

Companion to Participation Guidelines and Decision-Making Flowchart

Ohio's Alternate Assessment for Students with Significant Cognitive Disabilities (AASCD)

Student _____

This document is a companion to the [Participation Guidelines for Ohio's Alternate Assessment](#) and [Decision Making Flowchart](#) that will assist individualized education program (IEP) teams in making appropriate decisions regarding student participation in Ohio's Alternate Assessment for Students with Significant Cognitive Disabilities (AASCD).

Individualized education program (IEP) teams must use various data sets in review of a student's eligibility to take AASCD that could include, but are not limited to:

- Evaluation team reports (ETR)
- Benchmark academic assessment data
- Diagnostic assessments
- Assistive technology evaluation
- Speech and language assessments that determine expressive and receptive language communication status
- IEP progress data on goals and objectives
- Formative academic assessment data
- Transition assessment data
- Adaptive skills checklists and inventories
- Progress on functional, daily living and life skill standards
- Sensory and/or motor assessments describing access modes for communication, fine and gross motor tasks

Evidence for the decision to participate in the AACSD is **NOT BASED** on:

1. A disability category or label
2. Poor attendance or extended absences
3. Native language, or social, cultural or economic difference
4. Expected poor performance on the general education assessment
5. Academic and other services the student receives
6. Educational environment or instructional setting
7. Percent of time receiving special education services
8. English Learner (EL) status
9. Low reading or achievement level
10. Anticipated disruptive behavior
11. Impact of student scores on the accountability system
12. Administration decision
13. Anticipated emotional duress
14. Need for accommodations (e.g., assistive technology; augmentative and alternative communication (AAC) to participate in the assessment process

Note: Intelligence quotient (IQ) scores are not a reliable measure to determining eligibility as many of the assessment tools used to determine IQ are not fully accessible for learners with significant motor, communication and sensory complexities. Educators should never use IQ scores in isolation to determine eligibility.

Directions: Review a student’s IEP and related documents to answer each question. Mark the column that best answers the question.

1. Does the student have a current IEP?			
NO. Stop here. The student is not eligible for alternate assessment		YES. Continue evaluation.	
2. Does the data review provide evidence of significant cognitive disability (a person’s ability to reason, plan, solve problems, think abstractly, comprehend complex ideas, learn quickly and learn from experience)?			
___ Presence of disability documented no evidence that a cognitive disability	___ Documentation shows the learner may have benchmark and diagnostic data that	___ Evidence that a cognitive disability interferes with learning grade-level skills and	___ Evidence that a cognitive disability significantly interferes with learning grade-level skills

interferes with learning; goals and objectives that are designed to support learners in learning grade-level skills and concepts in the standards.	show a wide skill gap in reading. Prescriptive, direct and systematic instruction is present in the IEP. (Note: Complex reading difficulties do not qualify the learner as having a significant cognitive disability.)	concepts. Goals and objectives address grade-level academic skills and concepts through extended standards and learning progressions.	and concepts. Presence of goals and objectives to support acquisition of expressive and receptive language and communication skills and/or sensory/motor access for active participation and engagement aligned with grade-level concepts.
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3. Does the learner data document a significant deficit across all domains of adaptive behavior? Does the student require systematic, direct instruction of adaptive behavior skills to be embedded within Tier I: Core standards-based instruction? Adaptive behavior refers to an individual's ability to apply conceptual, social and practical skills in everyday life.

- Conceptual skills: receptive and expressive language, reading and writing, money concepts, self-direction.
- Social skills: interpersonal, responsibility, self-esteem, follows rules, obeys laws, is not gullible, avoids victimization.
- Practical skills: personal activities of daily living such as eating, dressing, mobility and toileting; instrumental activities of daily living such as preparing meals, taking medication, using the telephone, managing money, using transportation and doing housekeeping activities; occupational skills; maintaining a safe environment.

____NO instruction needed in any of the adaptive skills	____General instruction needed in one or more domains of adaptive skills, which are covered in district Positive Behavior and Intervention Supports (PBIS) and core instruction initiatives	____Systematic, direct instruction needed within two or more domains of adaptive skills	____Prescriptive, systematic, direct instruction needed across many or all adaptive skills within each domain
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4. Does the learner participate in grade-level academic instruction (Tier I: Core Instruction) with learning targets aligned to the Ohio's Learning Standards – Extended (OLS-E) with integrated supports and services as outlined in the IEP?

