



No Child Left Behind Act of 2001

Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction

CONSOLIDATED STATE APPLICATION —ACCOUNTABILITY WORKBOOK—

For State Grants under Title IX, Part C, Section 9302 of the
Elementary and Secondary Education Act (Public Law 107-110)

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Instructions for Completing Consolidated State Application Accountability Workbook

States that do not have final approval for some of these elements or that have not finalized a decision on these elements by January 31 should, when completing the Workbook, indicate the status of each element which is not yet official state policy and provide the anticipated date by which the proposed policy will become effective. In each of these cases, states must include a timeline of steps to complete to ensure that such elements are in place by May 1, 2003, and implemented during the 2002-2003 school year. By no later than May 1, 2003, states must submit to the Department final information for all sections of the Consolidated State Application Accountability Workbook.

Transmittal Instructions

To expedite the receipt of this Consolidated State Application Accountability Workbook, please send your submission via the Internet as a .doc file, pdf file, rtf or .txt file or provide the URL for the site where your submission is posted on the Internet. Send electronic submissions to mconapp@ed.gov.

A state that submits only a paper submission should mail the submission by express courier to:

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PART I: Summary of Required Elements for State Accountability Systems

Instructions

The following chart is an overview of states' implementation of the critical elements required for approval of their state accountability systems. States must provide detailed implementation information for each of these elements in Part II of this Consolidated State Application Accountability Workbook.

For each of the elements listed in the following chart, states should indicate the current implementation status in their state using the following legend:

- F:** State has a final policy, approved by all the required entities in the state (e.g., State Board of Education, State Legislature), for implementing this element in its accountability system.
- P:** State has a proposed policy for implementing this element in its accountability system, but must still receive approval by required entities in the state (e.g., State Board of Education, State Legislature).
- W:** State is still working on formulating a policy to implement this element in its accountability system.

**Summary of Implementation Status for Required Elements of
State Accountability Systems**

Status	State Accountability System Element
Principle 1: All Schools	
F	1.1 Accountability system includes <i>all schools and districts in the state</i> .
F	1.2 Accountability system holds <i>all schools to the same criteria</i> .
F	1.3 Accountability system incorporates the <i>academic achievement standards</i> .
F	1.4 Accountability system provides <i>information in a timely manner</i> .
F	1.5 Accountability system includes <i>report cards</i> .
P	1.6 Accountability system includes <i>rewards and sanctions</i> .
Principle 2: All Students	
F	2.1 The accountability system includes <i>all students</i>
F	2.2 The accountability system has a consistent definition of <i>full academic year</i> .
F	2.3 The accountability system properly includes <i>mobile students</i> .
Principle 3: Method of AYP Determinations	
F	3.1 Accountability system expects <i>all student subgroups, public schools, and LEAs to reach proficiency by 2013-14</i> .
F	3.2 Accountability system has a method for determining whether <i>student subgroups, public schools, and LEAs made adequate yearly progress</i> .
F	3.2a Accountability system establishes a <i>starting point</i> .
F	3.2b Accountability system establishes <i>statewide annual measurable objectives</i> .
F	3.2c Accountability system establishes <i>intermediate goals</i> .
Principle 4: Annual Decisions	
F	4.1 The accountability system <i>determines annually the progress</i> of schools and districts.
Principle 5: Subgroup Accountability	
F	5.1 The accountability system <i>includes all the required student subgroups</i> .
F	5.2 The accountability system holds <i>schools and LEAs accountable for the progress of student subgroups</i> .

STATUS Legend:

F – Final state policy

P – Proposed policy, awaiting state approval

W – Working to formulate policy

F	5.3	The accountability system includes <i>students with disabilities</i> .
F	5.4	The accountability system includes <i>limited English proficient students</i> .
F	5.5	The state has determined the minimum number of students sufficient to yield statistically reliable information for each purpose for which disaggregated data are used.
F	5.6	The state has strategies to protect the privacy of individual students in reporting achievement results and in determining whether schools and LEAs are making adequate yearly progress on the basis of disaggregated subgroups.

Principle 6: Based on Academic Assessments

F	6.1	Accountability system is based <i>primarily on academic assessments</i> .
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Principle 7: Additional Indicators

F	7.1	Accountability system includes <i>graduation rate for high schools</i> .
F	7.2	Accountability system includes an <i>additional academic indicator for elementary and middle schools</i> .
F	7.3	Additional indicators are valid and reliable.

Principle 8: Separate Decisions for Reading/Language Arts and Mathematics

F	8.1	Accountability system holds students, schools and districts separately accountable for <i>reading/language arts and mathematics</i> .
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Principle 9: System Validity and Reliability

F	9.1	Accountability system produces <i>reliable decisions</i> .
F	9.2	Accountability system produces <i>valid decisions</i> .
F	9.3	State has a plan for addressing <i>changes in assessment and student population</i> .

Principle 10: Participation Rate

F	10.1	Accountability system has a means for calculating the <i>rate of participation</i> in the statewide assessment.
F	10.2	Accountability system has a means for <i>applying the 95% assessment criteria to student subgroups and small schools</i> .

STATUS Legend:

- F – Final policy
- P – Proposed Policy, awaiting state approval
- W – Working to formulate policy

PART II: State Response and Activities for Meeting State Accountability System Requirements

Introduction

Wisconsin has a unified accountability system for all public school districts and public schools, including charter schools. The Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (WDPI) operates two residential schools, one for the deaf and hard of hearing and one for the blind and visually impaired. These schools are included in the state accountability system along with all other public schools.

Under Wis. Stats. s.115.01, the definition of a public school results in a variety of grade-level assignments to schools. In Wisconsin, the local school board may choose any configuration of grades for a school. Local school boards also determine grade levels assigned to a defined public school (Elementary/Secondary, Elementary, Middle, Junior High, Senior High). Textbook selection, curriculum and other issues are under local control in each of these 426 independent school districts.

Public school district sizes range from 92 to 97,300 students. The average public school district enrolls fewer than 1,000 students (median 971, mode 340, mean 1,997). Most public school districts other than Milwaukee are quite small as shown in the following table.

Number of Public School Districts by Size

Student Enrollment	Number of Districts
97,300	1
5,000 to 25000	26
1,000 to 4,900	187
500 to 998	126
<i>Less than 500</i>	86
Total	426

Most public schools in Wisconsin are also small. While they range in size from under 10 to 2,300 students, the average school enrolls 390 students. About 300 schools have fewer than 100 students; only 113 schools enroll more than 1,000 students. The following table describes the numbers of schools and their sizes in Wisconsin (2003):

Wisconsin Public Schools by School Type

School Type	Number WI Public Schools	Students Enrolled	Average School Size Enrollment
Elementary/ Secondary	67	7,340	110
Elementary Schools	1256	408,506	326
Middle Schools	345	162,398	472
Junior High Schools	48	14,406	304
Senior High School	540	286,711	535
Total in 2003	2256 schools	879,361	390 students

Source: WINSS 3-03

Wisconsin’s public school population has limited diversity. The largest racial/ethnic group is White with 80% followed by Black students comprising the second largest group at 9%. Approximately 22% of Wisconsin students are identified as economically disadvantaged and about 13% are students with disabilities. The following percents describe the public school demographic characteristics as reflected by Full Academic Year (FAY) students in 4th, 8th, and 10th grades in 2001-02:

Demographic Characteristic	Percentage of WI FAY Public School Population
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3.3%
Black (Not of Hispanic Origin)	9.3%
Hispanic	4.4%
White (Not of Hispanic Origin)	80.9%
Race/Ethnicity Missing or Invalid	0.6%
Limited English Proficient	2.8%
Students with Disabilities	13.3%
Economically Disadvantaged	21.8%

NOTE: At a grade level, Wisconsin educates from 58,000 to 72,000 public school students.

Students with disabilities comprise a widely diverse group as evidenced in the State Prevalence Rates as of December 1, 2001:

Autism	0.25%
Cognitive Disability	1.29%
Deaf-Blind	<.01%
Emotional Behavioral Disability	1.63%
Hearing Impairment	0.16%
Specific Learning Disability	5.09%
Other Health Impairment	0.79%
Orthopedic Impairment	0.15%
Significant Developmental Delay	0.24%
Speech or Language Impairment	2.73%
Traumatic Brain Injury	0.03%
Visual Impairment	0.04%
All Disabilities	12.4%

NOTE: These are all percents of *all* students ENROLLED (not just percents of students with disabilities).

Wisconsin Excellence in Academics

In national comparisons of reading and mathematics achievement, Wisconsin has consistently produced high scores.

- On the *American College Test* (ACT): Ranked #1 in the seven years
- On the *Scholastic Achievement Test* (SAT): Ranked above national average in the last ten years
- On the *National Assessment of Educational Progress* (NAEP): Ranked #6 overall from 1990 through 1996 in reading and math. Wisconsin typically has higher proficiency rates than the central region, most other regions, and the nation (within 5 to 7 percentage points “At or Above Proficient”). Wisconsin’s NAEP Average Scale Scores rank within the top 5 or 6 states in Reading and Mathematics.

- On the *TerraNova* shelf-test (CTB-McGraw-Hill, 1997 - 2002) proficiency rates were higher than the national norm group by 14 to 21 percentage points in Reading and 14 to 23 percentage points in Mathematics (grades 4, 8, 10 in the most recent results).
- Winner of National Academic Decathlon, 2002.

Wisconsin Student Assessment System

In Wisconsin, one way that students demonstrate their progress toward achieving the academic standards in reading, English language arts, mathematics, science, and social studies is through participation in the Wisconsin Student Assessment System (WSAS). At present the WSAS includes both regular assessments taken by nearly all students and alternate assessments taken by certain students with disabilities. WSAS regular assessments include two statewide standardized testing programs, the Wisconsin Reading Comprehension Test (WRCT): An Assessment of Primary-Level Reading at Grade 3 and the Wisconsin Knowledge and Concepts Examinations (WKCE) at grades 4, 8, and 10. WSAS regular assessments also include DPI-approved, locally-adopted and locally-scored supplemental assessments. WSAS alternate assessments are alternatives to WSAS regular assessments. The alternative assessments consist of DPI-approved protocols and rubrics for the local collection and local scoring of student work.

Wisconsin Knowledge and Concepts Examinations At Grades 4, 8, and 10

The Wisconsin Knowledge and Concepts Examinations (WKCE) are given annually to students at grades 4, 8, and 10. These standardized tests include commercially-developed questions used in schools across the country and questions developed specifically for Wisconsin to improve coverage of Wisconsin academic standards. The WKCE measures achievement in reading, language arts, mathematics, science, and social studies using multiple-choice and short-answer questions. Students also provide a rough draft writing sample. Total WKCE test time varies by grade and may range from 5 to 7.5 hours.

Effective September 1, 2002, WKCE scores are used as one of several criteria for advancing students from fourth to fifth grade and from eighth to ninth grade. The other criteria are academic performance, teacher recommendations based on academic performance, and any other academic criteria specified by the local school board. Fourth and eighth graders in the 2002-03 school year will be the first group affected by this policy.

WSAS Alternate Assessments At Grades 3, 4, 8, and 10

WSAS Alternate Assessments are standards-based alternatives to WKCE tests at grades 4, 8, and 10 and consist of DPI-approved protocols and rubrics for the local collection and local scoring of student work. Nearly all students at grades 4, 8, and 10, including most students with disabilities and students with limited English proficiency are expected to take the WKCE, with allowable accommodations as needed. WSAS Alternate Assessments are given in lieu of specific WKCE subject area tests to students with more severe disabilities if the local IEP team determines that the students are not able to demonstrate at least some of the knowledge and skills WKCE subject area tests.

Adequate Yearly Progress in Wisconsin, At-a-Glance

Critical Element	Overview of Wisconsin's AYP Plan
<p>1. All Schools</p>	<p>An AYP determination is made for all public school districts, all public schools, and all required student subgroups. The targets and criteria will be the same for the public school districts and public schools, and all required student subgroups.</p> <p>Approximately 136 Wisconsin public schools do not have a grade in which state assessment is conducted. Several accountability paths are available, depending on their grade configuration.</p> <p>Wisconsin's performance levels determined by the WSAS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advanced • Proficient • Basic • Minimal <p>Wisconsin's performance for all students remains high in comparison to most states. Typically 14 to 25% more WI students are proficient than in the national norm groups. WI generally scores 1st in the nation on ACT.</p> <p>WKCE administrations occur in November and the results are available to students in February, districts and school-level in March, and state level in April. AYP determinations will be made during May with final notifications in June, allowing time for notification to parents of school choice and supplemental educational service options.</p> <p>The state already makes most of the State Report Card information available through Accountability Reports. Additional elements will be added for 2003-04. WI is developing a student record system to ensure that all of the required data elements are included and will present information consistent with the regulations.</p>
<p>2. All Students</p>	<p>All students are included in Wisconsin's accountability system. Total enrolled and tested for a full academic year (FAY) is the denominator for accountability purposes, except for 95% rate where total enrollment at the time of testing is the denominator.</p> <p>Student enrollment information is collected as part of the WSAS testing information and compared with the annual fall school census data collection that occurs just prior to the Pre-Id data collection for WKCE. Since 1997, full academic year (FAY) has been defined for state and federal accountability purposes as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School – students continuously enrolled in a school during the annual fall census of the prior year to the

Critical Element	Overview of Wisconsin's AYP Plan
	<p>current year (12 months). For students that move together from one school to the next at transitional grades (often 3, 5, 9), they are enrolled for a full academic year if they have been in the district FAY.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District – Students continuously enrolled in the district from the fall census of the prior year to the current year (12 months). • Students will be accounted for as part of the school's AYP in the whole FAY group and any subgroups that meet the cell size limitation. Students not captured as part of the school's AYP will be accounted for as part of the district's AYP determination.
<p>3. Method of AYP Determinations</p>	<p>Measurable objectives and targets have been established to yield 100% proficiency for public school districts, public schools, and required subgroups by 2013-14. Using the starting points for each content area, the annual goals and intermediate objectives necessary to reach 100% within the 12 year period were determined. Separate targets were set in reading and math.</p> <p>All public school districts and public schools that fail to achieve identified objectives and goals for two consecutive years will be identified for improvement.</p> <p>To make AYP, each must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achieve a 95% participation rate in WSAS for all students and for each student subgroup. 2. Reach AYP targets in reading and math as a whole and for each subgroup. 3. Meet or exceed other academic indicator for all students. <p>If AYP targets are not met, a school or district could make AYP if the group not making AYP reduces the percentage of non-proficient students by 10% from the previous years' percentage and reaches performance targets for the other indicators.</p> <p>AYP starting point was calculated by listing the performance of all schools at or above proficient (separately for reading and math). Beginning with the lowest performing school and moving up, enrollments were added together until 20 percent of WI's enrollment was captured. The proficiency level of the school at the 20th enrollment percentile is the starting point. Starting points were calculated separately for reading and math.</p>

Critical Element	Overview of Wisconsin's AYP Plan					
	<p>In each case the proficiency percentage based on all students enrolled for the school at the 20th percentile was higher than the percentage of the lowest performing subgroup.</p> <p>Starting points are as follows:</p> <table data-bbox="678 457 932 520"> <tr> <td>Reading</td> <td>61%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mathematics</td> <td>37%</td> </tr> </table> <p>Annual objectives are consistent with intermediate goals. Intermediate goals are consistent with WI's starting points. Annual objectives were set to ensure 100% proficiency within the timeline. Objectives and goals are the same for every public school district and public school and all required subgroups of students.</p> <p>The first incremental increase occurs during the 2004-05 school year. Each incremental increase occurs not more than three years after that point.</p>	Reading	61%	Mathematics	37%	
Reading	61%					
Mathematics	37%					
<p>4. Annual Decisions</p>	<p>AYP determinations are made annually for each WI public school and school district. WI's single accountability system applies to all public schools and LEAs. All NCLB reporting requirements have been incorporated into annual determinations.</p>					
<p>5. Subgroup Accountability</p>	<p>Information used to disaggregate students into the required subgroups is collected as part of the WSAS administration process. All required subgroup assessment data is currently available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The racial/ethnic groups are the same as the groups used on the Enrollment Report (PI-1290), and the IDEA Federal Student Data Report (PI-2197) Wisconsin Administrative Code, and are as follows: <table data-bbox="824 1402 1247 1558"> <tr> <td>Asian/Pacific Islander,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Black, Not of Hispanic Origin,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hispanic,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>American Indian/Alaskan Native,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>White, Not of Hispanic Origin.</td> </tr> </table> ■ An "economically disadvantaged" student is a student who is a member of a household that meets the income eligibility guidelines for free or reduced-price meals (less than or equal to 185% of Federal Poverty Guidelines) under the National School Lunch Program. ■ A "student with a disability," <i>i.e.</i>, SwD, is a student who is considered eligible for the December 1 federal child count as reported by the district to the WDPI on the IDEA Federal Student Data Report (PI-2197) Wisconsin Administrative Code. 	Asian/Pacific Islander,	Black, Not of Hispanic Origin,	Hispanic,	American Indian/Alaskan Native,	White, Not of Hispanic Origin.
Asian/Pacific Islander,						
Black, Not of Hispanic Origin,						
Hispanic,						
American Indian/Alaskan Native,						
White, Not of Hispanic Origin.						

