Response to Intervention Plan

Port Byron Central School District

Board Approved: August 14, 2023



Response to Intervention Plan

Port Byron Central School District

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The mission of the Port Byron CSD is to prepare each student for a future of fulfillment, purpose, and productive citizenship by providing educational experiences that address their individual interests, social-emotional needs and academic goals.

Table of Contents

Section		page
1	Introduction	3
	RtI Defined	
	Legislative Background and Regulatory Requirements	4-6
2	RtI as a Multi-Leveled Intervention Model	7-13
	Tier I	8-9
	Tier 2	10-11
	Tier 3	11-13
3	Assessment within an Rtl Model	14-16
	Universal Screening	14
	Progress Monitoring	15-16
	Additional Assessment	16
4	Data-Based Decision Making within an Rtl Model	17-20
	Determining At-Risk Status	17-18
	Determining Student Response to Intervention	18-19
	LD Determination	19-20
5	Professional Development	21
6	Parent Notification	22
8	Appendix	23-26
	A. Tier 2 Instructional Menu	
	B. Tier 3 Instructional Menu	
	C. Reading Diagnostic Assessment Matrix	
	D. Definitions of Performance Levels for the NYS	
	FI Δ/Math Tests	

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

Response to Intervention (RtI) functions as a significant educational strategy or framework designed to identify students who may be at-risk for substandard academic performance and intervene by providing supplemental interventions targeted to their learning needs. The overall purpose of RtI at Port Byron Central School District is to ensure that students receive appropriate research-based interventions to enhance their academic achievement

Response to Intervention Defined

Response to Intervention integrates assessment and intervention within a Multi-level prevention system to maximize student achievement. With RtI, schools can use data to identify students at risk for poor learning outcomes, monitor student progress, provide evidence-based interventions and adjust the intensity and nature of those intervention depending on a student's responsiveness, and identify students with learning disabilities. (NCRTI, 2010).

Legislative Background

In September of 2007, the NYS Board of Regents approved multiple amendments to 8 NY Code of Rules and Regulations that requires schools to establish an RtI policy and procedures for students in grades K -4 in the area of literacy. These amendments established a policy framework for RtI in regulations relating to school-wide screenings, minimum components of RtI programs, parent notification, and the use of RtI to identify students with learning disabilities. By adding Section 100.2(ii) to Part 100 of the Commissioner's Regulations it set forth minimum requirements for using a RtI process to determine a student's response to research-based intervention.

Minimum Requirements. The Regents policy framework for Rtl:

- 1. Defines Rtl to minimally include:
 - Appropriate instruction delivered to all students in the general education class by qualified personnel. Appropriate instruction in reading means scientific research-based reading programs that include explicit and systematic instruction in phonemic awareness, phonics, vocabulary development, reading fluency (including oral reading skills) and reading comprehension strategies.

- **Screenings** applied to all students in the class to identify those students who are not making academic progress at expected rates.
- Instruction matched to student need with increasingly intensive levels of targeted intervention and instruction for students who do not make satisfactory progress in their levels of performance and/or in their rate of learning to meet age or grade level standards.
- Repeated assessments of student achievement which should include curriculum based measures to determine if interventions are resulting in student progress toward age or grade level standards.
- The application of information about the student's response to intervention to make educational decisions about changes in goals, instruction and/or services and the decision to make a referral for special education programs and/or services.
- Written notification to the parents when the student requires an intervention beyond that provided to all students in the general education classroom that provides information about the:
 - amount and nature of student performance data that will be collected and the general education services that will be provided;
 - strategies for increasing the student's rate of learning; and
 - parents' right to request an evaluation for special education programs and/or services
- 2. Requires each school district to establish a plan and policies for implementing school-wide approaches and prereferral interventions in order to remediate a student's performance prior to referral for special education, which may include the Rtl process as part of a district's school-wide approach. The school district must select and define the specific structure and components of its Rtl program, including, but not limited to the:
 - criteria for determining the levels of intervention to be provided to students,
 - types of interventions,
 - amount and nature of student performance data to be collected, and
 - manner and frequency for progress monitoring.

[8 NYCRR section 100.2(ii)]

3. Requires each school district implementing an Rtl program to take appropriate steps to ensure that staff have the **knowledge and skills** necessary to implement a Rtl

program and that such program is implemented consistent with the specific structure and components of the model.

