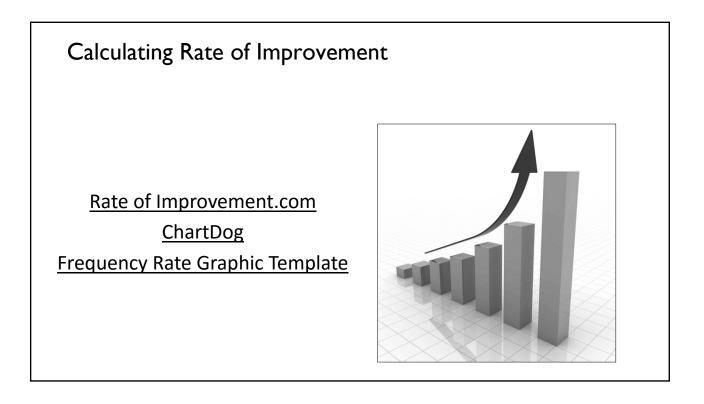
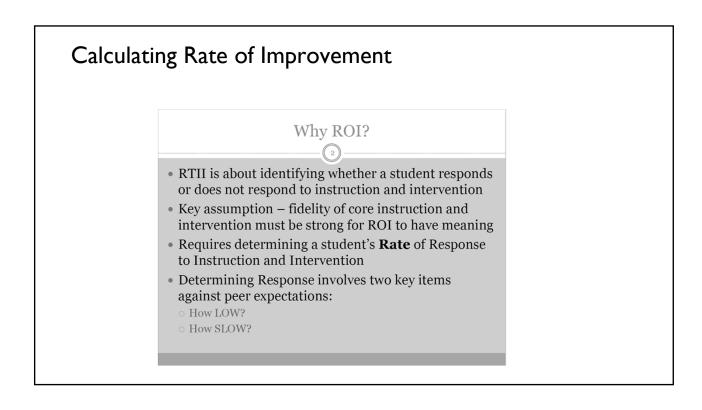
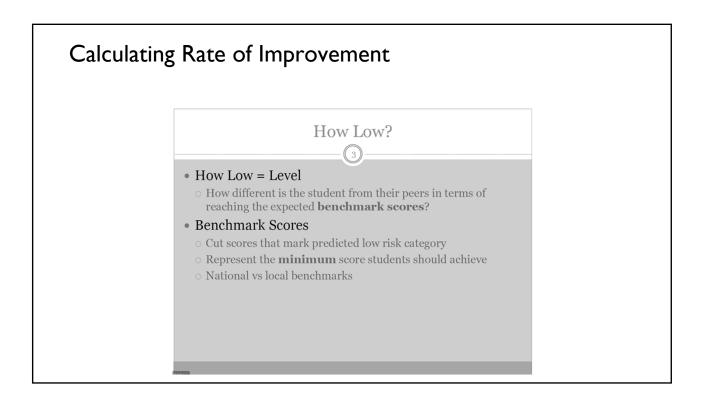


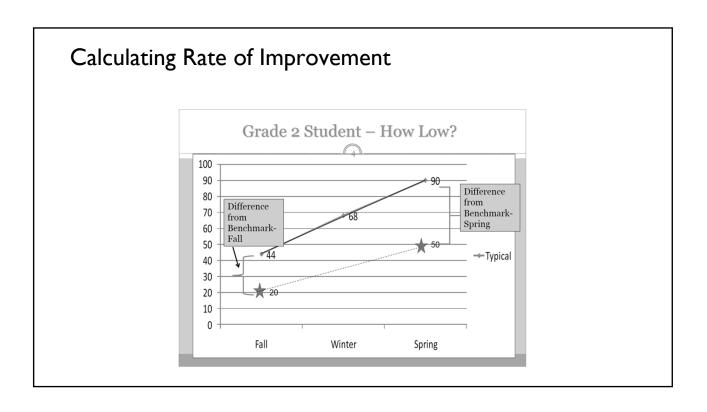
PDE's Commitment to Least Restrictive Environment (LRE)

