

Frequently Asked Questions	Answers
<b>Which students must be screened according to E2SSB 6162?</b>	All students in grades K-2, starting in school year 2021-22. Receipt of additional supportive and supplemental services does not remove the requirement for screening of each student.
<b>When should students in grades K-2 be screened?</b>	Please see the " <a href="#">Recommended Grade Band and Literacy Skill Timeline Matrix</a> "
<b>What literacy skills are being screened in grades K-2?</b>	<p>The OSPI and the Dyslexia Advisory Council have recommended literacy screening tools assess the following skills, as required by statute:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Phonemic Awareness</i>: the ability to hear, identify, move or change the sounds of the smallest units of sound in spoken words.</li> <li>• <i>Phonological Awareness</i>: encompasses speech sounds, such as rhyming, alliteration, the number of words in a sentence, and the syllables within words.</li> <li>• <i>Letter Sound Knowledge</i>: the sounds represented by the letters of the alphabet. (This also includes combinations of letters that represent speech sounds.)</li> <li>• <i>Rapid Automated Naming</i>: the ability to quickly name aloud a series of familiar items. This includes letters, numbers, colors, and objects found in a classroom.</li> </ul>
<b>What funding is available to purchase the recommended literacy screening tools?*</b>	<p>Under emergency rules:                      For the 2019-20 school year, School District may use a portion of their LAP base funds to purchase the Dyslexia Advisory Council Recommended Literacy Screening Tools.  <i>LAP high poverty funds may not be used to purchase literacy screening tools.</i></p>

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<b>Who should administer the literacy screening assessment?</b>	The Dyslexia Advisory Council recommends that the certificated classroom teacher of record administer the literacy screening tool to inform classroom instruction and potential interventions.
<b>Are the recommended literacy screening tools, culturally competent?</b>	To the best of their ability, the Dyslexia Advisory Council based on the information provided by vendors, selected literacy screening tools that were piloted with diverse student groups and demonstrated valid and reliable outcomes for all students.
<b>How can students in grades 3 and above be supported?</b>	During the upcoming school year (2019-20), the Dyslexia Advisory Council will develop recommendations for supporting students in grades 3 and above.
<b>Will there be professional learning about Dyslexia in the coming year?</b>	Yes, OSPI is working on creating a free online professional learning experience for educators and administrators. The professional learning will be available in Spring 2020.
<b>Should students who are acquiring English Language, be screened in English?*</b>	<p>The only valid way to screen for dyslexia with an English learner would be screening in their home language by someone who is proficient in that language. Also, it would be necessary for the English learner to have had the opportunity to learn literacy in their home language. In sum, screening tools in English would not produce valid or reliable dyslexia data for an English learner.</p> <p>OSPI is asking the recommended vendors of the literacy screening tools, if their literacy screening tools are available in other languages and if yes, OSPI will be adding the resources to the recommended literacy screening tool list.</p> <p><i>OSPI's Learning and Teaching Department, OSPI's Bilingual Department, and the Dyslexia Advisory Council will be developing more definitive recommendations ahead of full implementation in School Year 2021-22.</i></p>

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<p><b>If a K-2 student is new to the school district, should the student be screened?</b></p>	<p>Yes, all K-2 students should be administered a literacy screening that indicates typical literacy development or weaknesses associated with dyslexia.</p>
<p><b>When and how often should schools administer the Rapid Automated Naming Assessment?*</b></p>	<p>All kindergarten students should be administered the Rapid Automated Naming Assessment (RAN) in January of their kindergarten year.</p> <p>If a student enrolls in the school after the January assessment window, the student should be administered the RAN within 4 weeks of their enrollment to the school or at the next assessment window.</p> <p>Students who enroll in a Washington school for first or second grade with no record of participating in the RAN during kindergarten, should be administered the RAN within 4 weeks of their enrollment to the school or at the next assessment window.</p>
<p><b>Can my district use a different literacy screening tool, then those recommended by the dyslexia advisory council?</b></p>	<p>Yes. See <a href="#">Resources for Selecting a Literacy Screening Tool</a>.</p> <p><i>For school year 2019-20, LAP base funds may not be used to purchase literacy screening tools different than those recommended by the dyslexia advisory council.</i></p>

