

Dyslexia Legislation Update

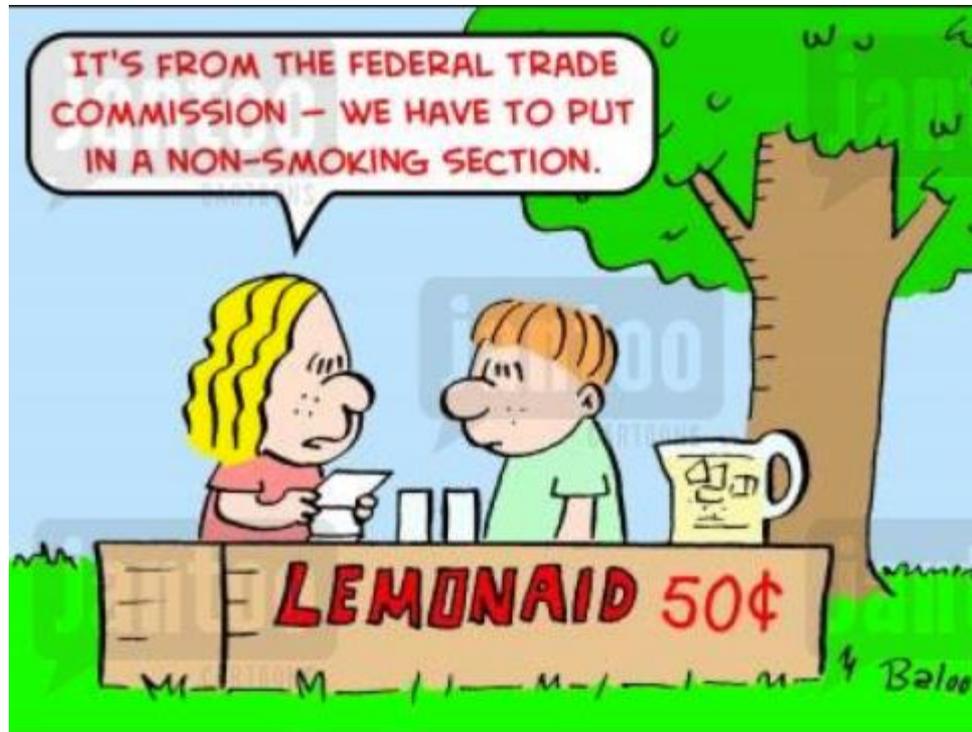
Decoding Dyslexia Oregon
Sept. 12, 2016

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Oregon Dept. of Education

Today's Objectives:

- Provide a summary of the requirements for Oregon districts regarding the newly passed dyslexia legislation.
- Share information on the type of screening measures and teacher training outlined in the legislation.
- Provide an overview of the plan for universal screening and instructional support that was presented to the Oregon legislature.
- Summarize the work to date on developing a list of dyslexia-related training opportunities.
- Share timelines for districts to implement the requirements of the new dyslexia legislation.

SB 612 Requirements



SB 612

- The Department of Education shall designate a dyslexia specialist
 - The department shall annually develop a list of training opportunities related to dyslexia
 - Each school district shall ensure that at least one K-5 teacher in each K-5 school has received training related to dyslexia
 - School districts that do not comply with the training requirements and do not secure a waiver from the department are considered nonstandard under ORS 327.103
 - The board shall adopt by rule the criteria for a waiver from the training requirements to address instances when noncompliance is outside the control of the district
- * Amendments to Section 1 become operative on January 1, 2018

SB 612

The list of training opportunities must:

- Be developed in collaboration with TSPC to ensure the training opportunities also satisfy professional development requirements
- Include at least one opportunity that is provided entirely online

SB 612

The list of training opportunities must:

- Comply with the **knowledge and practice standards of an international organization on dyslexia**
- Enable the teacher to **understand and recognize dyslexia**
- Enable the teacher to implement instruction that is **systematic, explicit and evidence-based** to meet the educational needs of students with dyslexia

IDA Knowledge and Practice Standards for Teachers of Reading

- A. Foundation Concepts about Oral and Written Learning
- B. Knowledge of the Structure of Language
- C. Structured Language Teaching (Phonology, Phonics and Word Recognition, Fluency, Automatic Reading of Text, Vocabulary, Text Comprehension, Handwriting, Spelling, and Written Expression)
- D. Interpretation and Administration of Assessments for Planning Instruction
- E. Knowledge of Dyslexia and Other Learning Disorders

SB 612

- The Department of Education shall **develop a plan** to:
 - Ensure that every K and 1 student enrolled in a public school receives a screening for risk factors of dyslexia
 - Provide guidance for notifications sent by school districts to parents of students who are identified as being at risk for dyslexia based on screening

SB 612

- The plan must be developed collaboratively with experts on dyslexia, including representatives of nonprofit entities with expertise in issues related to dyslexia and the dyslexia specialist
- The department must identify screening tests that are cost effective
- The department shall submit a report on the plan and any proposed legislation to the interim legislative committees on education no later than September 15, 2016
- The screening tests must screen for:
 - phonological awareness
 - rapid naming skills
 - letter/sound correspondence
 - family history of difficulty in learning to read

