

# What is dyslexia?

Dyslexia is a disorder of constitutional origin manifested by difficulty in learning to read, write, or spell, despite conventional instruction, adequate intelligence, and socio-cultural opportunity.

-Texas Education Code 38.003

## Did you know...

- The assumption is sometimes made that children will grow out of their reading problems with the passage of time. Research shows that 74% of children who are poor readers in the third grade will remain poor readers in the ninth grade.

A Scientific Approach to Reading Instruction (Foorman & Fletcher)

# Why identify dyslexia in schools?

**In Texas, it's the law!**

**THE  
DYSLEXIA  
HANDBOOK**

**REVISED 2007**

**Procedures Concerning  
Dyslexia and Related Disorders**

TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY-AUSTIN, TEXAS-FEBRUARY 2007

# WISD Dyslexia Referral Process

- 1) Teachers identify problem, begin interventions, meet with parents to discuss problems and meet with the school BEST Team to inform them of individual student needs . (4-5 weeks)**
- 2) If the problem continues, the teachers will request another BEST meeting. After the meeting, the teacher returns to the class and implements strategies suggested by BEST team. The documentation for BEST paperwork continues. This allows a committee to see the strategies that have been successful and unsuccessful.**
- 3) In spite of the interventions provided, the problems still exist. A dyslexia screening may be recommended by the BEST team. If a dyslexia screening is suggested by BEST team, dyslexia screening will begin.**
- 4) Dyslexia teacher meets with team of knowledgeable persons to discuss dyslexia evaluation results. A committee decision on a dyslexia placement is reached. BEST team is then informed of the decision of dyslexia team. BEST /504 team determine if a child is eligible 504 services.**
- 5) If student is eligible for services, an IEP is developed by team of knowledgeable persons and copies of the IEP are given to the teachers. Parents are always notified of testing results.**

# How is Waskom Addressing Dyslexic Students?

- Educating teachers on signs of dyslexic students.
- Recognizing signs of dyslexia and beginning classroom intervention earlier in the school year.
- Referring children for dyslexia testing.
- Thorough testing for dyslexia and interpretation of results.
- Providing intervention for dyslexic students through the Alphabet Phonics Dyslexia Program.
- Following IEP for each identified student.
- Monitoring each dyslexic student each 6 weeks.