[8 NYCRR section 100.2(ii)]

4. Authorizes the use of Rtl in the State's criteria to determine learning disabilities (LD) and requires, effective July 1, 2012, that all school districts have an Rtl program in place as part of the process to determine if a student in grades K-4 is a student with a learning disability in the area of reading. "Effective on or after July 1, 2012, a school district shall not use the severe discrepancy criteria to determine that a student in kindergarten through grade four has a learning disability in the area of reading."

[8 NYCRR section 200.4(j)]

In addition to the above RtI requirements, regulations adopted by the Regents regarding screening of students with low test scores now requires a review of the students' instructional programs in reading and mathematics to ensure that explicit and research validated instruction is being provided in reading and mathematics.

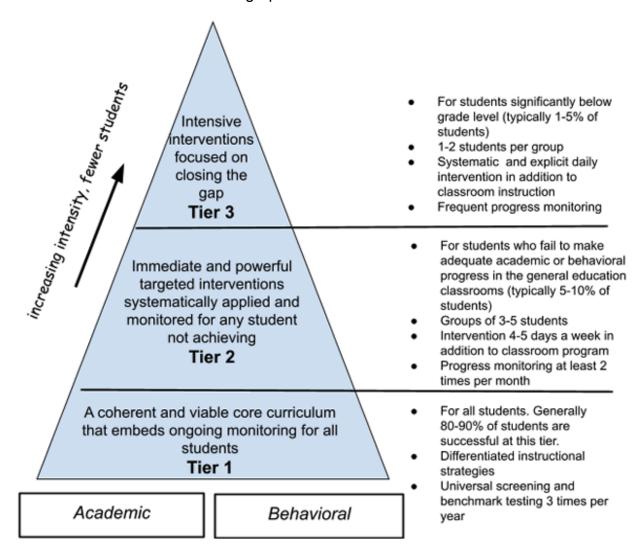
- Students with low test scores must be monitored periodically through screenings and on-going assessments of the student's reading and mathematics abilities and skills.
- If the student is determined to be making substandard progress in such areas of study, instruction shall be provided that is tailored to meet the student's individual needs with increasingly intensive levels of targeted intervention and instruction.
- School districts must provide written notification to parents when a student requires an intervention beyond that which is provided to the general education classroom. Such notification shall include: information about the performance data that will be collected and the general education services that will be provided; strategies for increasing the student's rate of learning; and the parents' right to request an evaluation by the Committee on Special Education to determine whether the student has a disability.

An Rtl process as described above will meet the section 117.3 requirements to ensure a student's progress toward meeting the State's standards.

SECTION 2:

RTI AS A MULTI-TIERED PREVENTION FRAMEWORK

Rtl serves as a multi-tiered prevention framework/model with increasing levels or tiers of instructional support. Within the Port Byron CSD, a three-tiered model is used. The graphic presented below provides a visual illustration of the district's Rtl model. Further information for each tier follows the graphic.



Behavioral/Social-Emotional RTI

Port Byron CSD values an RTI approach for the social-emotional well-being of our students. A core team of our building level administration, mental health counselor,

school psychologist and school counselor make up our student support team. This team meets weekly to ensure that our students' needs are being met through an RTI and Tiered intervention approach.

Tiers of Support for Social-Emotional & Behavioral Intervention						
Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3				
 SEL Lessons Responsive Classroom School-Wide Approach Counselor classroom lessons SRO classroom lessons (DARE, safety) Classroom behavior management 	Social-skills group	 Individual counseling Check-in/Check-out Counseling with School Psychologist Individual or group counseling 				

Tier One

Tier One is considered the primary level of intervention at Port Byron and always takes place in the general education classroom. Tier 1 involves appropriate instruction in reading and math delivered to all students in the general education class which is delivered by qualified personnel. The following matrix provides details on the nature of Tier One at Port Byron in terms of core program, interventionist, frequency, duration, and location by grade level.