SB 612 is now ORS 326.726



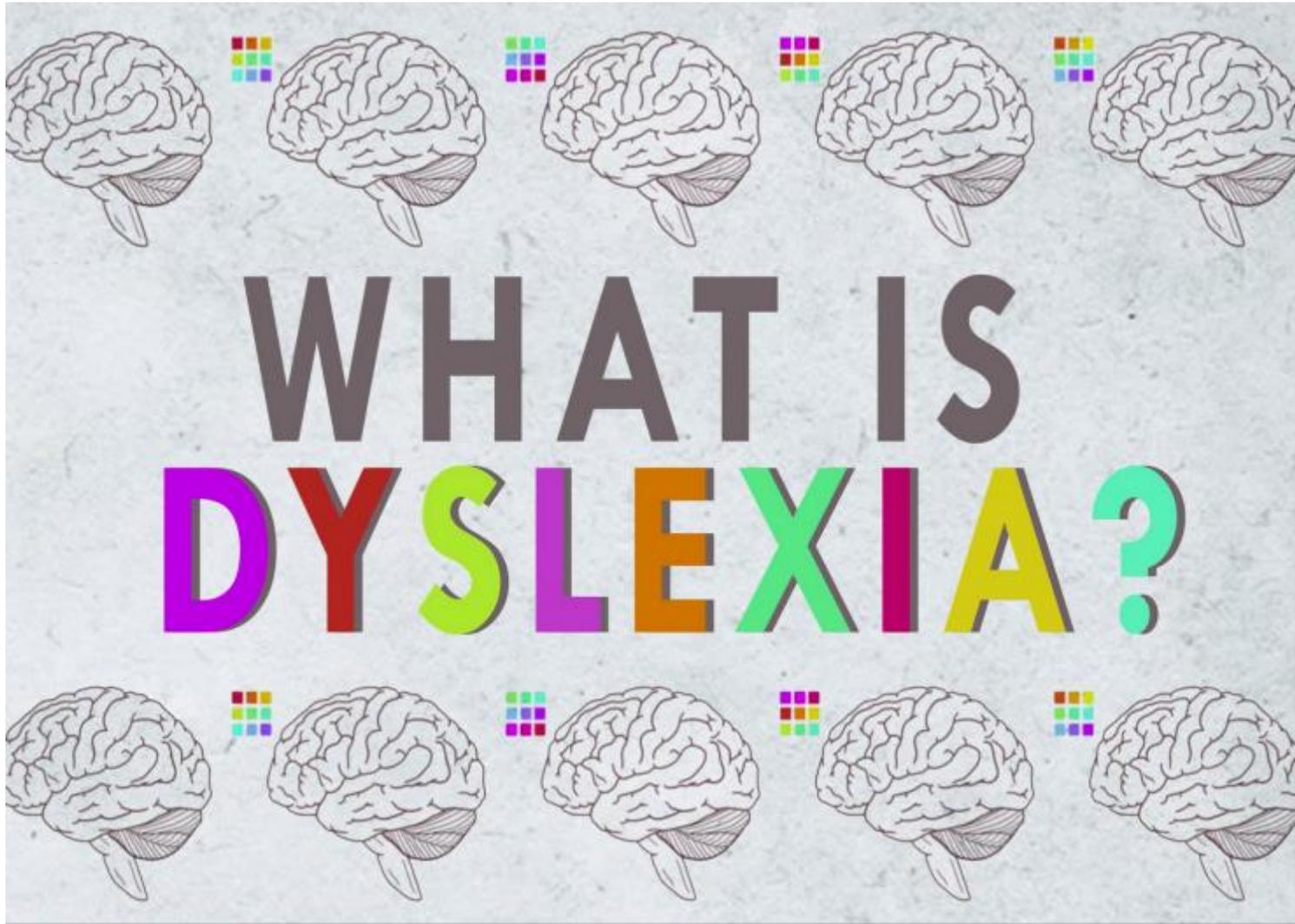
HB 2412

Requires that institutes of higher education include content on teaching students with dyslexia consistent with the standards of an international dyslexia organization in the following programs:

- Early Childhood Education
- Elementary Multiple Subjects
- Special Education: Generalist
- Reading Interventionist

HB 3069

- Requires educator preparation programs to demonstrate that candidates enrolled in the programs receive training to provide instruction that enables students to meet or exceed third-grade reading standards and become proficient readers by the end of the third grade.



Definition of Dyslexia

Dyslexia is

- a specific learning disability
- neurobiological in origin
- characterized by difficulties with accurate and/or fluent word recognition and by poor spelling and decoding abilities
- difficulties typically result from a deficit in the phonological component of language
- difficulties often unexpected in relation to other cognitive abilities and the provision of effective classroom instruction
- secondary consequences may include problems in reading comprehension and reduced reading experience that can impede growth of vocabulary and background knowledge.

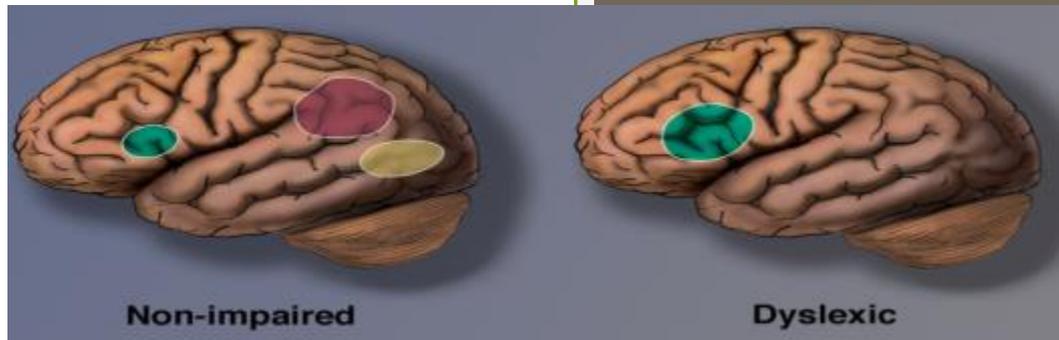
IDA/NICHD, 2002

Dyslexia is not due to a problem with vision,
but rather a problem with language!



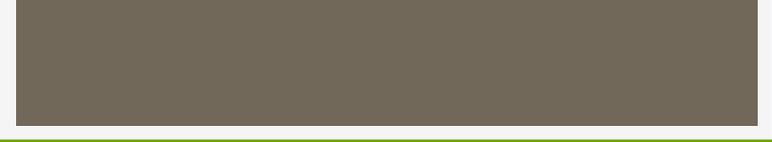


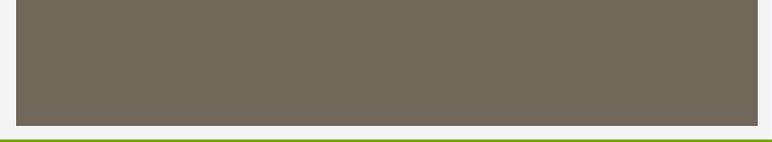
- The population of individuals with dyslexia is heterogeneous. Each child is unique – and the severity of dyslexia varies.
- The environment determines how severely the child will experience dyslexia – and instruction is the most important environmental factor.



