative considerations such as grouping, usage of breaks, etc. are not considered accommodations and can be used to fit the needs of particular students.
- **For more information about universal design, universal tools, and allowed accommodations, please see the ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 [Accessibility and Accommodations Supplement](#).**

Exemptions for ELs:

- A student who has been enrolled in a U.S. school for less than a year as of the start of the WY-TOPP operational administration, and qualifies as an Active EL, is exempt from taking the **Language Arts portion** of WY-TOPP *provided the student participates in the ACCESS for ELLs 2.0.*

WIDA, ACCESS for ELLs 2.0, WIDA Screener, the Alternate ACCESS for ELLs, the W-APT, and MODEL

WIDA is a consortium of states working together to meet the requirements of the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) for ELs with standards and assessments. More information on the WIDA ELP

Standards can be found on the WIDA website www.wida.us.

Links to the WIDA ELP Standards are posted on the WIDA website www.wida.us

ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 is a secure large-scale English language proficiency assessment administered to Kindergarten through 12th grade students who have been identified as ELs. It is given annually to monitor students' progress in acquiring academic English.

- o In 2015-16, WIDA Consortium states began the online administration of the assessment in grades 1-12. An online assessment replaced the earlier paper-based assessment, ACCESS for ELLs 2.0, although a paper-based version will continue to be available. The Kindergarten and Alternate ACCESS for ELLs assessments will not change from previous years and will remain paper-based.
- o The ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 summative assessment will continue to be available as a paper test in 2017-18. While districts have a choice to use paper-testing, the WDE strongly encourages districts to test fully online, except in situations in which individual students would be best served by paper testing, as outlined in an IEP or 504 plan.
- o **It is encouraged that students receive ample guided opportunities try out practice tests as well as view the Test Demo tutorial** as provided at the bottom of the DRC AMS login page (<https://www.drccdirect.com/all/eca-portal-ui/welcome/WIDA>) under the heading "Public test Resources." These resources can also be helpful for newcomers who may need extra test practice, especially if they have had not much exposure to technology.
- o ACCESS 2.0 is aligned with the WIDA English Language Development Standards and assesses each of the four language domains of Listening, Speaking, Reading, and Writing.

Grade-level Clusters for ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 Online:

- o Language and cognition develop quickly in younger children, broadening in depth and breadth as they mature. In order to better measure younger students' language development, ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 Online includes a separate test form for Grade 1. Grades 2-3 will form a new grade cluster, as will Grades 4-5. The two remaining test forms will assess the proficiency of middle school (Grades 6-8) and high school (Grades 9-12) English language learners.

Order of Administration for ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 Online:

- o The new online test is staged adaptive, meaning students will progress through the test based on their performance on previous folders and domains. Based on their performance in an individual folder, the test engine will determine the appropriate next folder for individual students. Students must first take the Listening and Reading tests because their performance on those domains determines their placement on the remaining domains (Speaking and Writing). Students should take the Listening test first, followed by the Reading test. Then, students may take Speaking and Writing in either order.

For [Key Differences](#) between ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 Online and ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 Paper for Grades 1-12.

ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 Test Ordering

- o Test Coordinators or designated staff should order materials through the WIDA Assessment Management System (<https://www.drccdirect.com/all/eca-portal-ui/welcome/WIDA>), which is Data Recognition's online administrative interface.

- Users need an account and a password in order to access and perform tasks in the WIDA AMS. This is a different username and password than the personal WIDA user account login. Test administrators will receive an email containing their password for WIDA AMS.

ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 and WIDA Screener Administration Training

- The test or screener administrator must be a certified teacher or certified staff member.
- The certified teacher or certified staff member must complete the assigned WIDA training module(s) and obtain a quiz score of 80% or higher on the modules assigned by the EL/Title III coordinator or facilitator. For the screener, all components and quizzes must be completed and passed this first year.
- The certified teacher or certified staff member should have knowledge of the proficiency levels of WIDA and Wyoming English Language Proficiency Standards and have experience teaching English language learners.
- A licensed teacher from another state cannot administer the ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 or the WIDA Screener on behalf of a Wyoming district. The teacher should be licensed in Wyoming to qualify to administer a test in Wyoming.
- A personal account is required to access the training courses on the WIDA website.
- Wyoming has a generic login that allows each individual test administrator to create a personal account for the purpose of taking the online ACCESS and WIDA Screener training and quizzes. The login is found on the upper right hand corner of the WIDA homepage. After logging in with the generic user name and password, you will be taken to the account creator where you can set up your own account. Contact WIDA if you have any problems creating your personal training account (help@wida.us or 866-276-7735).
- If you do not know the generic username and password, contact Jessica Steinbrenner (jessica.steinbrenner@wyo.gov).