Tier 1 Instruction								
Grade	Grade Core Program Interventionist Frequency Duration Locati							
	Into Reading	General	5 days/week	90 minute	General			
		Education		literacy block,	Education			
	enVisions	Teacher		60 minute	Classroom			
K-5	Mathematics			math block				
				Whole group,				
				small group				
				instruction				

	Expeditionary	General	5 days/week	90 minute	General
	Learning	Education		literacy block,	Education
		Teacher		80 minute	Classroom
6	enVisions			math block	
	Mathematics			Whole group,	
				small group	
				instruction	

Description of Core Program:

The Core Instructional Program (Tier 1) at PBCSD includes:

- Core curriculum aligned to the New York State Standards;
- Appropriate instruction and research-based instructional interventions that meet the needs of at least 80 percent of all learners. Appropriate instruction in reading includes explicit and systematic instruction in the BIG 5: phonemic awareness, phonics, vocabulary development, reading fluency and reading comprehension strategies;
- Universal screening administered to all students in the general education classroom three times a year;
- Bi-weekly progress monitoring of students initially identified as at-risk for four to six weeks:
- Differentiated instruction based on the abilities and needs of all students in the core program;
- Small group instruction for students reading below level 4 to 5 days a week;
- A daily, uninterrupted 90-minute block of instruction in literacy.

Considerations of Core Program for English Language Learners

Teachers in Port Byron CSD collaborate with English as a Second Language (ESL) teachers to provide culturally responsive instruction and scaffolded instructional support within core classroom instruction for students whose first language is not English. Research recommends that:

- Teachers must know the student's level of language proficiency in their first language (L1) and second language (L2).
- Teachers must provide a curriculum that is culturally relevant: curriculum reflects the backgrounds, culture, and experiences of the students.

- An instructional match must be established between the demands of the curriculum and the student's current level of proficiency in the language of instruction.
- It is essential to examine the achievement of "true peers"--students with similar language proficiencies, culture, and experiential background. If multiple "true peers" are struggling, instruction for the entire group of students must be examined.
- Consideration is given to the educational background of the English Language Learner (ELL) student.
- Families are encouraged to be engaged in supporting language acquisition.
- Realistic progress goals are set in light of prior language acquisition.

Tier Two

Within the Port Byron CSD Tier Two is typically small group, supplemental instruction. Supplemental instruction is provided in addition to, and not in place of core instruction students receive in Tier 1. Instruction/interventions provided at this level/tier are designed to address the needs or weaknesses of the student relative to the reading process.

	Tier 2 Intervention				
	Kindergarten - 3rd Grade	4th Grade - 6th Grade			
	Determined by the RTI team	Score less than proficient as			
Entrance	through the PBCSD adopted	determined by SED on NYS exam			
Criteria	procedure.	and through PBCSD adopted			
		procedure.			
	Classroom Teacher				
Providers	 Certified Reading Specialist 				
	Other highly qualified staff determined by administrator				
	Classroom				
Location	AIS Room	AIS Room			
	 Any alternate location to be determined by administrator 				
Group	4-6 Students				
Size					
Frequency	30 minutes, 4-5 days, in addition to classroom instruction				
	Length of time will vary. If no prog	ress is being made after 6 weeks, the			
Duration	tion Rtl team will reconvene to determine what program adjustments can be				
	made to ensure more progress.				

	All About Reading	•	All About Reading
	• SPIRE	•	SPIRE
	Sound Sensible	•	Road to Reading
Programs/	Road to Reading	•	Kilpatrick 1-Minute Drills
Strategies	Heggerty	•	Phonics for Reading
	Phonics for Reading	•	Math: SuccessMaker
	Road to the Code		
	Math: SuccessMaker		
Drogross	DIBELS	•	DIBELS
Progress	Heggerty	•	Heggerty
Monitoring Tools	LETRS Screener	•	LETRS Screener
10015	Math: SuccessMaker	•	Math: SuccessMaker
Evi4	Student is performing at grade	•	Student is performing at grade level
Exit	level as evident from collected		as evident from collected data.
Criteria	data.	•	Mandated NYS cut score

Considerations of Tier 2 Intervention/Instruction for English Language Learners:

Tier 2 interventions listed above are provided to English Language Learners by the professional with the expertise most matched to the priority needs of the student as determined by progress-monitoring assessment. When language acquisition is the root cause of a student's struggles, mandated ESL services already being delivered may be considered the most appropriate intervention. If a student is not progressing as expected in ESL services when compared to their true peers, the Rtl Problem-Solving Team must engage in additional considerations including the ESL provider in examinations of interventions such as:

- Continued/revised ESL collaboration with the classroom teacher regarding curriculum supports
- Ensuring that ESL services have been uninterrupted and given sufficient time to yield results as measured by designated screening tests.
- Small group, "double dose," targeted skill instruction provided by the classroom teacher or by a specialist (ESL, speech and language, reading or special education teacher)
- Progress-monitoring in light of language acquisition in both native language and second language.