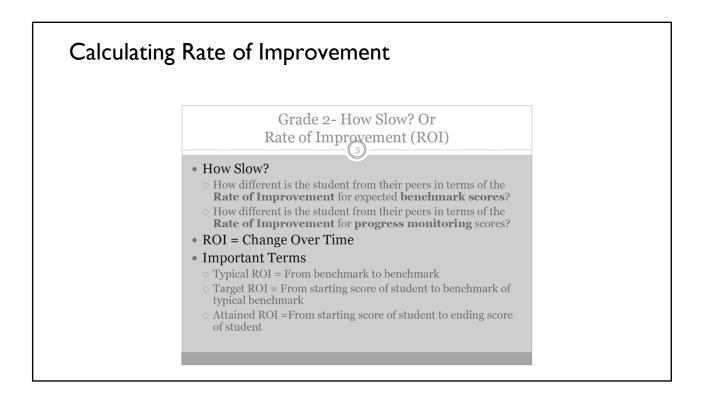
Our goal for each child is to ensure Individualized Education Program (IEP) teams begin with the general education setting with the use of Supplementary Aids and Services before considering a more restrictive environment.

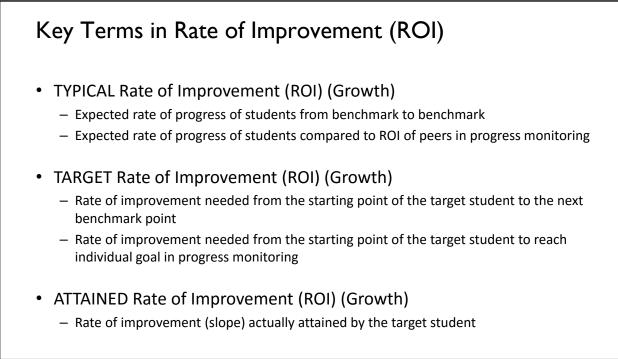


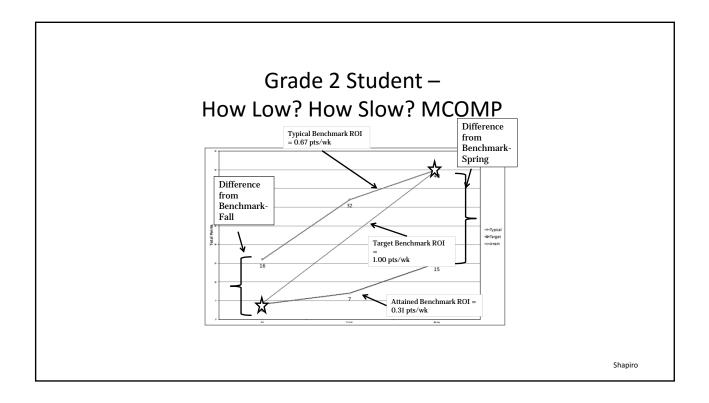








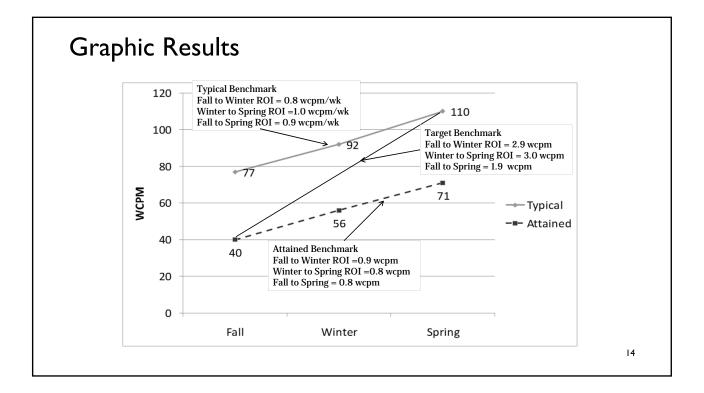


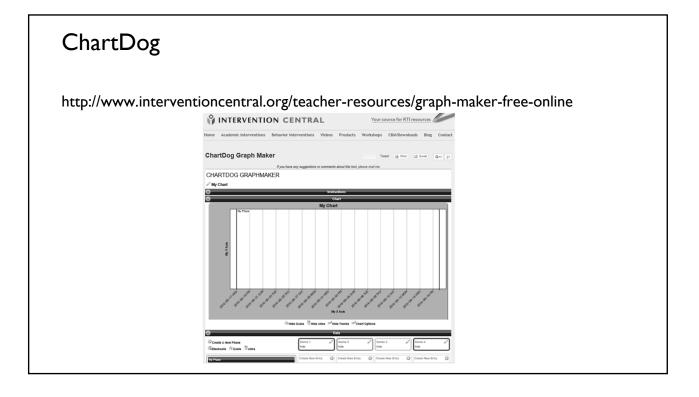


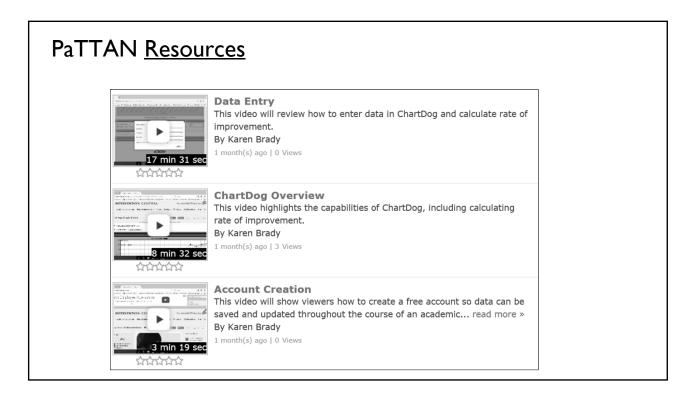
| Results: Benchm                              | ark ROI                           |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Typical ROI                                  |                                   |
| Fall to Spring                               | (40 –16)/36 = 0.67 pts/wk         |
| • Target ROI                                 |                                   |
| Fall to Spring                               | (40 –4)/36 = 1.00 pts/wk          |
| <ul> <li>Attained ROI</li> </ul>             |                                   |
| Fall to Spring                               | (15 – 4)/36 = 0.31 pts/wk         |
| <ul> <li>Student is making progr</li> </ul>  | ess over time (increasing)        |
| <ul> <li>Student is moving at slo</li> </ul> | wer rate than typical peers       |