W-APT Administration Training

- The W-APT is being discontinued January 1, 2018. All new test administrators should train on the WIDA Screener.
- Anyone who is qualified to administer the WIDA Screener or the paper version of the ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 test may administer the W-APT screening assessment to grades. Being qualified to administer the online version of ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 does not qualify a test administrator to administer the W-APT screening assessment because the training for the online test does not require training for scoring calibration for the Speaking section. Training for new W-APT administrators will be provided through a training webinar on the WIDA website download library. <http://www.wida.us/downloadLibrary.aspx>. Training and administration materials may not be available on the WIDA website for grades 1-12 due to the test being discontinued.
- The login for the W-APT training and materials is your district-wide login to the WIDA site. You may contact your district facilitator for the login or contact Jessica Steinbrenner (jessica.steinbrenner@wyo.gov).
- [Log in](#) to your personal training account on the WIDA website to complete the test administrator training and the quizzes. You must receive a passing score of 80% on all applicable quizzes.
 - If you have completed the W-APT training in a previous school year, you only need to retake the **speaking** portion of the training for this last phase of test administration before January 1, 2018. [Log in](#) to take the test administrator training quizzes.

Language Codes for ACCESS for ELLs 2.0

- Language codes for all languages in the world are available on the SIL International web site at <http://www-01.sil.org/iso639-3/codes.asp>. At the top of the page, search by choosing the radio

button “name” and entering the letter the language name is “Starting with.” Be sure to use the 639-3 column to obtain the language code. There are three columns of language codes all the way on the left of the page but only the 639-3 column should be used.

View by:

639-3 639-2/639-5 639-1 Name Scope Type Starting with

- o Language codes are also available on Wikipedia under the “Language codes” section (ISO 639-3) on the right pane of many entries for languages.
- o Be as specific as possible and avoid using “macrolanguage” or “inclusive” codes such as “zho” (Chinese). Macrolanguage codes such as these actually represent a group of languages or varieties. In the case of “zho”, this group code can be vague as it represents 16 other codes including “cmn” (Mandarin) and “yue” (Cantonese). The SIL International website has a column named “Scope” that will tell you if the code is an “Individual” code or a “Macrolanguage” code.

Alternate ACCESS for ELLs

(For detailed questions and answers regarding inclusion of English learners with disabilities in English language proficiency assessments and Title III annual measurable achievement objectives, please read the following guidance from USED).

<http://www2.ed.gov/policy/speced/guid/idea/memosdcltrs/q-and-a-on-elp-swd.pdf>

- o Alternate ACCESS for ELLs is an individually administered paper and pencil test intended for English learners with significant cognitive disabilities severe enough to prevent meaningful participation in the ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 assessment. Alternate ACCESS for ELLs is based on WIDA’s Alternate MODEL Performance Indicators (AMPis), which have been developed to augment WIDA’s existing English language proficiency standards, and allow ELs with significant cognitive disabilities to demonstrate language growth.
- o The Alternate ACCESS for ELLs can only be administered to Active ELs who qualify for the WY – ALT. Active EL students who qualify for special education services who take the state’s content assessment, WY-TOPP, must take the ACCESS for ELLs 2.0. Wyoming’s alternate assessment, WY-ALT, is designed for a small number of students with the most significant cognitive disabilities.
- o Representatives from the U.S. Department of Education determined districts would not be required to test students on both versions of the ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 test. If an EL student with a significant cognitive disability participates in the Alternate ACCESS for ELLs, participation in this assessment fulfills the annual ELP assessment requirement. This student would not be required to take the regular ACCESS for ELLs 2.0.
- o More information about the Alternate ACCESS for ELLs can be found here: <https://www.wida.us/assessment/alternateaccess.aspx>

Other services and supports provided through the WIDA Consortium.

- o For more information about other services and supports that WIDA provides such as the WIDA English Language Proficiency (ELP) standards, professional learning opportunities, family engagement resource resources, early childhood resources, and many other helpful resources please visit the official WIDA website: www.wida.us

Glossary of Acronyms:

ACCESS - Assessing Comprehension and Communication in English State-to-State for English Language Learners

BIT – Building Intervention Team

EL – English Learner
ELL – English Language Learner
ELP – English Language Proficiency
ESEA – Elementary and Secondary Education Act
ESSA - Every Student Succeeds Act
HLS – Home Language Survey
IDEA – Individuals with Disabilities Education Act
IEP – Individualized Education Plan
LEP – Limited English Proficient
MODEL - Measure of Developing English Language
MTSS - Multi-Tiered System of Supports
W-APT – WIDA – ACCESS Placement Test
WDE – Wyoming Department of Education