- Dyslexia is neurobiological in origin.
- If provided with effective intervention, the brains of students with dyslexia normalize.
- When intensive intervention is provided early, before failure has occurred, the detrimental effects of dyslexia can be largely avoided.
- Children at risk for dyslexia who learn to read at normal levels by the end of first grade continue to perform at normal levels across the grades.
- Brains of older children do normalize, but if this doesn't happen until a later age, it results in a large gap in achievement and it is difficult to catch up.

*Patricia Mathes (2016) Webinar: Curing Dyslexia: What is Possible?
International Dyslexia Association*

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- *“One thing we know for certain about dyslexia is that it is one small area of difficulty in a sea of strengths. Having trouble with reading does not mean that you’ll have trouble with everything.”*
 - Dr. Sally Shaywitz – Overcoming Dyslexia (2003)



Information on Screening Measures and Teacher Training

Screening Measures



Screening Measures

- **Phonological Awareness**

- What is it?

The ability to manipulate the sound system of spoken language, including words, rhymes, syllables, onset-rimes, and phonemes.

- Why are we screening for it?

PA is a crucial precursor to reading acquisition in alphabetic languages. Difficulties that students with dyslexia experience with accurate and fluent word recognition typically result from a deficit in the phonological component of language.

Screening Measures

- Phonological Awareness

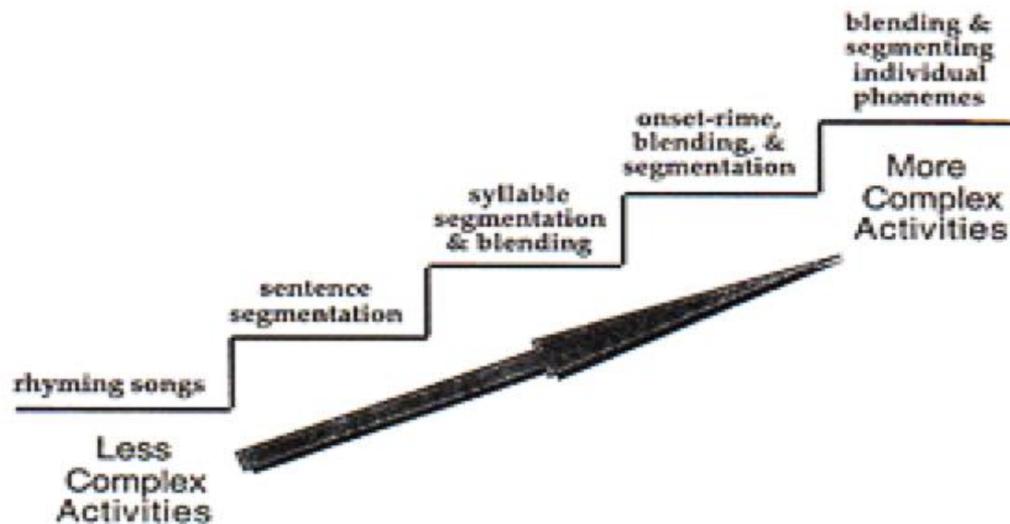


Figure 1. *A continuum of complexity of phonological awareness activities.*

Chard & Dickson, 1999

Screening Measures

- **Phonological Awareness**
- Screening measures must address skills that are developmentally appropriate
- Phonemic segmentation is a skill that is highly predictive of future reading ability (Nation & Hulme, 1997; Torgesen et al., 1994; Vellutino & Scanlon, 1987; Yopp, 1988)

Screening Measures

- **Phonological Awareness**
- Phonemic Segmentation



PSF Sample Clip

Screening Measures

- **Rapid Naming Skills**

- What is it?

Task of naming a series of familiar items as quickly as possible (e.g., colors, objects, digits, letters). It measure's a child's ability to efficiently retrieve information from long-term memory and to execute a sequence of operations quickly and repeatedly.

- Why are we screening for it?

This skill is required for a child to decode words. Rapid Automated Naming (RAN) is a mini-circuit of the larger reading circuitry developed in our brains. RAN is one of the strongest predictors of later reading ability, and particularly for reading fluency.

Screening Measures

- **Rapid Naming Skills**
- *“Naming speed tests provide a quick, easily administered measure of the brain’s underlying ability to connect visual and verbal processes. As such, they give a very basic index of present and future issues related to word-retrieval processes and the development of fluency in reading.”*
- (Dysktra, 2013, p. 6)

Form A



Traditional Measures of Rapid Naming

- Timed naming of familiar stimuli presented repeatedly in random order, in left-to-right serial fashion
- It is crucial that the items to be named, whether objects, colors, letters, or numbers, are sufficiently familiar to the examinee
- Typically tests include five to six different token items for students to name, with items repeated randomly across rows
- Dependent variable is the total time taken to name the items
- “The Dynamic Indicators of Basic Early Literacy Skills (DIBELS) contains several ‘fluency’ subtests; including letter-naming fluency, but this test uses all the upper and lower case letters in one array and scores the number of letters correctly identified in one minute, a procedure that differs significantly from classic RAN tasks.”

Norton & Wolf, 2012

Double Deficit Hypothesis

- Children with a double deficit in **phonological awareness** and **rapid automatized naming** characterize the most severely impaired readers (Wolf & Bowers, 1999).

Screening Measures

- **Letter/Sound Correspondence**

- What is it?

The association between a specific letter and its corresponding sound. For example, the letter *m* makes the sound /mmmm/.

- Why are we screening for it?

A common feature of dyslexia is difficulty with accurate and/or fluent word recognition. Students with dyslexia struggle to acquire both knowledge of letter-sound correspondences and skill in using this knowledge to decode unfamiliar words in text. This in turn, begins to interfere with the development of reading fluency.

Screening Measures

- **Letter/Sound Correspondence**
- Letter Sounds

m

r

s

p

Screening Measures

- o **Letter-Sound Correspondence**
- o Nonsense Word Reading

loj

jak

fev

rus

Screening Measures

- **Family History of Difficulty in Learning to Read**

- What is it?