Critical Element	Overview of Wisconsin’s AYP Plan
	<p>■ A student with limited English proficiency is a student who scores at one of five limited proficiency levels on a WDPI approved English proficiency assessment instrument, as defined in Wisconsin Administrative Rule PI 13. See http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/pi/pi013.pdf .</p> <p>WDPI has been reporting disaggregated subgroup results since 1997 on the WSAS tests. Each public school district as a whole and all of its required subgroups must reach annual performance targets in reading and math in order for the LEA to make AYP.</p> <p>Each school as a whole and all of its required subgroups must reach annual performance targets in reading and math in order for the school to make AYP.</p> <p>All students with disabilities participate in the WSAS, either through WKCE or the Wisconsin Alternate Assessment for Students with Disabilities (WAA-SwD). All the WKCE and WAA results for students with disabilities are included as part of the AYP equation. Currently, less than 2.5% of Wisconsin students take the WAA-SwD. WAA-SwD performance levels are designed to report achievement below the range tested on WKCE as Pre-Requisite Skill levels 1–4.</p> <p>Provision for counting the few students with most significant cognitive disabilities using alternate academic achievement standards per §200.1(d) for students with the most significant cognitive disabilities (up to 1%, pending final regulations of the all students enrolled in the grades assessed may be evaluated against the alternate academic achievement standards) and included as proficient in the AYP calculation.</p> <p>Limited English proficient students may take WKCE at any proficiency level if the determination is made that the assessment will be valid and reliable with accommodations as needed. The WKCE score is used for school accountability.</p> <p>For privacy purposes, the minimum number of students in a group required for WKCE reporting is six. See section 5.6 for additional information about direct and indirect disclosure. The AYP determination does not reveal personally identifiable information.</p> <p>For the purpose of accountability, the minimum number of students will be 40 for all subgroups. If a school or district has the minimum number of students in a required subgroup, then that school or district must meet Wisconsin annual performance targets. Schools and districts must meet the annual objectives and intermediate goals set by the state. If the minimum cell size has not been met, the proficiency rates will be aggregated across two or more years until the minimum cell size has been met.</p>

Critical Element	Overview of Wisconsin's AYP Plan
6. Based on Academic Assessments	<p>Wisconsin's Student Assessment System includes reading and math assessments for students in grades 4, 8, and 10. In 2005-06, assessments will be added for grades 3, and 5 – 7. Results of all reading and math assessments will be used in making AYP determinations.</p>
7. Additional Indicators	<p>Under Wisconsin law, local school boards are responsible for establishing the requirements for high school graduation. Requirements vary from district to district. However, WI calculates graduation rates in a uniform manner for all school districts. The graduation rate does not include students who obtain a GED or certificate of completion.</p> <p>The Through school year 2008-09, the graduation rate used in WI is a cumulative or longitudinal rate that considers the number of students who actually graduate as a percent of those who were in membership over grades 9 through 12. The number of dropouts is included in the denominator of the membership. High schools will be required to meet the target of 90% of the average statewide graduation rate, or growth. Beginning with AYP in 2009-10, the extended-year graduation rate requirement increased to 85% or a 2% point increase over the prior year.</p> <p>Beginning with the 2009-10 graduation cohort, a new 4-Year Graduation rate will be calculated. Two graduation rates, a 4-year and an extended year rate will be published and incorporated into Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) calculations. The 4-Year Graduation rate will be first used for the 2011-12 AYP. The current extended-year rate will continue as a transitional rate until the new 6-Year adjusted cohort Graduation rate is available beginning with the Spring 2013 AYP.</p> <p>The indicator that will be used in determining AYP for elementary and middle schools will be attendance. This data element is collected for all schools and LEAs and reported on the School Performance Report. It is measured in the same way for all districts and schools. Elementary and middle schools will be required to meet the target of 90% of the average statewide attendance rate, or growth.</p>
8. Separate Decisions for Reading/Mathematics	<p>A separate determination is made annually in reading and math. A public school district or public school must reach performance targets in both content areas in order to make AYP.</p>

Critical Element	Overview of Wisconsin's AYP Plan
<p>9. System Validity and Reliability</p>	<p>To increase the reliability of AYP determinations at the district, school, and-subgroup level for accountability decisions, WDPI will use a confidence interval.</p> <p>Wisconsin's review process is consistent with the requirements of NCLB with regard to submission of evidence and timelines. Schools may appeal AYP determinations, submit evidence, and expect a final determination within the 30-day timeline prescribed by NCLB legislation.</p> <p>Wisconsin will add new reading and mathematics assessments at grades 3, 5, 6, and 7 by 2005-06. Wisconsin will set new proficiency standards for these examinations. Wisconsin will evaluate the baselines/annual objectives at the time of implementing the new tests.</p> <p>The technical quality of the examinations used for the current WKCE meets all nationally recognized standards for validity and reliability.</p>
<p>10. Participation Rate</p>	<p>Public school districts currently supply a test booklet with demographic data for all students enrolled at the time of testing whether or not they complete the WKCE. Students who take the test and those who do not are included in the Wisconsin accountability system.</p> <p>To make AYP, a minimum of 95% of all students and subgroups must participate in the assessments.</p>

PRINCIPLE 1. A single statewide Accountability System applied to all public schools and LEAs.

CRITICAL ELEMENT 1.1
1.1 How does the State Accountability System include every public school and LEA in the state?
STATE RESPONSE AND STATE ACTIVITIES FOR MEETING REQUIREMENTS
<p>Sections 118.30(1m) and 118.30(1r) Wis. Stats., require each school board of a public school district and operator of a public charter school to administer the statewide assessments to all enrolled pupils. These results are used for statewide accountability purposes including determining the adequate yearly progress of each public school district and public school.</p> <p>Under s.115.01 Wis. Stats, the definition of a public school results in a variety of grade-level assignments to schools. Local school boards determine grades assigned to a defined public school. Currently, Wisconsin has approximately 136 elementary and secondary public schools with grade-level definitions that do not include grades 4, 8, or 10, thus confounding the accountability for every public school.</p> <p>Wisconsin establishes an accountability process and procedures that will hold all public schools accountable for student performance. Multi-district charter schools will be evaluated at the full academic year (FAY) school-level; district FAY will be calculated at the student's district of residence.</p> <p>For the 136 schools that do not have a grade(s) in which fall statewide assessment occurs, several accountability paths beginning in the 2005-06 will be available. First, those schools that include a grade 3, 5, 6, or 7, will be part of statewide assessment with the expansion to testing in grades 3-8, as required in No Child Left Behind. Second, for those schools that have a direct connection through a feeder or paired system, the "sending" school will link. There are 63 or fewer schools that do not link, and, therefore, accountability will be determined through a standardized self-evaluation and performance on the respective other academic indicator for the level.</p> <p>During the interim, beginning with 2002-03 testing schools falling into these categories will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis using the state's identified other academic indicator (graduation or attendance rates) and the school's identified academic performance indicators. Progress will be determined using Wisconsin's annual measurable objectives for reading and mathematics.</p> <p>A system for this standardized self-evaluation will be developed and periodically evaluated by the DPI Internal AYP Committee with input from state stakeholders.</p>

CRITICAL ELEMENT 1.2

1.2 How are all public schools and LEAs held to the same criteria when making an AYP determination?

STATE RESPONSE AND STATE ACTIVITIES FOR MEETING REQUIREMENTS

Wisconsin has a unified accountability system for all public school districts and schools within districts, including charter schools. The Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (WDPI) operates two residential schools, one for the deaf and hard of hearing and one for the blind and visually impaired. These schools are included in the state accountability system.

Wis. Stats. s.118.30, states that all Wisconsin public schools including charter schools are part of the Wisconsin accountability system. Wisconsin has a single, uniform test administration window for all schools.

Under state law, school boards are required to test all students (s. 118.30, Wis. Stats.). Also, pursuant to state law [s. 115.38 and s. 13.172(2)], the state superintendent is required to annually identify those schools and districts that are low in performance on the statewide examinations administered under s. 118.30. The federal No Child Left Behind Act further requires public notice of low performance schools that receive Title I funding.

Under both state and federal law, the state superintendent makes achievement information available by public school and public school district. Assessment data are published on the agency website under an agency-developed program described as the Wisconsin Informational Network for Successful Schools (<http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/sig/index.html>). Achievement information is also provided in electronic form to required state record depositories, the legislature, and local public school districts.

Wisconsin has a rigorous accountability system that includes tests in reading, mathematics, language arts, science, and social studies. The content tested reflects the Wisconsin Model Academic Standards. Currently, Wisconsin holds all public schools accountable. Title I schools are held accountable consistent with NCLB and non-Title I public schools are held accountable by state plan as articulated in Wisconsin Public Schools – Levels of Accountability (Chart 1.6). The Wisconsin AYP definition has been integrated into the state’s single accountability system known as Wisconsin Student Assessment System.

CRITICAL ELEMENT 1.3

1.3 Does the state have, at a minimum, a definition of *basic*, *proficient*, and *advanced* student achievement levels in reading/language arts and mathematics?

STATE RESPONSE AND STATE ACTIVITIES FOR MEETING REQUIREMENTS

Wisconsin has defined four levels of student achievement: Minimal, Basic, Proficient, and Advanced for each subject area tested. The definitions for each are listed below:

Advanced: Demonstrates in-depth understanding of academic knowledge and skills tested.

Proficient: Demonstrates competency in the academic knowledge and skills tested.

Basic: Demonstrates some academic knowledge and skills tested.

Minimal: Demonstrates very limited academic knowledge and skills tested.

Under a timeline waiver agreement with the U.S. Department of Education, WDPI enhanced its statewide testing program and expanded its assessment design to assure full participation by all public school students in grades 4, 8, and 10 as required by current law. The contract testing services vendor conducted a standard-setting process to establish student achievement standards with cut-scores for the state's four proficiency categories: minimal, basic, proficient, and advanced on the enhanced Wisconsin Knowledge and Concepts Examinations (WKCE).

In February 2003, the state's testing services vendor used the Bookmark Process (see <http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/oea/ctbbkmrk03.html>) to generate recommended cut-scores for the four proficiency categories. After review by a national expert technical panel and final approval by the state superintendent, the new cut-scores will be applied to the student, public school, public school district, and state proficiency reports. The school, district, and state-level reports will be the foundation for applying new accountability requirements to all schools in the state as required by NCLB by June 30, 2003.

As assessment instruments change over time (e.g., new grade 3-8 testing) and new proficiency score standards are set, the definitions of achievement levels are expected to remain constant. As a result of standard-setting, grade-level proficiency category descriptors are generated for each grade level tested. A validation study of the proficiency score cut-points will be conducted to ensure that actual student performance matches definitions of student performance when performance level cut-points are set on new state assessments in 2005-06 (to be developed under RFP) and empirical data are available.

WDPI has revised its accountability model and will design the software to further facilitate reporting requirements described in NCLB. The accountability model has been developed by the Internal AYP Committee and then reviewed by external groups such as but not limited to the ESEA Advisory Committee and the Collaborative Council. The outcome of the application of new cut-scores to establish proficiency categories will be posted on the WINSS website (<http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/sig/index.html>) and published as required by federal law.

Training and standardization for the collection of Wisconsin Alternate Assessment—Students with Disabilities (WAA—SwD) and proficiency data was completed in Fall 2002. This was the result of a lengthy process in evaluating achievement standards for the WAA—SwD required for IEP students not able to participate in the Wisconsin Knowledge and Concepts Examinations with or without accommodations. The Pre-skill levels for WAA—SwD measure achievement below the range tested on WKCE.

CRITICAL ELEMENT 1.4

1.4 How does the state provide accountability and adequate yearly progress decisions and information in a timely manner?

STATE RESPONSE AND STATE ACTIVITIES FOR MEETING REQUIREMENTS

In prior years, Wisconsin public schools received individual student and school test results about 10 weeks after the test window. See: <http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/dpi/oea/dates.html>. A web-based, informal calculator was made available on the web for districts to determine their own progress prior to notification. See: http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/dpi/oea/acct_sch.html#graph00.

Wisconsin provided public schools and public school districts with AYP decisions based on the 2001-02 test administration prior to the 2002-03 school year. For annual press release of student performance, see http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/dltcl/eis/pdf/dpi2002_67.pdf.

In school year 2002-03, Wisconsin changed its testing window to provide timely results to public school districts and public schools consistent with the requirements of NCLB. The new November testing window allows time for initial identification of schools identified for improvement and the review process. If a public school is designated as a school identified for improvement, time exists to implement the Title I sanctions under the law.

Because of the changes in assessment measures required under Wisconsin’s timeline waiver, a standards-setting process was conducted in February 2003 on the Enhanced WKCE. For school year 2002-03, the score reporting for statewide testing will roll-out in phases that begin in April 2003. Notification to public schools and public school districts of preliminary identification as a school identified for improvement will occur no later than June 30, 2003. Final notification is scheduled for August 30, 2003.

In subsequent years, the November testing window will allow the return of test data to public schools and public school districts early in the second semester of each school year to make timely use of statewide assessment data for accountability purposes described in both federal and state law.

With a possible shortened turnaround of AYP notifications anticipated as systems are put in place, the testing program timeline will be as follows:

October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Id diskettes due to contractor from districts for November test administration.
November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test Administration of WKCE (3 week window). WAA - (September-end of WKCE).
February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 1: Individual Student Reports shipped to districts.
March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 2 School and District Reports shipped to districts.
April	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State receives eDISA data files to review for logic, suppression; check potential counts, multi-district charter issues, valid codes, etc. Fields are arranged, missing data added, file cleaned-up. Two different layouts are required for web reporting. • Contractor sends Phase 3 State Report of WKCE results.
May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WKCE State Report and School Performance Report are posted on the web site • School and district Adequate Yearly Progress are calculated. Schools and LEAs will receive <i>preliminary</i> notification in May.
June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School districts and schools examine AYP and schools/LEAs identified for improvement Status and notify WDPI of any possible errors by June 30th.
July	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPI Press Release of WKCE data and final Title I sanctioned schools and districts identified for improvement by July 31st.

The WI established timelines meet the requirements of the law.

CRITICAL ELEMENT 1.5

1.5 Does the State Accountability System produce an annual State Report Card?

STATE RESPONSE AND STATE ACTIVITIES FOR MEETING REQUIREMENTS

The current State Accountability System does produce an annual state report card called the “school performance report.” The data that must be included in the state’s school performance report are listed in s. 115.38, Wis. Stats, and are reported on the department’s WINSS website, <http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/sig/index.html> (click on “Data Analysis”).

Wisconsin is working to enhance the WINSS website to include as much of the NCLB report card data as feasible this academic year. Wisconsin has been providing the information required by s. 1111(h)(1)(C)(i), (iii), (iv), (v), and (vi) on WINSS since fall 2000. Changes will be made in reporting 2002-03 assessment data on WINSS to comply with (ii) and (vii) and to include more information about alternate and supplemental assessment results.

Wisconsin will further enhance existing data collections to fully comply with the remaining NCLB report card requirements at the earliest possible date. For Wisconsin, unlike many other states with a history of a more centralized educational system, these remaining report card requirements will require significant change from past practice. See http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/dpi/esea/bul_0210.html.

Because Wisconsin teacher data for 2002-03 was collected prior to release of the final regulations in December 2002, the data required to report percentages of teachers who are highly qualified will not be available until 2003-04 data are collected. When these 2003-04 data are available, they will be posted on WINSS along with information about the percentages in high poverty vs. low poverty schools to more fully comply with (viii). Our existing data collection is currently being revised for 2003-04 so this timeline can be met. See http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/dpi/esea/bul_0204.html for information about the relationship between the definition of “highly qualified” and our state teacher licensing system.