| <ul> <li>Student is NOT closing</li> </ul>   | the gap between himself and peers |

| Grade 3 DIB  | ELS Benchmark |                 |     |  |
|--|---------------|-----------------|-----|--|
|  | Fall          | 77              |     |  |
|  | Winter        | 92              |     |  |
|  | Spring        | 110             |     |  |
| Grade 3 Atta   | ined Scores   |                 |     |  |
|  | Fall          | 40              | ]   |  |
|  | Winter        | 56              |     |  |
|  | Spring        | 71              |     |  |
| Calculate Typ<br>O Fall to W<br>O Winter t<br>O Fall to Sp | o Spring      | ROI, Attained I | ROI |  |

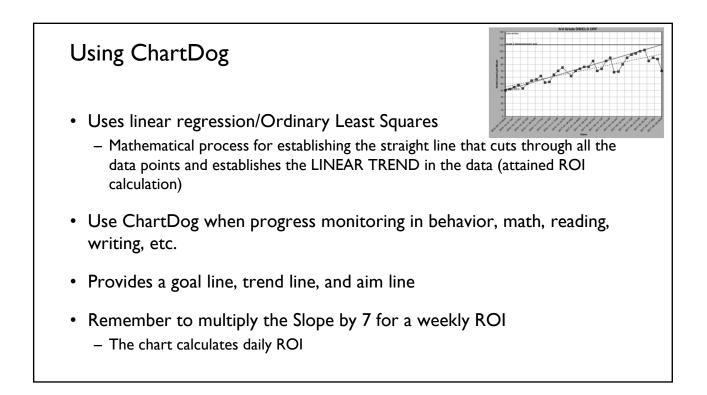
| Typical ROI      |                            |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| Fall to Winter   | (92 – 77)/18 = 0.8 wcpm/wk |
| Winter to Spring | (110- 92)/18 = 1.0 wcpm/wk |
| Fall to Spring   | (110 –77)/36 = 0.9 wcpm/wk |
| Target           |                            |
| Fall to Winter   | (92 - 40)/18 = 2.9 wcpm/wk |
| Winter to Spring | (110-56)/18 = 3.0 wcpm/wk  |
| Fall to Spring   | (110-40)/36 = 1.9 wcpm/wk  |
| Attained ROI     |                            |
| Fall to Winter   | (56 - 40)/18 = 0.9 wcpm/wk |
| Winter to Spring | (71 - 56)/18 = 0.8 wcpm/wk |
| Fall to Spring   | (71 - 40)/36 = 0.9 wcpm/wk |