A parent, grandparent, sibling or other family member has dyslexia.

- Why are we screening for it?

The neurological differences associated with dyslexia are genetic. A child from a family with a history of dyslexia inherits a greater risk for reading problems than does a child from a family without a history of dyslexia.

Screening Measures

- **Family History of Difficulty in Learning to Read**
- Collect at the time of school enrollment
- Use a separate form to be included with general enrollment form
- Contextualize the question due to the sensitive nature of information
- Include a question such as “Is there anyone in the family who has struggled with reading? Spelling? Writing?”
- When possible, follow up with parent/teacher meeting to gather additional information in person (e.g., at parent/teacher conferences)

Criteria for Selecting Screening Instruments



LITERATE NATION SCIENCE CORE GROUP—On the Reading Wars

Fall 2013

Selecting Screening Instruments:

Focus on Predictive Validity, Classification Accuracy, and Norm-Referenced Scoring



Criteria for Selecting Screening Instruments

- **Predictive Validity:** a measure of how well the prediction of future performance matches actual performance along the entire range of performance from highest to lowest
- **Classification Accuracy:** a measure of how well the screener divides students into those considered at risk and those not to be at risk
- **Norm-Referenced Scoring:** scores have been developed on large samples of diverse subjects and allow us to know how common or rare a score is

From: Dykstra (2013). A Literate Nation What Paper. Selecting Screening Instruments: Focus on Predictive Validity, Classification Accuracy, and Norm-Referenced Scoring.

Criteria for Selecting Screening Instruments

- *“The measures used to identify at-risk students must be strongly predictive of future reading ability and separate low and high performers.”*

(Chard & Dickson, 1999)

Criteria for Selecting Screening Instruments

- *“Without norms, it is possible to identify weak children within a given class or school, but it is not possible to determine what proportion of children in the entire school may require intervention because of relatively weak prereading skills and knowledge.”*
- Torgesen, 1998

Criteria for Selecting Screening Instruments

- The Department must identify screening tests that are cost effective



- “The acquisition of reading skills models a moving target, the skills that predict it change at each point in reading development and researchers choose which combinations of measures give them the best predictions in the least amount of time at a given grade level.”
- (Speece, 2005)



Teacher Training



Training Opportunities

Must enable the teacher to implement instruction that is systematic, explicit and evidence-based to meet the educational needs of students with dyslexia:

- **Systematic** – a carefully planned sequence for instruction. Lessons build on previously taught information, from simple to complex. There is evidence of scaffolding (i.e., complex tasks are broken into smaller tasks, models are provided, support is provided during initial learning with a gradual shift in responsibility to the students).
- **Explicit** – involves explanation, demonstration, and practice. The teacher models skills, thinking, and behaviors. This includes the teacher thinking out loud when demonstrating processes for students.
- **Evidence-based** – a particular collection of instructional practices has a proven record of success. There is reliable, trustworthy, and valid evidence that when the practices are implemented with fidelity with a particular group of children, the children can be expected to make adequate gains in reading achievement.

Training Opportunities



**JUST THE
FACTS**

Information provided by The International DYSLEXIA Association®

**Effective Reading Instruction for
Students with Dyslexia**

Elements of Structured Literacy

- **Phonology**: The study of the sound structure of spoken words.
- **Sound-Symbol Association**: Mapping sounds to print.
- **Syllable Instruction**: Teaching the 6 basic syllable types and syllable division rules for greater accuracy in word reading.
- **Morphology**: Study of the meaning of base words, roots, prefixes, and suffixes.
- **Syntax**: Set of principles that dictate the sequence and function of words in a sentence (i.e., grammar)
- **Semantics**: Comprehension of written language.

International Dyslexia Association

Principles That Guide How Critical Elements Are Taught

- **Systematic and Cumulative**: Organization of material follows a logical order. Each step must be based on concepts previously taught.
- **Explicit Instruction**: Deliberate teaching of all concepts with continuous student-teacher interaction.
- **Diagnostic Teaching**: Individualizing instruction based on continuous assessment with a focus on mastering the content to automaticity.

International Dyslexia Association

- “Teaching a dyslexic child to read is based on the same principles used to teach any child to read. Since the neural systems responsible for transforming print into language may not be as responsive as in other children, however, *the instruction must be relentless and amplified in every way possible so that it penetrates and takes hold.*”

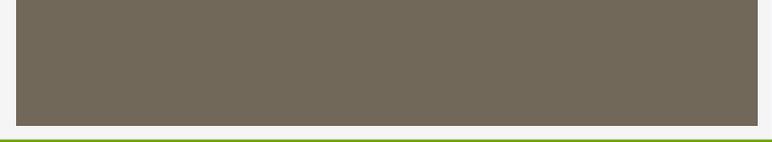
(Shaywitz, Overcoming Dyslexia, 2003, p. 256)

- “The primary differences between instruction appropriate for all children in the classroom and that required by children with relatively severe dyslexia are related to the manner in which instruction is provided. Specifically, instruction for children with severe dyslexia must be *more explicit and comprehensive, more intensive and more supportive* than the instruction provided to the majority of children.”
- Torgesen, Foorman, & Wagner in FCRR Technical Report #8: Dyslexia: A Brief for Educators, Parents, and Legislators in Florida

- “With respect to learning to read, all students are not uniquely different. Almost all follow the same developmental path in learning to read. All students, whether emerging readers or struggling readers, benefit from evidence-based reading/spelling instruction that focuses on explicit, systematic instruction in word structure including: phonemic awareness, phonics, morphology, and orthography. Explicit instruction in fluency, vocabulary development, and comprehension instruction is also essential. **Good reading instruction is good reading instruction. The difference is that some students require more time with explicit instruction and practice with specific aspects of word study in order to reach automaticity.**”
- John Alexander, Head of School, Groves Academy



- Reading is not a natural process.
- Process of learning to read rewrites the organization of the brain
- English is not a transparent language
- Teachers need to have a strong knowledge of the structure of English language to teach it well



The Role of Oregon Districts in the Early Identification and Intervention for Students who Demonstrate Risk Factors of Dyslexia

What is the Intent of Oregon's Legislation?