Complete data required for disaggregation of other academic indicators will be available in 2004-05 for attendance rates and 2007-08 for graduation rates. Attendance and graduation rates are part of a summary data collection, and are currently disaggregated by race/ethnicity but not by other demographic characteristics. Since cohort dropouts are used in the calculation of graduation rates, and since dropouts are currently collected only by race/ethnicity and by disability status, more complete disaggregated data will need to be collected over a period of several years. To collect the data required for complete disaggregation of attendance, graduation, and cohort dropouts, WDPI plans to move to a statewide student record system. This is a major change that will be possible to implement in 2004-05.

Wisconsin plans to include the data required to meet **both** the state and LEA Report Card requirements on the department’s WINSS website. A concise Wisconsin-at-a-Glance report will be included on WINSS in addition to the more detailed data required by ESEA. LEAs will have several options for complying with LEA Report Card requirements.

CRITICAL ELEMENT 1.5

Under state law, LEAs are currently required to publish and distribute to all parents a school performance report. This school performance report is a paper report and already includes extensive NCLB-required district and school information such as state assessment results, dropouts, graduation, attendance, staff data, and other pertinent information. Given these requirements under state law, LEAs will have several choices:

- (1) supplement the preexisting 115.38 school performance report as necessary with data required by NCLB,
- (2) include the URL for a website (e.g. WINSS or district website) on the preexisting 115.38 school performance report (or some other document that is distributed to all parents) with information about how to access the website for parents without home web access (local public library, school) and what data are included on the website,
- (3) submit an alternative plan to DPI for the collection and reporting of local report card data under s. 1111(h)(2).

Public school districts choosing option #1 can use the local data collected by the state after edits, calculations, rollups, and privacy rules have been applied which will reduce the local programming burden and provide uniform and consistent data statewide.

Wisconsin will ensure that each LEA complies with the LEA Report Card requirements by reviewing evidence of compliance provided by a sample of school districts every year. Reporting content and timeframes for LEAs will be the same as the timeframe described above for Wisconsin to promote consistency, avoid duplication of effort, and protect student privacy.

To the extent practicable, Wisconsin will ensure that report card information is in languages of significant populations in Wisconsin; e.g., Spanish, by annually monitoring such practices in districts with various populations and sharing model practices provided by districts.

The NCLB Report Card Steering Committee is coordinating further research of this element. Once researched, several possibilities/options for more specific guidance and technical assistance for LEAs and monitoring plans will be presented to the Internal AYP Committee for review. Additionally, feedback will be sought from the external ESEA Testing Advisory Committee, the Collaborative Council (the major education stakeholders), and other external advisory groups to the state superintendent.

See attached timeline provided in "Task Order for Data Improvement – Deliverable 1."
See sample reports – District report cards.

CRITICAL ELEMENT 1.6

1.6 How does the State Accountability System include rewards and sanctions for public schools and LEAs?¹

STATE RESPONSE AND STATE ACTIVITIES FOR MEETING REQUIREMENTS

The Wisconsin State Superintendent of Public Instruction is required by Wis. Stats. 115.38 (2) and 115.38 (4) to annually identify low-performing schools.

WDPI holds all public schools and public school districts to the same level of accountability (see attachment). WDPI has adopted the sanctions for Title I schools to come into compliance with NCLB. Starting in school year 2002-03, WDPI implemented the choice and supplemental educational services provisions required under NCLB. Wisconsin will continue to assess the progress of all public schools and districts in the state toward the goal of 100% proficiency in reading and mathematics by the end of the 2013-14 school year. WDPI is awaiting guidance on sanctions for LEAs and will modify accountability requirements as information becomes available.

Wisconsin will annually, beginning in the 2003-04 school year, reward schools who have made the greatest gains in closing the achievement gap or have high poverty and have consistently exceeded their Annual Measurable Progress objectives. Schools will be designated as distinguished schools by the state superintendent and rewards may include monetary or staff development incentives.

See <http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/dpi/esea/index.html>.

¹ The state must provide rewards and sanctions for all public schools and LEAs for making adequate yearly progress, except that the State is not required to hold schools and LEAs not receiving Title I funds to the requirements of section 1116 of NCLB [§200.12(b)(40)].

Chart 1.6

WISCONSIN PUBLIC SCHOOLS – LEVELS OF ACCOUNTABILITY

Accountability Levels		AYP	Federal Title I Sanctions					State Requirements	
Non-Title I Schools	Title I Schools	Participation, Reading, Math, Graduation/Attendance Indicators	2-Year School Improvement Plan	School Choice	Supplemental Educational Services	Corrective Action	Restructuring	All Schools	Additional Title I Requirements
Excellent	Excellent	Met AYP for two consecutive years.						Recognition will be provided to the schools that have made the greatest gains in closing the achievement gap or those with high poverty that have consistently exceeded their AYP objectives.	
Effective	Effective	Met AYP for one of last two years.							
Continuous Improvement	Continuous Improvement	Level 1 SIFI: Missed AYP for 2 consecutive years.	2-year plan in place at start of next school year ¹	Implement at start of next school year ²				Keep a 2-year school improvement plan on file in the district.	Also submit documentation of school choice provisions to DPI.
		Level 2 SIFI: Missed AYP for 3 consecutive years.	Updated 2-year plan in place at start of next school year ¹	2 nd year of school choice ²	Implement at start of next school year ³				Also submit documentation of school choice and supplemental educational service provisions to DPI.
	Corrective Action	Level 3 SIFI: Missed AYP for 4 consecutive years.	Updated 2-year plan in place at start of next school year ¹	3 rd year of school choice ²	2 nd year of supplemental educational services ³	Take corrective action. ⁴		May request consultation and review of 2-year school improvement plan.	Also submit documentation of corrective action, school choice, and supplemental educational service provisions to DPI.
		Level 4 SIFI: Missed AYP for 5 or more consecutive years.	Updated 2-year plan in place at start of next school year ¹	4 th year of school choice ²	3 rd year of supplemental educational services ³	2 nd year of corrective action ⁴	Restructuring plan with alternative governance in place by next year. ⁵	Submit 2-year school improvement plan for review, consultation, and/or intervention.	Also submit documentation of restructuring plan, corrective action, school choice, and supplemental educational service provisions to DPI.
	Restructuring							Work collaboratively with <i>DPI School Support Teams</i> assigned to assist schools/districts with greatest need. ⁶	

SIFI: School Identified for Improvement

¹Use existing district/school improvement plan format, or access the *DPI School Improvement Planning Tool* on the WINSS website.

²Districts provide a choice of at least two schools that are not in SIFI status, if two such schools exist in the district. Transportation must be provided until AYP has been met for two consecutive years.

³Districts/schools select from the list of DPI-approved supplemental service providers.

⁴Corrective action includes at least one of the following: replace relevant school staff, institute new curricular program, decrease school-level management, appoint an outside expert to advise the school on its progress, extend the school year or school day, or restructure the internal organization of the school.

⁵Alternative governance may include any of the following: reopen as a charter school, replace all/most of the school staff relevant to the failure to make AYP, enter into a contract with a private management company, or other major restructuring that makes fundamental reform to the school's staffing and governance.

⁶Assistance from School Support Teams will be prioritized to the neediest schools as resources and funding allow. The neediest schools will be identified through a combination of factors including: number of years in SIFI status, percentage of students who have not met proficiency, level of poverty, and recent trends in achievement data showing degree of growth.

PRINCIPLE 2. All students are included in the State Accountability System.

CRITICAL ELEMENT 2.1
2.1 How does the State Accountability System include all students in Wisconsin?
STATE RESPONSE AND STATE ACTIVITIES FOR MEETING REQUIREMENTS
<p>Wis. Stats. s. 118.30 (1m) requires the participation of all public and charter schools in the Wisconsin Knowledge and Concepts Examination (WKCE), the statewide assessment used for state accountability at grades 4, 8, and 10 in Wisconsin. See Wis. Stats. s. 115.01 for definition of public schools.</p> <p>All students enrolled in public schools are required to participate in the Wisconsin Student Assessment System. Most students participate by taking the <i>Wisconsin Knowledge and Concepts Examinations</i> (WKCE). For accountability purposes, the scores of students with disabilities who are educated outside of their home district are included in the accountability measure in the district of their residence. See state laws: http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/dpi/oea/wsaslaw.html.</p> <p>All students enrolled in a school for a full academic year (FAY) are accounted for in the Wisconsin accountability system. See http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/oea/lawsrule.html.</p> <p>Appropriate accommodations are available to permit most students with disabilities to participate in the WKCE. Students with severe and complex disabilities for whom participation in the WKCE is not feasible or educationally appropriate participate in the Wisconsin Alternate Assessment-Students with Disabilities (WAA-SwD). Students with limited English proficiency (LEP) should participate in WKCE with appropriate accommodations as needed. Students with disabilities participate in WAA-SwD. See http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/dpi/oea/specneed.html.</p> <p>Overall participation rates in WI state assessments are very high. While current state law provides for a parent opt-out of statewide testing, past experience indicates that a combined total less than 0.1% of all students in grades 4, 8, and 10 are excused from testing by parents. WDPI plans to monitor the number of non-participating students as a result of parent opt-out, and will work with the state legislature on this issue if needed.</p> <p>In summary, under current state law s.118.30 Wis. Stats., all local school boards are required to test all students, including those enrolled in charter schools, using tests provided by the state superintendent [s. 118.30 (1r)]. This testing requirement covers the Wisconsin Model Academic Standards and under a contract with the WDPI testing vendor covers all students in grades 4, 8, and 10. To the extent possible, accommodations are allowed on these statewide assessments for students with disabilities and limited English language proficiency. For special needs students for whom accommodations on a written assessment are not feasible, the state provides alternate assessments which are reported in the statewide accountability system effective in school year 2002-03.</p>

CRITICAL ELEMENT 2.2

2.2 How does Wisconsin define “full academic year” for identifying students in AYP decisions?

STATE RESPONSE AND STATE ACTIVITIES FOR MEETING REQUIREMENTS

For reporting purposes, the Wisconsin assessment results are provided for all students, regardless of length of time in the district. For accountability purposes, Wisconsin defines a “full academic year” (FAY) as the time period for a student who, at the time of test administration, has been continuously enrolled since the third Friday of the September enrollment report of the previous academic year. This definition is applied to all students enrolled in Wisconsin public schools and has been in use since 1996-97 for accountability determinations. Since 1996-97, public release of student performance has been in two dimensions, reporting on all students and holding accountability for FAY students using the Wisconsin definition. The third Friday count is used for its accuracy in that school funding is based on the numbers generated. It has been the only annual, student-level school census conducted statewide for over 25 years. See <http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/oea/demodfhd03.html>.

A student is considered to be in “enrollment status in the district” from the date the student begins to attend any school(s) in the district. Enrollment status is considered “continuous” if it is not interrupted by enrollment status in another district. Movement between schools in a district does not interrupt “enrollment status in the district.” Some districts that have only one school for each grade span have schools where the lowest grade is at the tested grade. Those students are considered to be FAY if they were also in the district for at least one full academic year. See: <http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/dpi/oea/demodfhd03.html#SFAY>

A student is considered to be in “enrollment status in the school” from the date the student begins to attend that school. Enrollment status is considered “continuous” if it is not interrupted by enrollment status in another school.

The Wisconsin definition for FAY provides WDPI with its primary mechanism to ensure the accuracy of the FAY data determination and accounting for all students. In addition, the Wisconsin definition allows for sufficient time for schools to administer the various components of the assessment system. For example, the test window opens the first day of the school year for students participating in the WAA-SwD and WAA-LEP along with other state measures administered at the local level.

Maintaining the current system of FAY definitions has been supported by the Internal AYP Committee, the external ESEA Testing Advisory Committee, the Collaborative Council (the major education stakeholders), and other external advisory groups to the state superintendent.

CRITICAL ELEMENT 2.3

2.3 How does the State Accountability System determine which students have attended the same public school and/or LEA for a full academic year?

STATE RESPONSE AND STATE ACTIVITIES FOR MEETING REQUIREMENTS

The Wisconsin Student Assessment System (WSAS) reports are provided for all students who were enrolled at the time of testing, regardless of length of time in the district. These definitions and procedures apply to all Wisconsin public school districts and schools.

Wisconsin does not have an individual student record system at the present time. The responsibility for determining which students have attended the same public school and/or public school district for a full academic year rests with the public school district, thus efficient, accurate collection of student information is essential for the production of accurate reports for the Wisconsin Student Assessment System.

WDPI verifies demographic data each year to identify discrepancies in enrollment and follows up with individual districts to ensure that all students have been accounted for in the assessment process. Districts receive state funding based on the number of students enrolled in their school district at the time of the student-level school census; therefore, the incentive to provide accurate student enrollment information to the WDPI is fiscally important to each district.

The WDPI encourages districts to submit unique, permanent ID numbers to the test vendors for each of their students. This will enable districts to link student test results this year with student test results in future years, and also with locally maintained files containing demographic, program participation, and other data. Electronically linking these files will improve the quality of information available for local program evaluation purposes, and will enable districts to more efficiently produce summary statistics which may be required under NCLB and other educational programs. In addition, student Pre-Id software is provided to each district for the development of labels. These Pre-Id labels assist in ensuring that all students are accounted for in the assessment process.

Wisconsin employs a migrant student recruiter who works with districts, schools, families, and students to identify and appropriately assess and place migrant students in academic programs. The New Generation System (NGS) provides demographic data to identify migrant students enrolled in Wisconsin public schools and those that have left the state. WDPI cooperates with other states to ensure that all migrant student records are provided to schools wherever the student resides to ensure appropriate academic placement. Each migrant student is accounted for in the assessment system through Pre-Id test labels which are designed to identify migrant students as a discrete category. Upon implementation of an individual student record system, electronic comparisons between NGS and Pre-Id labels will improve confidence that all migrant students are accounted for in the assessment system.

In the future, the WDPI will issue a Request For Proposal (RFP) for a statewide student record system that offers the potential to create more precise identification. This system will allow Wisconsin to identify students who have been enrolled for a full academic year within a single school, multiple schools within the same district, or across multiple districts statewide. It is anticipated that a statewide student record system will be implemented by the 2004-05 school year.

PRINCIPLE 3. State definition of AYP is based on expectations for growth in student achievement that is continuous and substantial, such that all students are proficient in reading and mathematics no later than 2013-14.

CRITICAL ELEMENT 3.1
<p>3.1 How does the state's definition of adequate yearly progress require all students to be proficient in reading/language arts and mathematics by the 2013-14 academic year?</p>
STATE RESPONSE AND STATE ACTIVITIES FOR MEETING REQUIREMENTS
<p>Closing the achievement gap is the <i>New Wisconsin Promise</i> made by State Superintendent, Elizabeth Burmaster. The annual measurable objectives and intermediate goals will be determined based on the 2001-02 starting points and the ultimate goal of 100% proficient by 2013-14.</p> <p>Wisconsin's timeline for meeting the requirement that all students will meet or exceed the state's proficiency goal of 100% academic achievement in reading and mathematics not later than 2013-14 is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Using WKCE assessment data from the 2001-02 school year for the starting point, Wisconsin has established a separate starting point in reading and in mathematics for the percentage of students meeting or exceeding the state's proficient level of academic achievement. ■ The baseline data will be used for the 2002-03 and 2003-04 school years. Intermediate goals will be incremental and take effect with the 2004-05, 2007-08, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, and 2013-14 school years. (See Figure 3.2c, page 18.) <p>The WDPI Internal AYP Committee has researched this element and considered several possibilities/options. Support was received from the external ESEA Testing Advisory Committee, the Collaborative Council (the major education stakeholders), and other external advisory groups to the state superintendent.</p> <p>NCLB requires definitions of accountability, sanctions, and rewards at the school level; therefore, Wisconsin will combine all proficiency performance at a school-level. Consequently, those Wisconsin schools that currently house 4th and 8th grades, 8th and 10th grades, or 4th, 8th, and 10th grades will be considered one unit. Although the number of schools affected at the current time is small, the number will substantially increase in 2005-06 with implementation of testing at grades 3-8.</p> <p>Districts will be identified for improvement when they do not make AYP in the same subject and all grade spans for two consecutive years—elementary (grades 3-5), middle (grades 6-8), and high school (grade 10).</p> <p>Districts will be identified for improvement when they do not meet the other indicator objective in all grade spans for two consecutive years—elementary (grades 3-5), middle (grades 6-8), and high school (grade 10). The other indicator at elementary and middle schools is attendance, and at high school is graduation.</p>

CRITICAL ELEMENT 3.2a

3.2a What is the Wisconsin's starting point for calculating Adequate Yearly Progress?

