# English Language Learners with Educational Disabilities

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# What do you see?

What do you think? What do you feel?



# What do you see?

What do you think? What do you feel?



# What do you see?

What do you think?
What do you feel?
How will you teach?



### What do you need to consider?

Identification, Location, Referral

**Evaluation** 

Development of IEP or IAP

Instructional Pedagogy versus Accommodations

**Professional Development** 

Resources, Resources

### Identification, Location, Referral

NJAC 6A:14 and NJAC 6A:15 require the identification-

How do you we identify ELL students with disabilities:

- 1. PD for teachers and administrators to see the signs and know the difference;
- 2. Impactful use of data;
- 3. Constant collaboration between the departments of special education and ESL/Bilingual education;
- 4. Effective communication with families;
- 5. In a timely manner~ Timelines Matter!

### **Evaluation**

First-

Know the ELL needs of the student;

Gather formative and summative data to define the areas of concern;

Avoid over-referring students demonstrating behaviors that are typical for students adjusting to a new language, a new culture, a new school, etc;

Ensure strong instructional practices;

Then-

Plan an evaluation that considers the impact of ELL on ability to learn;

Utilize appropriate measures in the student's native language when appropriate;

Ensure measures are valid and reliable for students learning a second language;

Ensure all evaluators are skilled in evaluating students with both second language development AND educational disabilities;

## Developing an Individualized Education Program or Individualized Accommodation Plan to ensure student needs are met is not easy... but it is the law!

When developing an IEP for a student with both second language development AND educational disabilities, the district MUST ensure both needs are met.

#### IEP teams should include:

- 1. Appropriate members of the CST;
- 2. General AND Special Education Teachers
- 3. AND- a professional with knowledge of the programming and services for students with second language development;
- 4. Appropriate related service providers;
- 5. The parent(s);
- 6. The student where appropriate'
- 7. Other relevant personnel-including an interpreter

# Developing a solid plan~

**COLLABORATION** 

- ★ Ensure all relevant professionals are working together to plan the most effective educational program for the student;
- ★ Ensure all collaborators are aware of and consider cultural differences that may exist;
- ★ Ensure parents are, both, invited to the meetings and understand their rights, the programming developed, and the supports available to their child and them;
- ★ Ensure maximal opportunity to be educated within the mainstream;
- ★ Ensure goals and objectives allow for monitoring of progress;

## Instructional Pedagogy versus Instructional Accommodations

#### Good Instructional Pedagogy is:

- Research-based
- Standards based
- Targeted and specific
- Flexible and differentiated
- Planned, evaluated, and adjusted
- Replicated
- Formatively and summatively assessed

#### Instructional Accommodations must be:

- Individualized
- Based upon evaluation data
- Specific
- Ongoing and implemented regularly
- Designed to allow demonstration of learning that occurring
- Regularly evaluated for efficacy and implementation

### **Professional Development**

https://ncela.ed.gov/files/english\_learner\_toolkit/OELA\_2017\_ELsToolkit\_508C.pd

#### Questions you may want to consider:

- 1. Do teachers understand the ways academic, behavioral, cultural, and instructional differences that may exist with students who are English Language Learners?
- 2. Are teachers skilled in gathering data that will assist with identifying, both, Special Education and ESL concerns?
- 3. Are your staff members skilled in communicating with parents of diverse cultures?
- 4. Do your staff know where to gain support and resources for students with factors that may impact their ability to learn?
- 5. Is there sufficient collaboration between faculty members?
- 6. Are administrators skilled in supporting students and families with needs in both areas?

### Resources, Resources...

https://ncela.ed.gov/files/english\_learner\_toolkit/OELA\_2017\_ELsToolkit\_508C.pd f

http://www.state.nj.us/education/code/current/title6a/chap15.pdf

http://www.state.nj.us/education/code/current/title6a/chap14.pdf

http://www.ldonline.org/spearswerling/Learning\_Disabilities\_in\_English\_Language\_ \_Learners

http://www.ldonline.org/article/19260/

http://www.ldonline.org/article/40715/

http://www.ldonline.org/article/c677