Current Options for Services in Oregon

- **Accommodations through Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973:** Students are determined to be eligible for accommodations through Section 504 if they have a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity.
- **An IEP with specially designed instruction through IDEA 2004:** If the impact of the disability is significant enough that it adversely affects the student's access to general education curriculum, and the child's ability to make meaningful educational progress.

In Oregon, dyslexia is included in the definition of Specific Learning Disability in the Oregon Administrative Rules (OARs) for Special Education (581-015-2000, 4.i).

- (i) *"Specific Learning Disability"* means a disorder in one or more of the basic psychological processes involved in understanding or in using language, spoken or written, which may manifest itself in an imperfect ability to listen, think, speak, read, write, spell or do mathematical calculations. Specific learning disability includes conditions such as perceptual disabilities, brain injury, **dyslexia**, minimal brain dysfunction, and developmental aphasia. The term does not include learning problems that are primarily the result of visual, hearing, or motor disabilities, intellectual disability, emotional disturbance, or environmental, cultural, or economic disadvantage.

OSEP Guidance Letter



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF SPECIAL EDUCATION AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES**

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

October 23, 2015

Dear Colleague:

Ensuring a high-quality education for children with specific learning disabilities is a critical responsibility for all of us. I write today to focus particularly on the unique educational needs of children with dyslexia, dyscalculia, and dysgraphia, which are conditions that could qualify a child as a child with a specific learning disability under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). The Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services (OSERS) has received communications from stakeholders, including parents, advocacy groups, and national disability organizations, who believe that State and local educational agencies (SEAs and LEAs) are reluctant to reference or use dyslexia, dyscalculia, and dysgraphia in evaluations, eligibility determinations, or in developing the individualized education program (IEP) under the IDEA. The purpose of this letter is to clarify that there is nothing in the IDEA that would prohibit the use of the terms dyslexia, dyscalculia, and dysgraphia in IDEA evaluation, eligibility determinations, or IEP documents.

Oregon's Model of Serving Students with Risk Factors of Dyslexia

- New procedures specific to dyslexia legislation
- Use of multi-tiered systems of support in the context of general education to serve students with risk factors
- Linkage of the teacher who receives dyslexia-related training to the instructional support provided to students at risk

SB 612: Plan for Universal Screening for Risk Factors of Dyslexia

Oregon Department of Education SB 612: Plan for Universal Screening for Risk Factors of Dyslexia

Oregon Dyslexia Advisory Council

Abbie Anderson, Title I Coordinator, Astwood SD
Judith Brinkman, TSPC Coordinator
Jennifer Cappadona, President, Board of Directors, Decoding Dyslexia
Aaron Carlin, Director of Programs, Oregon Virtual Academy
Christine Calvernell, School Psychologist, Inverness ESD (Pendleton)
Lisa Donald, Director, Regional Programs/Best Practices, Oregon Department of Education
Emma Lee Dickinson, Parent, Pendleton, OR
Chris Dominicus, Oregon Education Association representative, Pendleton, OR
Rhonda Evans, Grade 2 Teacher, Hale SD
Stephanie Ewing, Elementary Principal, Dalton SD
Amy Frazer Johnson, SPED Specialist, Gresham-Barlow SD
Ronda Fells, Assistant Professor, Eastern Oregon University
Coli Gill, Education Innovation Officer, Chief Education Officer
Bob Haas, Associate Professor, SPED Program Director, University of Oregon
Kathy Holgren, Priority and Focus School Council/ISSS Coach
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Paule Kinney, Head of School, Park Academy, Lake Oswego
Jennifer Larsen, Clinical Associate Professor, Department of Speech and Hearing Science, PSU
Colleen McCombs, Grade 1 Teacher, Tigard-Thalheim School District
Blaine Montgomery, Assistant Superintendent, North Central ESD
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Betty Ramag, Information and Referral Specialist, OR Branch International Dyslexia Assoc.
Alcie Robert Frank, Assistant Professor, Teacher Education, Lewis and Clark College
Levi Samoylovič, Legislative Specialist, Oregon School Board Association
Aaron Small, Parent, Portland
Myra Seale, Director of Teacher Training, Slingsland Institute
Diana Shickler, Parent with Dyslexia, Portland
Tanle Tong, Director of SPED and Student Services, Madras School District
Lynette Wawig, Coordinator, Language Skills Therapy
Kare Williams, Pre-K-3rd Grade Coordinator, Oregon Department of Education
George Winterschold, Executive Director of Special Student Services, NW Regional ESD
Carly Wyrick, Director, The Blaine Center for Dyslexia Research

Foreword

SB 612, enacted in July of 2015, directed the Department of Education to hire a Dyslexia Specialist to provide school districts with support and resources that are necessary to assist students with dyslexia and their families. As outlined in SB 612, the Dyslexia Specialist is required to work collaboratively with a group of experts on dyslexia to develop a plan to ensure that every kindergarten and 1st grade student enrolled in a public school in the state receive a screening for risk factors of dyslexia and to provide guidance to school districts regarding notifying parents of students who are identified as being at risk for dyslexia based on the screening. An advisory council was formed in March of 2015 and has been meeting regularly to draft a plan.

Background Information

Dyslexia is a specific learning disability that is characterized by difficulties with reading, spelling and writing. It is a language-based disability that is often unexpected in relation to other cognitive abilities and the provision of effective classroom instruction. As a result of reading difficulties, students with dyslexia may have reduced reading experience and problems in reading comprehension that can negatively affect the growth of vocabulary and background knowledge. Dyslexia is neurobiological in origin and often runs in families, with estimates of probability of heritability that range between .3 and .7 (International Dyslexia Association, 2002; Nooten & Wolf, 2012).

Dyslexia is the most common cause of reading, writing, and spelling difficulties. It is estimated that approximately 15-20% of the population has a language-based disability. In its more severe forms, a student with dyslexia may qualify for special education requiring specially designed instruction and receive accommodations as appropriate. The term dyslexia is included within the definition of Specific Learning Disability in the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (Part II 34 CFR Parts 300 and 301) and in Oregon Administrative Rule (581-015-2000, 4.). Of students with specific learning disabilities receiving special education services, 70-80% have deficits in reading. However, there are many students with dyslexia who may not be identified and/or who do not receive services.