STATE RESPONSE AND STATE ACTIVITIES FOR MEETING REQUIREMENTS

Per §200.16(a), WDPI will use baseline data from the 2001-02 school year to establish separate starting points in reading and mathematics. The starting points serve as a baseline for measuring the percentage of students meeting or exceeding the state's proficient level of academic achievement. Each starting point is based on the percentage of proficient students in the public school at the 20th percentile of the state's student enrollment among all schools ranked by the percentage of students at or above the proficient level. This method yields a higher starting point than using the statewide percentage of proficient students in the lowest-achieving student subgroup, and therefore is the starting point that Wisconsin will use to comply with NCLB.

The primary instrument used for accountability purposes since 1996-97 to assess the achievement of students in grades 4, 8, and 10 is the Wisconsin Knowledge & Concepts Examinations (WKCE) published by CTB/McGraw-Hill as *TerraNova* Multiple Assessments edition. The data from this instrument has proven to be reliable and valid over a number of test administrations, and therefore is the most appropriate data for determining the starting point. Substantial documentation exists in favor of the validity of using *TerraNova* test scores for assessing both individual student achievement and program effectiveness. In particular, there are strong arguments for the content and construct validity of the *TerraNova* test.

Over the next 12 years, there will be many transitions to new exams and/or grade levels tested (e.g., 2005-06). WDPI will evaluate student performance on each change in assessment instruments over time before making any adjustments to the accountability system. Schools have based improvement plans over the past five years on their WSAS results. These data have proven very stable and reliable. Additionally, some Wisconsin schools already have been identified for improvement under federal guidelines and are required to provide supplemental educational services and school choice based on these data.

Wisconsin has reviewed state assessment results for the 2001-02 school year data to determine starting points for reading and mathematics. These starting points are 61% for Reading and Mathematics for 37%. All students in tested grades (4, 8, 10), including those with limited English proficiency and students with disabilities, are included in establishing the starting points.

The reading and mathematics starting points will be applied to each public school and public school district as well as to each subgroup at the public school and public school district to determine adequate yearly progress (AYP) status. Charter schools in Wisconsin are defined as public schools under state statute s. 118.40 Wis. Stats. As such, charter schools are required to participate in the Wisconsin accountability system.

Schools (districts) are deemed as "schools identified for improvement" (SIFI) status when a school (district) fails to meet AYP for two consecutive years in the same content area.

Districts will be identified for improvement when they do not make AYP in the same subject and all grade spans for two consecutive years—elementary (grades 3-5), middle (grades 6-8), and high school (grade 10).

To determine whether or not a school (subgroup, district) makes Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP), Wisconsin will use the following steps:

CRITICAL ELEMENT 3.2a**Wisconsin AYP Calculation Steps**

1. Calculate the 95% participation in statewide assessment rate for all-students and each appropriate subgroup with sufficient cell size.
2. Determine whether all students and subgroups within each school meet the minimum "cell size" number for reliable AYP decisions.
3. Verify the number of students who meet the definition of being in the school (or district) for a full academic year (FAY).
4. Calculate the high school graduation rate and/or attendance rate for high schools, elementary, and middle schools; compare to ~~90% of state rate~~ the goal and/or calculate improvement from the previous year.
5. Calculate separately for reading and mathematics the proficiency index of students at a school (in tested grades). The proficiency index is calculated by awarding one index point for each proficient/advanced student and one-half index point for each basic student. Index points are then summed and divided by the number of FAY tested students.
6. Compare the two year average proficiency index with the current year's proficiency index (in step 5 above) and use the higher proficiency index for AYP for those schools with all-student cell size of 40 or greater. In 2005-06 only, the two-year average will be calculated based on grades that were tested in both the current and prior years (i.e., 4, 8, and 10).
7. Calculate the proficiency index for each appropriate subgroup.
8. Compare the proficiency indices of all students and each subgroup against annual measurable objectives, e.g., starting point (for the school, district, state).
9. Compute safe harbor calculations using a 75% confidence interval at the ($p=.25$ level) for those groups that do not meet or exceed the annual measurable objectives for positive gains only. A school or district will need to have made progress in order for the Safe Harbor confidence to be applied.
10. Apply a 99% confidence interval ($p=.01$ level) for AYP decisions regarding reading and mathematics proficiency indices.

Subgroups not considered in the AYP steps above will be rolled up to the district level, per §200.7(d) where subgroups too small to be reported or identified at one level must be included at the next level, assuming the subgroup reaches the appropriate size. Schools too small for any subgroup evaluation will be evaluated using criteria consistent with any supplementary non-regulatory guidance to be issued by the USED. The very small schools (about 75 after 2005) with fewer than 10 students enrolled in grades 3-8, and grade 10 will be evaluated annually for their progress over three or more years. Since the very small schools' progress cannot be reliably calculated, the WDPI in consultation with the LEA will take a closer look at their achievement data and evaluate progress on a case-by-case basis.

Safe Harbor Provision

If any group of students in a school or district does not meet the annual measurable objectives, the school (or district) makes AYP if:

- (1) 95% participation
- (2) (a) The percentage of students in that group below the proficient achievement level decreased by at least 10 percent from the preceding year; or (b) the percentage of proficient students increased and the not-proficient index ($100 - \text{proficient index}$) decreased by at least 10 percent from the preceding year, and
- (3) That group made progress on the other academic indicator.

A 75% confidence interval at the ($p=.25$ level) for positive gains only will be used for Safe Harbor decisions.

Any public school or public school district that meets or exceeds the annual measurable objectives for all students and appropriate subgroups (or makes safe harbor provision as prescribed under NCLB), has 95% WSAS participation rate, and meets the all student other academic indicator is classified as making AYP. Public schools or public school districts that do not meet any one of these annual progress requirements are considered as not making AYP.

A proxy indicator will be required for subgroup safe harbor calculations during a phase-in process. Complete data required for disaggregation of other academic indicators will be available in 2004-05 for attendance rates and 2007-08 for graduation rates. Until these other academic indicators are fully disaggregated, science proficiency will be used for the subgroup safe harbor provision.

The WDPI Internal AYP Committee has researched this element and after considering several options has recommended this action. Support was received from the external ESEA Testing Advisory Committee, the Collaborative Council (the major education stakeholders), and other external advisory groups to the state superintendent.

CRITICAL ELEMENT 3.2b

3.2b What are Wisconsin’s annual measurable objectives for determining adequate yearly progress?

STATE RESPONSE AND STATE ACTIVITIES FOR MEETING REQUIREMENTS

WDPI will use separate starting points for reading and mathematics that define the baseline for the minimum percentage of students who are required to meet or exceed the proficient level on academic assessments. The annual measurable objectives and intermediate goals will be applied to all student groups outlined in NCLB sec. 1111(b)(2)(C)(v).

WDPI’s annual measurable objectives use the same percent proficient/advanced as the most recent intermediate goal to determine AYP status. The reading and mathematics annual measurable objectives will be applied to each public school and public school district, as well as to each subgroup at the public school and public school district.

Measurable objectives are consistent with intermediate goals, which are consistent with the WI accountability starting points. Measurable objectives are set to ensure 100% proficiency within the timeline (See Figure 1 in 3.2c). Measurable objectives and goals are the same for public schools and public school districts, and for all required subgroups of students at all levels (elementary, middle, and high school). WKCE is administered only once a year in the fall. Therefore, students have a single opportunity to take the test each year.

PERCENT OF WI STUDENTS WHO NEED TO SCORE AT PROFICIENT/ADVANCED

		Annual Measurable Objectives (AMO)	
		READING	MATHEMATICS
<i>Starting Point</i>	2001-02	61%	37%
	2002-03	61%	37%
	2003-04	61%	37%
<i>Intermediate Goal</i> (Begin new 3-8 tests)	2004-05	67.5%	47.5%
	2005-06	67.5%	47.5%
	2006-07	67.5%	47.5%
<i>Intermediate Goal</i>	2007-08	74%	58%
	2008-09	74%	58%
	2009-10	74%	58%
<i>Intermediate Goal</i>	2010-11	80.5%	68.5%
<i>Intermediate Goal</i>	2011-12	87%	79%
<i>Intermediate Goal</i>	2012-13	93.5%	89.5%
<i>Goal: All Proficient</i>	2013-14	100%	100%

CRITICAL ELEMENT 3.2c

3.2c What are Wisconsin’s intermediate goals for determining adequate yearly progress?

STATE RESPONSE AND STATE ACTIVITIES FOR MEETING REQUIREMENTS

WDPI has proposed a timeline by which all students will reach the proficient level of achievement on the Wisconsin Student Assessment System by the year 2014. The goal is for all students to meet or exceed the state’s proficient level of academic achievement within each established timeline leading to all students being proficient in reading and mathematics by the year 2014.

Using data from the 2001-02 school year, Wisconsin has proposed starting points in reading and in mathematics for measuring the percentage of students meeting or exceeding the state’s proficient level of academic achievement.

The proposed model (Figure 3.2c, page 18), illustrates Wisconsin’s baseline and intermediate goals. The baseline goals will be used for the 2002-03 and 2003-04 school years. Equal interval increases (“Intermediate Goals”) are proposed to take effect with the 2004-05, 2007-08, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, and 2013-14 school years. The 2013-14 goal is 100% proficient or advanced.

WISCONSIN INTERMEDIATE GOALS FOR READING AND MATHEMATICS

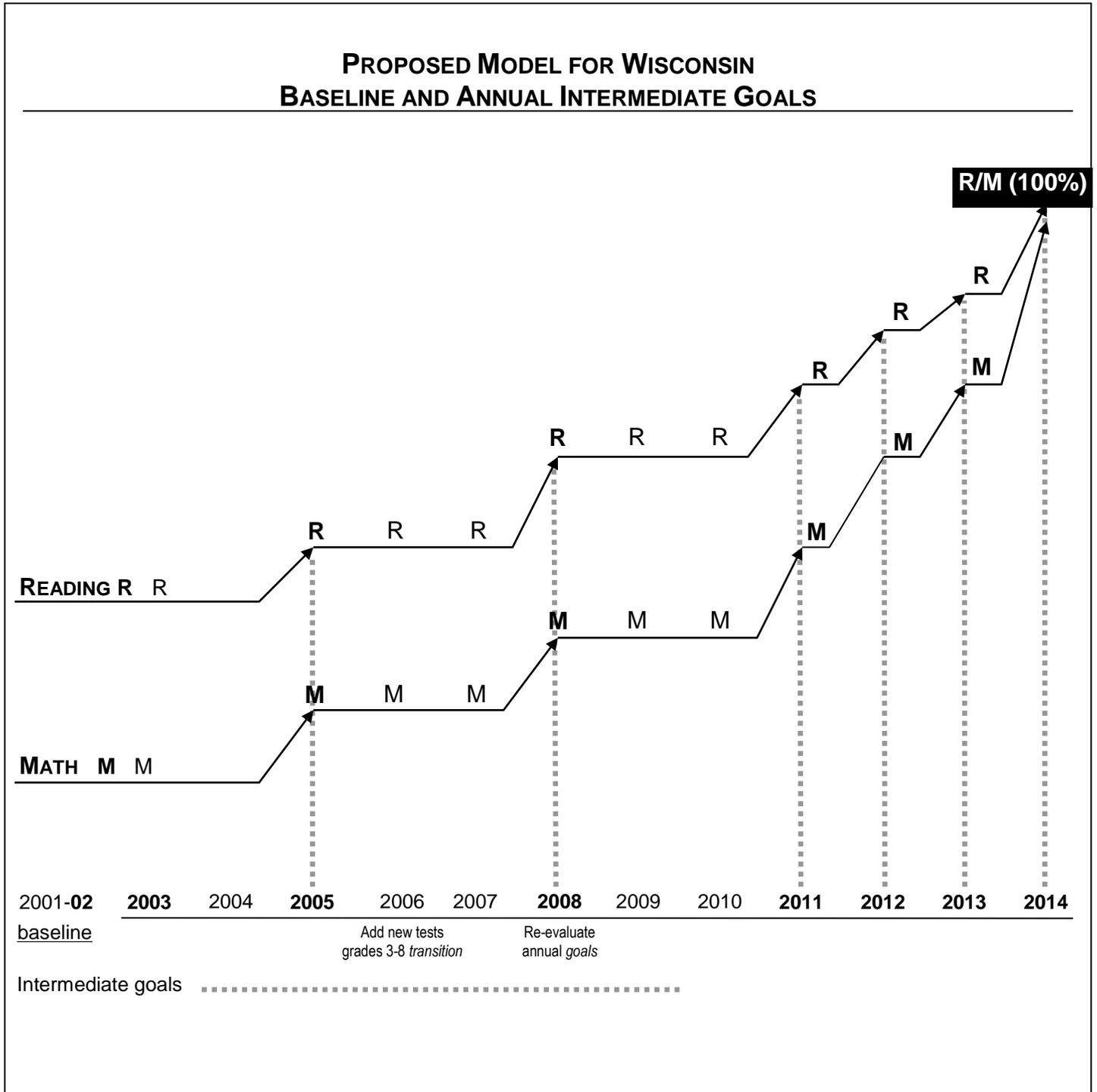
		READING	MATHEMATICS
Starting Point	2001-02	61%	37%
	2004-05	67.5%	47.5%
	2007-08	74%	58%
	2010-11	80.5%	68.5%
	2011-12	87%	79%
	2012-13	93.5%	89.5%
Goal: All Proficient	2013-14	100%	100%

These goals will be applied to all public schools and all districts in the state, including all students and appropriate subgroups.

The annual intermediate goals are structured to account for the inclusion of additional assessments at grades 3, 5, 6, and 7 in 2005 with a reconsideration of annual goals in 2008. Confidence in the new assessments, the focus on subgroup achievement, the increased number of highly qualified teachers and the inclusion of research-based academic programs will result in all students poised to accomplish annual equal interval increases each year beginning in 2011.

The WDPI Internal AYP Committee has researched this element and considered several possibilities/options. Support was received from the external ESEA Testing Advisory Committee, the Collaborative Council (the major education stakeholders), and other external advisory groups to the state superintendent.

Figure 3.2c



PRINCIPLE 4. State makes annual decisions about the achievement of all public schools and LEAs.

CRITICAL ELEMENT 4.1
4.1 How does the state Accountability System make an annual determination of whether each public school and LEA in the state made AYP?
STATE RESPONSE AND STATE ACTIVITIES FOR MEETING REQUIREMENTS
<p>The Wisconsin accountability system, as required by law, annually determines the progress of schools and districts. Wisconsin law requires the State Superintendent under Wis. Stats. s. 115.38 (4), to annually identify low performing schools based on the accountability tests administered under Wis. Stats. s. 118.30. Adequate yearly progress (AYP) decisions are made annually for each WI public school. Beginning in 2002-03, AYP determinations will also be made per NCLB for each public school district in Wisconsin.</p> <p>The WDPI will annually review assessment data and other academic indicators for each public school and each public school district to determine if the public school, public school district, and state of Wisconsin meet the necessary AYP criteria. These determinations will be provided in a timely manner to each public school district for their review and comment.</p> <p>Designation of schools identified for improvement will be predicated upon failing to make AYP requirements in the same content area for two consecutive years. This approach is consistent with the NCLB goal of successfully remediating subject performance deficiencies and will mitigate the potential for falsely inferring that a public school or public school district is not meeting AYP standards.</p> <p>Designation of districts identified for improvement will be predicated upon failing to make AYP in the same subject and all grade spans for two consecutive years—elementary (grades 3-5), middle (grades 6-8), and high school (grade 10). This approach is consistent with the NCLB goal of successfully remediating academic performance deficiencies and will mitigate the potential for falsely inferring that a school district needs technical assistance to improve performance. If a district meets AYP in at least one of the grade spans, it will not enter into or advance in improvement status in an area.</p> <p>To increase the reliability of AYP decisions, Wisconsin will combine two years' data for accountability purposes. Both the current year's data and the two year combined rate will be calculated. The higher of the two will be compared to the annual measurable goal in the AYP determination. See the WI AYP Calculation steps in workbook section 3.2a.</p> <p>The WDPI Internal AYP Committee has researched this element and considered several possibilities/options. Support was received from the external ESEA Testing Advisory Committee, the Collaborative Council (the major education stakeholders), and other external advisory groups to the state superintendent.</p>

PRINCIPLE 5. All public schools and LEAs are held accountable for the achievement of individual subgroups.