## Let's Practice!

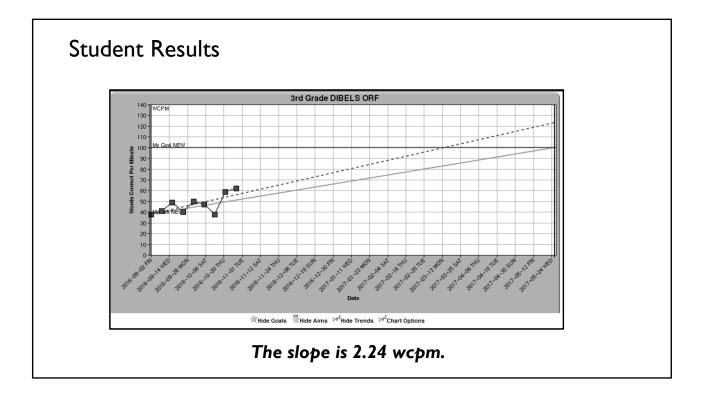
- Dates of Intervention: 9/2/16 5/26/17
- End of 3<sup>rd</sup> grade benchmark is 100 words correct per minute
- Fall benchmark is 38 words correct per minute

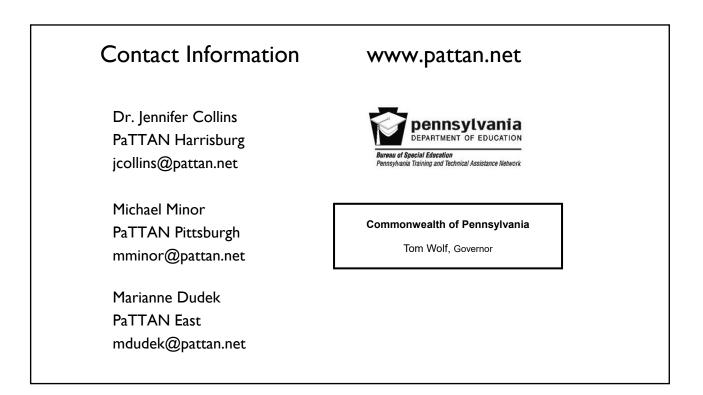
## • Data set:

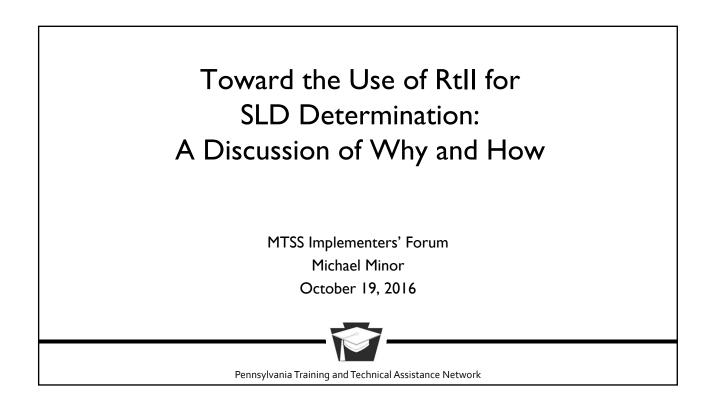
 9/2
 38
 9/30
 50
 10/28
 62

 9/9
 41
 10/7
 47

- 9/16 49 10/14 38
- 9/23 40 10/21 59
- What is the slope?







# Purpose for Today's Forum

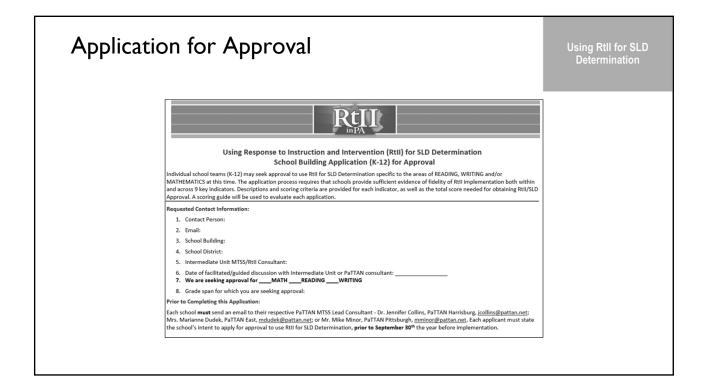
- Affirm PDE/BSE's position that we encourage districts to move towards the use of Rtll for SLD determination.
- Discuss contextual factors surrounding the use of Rtll for SLD determination.
- Generate specific steps that will move the field forward towards the use of RtII for SLD determination.