Oregon Dyslexia Advisory Council

33 members representing:

- School Districts
- Private Schools for Dyslexia
- Education Service Districts
- Higher Education
- Early Learning
- Parents of Children with Dyslexia
- Dyslexia Organizations
- Persons with Dyslexia
- Oregon Department of Education
- Teacher Standards and Practices Commission
- Dyslexia Tutors/Therapists
- Oregon School Board Association
- Oregon Education Association
- Other ODE Partners/Consultants

Consultation with Experts

- **Jack Fletcher, Ph.D.**, *Chair, Department of Psychology, University of Houston*
- **Louisa Moats, Ed.D.**, *widely acclaimed researcher, speaker, author, consultant and trainer*
- **Patricia Mathes, Ph.D.**, *Professor of Teaching and Learning, Southern Methodist University, Texas Instruments Endowed Chair on Evidence-Based Instruction*
- **Edward Kame'enui, Ph.D.**, *Dean-Knight Professor Emeritus, University of Oregon and former Director of the Institute of Educational Sciences (IES), U.S., Department of Education*
- **Hank Fien, Ph.D.**, *Director of the Center on Teaching and Learning (CTL), University of Oregon*

Objectives of Plan:

1. Ensure that every student who is first enrolled at a public school in this state for kindergarten or first grade receives a screening for risk factors of dyslexia.
2. Provide guidance for notifications sent by school districts to parents of students who are identified as being at risk for dyslexia based on screening of risk factors.
3. Identify screening tests that are cost effective and that screen for the following factors:
 - (a) Phonological awareness;
 - (b) Rapid naming skills;
 - (c) The correspondence between sounds and letters; and
 - (d) Family history of difficulty in learning to read.

Organizing Principles

1. It is important to differentiate screening from identification.
2. The screening measures required by SB 612 can be used to screen for risk of reading difficulties, but these measures may or may not indicate dyslexia.
3. The most predictive measure of reading difficulties is letter sound knowledge in kindergarten. By the middle of 1st grade, it is word reading.
4. Traditional measures of Rapid Automated Naming (RAN) may be best used for identification purposes rather than for universal screening.
5. Letter Naming Fluency is a form of rapid naming that is a strong predictor of reading difficulties.

Organizing Principles (cont.)

6. Identifying if a student has dyslexia requires additional assessment.
7. To best serve students, educators need to be less concerned with the cause of reading difficulties and instead focus on providing intervention to those students who are identified as at risk.
8. It is critical to focus on providing intervention as quickly as possible to those students who are at risk for reading difficulties.
9. All reading difficulties should be addressed through providing multiple tiers of support that provide appropriate instruction by qualified individuals.
10. It is not wise to create a separate delivery system for students with dyslexia.

Universal Screening Plan

- Initial universal screening of K students in the fall, winter, and spring and grade 1 students in the fall
- Systems for universal screening must:
 - have strong predictive validity, classification accuracy, and norm-referenced scoring;
 - include measures of all three of the risk factors required in SB 612 (phonological awareness, L/S correspondence, rapid naming) at least once per year; and
 - Include progress monitoring measures connected to the universal screening measures.

Universal Screening Plan

- The Department will provide a list of approved screening measures.
- Districts select one of the approved universal screening measures and administer the subtests in each area at designated points in time during the year as per guidelines of the test developers.
- A district may apply to select an alternative universal screening measure that meets the criteria.

Why Universal Screening in Fall, Winter, and Spring? (K)

- Given the widely varying range of children's preschool learning opportunities, many children may score low on early identification instruments in the first semester of K simply because they have not had the opportunity to learn the skills.
- Universal screening of K in the fall will provide data on the risk level of incoming students which should inform instruction.
- If prereading skills are actively taught in K, some of these differences may be reduced by the beginning of the second semester of K.
- Universal screening of K in the winter and spring will identify students who continue to exhibit risk and will require additional instructional support to prevent reading difficulties.
- A student's response to instruction may provide valuable information that can help differentiate between students who are at risk for reading difficulties due to environmental disadvantage versus dyslexia.

Why Universal Screening in Fall? (Grade 1)

- Universal screening systems in **fall** of grade 1 typically include subtests on phonemic segmentation, letter/sound correspondence, and rapid naming (LNF)
- Beginning in **winter**:
 - the phonemic segmentation measure typically is not included in universal screening but may be available for use for targeted students;
 - the rapid naming measure (LNF) is typically no longer available or administered;
 - measures of letter/sound correspondence continue to provide useful information; and
 - additional measures such as Word Reading Fluency and Oral Reading Fluency take on greater weight in determining risk.
- Continued universal screening in winter and spring of grade 1 using measures as outlined by test developers is strongly recommended.

Dyslexia Screening and Instructional Support Process:

Step 1: Screen for family history of reading difficulties for all students entering kindergarten at the time of school enrollment and for first grade students who were not screened upon kindergarten entry.

Step 2: Conduct initial universal screening of K students in fall, winter, and spring and grade 1 students in the fall to assess for risk factors of dyslexia and other reading difficulties, including measures of phonological awareness, letter-sound correspondence, and rapid naming.

Step 3: Provide students identified as showing risk factors for reading difficulties based on test developer guidelines with targeted intervention support daily in the general education context (i.e., Tier 2 support) in addition to core instruction. The instruction must be aligned with the IDA Knowledge and Practice Standards, systematic, explicit, evidence-based and delivered under the direction of the teacher in the building who has completed the dyslexia-related training. Monitor student progress regularly.

Dyslexia Screening and Instructional Support Process:

Step 4: Refer those students who do not make adequate progress when provided with supplemental, targeted literacy intervention (i.e., Tier 2 support) to the school problem-solving team for further assessment. School problem-solving teams, that include a member trained in dyslexia, will collect additional information in the domains of instruction, curriculum, environment, and the learner.