CRITICAL ELEMENT 5.1
5.1 How does the definition of adequate yearly progress include all the required student subgroups?
STATE RESPONSE AND STATE ACTIVITIES FOR MEETING REQUIREMENTS
<p>Wisconsin has disaggregated results on state assessments since 1996-97. Assessment proficiency and participation results used for accountability purposes are disaggregated to determine AYP. The performance of all students enrolled for a full academic year, as well as the following subgroups, outlined in NCLB sec. 1111(b)(2)(C)(v), are measured against established annual proficiency objectives and participation goals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The racial/ethnic groups are the same as the groups used on the Enrollment Report (PI-1290), and on the IDEA Federal Student Data Report (PI-2197) <i>Wisconsin Administrative Code</i>, and are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asian/Pacific Islander, Black, Not of Hispanic Origin, Hispanic, American Indian/Alaskan Native, White, Not of Hispanic Origin • An "economically disadvantaged" student is a student who is a member of a household that meets the income eligibility guidelines for free or reduced-price meals (less than or equal to 185% of Federal Poverty Guidelines) under the National School Lunch Program. • A "student with a disability," i.e., SwD, is a student who is considered eligible for the December 1 federal child count as reported by the district to the WDPI on the IDEA Federal Student Data Report (PI-2197) <i>Wisconsin Administrative Code</i>. • A student with limited English proficiency is a student who scores at one of five limited proficiency levels on a WDPI approved English proficiency assessment instrument, as defined in <i>Wisconsin Administrative Rule PI 13</i>. See http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/pi/pi013.pdf <p>All public schools and public school districts will be accountable for the performance of student subgroups—including major racial/ethnic subgroups, students with disabilities, limited English proficient students, and economically disadvantaged students—through the AYP determination.</p> <p>The test contractor aggregates these data for the state and provides an electronic file on the web. This file includes state, public school district, and public school data that are disaggregated by these groups. Graduation and attendance rates are currently disaggregated by all categories except Economic Disadvantage, Students with Disabilities, and Limited English Proficiency. A statewide student record system is being planned and when implemented, accuracy of subgroup and other indicator identification will increase. Implementation is planned in 2004-05.</p> <p>The WDPI Internal AYP Committee has researched this element and considered several possibilities/options. Support was received from the external ESEA Testing Advisory Committee, the Collaborative Council (the major education stakeholders), and other external group recommendations to the state superintendent.</p> <p>The on-line report is at http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/sig/index/html WSAS data collection system definitions and instruments in use are located at http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/oea/wsasdata.html.</p>

CRITICAL ELEMENT 5.2

5.2 How are public schools and LEAs held accountable for the progress of student subgroups in the determination of adequate yearly progress?

STATE RESPONSE AND STATE ACTIVITIES FOR MEETING REQUIREMENTS

All student subgroups of 40 or more must meet Wisconsin’s established annual, measurable performance objectives in order for a school or district to make AYP, including students with disabilities.

If a student subgroup, as outlined in NCLB sec. 1111(b)(2)(C)(v), contains the minimum number of students required to yield statistically reliable information about a public school or public school district population, then that subgroup is required to meet the proficiency target and the 95% participation target to make adequate yearly progress (AYP). Annual assessment results are “rolled up” to the public school district to hold public school districts accountable. For each public school and public school district, subgroup proficiency levels and AYP determinations will be made following the same reporting rules used to determine proficiency levels and AYP determinations for students in the aggregate. A 99% confidence interval ($p=.01$ level) will be applied to AYP decisions regarding reading and mathematics proficiency rates.

Performance of students not enrolled for a full academic year is reported in the state report card, the *School Performance Report*, but it is not included in the AYP determination.

In determining whether each public school or public school district meets the annual measurable objectives, Wisconsin will calculate, for each subgroup, the percent of the students enrolled for a full academic year who achieve the proficient/advanced levels. If one or more subgroups fail to meet the annual measurable objective, then the school or district makes AYP if both following conditions are met (a confidence interval of 75% ($p=.25$ level) will be applied to all Safe Harbor decisions):

- The percentage of tested students in that subgroup below the proficient achievement level decreases by at least ten (10) percent from the preceding year.
- The students in that subgroup meet the threshold or make progress on the other academic indicator.

The WDPI Internal AYP Committee has researched this element and considered several possibilities/options. Support was received from the external ESEA Testing Advisory Committee, the Collaborative Council (the major education stakeholders), and other external advisory groups to the state superintendent.

CRITICAL ELEMENT 5.3

5.3 How are students with disabilities included in the state's definition of adequate yearly progress?

STATE RESPONSE AND STATE ACTIVITIES FOR MEETING REQUIREMENTS

All students must take either WKCE assessments (with or without appropriate accommodations) or WSAS alternate assessments in each of the content areas covered by WSAS. Only the most severely cognitively disabled students, those students who cannot meaningfully participate in the WKCE assessment even with accommodations, participate in alternate assessments. Students participating in the WAA-SwD alternate assessment produce scores reported as Pre-Skill levels 1-4 (pre-minimal). Results for WSAS alternate assessments are reported in the state accountability system and included in AYP calculations. Wisconsin's alternate assessment for students with disabilities is aligned with the *Wisconsin Model Academic Standards* and the state accountability system.

All students with disabilities in Wisconsin must participate in statewide assessments, either WKCE or the WSAS-Alternate Assessment (WAA for Students with Disabilities), with or without testing accommodations. The Individualized Education Program (IEP) Team makes the case-by-case determination as to what assessment each student with a disability will participate in and identifies the testing accommodations that are needed in order for the student to participate in the assessment in accordance with Section 300.347 of the *Code of Federal Regulations*. See related state laws at: http://folio.legis.state.wi.us/cgi-bin/om_isapi.dll?clientID=408562&infobase=stats.nfo&jump=ch.%20115, <http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/dpi/dlsea/een/assessmt.html>, and s. 115.76 *Wis. Stats. Children with Disabilities*.

All students with disabilities are included in the accountability system. No distinction is made according to whether students with disabilities taking the WKCE used or did not use accommodations. The determination of adequate yearly progress is based on the performance of all students who take the WKCE and the alternate assessments as well as on the performance of each required disaggregated group. See: <http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/sig/index/html>.

See the "DPI Guidelines to Facilitate the Participation of Students with Special Needs in State Assessments" at <http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/oea/specneed.html>. See also, "Wisconsin Alternate Assessment for Children with Disabilities" at: <http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/dpi/dlsea/een/assmt-waa.html>.

When measuring adequate yearly progress, schools and school districts may count the "proficient" scores of students who participated in WSAS - Alternate Assessment. However, the number of students cannot exceed one percent of the total population in the grades tested. School districts may apply for a higher limit if they can demonstrate that they have a larger population of students with significant cognitive disabilities. The Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction may request a waiver from the one percent provision if the percentage overall in the state exceeds one percent.

Wisconsin will allow schools and districts to count former students with disabilities (SwD) in the SwD subgroup for up to two years for those students who are no longer considered to be SwD under state rules. These students will be allowed to be counted in AYP determinations for up to two years in the SwD subgroup.

CRITICAL ELEMENT 5.4

5.4 How are students with limited English proficiency included in the state’s definition of adequate yearly progress?

STATE RESPONSE AND STATE ACTIVITIES FOR MEETING REQUIREMENTS

All LEP students in Wisconsin participate in the Wisconsin Student Assessment System (WSAS) and all scores are counted for AYP purposes. When a student who speaks another language enters a Wisconsin school, that student’s English proficiency is assessed on a six-point scale with Level 1 being a student who speaks almost no English, and Level 6 being a student who has reached native-like, age-appropriate proficiency. This assessment of English proficiency is conducted with a WDPI approved instrument. WDPI has begun the process of developing its own standards-based English proficiency instrument. During this interim period, we allow the use of one of four commercially available instruments for which clear, comparable standards have been set through a standard setting process involving measurement experts and LEP educators and educational leaders. (The report on English proficiency standard-setting process is available upon request). Wisconsin’s annual measurable goals for attaining full English language proficiency are based on these standards as measured by the approved instruments mentioned in this paragraph.

All students must take WKCE assessments (with or without appropriate accommodations) in each of the content areas covered by the Wisconsin Student Assessment System (WSAS). Students with limited English proficiency should participate in the WKCE with allowable accommodations as needed. Students who have been in the United States one year or less are not required to take the Reading test. Students at Level 6 (formerly LEP) are fully English proficient and take WKCE without accommodations.

Wisconsin will allow schools and districts to count former LEP students in the LEP subgroup for up to two years for those students who are no longer considered to be LEP under state rules. LEP students in Level 6 under Wisconsin’s rules (formerly LEP) will be allowed to be counted in AYP determinations for up to two years in the LEP subgroup.

See following evidence regarding Wisconsin Alternate Assessment for Limited English Proficient Students (WAA-LEP).

For more information about LEP levels and the assessment of limited English proficient students see Wisconsin State Administrative Rule PI 13: <http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/dlsea/equity/pdf/emergncy.pdf>, "DPI Guidelines to Facilitate the Participation of Students with Special Needs in State Assessments." <http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/oea/specneed.html> and <http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/dpi/dlsea/equity/biling.html> Information about of state-approved English proficiency tests is located at <http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/dpi/dlsea/equity/eqtests.html>. See related state laws at: <http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/dpi/oea/wsaslaw.html> . For performance of students with limited English proficiency, see: <http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/sig/index.html>.

CRITICAL ELEMENT 5.5
5.5 What is the state's definition of the minimum number of students in a subgroup required for reporting purposes? For accountability purposes?
STATE RESPONSE AND STATE ACTIVITIES FOR MEETING REQUIREMENTS
<p>For purposes of reporting, Wisconsin requires that all subgroups have at least six students. WDPI provides the enrollment counts for the student group (e.g., gender, race/ethnicity, economic status, etc.) but suppresses the summary WSAS performance/participation data about these students if the number of students enrolled in the group is five or fewer.</p> <p>For purposes of accountability, a cell size of 40 has been selected. Analyses suggest that substantial improvement in measurement precision due to reductions in cohort effects are achieved as the sample size increases to 40.</p> <p>For calculations of adequate yearly progress, including participation, annual measurable objectives, safe harbor calculations, and other academic indicators, a group size of 40 will be used for all subgroups. This cell size will be applied to all FAY students and subgroups across the state. A cell size of 40 has been evaluated to maximize valid and reliable decisions and include all schools in the AYP decision process.</p> <p>In instances in which there are fewer students than the minimum cell size in the all student group within a school and/or district, the AYP calculation for FAY students will be accumulated over two or three years; for subgroups they will roll-up to the next level—the district calculations. Results from very small schools where the aggregate FAY group of students is less than 40 (with three years' data), will be reviewed on an individual basis to ensure that annual movement toward 100% proficiency is occurring.</p>
<p>See discussion of indirect disclosure rules section 5.6</p> <p>See Impact Evidence</p> <p>See 9.1 for reliability information</p>

CRITICAL ELEMENT 5.6

5.6 How does the State Accountability System protect the privacy of students when reporting results and when determining AYP?

STATE RESPONSE AND STATE ACTIVITIES FOR MEETING REQUIREMENTS

For local use, Wisconsin reports the enrollment counts for the student subgroup (e.g., gender, race/ethnicity, economic status, etc.), but suppresses the summary WSAS performance/participation data about these students if the number of students enrolled in the group is five or fewer for public reporting purposes.

WDPI is concerned about both direct and indirect disclosure. Indirect disclosure occurs when data are reported both for all Full Academic Year (FAY) students in a group (e.g., FAY students enrolled in grade 4) and for a large subset of this group (e.g., FAY students **without** disabilities in grade 4) leaving only a small subset (e.g., FAY students **with** disabilities in grade 4) not reported.

In order to make reliable decisions as to which schools are identified for improvement, the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction suppresses assessment data for small groups of students. The minimum accountability student group size is 40 students enrolled for a full academic year, and 40 students enrolled in a subgroup (50 for students with disabilities) for a full academic year. When reporting results, if it is possible to determine personally identifiable information about an individual, the WDPI suppresses those student group assessment results.

When small student group sizes allow an audience to discern personally identifiable information about an individual, that individual's Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) rights may be violated. However, public education agencies must balance the public's right to know how their tax-supported institution is functioning with the privacy rights of individuals. Within this context, a school can release summary data about the students it enrolls. On the other hand, personally identifiable data are considered confidential and must be protected (e.g., individual state-wide assessment performance).

The Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction has developed customized policies and procedures to delicately balance the public's right to know, educators' need to know, and the individual's right to privacy.

Protection Against Disclosure of Confidential Information:

Ensuring that the value for an individual is not disclosed in violation of that individual's confidentiality rights and privileges

Small Count Disclosure occurs when a cell frequency is small enough for every individual in that cell to be personally identifiable. With three individuals, one individual is unlikely to discern the values of either of the others. With five individuals, it becomes extremely unlikely that a single individual (or a very small group, such as twins in the same grade and school) will be able to discern the values of the other students.

Direct Disclosure occurs when small count assessment data are provided without any suppression. When cell frequencies are five or fewer, assessment results data are suppressed.

Indirect Disclosure occurs when data are reported both for all students in a group and for a large subset of this group leaving only a small subset not reported. In these cases assessment results for the large subset must be suppressed in order to protect the confidentiality of individuals in the original (small count) suppressed cell.

Separate Sources Disclosure occurs when the related information is available from a source other than the one in which values are being suppressed (e.g., a suppressed school report and an unsuppressed district report). To avoid separate sources disclosure only unsuppressed school data are aggregated and reported at the district level, and a column (called "Number included in %'s" is added to the district level report indicating that a subset of the district level data are reported.

CRITICAL ELEMENT 5.6

When addressing indirect disclosure issues, the highest priority is given to publicly reporting data in the “Students in Single School FAY” row of the report. In all cases, if the number of students enrolled FAY is more than five, then WSAS performance/participation data is reported for accountability purposes.

See the “Data Analysis” section of WINSS: <http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/data/questions.asp> or <http://www2.dpi.state.wi.us/wsas/default.asp> for examples of suppressed and reported assessment data. See: http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/oea/priv_more.html for more information about the protection of student privacy rights.

PRINCIPLE 6. State definition of AYP is based primarily on the state’s academic assessments.

CRITICAL ELEMENT 6.1																			
6.1 How is the state’s definition of adequate yearly progress based primarily on academic assessments?																			
STATE RESPONSE AND STATE ACTIVITIES FOR MEETING REQUIREMENTS																			
<p>Reading and mathematics assessment scores are the primary determinant of AYP. The following assessments have been administered or are planned as the basis of the accountability system:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="263 716 1398 947"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Instrument</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Grades</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Content Areas</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1997–2002</td> <td>Wisconsin Knowledge & Concepts Examinations (WKCE): <i>TerraNova</i> Multiple Assessments (shelf-test)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4, 8, 10</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Reading, Math</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2002–2005</td> <td>WI Student Assessment System (WSAS): WKCE (Enhanced <i>TerraNova</i>) plus WI Alternate Assessments (WAA-SwD) (WAA-LEP)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4, 8, 10</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Reading, Math</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2005–2014</td> <td>WSAS: Customized WKCE plus SwD</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3–8, 10</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Reading, Math</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Instrument	Grades	Content Areas	1997–2002	Wisconsin Knowledge & Concepts Examinations (WKCE): <i>TerraNova</i> Multiple Assessments (shelf-test)	4, 8, 10	Reading, Math	2002–2005	WI Student Assessment System (WSAS): WKCE (Enhanced <i>TerraNova</i>) plus WI Alternate Assessments (WAA-SwD) (WAA-LEP)	4, 8, 10	Reading, Math	2005–2014	WSAS: Customized WKCE plus SwD	3–8, 10	Reading, Math
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2005–2014	WSAS: Customized WKCE plus SwD	3–8, 10	Reading, Math																
<p>WSAS assessments also include science administered at grades 4, 8, and 10 on both the WKCE and the WAA-SwD. Wisconsin has moved from enhanced shelf tests to customized instruments. The alternate assessment, WAA-SwD, will follow the same schedule of implementation as the WKCE.</p>																			
<p>The required additional academic indicators (NCLB sec. 1111(b)(2)(C)(vi)) are part of the AYP calculation to determine whether each subgroup, public school, and public school district meets the annual measurable objectives. WDPI will calculate the percent of the students enrolled for a full academic year who achieve the proficient/advanced, examine participation rates, and employ the safe harbor provision as prescribed under NCLB. Each of these calculations is based on reading and mathematics assessments administered under s. 118.30 Wis. Stats.</p>																			
<p>A “Starting Point” proficiency level has been proposed using the 2001-02 WKCE. The “Starting Point” proficiency level will be raised in equal intervals over 12 years, requiring 100% proficiency by 2013-14. These intermediate goals will be used as the annual measurable objectives upon which AYP will be based.</p>																			
<p>WDPI will annually review WSAS assessment data for each public school and public school district to determine if the public school and public school district have met the annual measurable objectives. WSAS participation data will be reviewed annually, to ensure that at least 95% of students in each subgroup in every public school and in every public school district participate in the WSAS.</p>																			

PRINCIPLE 7. State definition of AYP includes graduation rates for public High schools and an additional indicator selected by the state for public middle and public elementary schools (such as attendance rates).