____Present levels of performance on the IEP indicates that the learner's skills are closely aligned with grade-level standard concepts and skills.	____Student IEP goals and objectives link goals and learning targets to grade-level standard concepts and skills in prescriptive	____Student IEP goal(s) are aligned to grade-level targets through most complex extended standards and objectives. These include extended standard skills and concepts or learning	____Student IEP includes present level of performance statements that link learner data with grade-level peers through extended standards. Goals and objectives are based on data-determined needs
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	area(s) of data-determined need.	progression steps that lead to grade-aligned performance target(s).	within standards-based learning progressions. Goals and objectives are linked to grade-level standards through extended standard (modified) concept and skill targets on the least complex side of the range.
5. Does the learner require individualized accommodations, access features and materials beyond those provided through Universal Tools, Designated Supports and Accommodations as outlined in Ohio's Accessibility Manual?			
____ Student's IEP does not define the specific accommodations, supports, scaffolds, services, materials required for access.	____ Student's IEP outlines some accommodations, supports and scaffolds that are presently presented in the Accessibility Manual under Universal Tools, Designated Supports and Accommodations. (Note: Complex reading, writing or math difficulties alone do not qualify the learner as having a significant cognitive disability nor does it mean that they should take the alternate assessment).	____ In addition to the accommodations, supports and scaffolds that are presently presented in the Accessibility Manual, the student requires additional individualized accommodations not allowed on Ohio's State Tests. For example, test administered over more than one day, verbal delivery mode supported by concrete objects, picture symbols, all text on the test read aloud, etc. to both access and respond to the test.	____ Student's IEP outlines individualized accommodations, access features and materials beyond those provided through universal tools, designated supports and accommodations as outlined in Ohio's Accessibility Manual to meet the communication, motor and/or sensory needs of the learner and provide them with the opportunity to show what they know.
6. Does the student require the use of assistive technologies to actively engage and participate meaningfully and productively in daily instructional activities in school, home, community and work environments?			
<p>Note: The assistive technology box on the IEP should be a quick reference before taking a deeper look into the supports, services and testing accommodations section of the IEP. There are more than 10 domains of assistive technology IEP teams should consider.</p>			
____ Student requires no assistive technology as indicated in the check box on the IEP.	____ Student requires assistive technology supports and services as indicated in the check box on the IEP but assistive	____ Student requires assistive technology supports and services as indicated in the check box on the IEP. The learner had been feature-matched with	____ Student requires multiple assistive technology supports and services as indicated in the check box on the IEP. The learner is in process of an assistive technology

	<p>technology is not evident within the IEP</p> <p>OR</p> <p>the AT described within the IEP (accommodations, supports, services and scaffolds) are outlined in the Accessibility Manual under Universal Tools, Designated Supports and Accommodations.</p>	<p>individualized assistive technology to support instruction, communication, sensory or motor access needs and is currently learning to use or is independently using assistive technology as a scaffold to access learning and his or her environment.</p>	<p>evaluation for needs in instructional learning and instructional communication, sensory or motor access and is currently being supported with person-dependent scaffolds to access learning and their environment.</p>
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Considering AASCD participation: To be eligible for participation in the AASCD, at least one response should be in the far-right column and all or almost all responses should be in the third and fourth columns to the right. Only a small number of learners will meet the requirements for participation in the AASCD. Statewide, approximately 1% of students should qualify.

GLOSSARY

AAC: Augmentative and alternative communication (AAC) includes all forms of communication (other than speech) that are used to express thought, needs, wants and ideas. (The American Speech-Language-Hearing Association, 2017);

Accommodation: Accommodations are adjustments to the testing conditions, test format or test administration that provide equitable access during assessments for students with disabilities and students who are English learners.

Adaptive behavior: The collection of conceptual, social and practical skills that all people learn to function in their daily lives. (American Association on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities, 2017).

Adaptive skills: Practical, everyday skills needed to function and meet the demands of one’s environment, including the skills necessary to effectively and independently take care of oneself and to interact with other people. Adaptive skills are measured in three domains:

- *Conceptual skills:* literacy; self-direction; and concepts of number, money and time;
- *Social skills:* interpersonal skills, social responsibility, self-esteem, gullibility, naïveté (i.e., wariness), social problem solving, following rules, obeying laws and avoiding being victimized;
- *Practical skills:* activities of daily living (personal care), occupational skills, use of money, safety, health care, travel/transportation, schedules/routines and use of the telephone (American Association on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities, 2017).

Access modes for communication: Can include, but are not limited to, sign-language, bilingualism, cued speech, verbal therapy, Braille, assistive technology devices and written language.

Assistive technology: Assistive technology (AT) device means any item, piece of equipment, or product system, whether acquired commercially off the shelf, modified, or customized, that is used to increase, maintain or improve the functional capabilities of a child with a disability. The term does not include a medical device that is surgically implanted, or the replacement of that device. (Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, 2004).

Diagnostic assessment: Measures students' understanding of a subject area or skills base.

EL: English Learner. English learners are students whose primary or home language is other than English who need special language assistance to effectively participate in school instructional programs.

ELA: English Language Arts.

ETR: The Evaluation Team Report (ETR) is the summary of testing for the initial evaluation and/or reevaluation. The ETR drives the services in an IEP.

Extended standards: Ohio's Learning Standards – Extended (OLS-E) also are commonly known as “the extended standards.” These standards help to ensure that students with significant cognitive disabilities have multiple ways to learn and demonstrate knowledge. At the same time, the extended standards maintain the rigor and high expectations of Ohio's Learning Standards.

Intellectual disability: Intellectual disability means significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning, existing concurrently with deficits in adaptive behavior and manifested during the developmental period, that adversely affects a child's educational performance.

Ohio Accessibility Manual: A comprehensive policy document providing information about the accessibility features of *Ohio's State Tests* for grades 3-8 and high school in English language arts, mathematics, science and social studies. The manual helps to define the specific accessibility features available for all students, students with disabilities, students who are English language learners and students who are English language learners with disabilities. Ohio's Accessibility System features are made up of accommodations for students with disabilities and English language learners, as well as other features including administrative considerations, universal tools and designated supports.

OLS-E: Ohio's Learning Standards-Extended: Extended standards ensure that students with significant cognitive disabilities are provided with multiple ways to learn and demonstrate knowledge. At the same time, the extended standards are designed to maintain the rigor and high expectations of Ohio's Learning Standards.

Significant cognitive disability: a disability or multiple disabilities that significantly impact intellectual functioning and adaptive behavior.

Significant deficit: Impacts individual functioning enough to constitute a general deficit in adaptive behavior. (American Association on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities, 2017).

Universal tools: Features or preferences that are either built into the assessment system or provided externally by test administrators. Universal tools are available for all students taking Ohio's State Tests. Since these features are available for all students, they are not classified as accommodations.