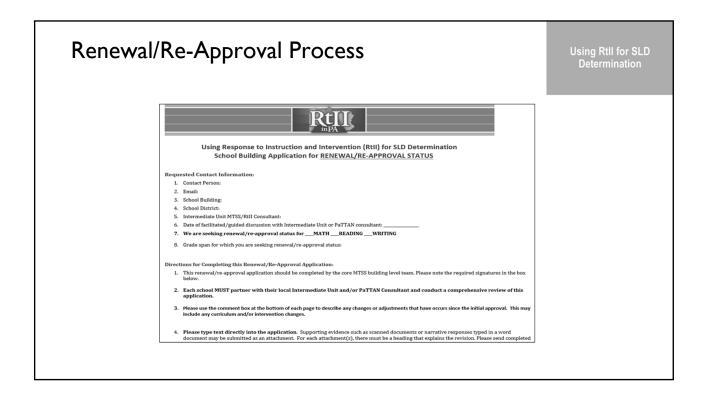
## Why Rtll for SLD Determination?

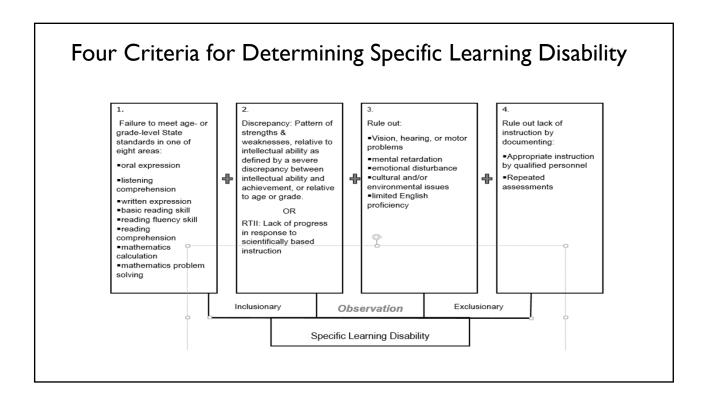
- Better process for accurate identification of students with specific learning disabilities.
- More than SLD identification, it's educational reform and school improvement
- Authentic teaming, collaboration, and coordination of tiered support
- Opportunities for greater parent involvement
- Other?

## Use of Rtll for SLD Determination Status in PA

- Expert Committees Expanded Rtll/SLD Determination to Writing and Mathematics (K-12) in 2015-2016
- 36 Elementary Schools Approved for Rtll/SLD Reading
- 2 Elementary Schools Approved for Rtll/SLD Math
- Modifications to Rtll/SLD Application and Renewal Process (visit the PaTTAN website)







## **Eligibility Determination**

The evaluation team must establish that the student.....