CRITICAL ELEMENT 7.1
7.1 What is the state definition for the public high school graduation rate?
STATE RESPONSE AND STATE ACTIVITIES FOR MEETING REQUIREMENTS
<p>The current definitions for the following terms provide guidance to Wisconsin in defining <u>relate to Wisconsin's graduation rate in 2003-04 through 2008-09:</u></p> <p>Graduation rate: The number of “graduates” divided by the number of “<u>total expected to graduates</u>” plus <u>that number includes “cohort-dropouts,” students who reach the maximum age, and other completers over four years</u>, expressed as a percentage.</p> <p>Graduate: A student who met graduation requirements for a regular diploma during a school year prior to the beginning of the fall semester of the next school year. This would include any student who graduated at mid-year, who transferred into or re-entered the high school during the year (even if the student was not included in the third Friday in September school enrollment count), who graduated in the spring of the school year, or who accumulated required credits during summer school. Students who receive an alternative diploma such as a HSED, GED, or “certificate of attendance or completion” are not counted as graduates.</p> <p>Dropout: A student who was enrolled in the school at some time during a school year; was not enrolled at the beginning of the next school year (third Friday in September); has not graduated from high school or completed a state or district-approved educational program; and does not meet any of the following exclusionary conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Has not transferred to another public school district, private school, or state- or district-approved educational program; 2. Is temporarily absent due to expulsion, suspension, or school-approved illness; or 3. Has died. <p>Cohort dropout: Any student who was a 12th grade dropout for the year reported, an 11th grade dropout for the prior year, a 10th grade dropout for 2 years prior, or a 9th grade dropout for 3 years prior.</p> <p>The <u>initial graduation rate objective will be 90% of the statewide average for 2001-02, or growth. In 2001-02 the statewide average graduation rate was 90.83%. was 80%. The extended graduation rate criterion was increased to 85% for 2009-10 AYP determinations.</u></p> <p>A proxy indicator, science proficiency, will be used for subgroup safe harbor calculations until these other academic indicators are fully disaggregated.</p> <p>The WDPI Internal AYP Committee has researched this element and considered several possibilities/options. Support was received from the external ESEA Testing Advisory Committee, the Collaborative Council (the major education stakeholders), and other external advisory groups to the state superintendent.</p>

CRITICAL ELEMENT 7.1

April 2010 Revision:

For 2009-10 AYP determinations, Wisconsin increased the graduation rate ~~target goal~~ from 80 to 85 percent.

In order to make AYP, a school or district will need to ~~meet the target of~~have an 85% or increase its graduation rate two percentage points or more from the previous year.

Beginning in 2011-12, Wisconsin will begin ~~use using~~ a four-year adjusted cohort graduation rate ~~in the aggregated for all students~~ and disaggregated by subgroup, and an extended-year rate consistent with the Department regulations as amended in October 2008 (34 C.F.R. § 200.19(b)(1)(v)).

September 2010 Revision follows:**2009-10 and Beyond**

The Four-Year Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rates will be calculated as follows:

- Numerator: number of "students who graduate in four years" with a regular high school diploma.
- Denominator: number of students who form the "adjusted cohort" for that graduating class.

The Extended-Year Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate will be calculated using a parallel formula.

- Numerator: number of "students who graduate within the extended timeframe" with a regular high school diploma.
- Denominator: number of students in the "adjusted cohort" which accounts for students who enter or are removed from the cohort within the extended timeframe.

DEFINITIONS

"Students who graduate in four years" means students who earn a regular diploma at the conclusion of their fourth year, before the conclusion of their fourth year (including those who graduate early), or during a summer session immediately following their fourth year.

"Students who graduate within the extended timeframe" means students who earn a regular diploma at the conclusion of their extended year timeframe, before the conclusion of that timeframe (including those who graduate in earlier years), or during a summer session immediately following the extended timeframe.

"Adjusted cohort" for a school includes any student "assigned to a cohort" on or before enrollment in that school/district who is not subsequently removed from the cohort before the end of the four-year or extended-year timeframe. To remove a student from a cohort, a school/district must confirm in writing that the student transferred out, emigrated to another country, or is deceased. For transfers to another WI public school, ISES provides the required documentation.

"Assignment to a cohort" is based on two factors:

- School year of student's first high school enrollment period (using ISES YE records)
- Student's grade level placement at the time of that first high school enrollment period.

Once a student is assigned to a cohort, that cohort is used statewide and is permanent. For each graduation

CRITICAL ELEMENT 7.1

timeframe, whether that timeframe is four years or more than four years, each cohort is associated with a school year during or before which a student is expected to graduate.

Beginning with AYP in 2011-12, the 4-year adjusted cohort graduation rate goal is 85% or for schools/districts with at least 60% a rate a 2% point increase over the prior year. Schools/districts with a 4-year cohort Graduation Rate that is less than 60% are required to have at least 5 percentage points increase over the prior year's graduation rate (4-year or extended).

1 Reporting Graduation Rates

Wisconsin publically reports two graduation rates: the 4-year adjusted cohort graduation rate and an extended-year rate. For two years, the extended-year rate will continue to be calculated in the same way graduation has been calculated in previous years of data (2008-09 and before). Once the 6-year adjusted cohort data are available to calculate the 2011-12 graduation rates, the extended-year rate will be based on the 6-year adjusted cohort. The planned implementation timeline is as follows:

<u>Year of Data</u>	<u>Four-Year Rate</u>	<u>Extended-Year Rate</u>	<u>Used For AYP</u>	
<u>2009-10</u>	<u>4-year adjusted cohort rate</u>	<u>Continue current graduation rate calculation</u>	<u>Spring 2011</u>	<u>Extended-Year Rate</u>
<u>2010-11</u>	<u>4-year adjusted cohort rate</u>	<u>Continue current graduation rate calculation</u>	<u>Spring 2012</u>	<u>4-Year Rate</u> <u>Extended-Year Rate</u>
<u>2011-12</u>	<u>4-year adjusted cohort rate</u>	<u>6-year adjusted cohort rate</u>	<u>Spring 2013</u>	<u>4-Year Rate</u> <u>Extended-Year Rate</u>
<u>2012-13 and beyond</u>	<u>4-year adjusted cohort rate</u>	<u>6-year adjusted cohort rate</u>	<u>Spring 2014 →</u>	<u>4-Year Rate</u> <u>Extended-Year Rate</u>

2 AYP Graduation Goals

Wisconsin uses two AYP graduation goals for accountability purposes, one based on the 4-year adjusted cohort rate and one based on the extended-year rate. Beginning with Spring 2012 AYP determinations, based on 2011-12 WSAS results and 2010-11 graduation rates, the AYP graduation goals will be as follows:

WI Graduation Goal	
<u>Four-Year Rate</u>	<u>Extended-Year Rate</u>
<u>85%</u>	<u>85%</u>

3 AYP Graduation Improvement Targets

Wisconsin proposes two graduation improvement targets for accountability purposes. Beginning with Spring 2012 AYP determinations, an increase of two percentage points is required for districts and schools that have a 4-year adjusted cohort rate between 60% and 85%. A five percentage point increase is required for districts and schools with 4-year adjusted cohort graduation rates below 60% and for those that do not meet the AYP Graduation Goal for the extended-year rates. The AYP graduation improvement targets are outlined in the table below:

CRITICAL ELEMENT 7.1

<u>District/School Graduation Rate</u>	<u>4-Year Rate Improvement Target</u>	<u>Extended-year Rate Improvement Target</u>
<u>Met Goal</u>	<u>0 percentage points</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>60% to AYP Graduation Goal (85%)*</u>	<u>2 percentage points</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Less than 60%</u>	<u>5 percentage points</u>	<u>5</u>

*Goal and targets will be reviewed using both the 4-year rate and the extended-year rate.

4 AYP Determinations for Graduation

In Wisconsin, a district or school meets AYP for graduation:

- (a) If the graduation rate for the most recent year, or the rate for the most recent two years combined, meets the AYP graduation goal; or
- (b) if the improvement in graduation rate meets the AYP target for graduation.

Graduation rates for all students and for subgroups of sufficient size must meet an AYP graduation goal or target beginning with the Spring 2012 AYP determination.

CRITICAL ELEMENT 7.2

7.2 What is the state's additional academic indicator for public elementary schools for the definition of AYP? For public middle schools for the definition of AYP?

STATE RESPONSE AND STATE ACTIVITIES FOR MEETING REQUIREMENTS

Wisconsin's additional academic indicator for public schools containing elementary and middle grades (and no high school) is attendance. These data are currently part of a summary data collection and are available by gender and by race, but not by disability, economic status, or English proficiency status. WDPI proposes to move to a statewide student record system that will include demographic data needed for full disaggregation. Fully disaggregated data will be available in 2006-07. The attendance indicator will be 90% of the statewide average for 2001-02, or growth.

A proxy indicator is used for subgroup safe harbor calculations. Science proficiency is used for the subgroup safe harbor provision when attendance or graduation are not available.

The WDPI Internal AYP Committee has researched this element and considered several possibilities/options. Support was received from the external ESEA Testing Advisory Committee, the Collaborative Council (the major education stakeholders), and other external advisory groups to the state superintendent.

CRITICAL ELEMENT 7.3

7.3 Are the state's other academic indicators valid and reliable?

STATE RESPONSE AND STATE ACTIVITIES FOR MEETING REQUIREMENTS

The graduation rates calculated for schools and districts/LEAs are valid and reliable. The formula used to calculate graduation rates are computed according to a nationally recognized definition, and are consistent with procedures specified under NCLB.

For both graduation rate and average daily attendance, data for these comparisons is based on information collected in state and school district student information systems. WDPI will incorporate spot audits into on-site services to check accuracy of data. Graduation rates and average daily attendance calculated using individual student records in Wisconsin (to be implemented in 2008-09 for graduation and 2006-07 for attendance) will increase validity and reliability.

WDPI's current summary-data collection includes edit and logic checks to increase the accuracy of the reporting. Districts are given the opportunity to check summaries of raw data reported for reasonableness prior to publication. The state data collection and verification process includes both automated and manual edit and logic checks.

Data Auditing and Correction Procedures

Data collection software is provided to the LEA for major data submissions including but not limited to student enrollment, staff assignment, and the State School Performance Report data. These automated data collection systems contain extensive editing, data cross checking, data reasonability checking, and error reporting at the source of the collection – the LEA. Files of data are not considered finally submitted to the WDPI until errors are corrected.

Once the data is submitted to the WDPI, additional editing and checking are done:

1. Data are run through software for reasonability and logic errors. The results are reviewed by DPI staff.
2. When discrepancies are discovered, the LEA is contacted to verify data and make corrections if necessary.
3. As an additional reasonability check on the State School Performance Report data, two-year comparisons are run; this data includes graduation and attendance. Discrepancies are resolved through the review of source data.
4. Data are then placed in standard, production reports on a "private" password protected web site for review by LEA. This allows them to see their data in context and review it for accuracy against state totals, etc.

Wisconsin has moved to an Individual Student Enrollment System (ISES) in order to meet the Report Card requirements of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). The System includes Wisconsin Student Numbers (WSNs) in lieu of student names, enrollment status including exit/withdrawal information and high school completion credentials, attendance, and demographic data as necessary to produce disaggregated summary reports. ESEA Annual Reports must also include data on the acquisition of English proficiency by students with limited English proficiency. WSNs were initially assigned during the spring/summer of 2004 using the Wisconsin Student Number Locator System (WSLS), and ISES Phase 1 was implemented in March 2005.

See <http://dpi.wi.gov/lbstat/dm-eseadata.html>

PRINCIPLE 8 AYP is based on reading/language arts and mathematics achievement objectives.

CRITICAL ELEMENT 8.1
8.1 Does the state measure achievement in reading/language arts and mathematics separately for determining AYP?
STATE RESPONSE AND STATE ACTIVITIES FOR MEETING REQUIREMENTS
<p>Since 1997, adequate yearly progress has been calculated separately for each academic content area tested. WDPI's AYP under NCLB will retain separate calculations for reading and mathematics for each public school, subgroup, and public school district based on the academic proficiency standards for the Wisconsin Student Assessment System: Wisconsin Knowledge & Concepts Examinations.</p> <p>The Wisconsin adequate yearly progress (AYP) calculations will examine separately the percent of students proficient and advanced in reading and mathematics, as well as their rates of participation in reading and mathematics examinations. In determining whether each subgroup, public school, and public school district meets the annual measurable objectives, WDPI will calculate – separately for reading and for mathematics – a proficiency index based on the number of tested students enrolled for a full academic year (FAY), examine participation rates, and employ a safe harbor provision as prescribed under NCLB.</p> <p>WDPI has separately defined for reading and mathematics the statewide annual measurable objectives that identify a minimum proficiency index. The annual measurable objectives for reading and mathematics will be applied to each public school and public school district as well as to each subgroup at the public school and public school district to determine AYP status. Data from school year 2001-02 were used to establish annual measurable objectives (see 3.2b).</p> <p>Determination of schools identified for improvement status will be predicated upon failing to make AYP requirements in the same content area for at least two consecutive years.</p> <p>Districts will be identified for improvement when they do not make AYP in the same subject and all grade spans for two consecutive years—elementary (grades 3-5), middle (grades 6-8), and high school (grade 10).</p>

PRINCIPLE 9 State Accountability System is statistically valid and reliable.**CRITICAL ELEMENT 9.1**

9.1 How do AYP determinations meet the state's standard for acceptable reliability?

STATE RESPONSE AND STATE ACTIVITIES FOR MEETING REQUIREMENTS

The incorporation of procedures to reduce error in the AYP process begins with valid and reliable assessments and other indicators. It continues with procedures to ensure data comparability, and controls for decision errors related to fluctuations unrelated to student academic achievement. There is no single "statistical" test that can be applied to accurately estimate the reliability of the state's AYP decisions.

The Wisconsin AYP decision model (see 3.2) includes the following error reduction procedures:

- Use of the same criteria for all public schools and districts (see Critical Element 1.2)
- Inclusion of all students (see Critical Elements 2.1, 5.3, and 5.4)
- Valid and reliable assessments and other academic indicators (see Critical Element 7.3)
- A confidence interval of 99% ($p=.01$ level) will be applied for AYP decisions regarding reading and mathematics proficiency rates.
- A confidence interval of 75% ($p=.25$ level) will be applied to all Safe Harbor decisions.

WDPI's assessment system instruments (WKCE, WAA-SwD) have been designed to ensure measurement reliability. WDPI refined the statewide assessment through contract with its testing services vendor and enhanced alignment with the Wisconsin Model Academic Standards. The WDPI monitors the testing system accuracy at each stage of the assessment process.

Determining the minimum subgroup size for calculating AYP requires the WDPI to use statistically reliable data to avoid misidentifying schools identified for improvement. As the minimum subgroup size increases, confidence that we are making "correct" decisions increases.