References

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Title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) [English Language Acquisition and Language Enhancement](#)

Wyoming Statute W.S. § 21-13-309(m)(v)(A)

<http://legisweb.state.wy.us/statutes/statutes.aspx?file=titles/Title21/Title21.htm>

Title 1 Improving the Academic Achievement of the Disadvantaged [Title I — Improving The Academic Achievement Of The Disadvantaged](#)

Civil Rights Legislation <http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/eeolep/index.html>

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Joint guidance to assist SEAs, school districts, and all public schools in meeting their legal obligations to ensure that EL students can participate meaningfully and equally in educational programs and services. <http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/letters/colleague-el-201501.pdf>

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Title I Parent Notification Requirements Sec. 1112 (d)(3)(A)

<https://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/esea02/pg2.html>

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WIDA Consortium (World Class Instructional Design and Assessment) www.wida.us

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION GUIDANCE JULY 18, 2014

Questions and Answers Regarding Inclusion of English Learners with Disabilities in English Language Proficiency Assessments and Title III Annual Measurable Achievement Objective

<http://www2.ed.gov/policy/speced/guid/idea/memosdcltrs/q-and-a-on-elp-swd.pdf>

Allowable accommodations for the ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 assessment

<https://www.wida.us/assessment/accessibility.aspx>

U.S. Department of Justice Guidance January 14, 2015

Joint guidance to assist SEAs, school districts, and all public schools in meeting their legal obligations to ensure that EL students can participate meaningfully and equally in educational programs and services. <http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/letters/colleague-el-201501.pdf>

<http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/letters/colleague-el-201501.pdf>

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Work Plan for the 2005 Recalibration of the Wyoming Resource Block Grant Education Funding Model page 6 and 7

<http://legisweb.state.wy.us/2005/interim/schoolfinance/Recalibration/Workplan.pdf>

CCSSO report on English Language Learners with Disabilities

<http://www.ccsso.org/Documents/ELSWD-A%20Call%20for%20Additional%20Research%20and%20Policy%20Guidance-080216.pdf>

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WDE684 data element resource <http://portals.edu.wyoming.gov/wise/>

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2014 Standard Accommodations for PAWS

<http://edu.wyoming.gov/downloads/assessments/paws2014-standards-accommodations3-25-14.pdf>

2006 Wyoming Accommodations Manual for Instruction and Assessment

http://edu.wyoming.gov/downloads/assessments/PAWS_Accommodations_Manual.pdf

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WIDA ELP Standards www.wida.us

Listening Tiered Test Form [Tier Placement Protocol](#)

Speaking Tiered Test Form [Tier Placement Protocol](#)

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Key differences between ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 online and paper [Key Differences](#)

Ordering WIDA assessment materials <https://www.drceirect.com/all/eca-portal-ui/welcome/WIDA>

WIDA download library <http://www.wida.us/downloadLibrary.aspx>

WIDA personal training account [Log in](#)

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SIL International language codes <http://www-01.sil.org/iso639-3/codes.asp>.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION GUIDANCE JULY 18, 2014

Questions and Answers Regarding Inclusion of English Learners with Disabilities in English Language Proficiency Assessments and Title III Annual Measurable Achievement Objective

<http://www2.ed.gov/policy/speced/guid/idea/memosdcltrs/q-and-a-on-elp-swd.pdf>

Appendix A: English and Spanish HLS Samples

Home Language Survey (SAMPLE)

Student Information	
First Name: _____ Last Name: _____	Date of Birth: (Month/Day/Year)
Questions for Parents or Guardians	Response
What language(s) is (are) used in your home?	
Which language did your child learn first?	
Which language does your child use most frequently at home?	
Which language do you most frequently use with your child?	
In what language would you prefer to get information from the school?	

Parent or Guardian's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Encuesta del idioma en el hogar (SAMPLE)

Información de estudiante	
Nombre: _____ Apellido: _____	Fecha de nacimiento: (mes/día/año)
Preguntas para los padres o tutores	Respuesta
¿Qué idioma(s) se utiliza(n) en la casa?	
¿Cuál fue el primer idioma que aprendió su hijo/a?	
¿Qué idioma utiliza su hijo/a con mayor frecuencia en la casa?	
¿Qué idioma utiliza usted con mayor frecuencia cuando se comunica con su hijo/a?	
¿En qué idioma prefiere usted recibir la información de la escuela?	

Firma de padre o tutor: _____ Fecha: _____

Appendix B: Decision Tree for Determining English Language Proficiency using the Kindergarten W-APT