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<p><b>If my district selects a different literacy screening tool than those on the recommended list, how can I verify it meets the expectations of the statute?</b></p>	<p>The <a href="#">RCW.28A.320.260</a> requires the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Satisfy developmental &amp; academic criteria that indicate typical literacy development or dyslexia, taking into account typical child neurodevelopment, including:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• validity</li> <li>• reliability</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Identify areas of weakness highly predictive of future reading challenges, including:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• phonological awareness</li> <li>• phonemic awareness</li> <li>• letter sound knowledge</li> <li>• rapid naming of letters, numbers, colors, and objects</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Why didn't the Dyslexia Advisory Council select a Dyslexia screener?</b></p>	<p>An individual cannot be screened for Dyslexia, they must be evaluated.</p> <p>The Dyslexia Advisory Council Recommended Literacy Screening Tools are to be administered to "indicate typical literacy development and or weaknesses associated with dyslexia."</p>
<p><b>Will there be cut scores for the Dyslexia Advisory Council Recommended Literacy Screening Tools?</b></p>	<p>No, the Dyslexia Advisory Council is deferring to the cut scores of each vendor's recommended literacy screening tool.</p>
<p><b>Crosswalk of Literacy Screening Tools</b></p>	<p>This is being proposed to the Dyslexia Advisory Council and may be developed in Fall 2019.</p>

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<b>Will OSPI on behalf of the Dyslexia Advisory Council be releasing the list of vendors who were not chosen?</b>	No. A bidder’s information, their proposal, and evaluation are only available through the public records process.
<b>Will OSPI on behalf of the Dyslexia Advisory Council be releasing the scores and rankings of the recommended literacy screening tools?</b>	No. A bidder’s information, their proposal, and evaluation are only available through the public records process.
<b>Is there a cap on the amount of LAP base funds can be spent on the literacy screening tool?</b>	For school year 2019-20, no.
<b>Was there an increase of LAP funds for a school district to purchase the literacy screening tools for early screening of dyslexia?</b>	No. School districts will have to determine how they want to use their base allocations for early adoption of the Dyslexia Advisory Council Recommended Literacy Screening Tools.
<b>If my district uses LAP base funds do, I have to complete the LAP end-of-year report?</b>	<p>Yes. Students who receive LAP services must be reported on the LAP end-of-year report. Additionally, any LAP base funding used to purchase a recommended literacy screening tool will be reported in the fiscal section of the LAP end-of-year report. LEAs should create a sub-code for funds associated with these costs.</p> <p>Students who are administered the literacy screening tool, but do not qualify for LAP services, do not need to be included on the LAP end-of-year report.</p>

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<p><b>Is it allowable to purchase a literacy screening tool each year, or multiple times over the next five years?</b></p>	<p>OSPI recommends that districts use the same literacy screening tool for multiple years to successfully implement the new tool and ensure educator understanding.</p> <p>Districts who elect to purchase a new tool every year, will not be provided additional funds through LAP or other programs.</p>
<p><b>Can LAP base funds be used for release time for certified educators to attend professional learning?</b></p>	<p>Yes, under emergency rules.</p> <p>For the 2019-20 school year, LAP base funds may be used for professional learning associated with administering and using the literacy screening tool for LEAs that purchased a tool from the recommendations made by the dyslexia advisory council and OSPI.</p> <p>For the 2019-20 school year, LAP base funds may not be used for professional learning associated with dyslexia training and best practices associated with dyslexia.</p>
<p><b>What resources are available to implement Multi-Tiered Systems of Support?</b></p>	<p>Please see the resources available on the OSPI: <a href="https://www.k12.wa.us/multi-tiered-system-supports-mtss/mtss-resources">https://www.k12.wa.us/multi-tiered-system-supports-mtss/mtss-resources</a> and the National Center for Intensive Intervention (NCII): <a href="https://intensiveintervention.org/">https://intensiveintervention.org/</a></p>
<p><b>Who evaluates students for Specific Learning Disabilities including Dyslexia?</b></p>	<p>Evaluations for special education eligibility under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) is coordinated through a referral with the school administrator, student support team, or district special education program.</p>
<p><b>Do students with dyslexia automatically receive an Individualized Education Program (IEP)?</b></p>	<p>No, the literacy screening tool identifies if there is a risk for reading difficulty and potential need for intervention. The <a href="#">OSPI Special Education Rules</a> address additional requirements and activities.</p>

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<b>Should the certificated classroom teacher of record tell a parent or family member their student has dyslexia?\</b>	No. The literacy screening tools are assessing the following skills: phonemic awareness, phonological awareness, letter sound knowledge, and rapid automatized naming and may show weaknesses associated with dyslexia. Therefore, the certificated classroom teacher of record, should work together with their student support team or district special education program to determine if further assessments and or interventions are needed to ensure successful outcomes for the student.