WDPI examined the number of schools that would be excluded at different grade levels and subgroup sizes (Table 9.1, Part A). WDPI used the one-tailed z-test process outlined on pages 66 and 67 of the CCSSO document, Making Valid and Reliable Decisions in Determining AYP, as a measure of variability given different subgroup sizes, target scores, and grade levels (Table 9.1, Parts B and C).

By examining the data in Table 9.1, it is possible to maximize the percent of schools included, while minimizing the error in making AYP decisions. By looking at the vertical line through Table 9.1, Parts B and C, implications of various cell sizes become clear. By using a cell size of 40, WDPI includes two-thirds of schools at 4th, 8th and 10th grade (shaded in Table 9.1, Part A), while maintaining an error of less than 10 percentage points (shaded in Table 9.1, Parts B and C).

The cell size of 40 includes over 66% of all schools. These schools enroll over 95% of all students statewide. After consideration of two-year's proficiency data, more than 85% of the schools are included. In 2005-06 with implementation of additional testing in grades 3, 5, 6, and 7, virtually all schools will be included within the AYP model.

For those schools not included at this cell size, data from previous years (no earlier than 2001-02) will be accumulated for up to three years until the minimum cell size was met for the calculation. In 2005-06, when additional grade level assessments are brought online, the number of students assessed in schools will increase dramatically further increasing the number of schools and students included in this calculation. Evaluating those schools with average annual FAY enrollment of less than 10 students would take over three years and would not adequately reflect changes over time in the school. These schools will be evaluated on an individual basis.

CRITICAL ELEMENT 9.1

Tables of the probability (based on one-tailed z-test) of making an incorrect decision based on number of students, actual percent proficient/advanced, and the target score have been developed to insure the reliability of this process as well as the process the state will follow in considering requests for further review under section 1116. (See Exhibit 9.1A and 9.1B).

To maximize reliable and valid decisions, Wisconsin has chosen a student-level, data-based approach – a proficiency index for each content area will be used in calculating AYP decisions only (not for reporting). Allowing the averaging of two years data, outlined in process for calculating AYP, will stabilize the data. This will diminish the effect of a single uncharacteristic result, thus increasing reliability.

As the new accountability system is implemented, WDPI will continue to examine data related to the reliability and validity of the decisions made about public schools and public school districts. This information will be shared with public schools and public school districts and used to refine the system as appropriate.

Change in the proportion of students who are proficient or advanced on the Wisconsin statewide examinations is related to size of the cohort enrolled in the school at the tested grades. (See the scatter plot (Exhibit 9.1c) for changes in statewide reading proficiency between the most recent two years' reading achievement.) Clearly, there is greater volatility in the changes in achievement in smaller populations. Mathematics AYP proficiency decisions have similar variability in size of tested grade enrollments. These changes are not supported by trend data.

The desired inference in AYP decisions is about the school or district, not the specific cohort of students on whom achievement data were obtained. Therefore, the construction of a “confidence interval” around the observed p (proportion) is necessary. The confidence interval clearly shows the relationship between (a) the degree of uncertainty accompanying a proportion and (b) the number of students enrolled. Each AYP decision regarding reading and mathematics proficiency rates will be compared with a 99% confidence interval (75% for Safe Harbor). Wisconsin plans to use the formula (Exhibit 9.1c) for calculating the confidence interval based on the binomial distribution and attributed to Ghosh (1979).

Table 9.1

Maximizing Inclusion while Minimizing Error

Initial Percentage of Schools Included with Various Cell Sizes by Grade Level (2001-02 FAY)

Part A		Cell Size															
		>0	>=2	>=3	>=6	>=10	>=15	>=20	>=25	>=30	>=35	>=40	>=45	>=50	>=100	>=200	>=500
Grade	4th	100.0%	99.7%	99.4%	98.8%	97.7%	93.8%	86.2%	81.3%	75.1%	67.7%	58.8%	49.5%	41.6%	3.9%	0.1%	0.0%
	8th	100.0%	98.6%	97.7%	96.5%	94.6%	91.6%	86.9%	82.5%	79.0%	75.3%	73.1%	67.8%	64.2%	40.4%	18.5%	0.0%
	10th	100.0%	97.2%	95.6%	92.2%	89.5%	87.7%	84.5%	83.3%	81.5%	77.7%	74.2%	71.6%	66.4%	43.9%	26.8%	1.8%

Points to add to schools % advanced and proficient to be 95% sure that decision is correct (based on sampling)

Part B		Number of Students Tested in School/District (Cell Size)															
		1	2	3	6	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	100	200	500
2002	37.0%	79%	56%	46%	32%	25%	21%	18%	16%	15%	13%	13%	12%	11%	8%	6%	4%
2005	47.5%	82%	58%	47%	34%	26%	21%	18%	16%	15%	14%	13%	12%	12%	8%	6%	4%
2008	58.0%	81%	57%	47%	33%	26%	21%	18%	16%	15%	14%	13%	12%	11%	8%	6%	4%
2011	68.5%	76%	54%	44%	31%	24%	20%	17%	15%	14%	13%	12%	11%	11%	8%	5%	3%
2012	79.0%	67%	47%	39%	27%	21%	17%	15%	13%	12%	11%	11%	10%	9%	7%	5%	3%
2013	89.5%	50%	36%	29%	21%	16%	13%	11%	10%	9%	9%	8%	8%	7%	5%	4%	2%
2014	100.0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Part C		Number of Students Tested in School/District (Cell Size)															
		1	2	3	6	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	100	200	500
2002	61.0%	80%	56%	46%	33%	25%	21%	18%	16%	15%	13%	13%	12%	11%	8%	6%	4%
2005	67.5%	77%	54%	44%	31%	24%	20%	17%	15%	14%	13%	12%	11%	11%	8%	5%	3%
2008	74.0%	72%	51%	41%	29%	23%	18%	16%	14%	13%	12%	11%	11%	10%	7%	5%	3%
2011	80.5%	65%	46%	37%	26%	20%	17%	14%	13%	12%	11%	10%	10%	9%	6%	5%	3%
2012	87.0%	55%	39%	32%	22%	17%	14%	12%	11%	10%	9%	9%	8%	8%	5%	4%	2%
2013	93.5%	40%	28%	23%	16%	13%	10%	9%	8%	7%	7%	6%	6%	6%	4%	3%	2%
2014	100.0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Exhibit 9.1A

Examination of confidence at various achievement levels with the Reading starting point target.

Percent chance (rounded to the nearest percent) of wrong decision based on sampling error with a target percent proficient of : 61%

Observed % Proficient

	Cell Size														
	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75
60%	48%	48%	47%	46%	46%	46%	45%	45%	45%	44%	44%	44%	44%	43%	43%
59%	46%	45%	44%	43%	42%	41%	41%	40%	39%	39%	38%	38%	37%	37%	36%
58%	45%	42%	41%	39%	38%	37%	36%	35%	34%	33%	33%	32%	31%	31%	30%
57%	43%	40%	38%	36%	34%	33%	32%	31%	29%	28%	27%	26%	25%	25%	24%
56%	41%	37%	35%	33%	31%	29%	27%	26%	25%	24%	22%	21%	21%	20%	19%
55%	39%	35%	32%	29%	27%	25%	24%	22%	21%	19%	18%	17%	16%	15%	14%
54%	37%	33%	29%	26%	24%	22%	20%	18%	17%	16%	14%	13%	13%	12%	11%
53%	36%	31%	26%	23%	21%	19%	17%	15%	14%	13%	11%	10%	9%	9%	8%
52%	34%	28%	24%	21%	18%	16%	14%	12%	11%	10%	9%	8%	7%	6%	6%
51%	33%	26%	21%	18%	15%	13%	11%	10%	9%	7%	6%	6%	5%	4%	4%
50%	31%	24%	19%	16%	13%	11%	9%	8%	7%	6%	5%	4%	4%	3%	3%
49%	29%	22%	17%	14%	11%	9%	7%	6%	5%	4%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%
48%	28%	20%	15%	12%	9%	7%	6%	5%	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%
47%	26%	18%	13%	10%	8%	6%	5%	4%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
46%	25%	17%	12%	9%	6%	5%	4%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
45%	23%	15%	10%	7%	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
44%	22%	14%	9%	6%	4%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
43%	21%	12%	8%	5%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
42%	19%	11%	7%	4%	3%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
41%	18%	10%	6%	3%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
40%	17%	9%	5%	3%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
39%	16%	8%	4%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
38%	15%	7%	3%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
37%	14%	6%	3%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
36%	13%	5%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
35%	12%	5%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
34%	11%	4%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
33%	10%	4%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
32%	9%	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
31%	9%	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
30%	8%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
29%	7%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
28%	7%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
27%	6%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
26%	5%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
25%	5%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
24%	5%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Exhibit 9.1B

Examination of confidence at various achievement levels with the Mathematics starting point target.

Percent chance (rounded to nearest percent) of wrong decision based on sampling error with a target percentage proficient of: 37%

	Cell Size													
	3	6	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65
36%	49%	48%	48%	47%	46%	46%	46%	45%	45%	45%	44%	44%	44%	44%
35%	47%	46%	45%	44%	43%	42%	41%	41%	40%	39%	39%	38%	37%	37%
34%	46%	44%	42%	41%	39%	38%	37%	36%	35%	34%	33%	32%	32%	31%
33%	44%	42%	40%	37%	36%	34%	33%	31%	30%	29%	28%	27%	26%	25%
32%	43%	40%	37%	34%	32%	31%	29%	27%	26%	25%	23%	22%	21%	20%
31%	42%	38%	35%	32%	29%	27%	25%	23%	22%	20%	19%	18%	17%	16%
30%	40%	36%	33%	29%	26%	24%	21%	20%	18%	17%	15%	14%	13%	12%
29%	39%	34%	30%	26%	23%	21%	18%	16%	15%	13%	12%	11%	10%	9%
28%	37%	33%	28%	24%	20%	18%	15%	14%	12%	11%	10%	8%	7%	7%
27%	36%	31%	26%	21%	18%	15%	13%	11%	10%	8%	7%	6%	5%	5%
26%	35%	29%	24%	19%	16%	13%	11%	9%	7%	6%	5%	5%	4%	3%
25%	33%	27%	22%	17%	13%	11%	9%	7%	6%	5%	4%	3%	3%	2%
24%	32%	26%	20%	15%	12%	9%	7%	6%	4%	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%
23%	31%	24%	18%	13%	10%	7%	6%	4%	3%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%
22%	30%	22%	16%	12%	8%	6%	4%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
21%	28%	21%	15%	10%	7%	5%	4%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
20%	27%	19%	13%	9%	6%	4%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
19%	26%	18%	12%	7%	5%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
18%	25%	17%	11%	6%	4%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
17%	24%	16%	10%	5%	3%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
16%	23%	14%	9%	5%	3%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
15%	22%	13%	7%	4%	2%	1%	1%	0%						
14%	21%	12%	7%	3%	2%	1%	0%							
13%	19%	11%	6%	3%	1%	1%	0%							
12%	19%	10%	5%	2%	1%	0%								
11%	18%	10%	4%	2%	1%	0%								
10%	17%	9%	4%	2%	1%	0%								
9%	16%	8%	3%	1%	0%									
8%	15%	7%	3%	1%	0%									
7%	14%	6%	2%	1%	0%									
6%	13%	6%	2%	1%	0%									
5%	13%	5%	2%	1%	0%									
4%	12%	5%	2%	0%										
3%	11%	4%	1%	0%										
2%	11%	4%	1%	0%										
1%	10%	3%	1%	0%										
0%	9%	3%	1%	0%										

Exhibit 9.1C

Rationale for Confidence Interval

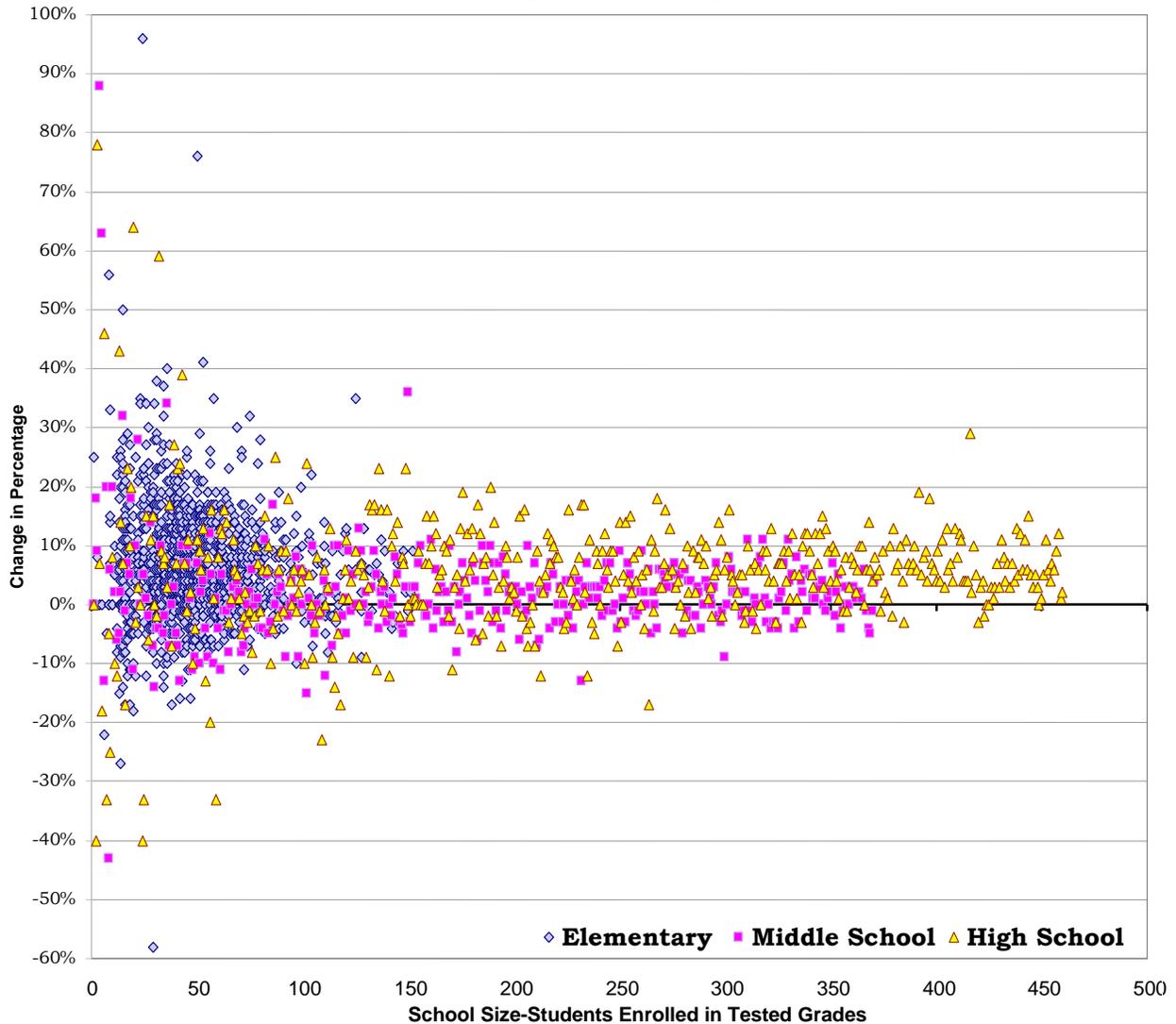
Preferred Formula for Calculating the Confidence Interval
 Based on the Binomial Distribution and Attributed to Ghosh (1979)

$$P_U = \frac{n}{n + z^2} \left[p + \frac{z^2}{2n} + z \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n} + \frac{z^2}{4n^2}} \right]$$

where

- P_U upper limits of the $1-\alpha$ CI (where α is .01, .25 Safe Harbor)
- p is the sample observed proportion
- N is the sample enrollment size
- z is the two-tailed critical value ($z=2.58$ where $\alpha = .01$)

Wisconsin Reading Proficiency from 2002-03 to 2003-04



CRITICAL ELEMENT 9.2

9.2 What is the state's process for making valid AYP determinations?

STATE RESPONSE AND STATE ACTIVITIES FOR MEETING REQUIREMENTS

WDPI has quality control checks built into each stage of the WSAS program. WDPI's data collection process provides software for collecting Pre-Id label demographic data for WSAS testing purposes. Schools have several opportunities to verify the accuracy of coding prior to the test window. In addition, demographic data can be verified by the schools at the time of testing.