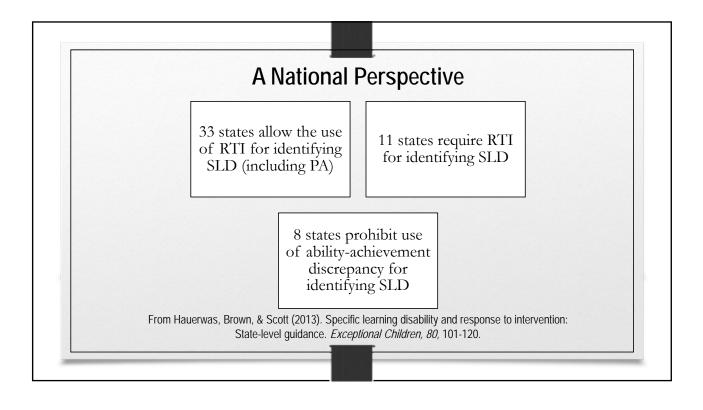
✓ is deficient in level of achievement

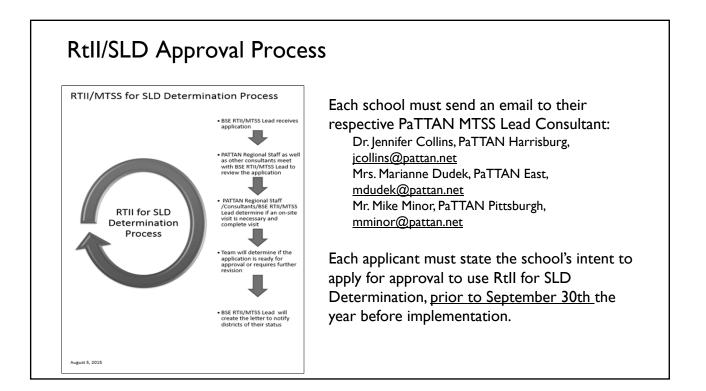
is deficient in rate of improvement

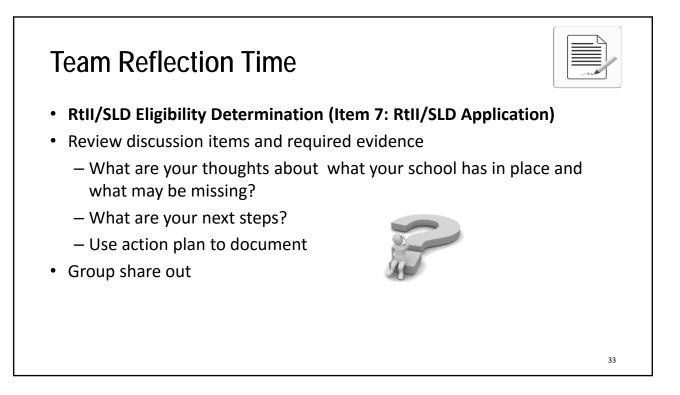
 $\checkmark$  does not have other factors related for underachievement

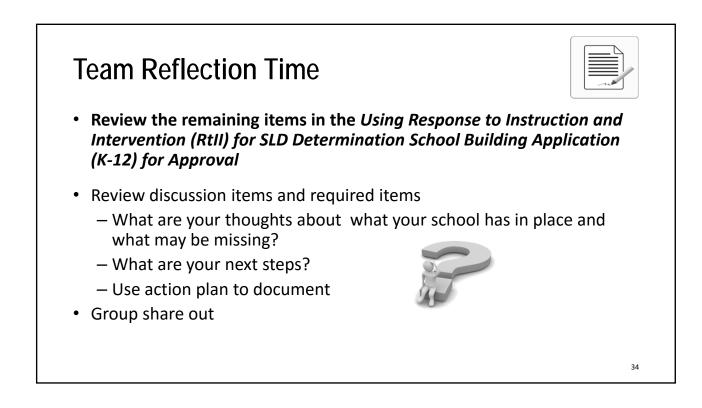
has not experienced lack of instruction

# Determination of Specific Learning Disabilities Additional Procedures for Identifying Children With Specific Learning Disabilities. § 300.307 Specific learning disabilities. (a) General. A state must adopt, consistent with § 300.309, criteria for determination whether a child has a specific learning disability as defined in § 300.308(c)(10). In addition, the criteria adopted by the State(1) Must not require the use of a severe discrepancy between intellectual ability and achievement for determining whether a child has a specific learning disability. (2) Must permit the use of a process based on the child's response to scientific, research-based intervention; and (b) Consistency with State criteria. A public agency must use the State criteria adopted pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section in determinate whether a child has a specific learning disability.









"There is no compelling reason to continue to use IQ tests in the identification of learning disabilities. And that if we eliminated IQ tests from the identification of individuals with learning disabilities, we could shift our focus on to ensuring that individuals are getting the services that they need and away from the energy that's going into eligibility determination."

Sharon Vaughn, 2002

## Small & Whole Group Discussion

Given our discussion today, why would/should a school apply to use Rtll for SLD Determination?

Identify 2-3 specific steps that we can each take to move a given school toward RTII/SLD Approval.

### Resources

- Kovaleski, J. F., VanDerHeyden, A. M., & Shapiro, E.S. (2013). *The RTI approach to evaluating learning disabilities*. New York: Guilford.
- PaTTAN website (MTSS/Rtll Page)
- National Rtl Center
- Rtl Action Network
- National Center for Intensive Intervention
- <u>http://rtinetwork.org/getstarted/sld-identification-toolkit</u>

## Citations

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- Miciak, J., Fletcher, J. M., Stuebing, K. K., Vaughn, S., & Tolac, T.D. (2014). Patters of cognitive strengths and weaknesses: Identification rates, agreement and validity for learning disabilities identification. School Psychology Quarterly, 29, 21-37.
- Shepard, L. (1980). An evaluation of the regression discrepancy method for identifying children with learning disabilities. Journal of Special Education, 14, 79–91.
- Siegel, L. S. (1992). An evaluation of the discrepancy definition of dyslexia. Journal of Learning Disabilities, 25, 618-629.
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- Vaughn, S., & Linan-Thompson, S. (2003). What is special about special education for students with learning disabilities? Journal of Special Education, 37, 140–147.

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