Step 5: Use the additional student skill data and instructional information gathered to develop an individualized, intensive literacy intervention. This intensive, individualized literacy intervention will comprehensively address specific areas of need and is provided daily in the context of general education (i.e., Tier 3 support). The instruction must be aligned with the IDA Knowledge and Practice Standards, systematic, explicit, evidence-based and delivered under the direction of the teacher in the building who has completed the dyslexia-related training. Monitor student progress regularly.

Step 6: After 6 to 8 weeks, consider a special education referral for students who do not respond to the intensive, individualized literacy intervention (i.e., Tier 3 support) or continue to adjust and refine the intervention and monitor progress.

(The special education referral process can begin prior to, or at any point in this instructional support process as described above.)

Parent Notification

- The guiding principle in communication with parents should be to provide information early and seek input often.
- Consent is not required for screening and progress monitoring which all students participate in as part of the general education program. It is best practice to share this data with parents.
- Parents should be made aware of any interventions that occur beyond the core curriculum.
- Parents should be invited to participate in the planning of any individual interventions.
- If a student is not making progress after two group interventions and one individually-designed intervention, it may be appropriate to make a special education referral which requires parental consent.

Source: OrRTI Technical Assistance to School Districts, ODE Dec 2007

Parent Notification

When	Type of Notification
Initial universal screening of K/1	A brochure describing the universal screening and instructional support process will be made available to all parents.
Student identified as showing risk factors based on universal screening	Directly provide brochure to parent and include notification letter. Letter will include initial screening results for their child and a description of the additional instructional support that will be provided.
Student does not respond to Tier 2 support	Provide parents with a letter that describes the additional instructional information to be collected and an invitation to participate in the planning for the intensified instructional support.
Intensive, more individualized structured literacy intervention is developed.	Provide parents with a letter that includes a summary of information collected and a description of the additional instructional support that will be provided.

SB 612: Plan for Universal Screening for Risk Factors of Dyslexia

Objectives	Strategies	Metrics & Milestones
<p>1. Ensure that every student who is first enrolled at a public school in this state for kindergarten or first grade receives a screening for risk factors of dyslexia.</p>	<p>Outline process for districts to meet screening requirements of SB 612 in Oregon Administrative Rules (OARs). Include steps districts must take to provide additional instructional support to those students identified at risk in the OARs. Specifically, districts will be required to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Screen for family history of reading difficulties for all students entering kindergarten at the time of school enrollment and for first grade students who were not screened upon kindergarten entry. Parents/guardians will complete a brief written questionnaire that is included as part of the enrollment forms. 2. Conduct initial universal screening of all students in kindergarten and grade 1 to assess for risk factors of dyslexia and other reading difficulties. At a minimum, districts are required to screen kindergarten students in fall, winter, and spring and grade 1 students in the fall using measures of phonological awareness, letter-sound correspondences, and rapid naming. In addition, districts are strongly encouraged to administer any other measures recommended in the adopted assessment system. 3. Provide students identified as showing risk factors for reading difficulties based on test developer guidelines with targeted intervention support daily in the general education context (i.e., Tier 2 support) in addition to core instruction. The instruction must be (a) aligned with the IDA Knowledge and Practice Standards; (b) systematic, explicit, and evidence-based; and (c) delivered under the direction of the teacher in the building who has completed the dyslexia-related training. Monitor student progress regularly. 4. Refer those students who do not make adequate progress when provided with supplemental, targeted literacy intervention (i.e., Tier 2 support) to the school problem- 	<p>Present draft OARs on screening requirements and instructional support to State Board of Education for a first read at the December 2016 meeting. Revise as needed and present to State Board for a second read in January of 2017.</p> <p>Complete sections on universal screening for the dyslexia handbook by spring of 2017.</p> <p>Districts implement screening requirements beginning in fall of 2017.</p> <p>Districts sign Division 22 assurances to indicate compliance with SB 612 requirements following each school year as outlined in the OARs.</p> <p>Communication of the screening/instructional support plan to the field documented by numbered memos, announcements on the homepage of the ODE website, newsletter updates, information posted on the dyslexia page of the ODE website, and</p>

SB 612: Plan for Universal Screening for Risk Factors of Dyslexia

- To access the plan presented to the legislature, go to:

<http://www.ode.state.or.us/search/page/?id=5492>

Update on the Development of a List of Dyslexia-Related Training Opportunities

Recap of the Requirements:

- Develop in collaboration with TSPC to ensure training opportunities satisfy PD requirements
- Include at least one opportunity that can be provided entirely online
- Comply with the IDA Knowledge and Practice Standards
- Enable the teacher to understand and recognize dyslexia
- Enable the teacher to implement instruction that is systematic, explicit and evidence-based to meet the educational needs of students with dyslexia

Training Opportunities

- Program-neutral training
- Focus on:
 1. Understanding and recognizing dyslexia;
 2. How to provide systematic, explicit, evidence-based instruction on the foundational skills in reading; and
 3. Evidence-based strategies to intensify and amplify reading instruction.

Vetting Process for Training Opportunities

- Develop a Request for Information (RFI) – ODE
- Timeline:
 - Post RFI in September outlining requirements for training
 - Begin reviewing information received in October to determine trainings that meet the criteria, continue to review RFIs as received in months to follow
 - Release initial training list in December, continue to add to list throughout the year as more opportunities become available that meet the requirements
 - Teachers begin training as early as January 1, 2017 and complete by January 1, 2018

Timeline for Districts to Implement Requirements of SB 612:

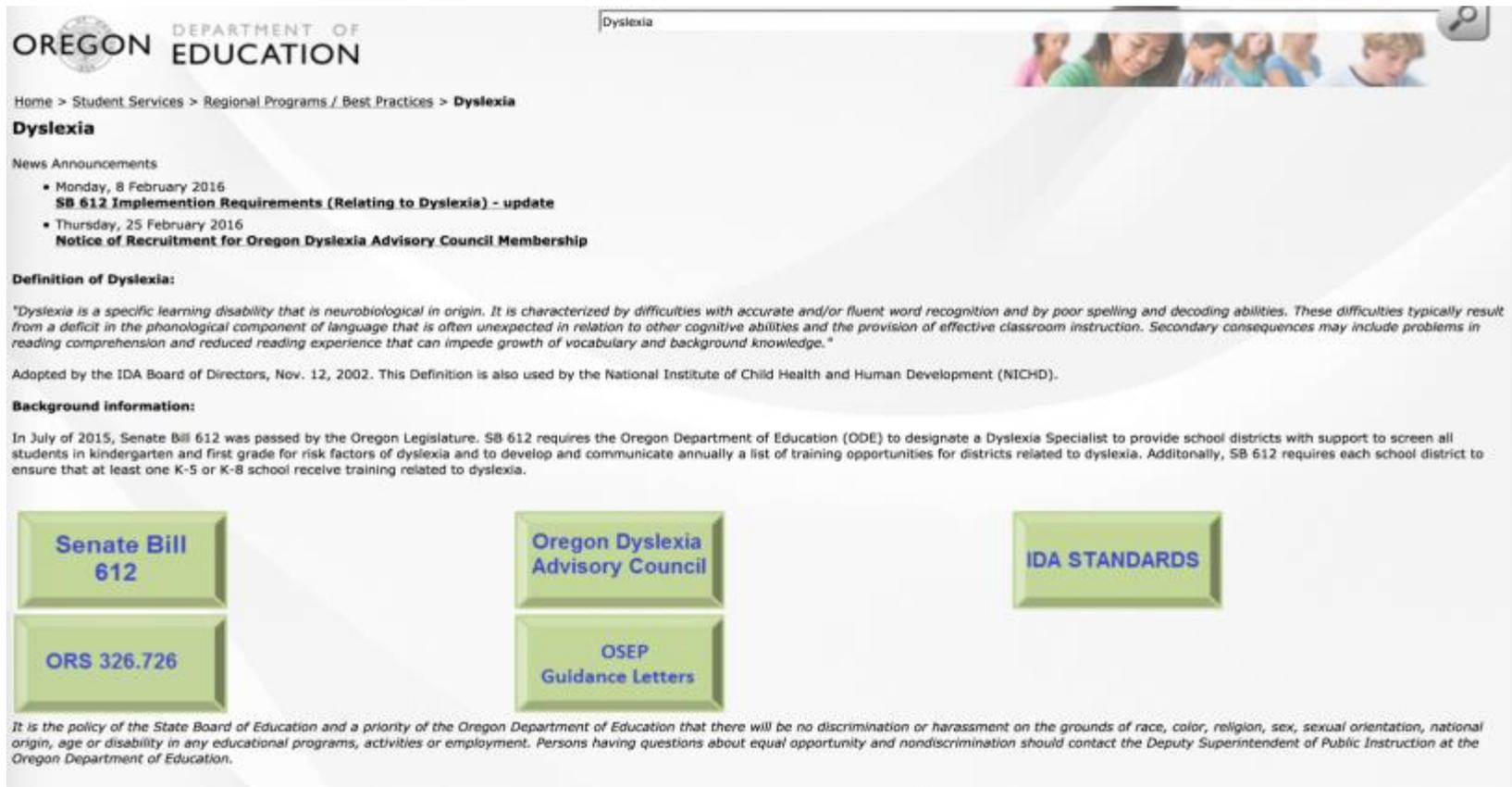
- List of training opportunities will be released in late fall, 2016.
- Teachers begin dyslexia-related training in January of 2017 and complete by January 1 of 2018.
- Screening Requirements to begin in the 2017/18 school year.

ODAC – Moving Forward

- Regular ODAC meetings will be scheduled for November of 2016, February of 2017, May of 2017, and September of 2017.
- Work will focus on vetting teacher training opportunities, drafting OARs, and developing more specific guidance for districts in the form of a handbook.

To Follow the Work of ODAC:

<http://www.ode.state.or.us/search/page/?id=5492>



The screenshot shows the Oregon Department of Education website page for Dyslexia. The page header includes the ODE logo and the word "Dyslexia" in a search bar. The main content area is titled "Dyslexia" and includes a breadcrumb trail: "Home > Student Services > Regional Programs / Best Practices > Dyslexia". Below the title, there is a "News Announcements" section with two items: "Monday, 8 February 2016 SB 612 Implementation Requirements (Relating to Dyslexia) - update" and "Thursday, 25 February 2016 Notice of Recruitment for Oregon Dyslexia Advisory Council Membership". A "Definition of Dyslexia:" section follows, with a quote: "Dyslexia is a specific learning disability that is neurobiological in origin. It is characterized by difficulties with accurate and/or fluent word recognition and by poor spelling and decoding abilities. These difficulties typically result from a deficit in the phonological component of language that is often unexpected in relation to other cognitive abilities and the provision of effective classroom instruction. Secondary consequences may include problems in reading comprehension and reduced reading experience that can impede growth of vocabulary and background knowledge." Below this is a note: "Adopted by the IDA Board of Directors, Nov. 12, 2002. This Definition is also used by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)." A "Background information:" section states: "In July of 2015, Senate Bill 612 was passed by the Oregon Legislature. SB 612 requires the Oregon Department of Education (ODE) to designate a Dyslexia Specialist to provide school districts with support to screen all students in kindergarten and first grade for risk factors of dyslexia and to develop and communicate annually a list of training opportunities for districts related to dyslexia. Additionally, SB 612 requires each school district to ensure that at least one K-5 or K-8 school receive training related to dyslexia." At the bottom, there are five green buttons: "Senate Bill 612", "Oregon Dyslexia Advisory Council", "IDA STANDARDS", "ORS 326.726", and "OSEP Guidance Letters". A footer note reads: "It is the policy of the State Board of Education and a priority of the Oregon Department of Education that there will be no discrimination or harassment on the grounds of race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, national origin, age or disability in any educational programs, activities or employment. Persons having questions about equal opportunity and nondiscrimination should contact the Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction at the Oregon Department of Education."

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Dyslexia

Home > Student Services > Regional Programs / Best Practices > **Dyslexia**

Dyslexia

News Announcements

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- Thursday, 25 February 2016
Notice of Recruitment for Oregon Dyslexia Advisory Council Membership

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Senate Bill 612

Oregon Dyslexia Advisory Council

IDA STANDARDS

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What Questions Do You Have?