The WSAS examination results are produced in two phases to ensure the accuracy of the data. At each phase, the test vendor has quality control procedures specified by contract. In addition, the WDPI monitors the quality of the testing contractor's products. Schools are provided a seven-day period during Phase 1 reporting to verify the individual student results and the aggregate school reports. Phase 2 reporting provides public school and public school district results, as well as statewide data.

Based on annual student WSAS assessment data, preliminary AYP determinations are made. WDPI uses a 30-day review period for AYP determination, consistent with NCLB. During this period, schools have the opportunity to examine progress and verify that the calculations are correct (e.g., rounding), and that the progress of students with disabilities and/or progress of limited English proficient students has been correctly documented. WDPI also conducts analyses of AYP decisions to ensure that the probability of error associated with each subgroup decision is minimized.

Public schools or public school districts (or as required by NCLB, a majority of parents) may appeal decisions made regarding failure to make AYP to the state and/or public school district. A final decision is made within 30 days after the review period. The WDPI determines the preliminary AYP designations for public schools and public school districts. Operationally, public schools submit their appeal evidence to the public school district; if the public school district agrees that there is merit in the review, it brings it to the WDPI for final determination based on the merit of the evidence.

Review Process

Wisconsin plans to continue its existing process to support appeals by schools, districts, and, as required, by a majority of parents. Currently, annual appeals of the AYP decision can be made on statistical or other substantive reasons per Title I, Part A, sec.1116(b)(2). Review requests are required to be submitted to the department 30 days after initial determination is made based on the scoring and reporting cycle of annual statewide assessments in reading and mathematics. The department reviews each request on a case-by-case basis.

The review process required for NCLB is described below. The review process will, to the extent possible, be implemented within the following timeline (dates in right column are for 2002-03):

February 1	Phase 1 student and school data reports to schools and districts	(April 15-30, 2003)
March 1–14	Phase 2 summary reports sent to schools, districts, and WDPI	(May 16-27, 2003)
March 15 – April 30	AYP Analyses: Schools/Districts Identified for Improvement (SIFI)	(May 27-June 27, 2003)
May 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ WDPI provides preliminary AYP notification of schools/districts identified for improvement to schools/districts ■ WKCE Press Release of annual statewide results 	(June 30, 2003)
June 1	Review due	(July 31, 2003)
July 1	Finalize list of SIFI	(August 29, 2003)

CRITICAL ELEMENT 9.2

Case-by-case appeals depend on both the WDPI and the school or district finding errors for statistical or substantive reasons described but not limited to:

1. Student information or their scores are mis-coded in full academic year.
2. Student information or their scores are mis-coded by subgroup.
3. Students scores are appealed to test vendor and re-scoring produces new performance results.
4. There is a high probability that a decision error was made based on statistical evidence, so the school/LEA provides evidence documenting proficiency of a sufficient number of students to reconsider the AYP decision.
5. The cell-size required for reporting has been inappropriately ascribed to a school based on errors in enrollment data.
6. Provisions for counting the few students with most significant cognitive disabilities (generally defined as covering students with intellectual functioning and adaptive behavior three or more standard deviations below the mean). Alternate academic achievement standards in §200.1(d) may be used for these students to demonstrate proficiency. Provision of proficiency documented by alternate assessments of students with the most significant cognitive disabilities for up to 1% (pending final regulations) of all students enrolled in the grades assessed may be evaluated against the alternate academic achievement standards and included as proficient in the AYP calculation.
7. Student scores represent a significant reduction in reported enrollment tested because of exceptional circumstances beyond control of the school or district, such as weather-related events, public health events, national, regional or state security alerts, failures associated with the state's test vendor services contractor, etc.

The state's procedures for handling accountability decisions for districts and schools will be as follows:

- Notification that a district suspects that its preliminary AYP identification is in error will be provided to the WDPI by the specified date under signature of the district administrator. Supporting evidence must be submitted with the notification letter.
- Notification that a school principal (or a majority of parents) suspects that the identification is in error will be provided to the WDPI by the date specified under the signature of the district administrator. Supporting evidence must be submitted with the notification letter.
- WDPI will consider all notifications and the supporting evidence and make a final determination.
- The accountability results will be made public immediately following final determination by the state superintendent and within the 30-day window required under NCLB.

For 2001-02 WKCE, see Information for Schools Preliminarily Identified for Improvement which can be found on the department's web site at <http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/oea/annrvw02.html>.

Wisconsin plans to use a technical advisory panel to assist in the evaluation and validation of Wisconsin's AYP system. A timeline and written implementation plan will be developed for long-term data collection, studies of the improvement of student performance, and identification of unintended consequences of the accountability system.

CRITICAL ELEMENT 9.3

9.3 How has the state planned for incorporating into its definition of AYP anticipated changes in assessments?

STATE RESPONSE AND STATE ACTIVITIES FOR MEETING REQUIREMENTS

To ensure an accurate accountability system for anticipated changes in assessment, WDPI is developing a set of decision rules to be incorporated into the AYP definitions. To ensure continuity between the transition and customized assessment instruments, decision rules will address issues such as:

- Adequacy of equating studies to support reliability of performance measures between current or new assessments and previous instruments.
- Review of alignment of measured standards between assessment instruments to equate teaching and learning expectations when assessments change.
- Publication of interpolating tables to support development of longitudinal data analysis.
- Standard-setting for new assessments will be adjusted to support alignment analysis and equate scales across instrument changes and adjustments will be made as appropriate to annual measurable goals.

Review and counsel from USED staff will be sought prior to the implementation of these types of changes.

The following assessments have been administered or are planned as the basis AYP determination for the accountability system:

	Instrument	Grades	Content Areas
1997–2002	Wisconsin Knowledge & Concepts Examinations (WKCE): <i>TerraNova</i> Multiple Assessments (shelf-test)	4, 8, 10	Reading, Math
2002–2005	WI Student Assessment System (WSAS): WKCE (Enhanced <i>TerraNova</i>) plus WI Alternate Assessments (WAA-LEP, WAA-SwD)	4, 8, 10	Reading, Math
2005–2014	WSAS: Customized WKCE plus WAA - SwD	3–8, 10	Reading, Math

WKCE assessments also include science administered at grades 4, 8, and 10. Annual measurable goals will be re-evaluated and adjusted as appropriate after the new assessments have been implemented in 2005-06, but will not change the timeline for reaching 100% proficiency by 2013-14.

To address changes in school and district boundaries (including new schools and re-configurations), WDPI considers accountability decisions when school and district consolidations and expansions occur.

PRINCIPLE 10. In order for a public school or LEA to make AYP, the state ensures that it assessed at least 95% of the students enrolled in each subgroup.

CRITICAL ELEMENT 10.1
10.1 What is Wisconsin's method for calculating participation rates in the state assessments for use in AYP determinations?
STATE RESPONSE AND STATE ACTIVITIES FOR MEETING REQUIREMENTS
<p>Wisconsin requires districts to report demographic data for all students enrolled in the tested grades at the time of testing. This ensures that reports made by the state will account for all students enrolled in a tested grade level in each public school and public school district. WDPI uses a Pre-Id label procedure to increase the accuracy of the student level test data files. However, about 15% of the test booklets currently have demographic data hand gridded.</p> <p>The total number of students enrolled in the tested grade(s) at time of testing, as reported by the public school district, is the participation-rate denominator. The number of students with valid WSAS scores (including the WKCE and WAA-SwD) is the numerator for calculating participation rate. All students enrolled, as well as all of the subgroups outlined in NCLB sec. 1111(b)(2)(C)(v) will be held accountable for reaching the 95% participation goal at the public school and public district level.</p> <p>Wisconsin will calculate participation rates based on total enrollments at the time of testing.</p> <p>Little difference exists between the total number of students enrolled and total number FAY students in public school and public school district data in Wisconsin. Data suppression rules are based on the FAY enrollment counts for student groups. WSAS participation is considered confidential data in Wisconsin, therefore, reporting disaggregated participation rates for the total number of students enrolled will create new suppression issues. Disaggregated participation rates for FAY students are already reported. There will be an indirect disclosure issue if the difference between the FAY students and the total enrolled students in any given group is small. Because of the size of Wisconsin school districts, this will be an issue in all but the 14 largest districts, and even then may impact individual schools depending upon subgroup population sizes.</p> <p>Wisconsin will use data from the previous one or two years to average the participation rate data for a school and/or subgroup as needed. If this two- or three-year average meets or exceeds 95 percent, the school will meet this AYP requirement. In addition, schools may omit from participation rate calculations those students who cannot take an assessment during the entire testing window, including make-up dates, due to a significant medical emergency. A significant medical emergency is a significant health impairment that renders the student incapable of participating in any academic activities, including state assessments, for the entire testing window. School districts may request students with a significant medical emergency be exempted from the test participation calculation through the reconsideration process. Districts will need written documentation from a physician of the medical emergency, including evidence that the condition will prevent the student from participation in any academic activities, including testing, for the entire testing window. Examples might include hospitalization for a life-threatening condition or a serious accident involving extensive rehabilitation.</p> <p>A confidence interval of 99% ($p=.01$ level) will be applied for AYP decisions regarding reading and mathematics proficiency rates.</p>

CRITICAL ELEMENT 10.2

10.2 What is the state's policy for determining when the 95% assessed requirement should be applied?

STATE RESPONSE AND STATE ACTIVITIES FOR MEETING REQUIREMENTS

Public schools and public school districts are required to administer the statewide test under s. 118.30 Wis. Stats. to all students enrolled at the time of testing. Once assessment results are received, the process for determining adequate yearly progress (AYP) begins. To determine whether or not a school (subgroup, district) makes AYP, Wisconsin will use the following steps:

Wisconsin AYP Calculation Steps

1. Calculate the 95% participation in statewide assessment rate for all-students and each appropriate subgroup with sufficient cell size.
2. Determine whether all students and subgroups within each school or district meet the minimum "cell size" number for reliable AYP decisions.
3. Verify the number of students who meet the definition of being in the school (or district) for a full academic year (FAY).
4. Calculate the high school graduation rate and/or attendance rate for high schools, elementary, and middle schools; compare to ~~90% of state rate and/or calculate the goals or~~ improvement requirements from the previous year.
5. Calculate separately for reading and mathematics the proficiency index of students at a school (in tested grades). The proficiency index is calculated by awarding one index point for each proficient/advanced student and one-half index point for each basic student. Index points are then summed and divided by the number of FAY tested students.
6. Compare the two year average proficiency index with the current year's proficiency index (in step 5 above) and use the higher proficiency index for AYP for those schools with all-student cell size of 40 or greater. In 2005-06 only, the two-year average will be calculated based on grades that were tested in both the current and prior years (i.e., 4, 8, and 10).
7. Calculate the percent proficiency index for each appropriate subgroup.
8. Compare the proficiency indices of all students and each subgroup against annual measurable objectives, e.g., starting point (for the school, district, state).
9. Compute safe harbor calculations using a 75% confidence interval at the (p=.25 level) for those groups that do not meet or exceed the annual measurable objectives for positive gains only. A school or district will need to have made progress in order for the Safe Harbor confidence to be applied.
10. Apply a 99% confidence interval (p=.01 level) for AYP decisions regarding reading and mathematics proficiency indices.

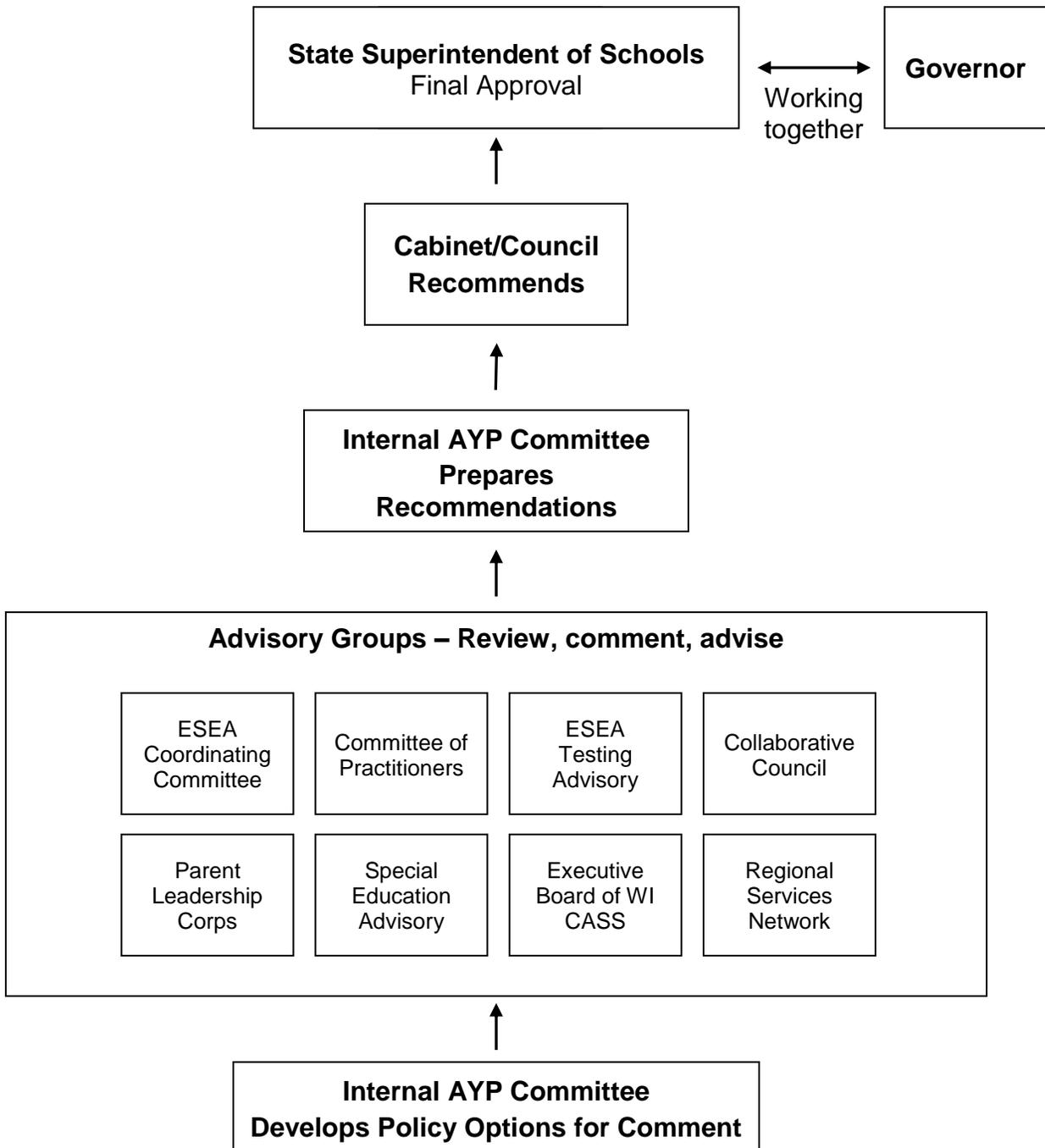
If a student subgroup, as outlined in NCLB sec. 1111(b)(2)(C)(v), contains the minimum number of students required to yield statistically reliable information about a school population, then that subgroup is required to meet the 95% participation target to make AYP. Assessment participation results are "rolled up" to the public school district and state to hold public school districts and the WDPI accountable. Per §200.20(e)(1), students who were not enrolled for a full academic year may not be included in the AYP determination. Students not enrolled for a full academic year are reported in the accountability system even though they are not included in the AYP determination.

Because Wisconsin places the highest priority on public school and public school district participation, meeting or exceeding the 95% rate serves as the first checkpoint once the minimum cell size is met. If the 95% benchmark is not met, a public school and/or public school district is deemed as not making AYP, even though performance on mathematics, reading, and/or the other academic indicator may be strong.

The policy will be applied to any required student accountability group with the minimum number of students enrolled for a full academic year during the testing window.

Appendix A

Decision Making Process for Consolidated State Application - Accountability



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Appendix I

Wisconsin Council of Administrators of Special Services

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Region 2 Chair	Dave Kwiatkowski region2@wcass.org CESA #8	223 West Park Street Gillett, WI 54124	920.855.2114 (P) 920.855.2299 (F)
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Appendix J

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Appendix K

State Superintendent's Cabinet* State Superintendent's Council

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Elizabeth Burmaster