Tier Three

Tier Three is designed for those students who have been unresponsive to Tier 2 intervention or who demonstrate such significant needs that warrant intensive instruction or intervention. Tier 3 differs from Tier 2 instruction in terms of such factors as time, duration, group size, frequency of progress monitoring and focus. This tier provides greater individualized instruction in a small group setting anywhere from 30 to 60 minutes at a minimum of four days per week. The following matrix provides details on the nature of Tier 3 at Port Byron CSD in terms of program options, interventionist, frequency, duration, location and group size.

	Tier 3 Intervention				
	Kindergarten - 3rd Grade	4th Grade - 6th Grade			
Entrance Criteria	 Determined by the RTI team Scores significantly below benchmark levels Not making adequate progress in Tier 2 	 Determined by the RTI team Scores significantly less than proficient as determined by SED on NYS exam Scores significantly below assessment benchmark levels Not making adequate progress in Tier 2 			
Providers	 Certified Reading Specialist Other highly qualified staff determined by administrator 				
Location	 AIS Room Any alternate location to be determined by administrator 				
Group Size	Routinely 3-4 students				
Frequency	Routinely 30 minutes, 4-5 days, in	addition to classroom instruction			
Duration	Length of time will vary. If no progress is being made after 6 weeks, the RtI team will reconvene to determine what program adjustments can be made to ensure more progress.				
Programs/ Strategies	 All About Reading SPIRE Sound Sensible Road to Reading Heggerty Math: SuccessMaker 	 All About Reading SPIRE Road to Reading Kilpatrick 1-Minute Drills Math: SuccessMaker 			

Drogross	DIBELS	•	DIBELS
Progress Monitoring	Heggerty	•	Heggerty
Tools	LETRS Screener	•	LETRS Screener
10015	Math: SuccessMaker	•	Math: SuccessMaker
Exit	Student has made adequate progr	ess	s to return to Tier 2 intervention
	Based on collected data benchma	'ks	
Criteria			

Considerations of Tier 3 Intervention/Instruction for English Language Learners:

Tier 3 interventions listed above are provided to English Language Learners (ELL) as needed by the student, determined by progress-monitoring assessment. Intervention is provided by ESL teachers and additional providers. Tier 3 considerations include:

- Continued/revised ESL collaboration with the classroom teacher regarding curriculum supports.
- Additional opportunity to practice speaking, listening, reading, and writing of specific skills and targeted vocabulary specific to the ELL's needs.
- Providing the opportunity to finish classroom with the ESL teacher, where the focus is ELA or content area.
- Change in frequency/intensity of Tier 2 interventions.
- Additional interventions.

SECTION 3:

ASSESSMENT WITHIN AN RTI FRAMEWORK

An Rtl framework uses a variety of assessments that are used to support decisions about a student's at-risk status, response to instruction or intervention, and the nature of instruction. These include universal screening, progress monitoring, and diagnostic assessments. Each assessment type is used at different points within an Rtl process for different purposes.

Screening

Screening is an assessment procedure characterized by brief, efficient, repeatable testing of age-appropriate academic skills (e.g., identifying letters of the alphabet or reading a list of high frequency words) or behaviors. Screenings are conducted for the purposes of initially identifying students who are "at-risk" for academic failure and who may require closer monitoring, further assessment, or supplemental instruction.

The table presented below provides descriptive information regarding the universal screening procedures used at Port Byron CSD.

Grades	Assessment(s)	Frequency	Screening Administrator(s)
	DIAL	1x/year	
UPK	Circle Progress		Classroom Teacher
	Monitoring	2x/year	
K-6	NWEA	3x/year	Classroom Teacher
IN-0	INVVEA	3x/year	District Administrator
K-6	DIBELS	3x/year	Classroom Teacher
K-0	DIBELS	3x/year	AIS Reading Teacher

K-6	MSDA (Math Screener and Diagnostic Assessment)	3x/year	Classroom Teacher
K-5	HMH Growth Measure	3x/year	Classroom Teacher
3-6	MasteryConnect Formative Assessments	Weekly	Classroom Teacher
3-6	NYS Math and ELA Assessments	1x/year	Classroom Teacher

Considerations for Screening or Benchmark Assessments for English Language Learners:

Additional assessment may be needed to determine the risk-status of students whose native language is not English. For example, special consideration must be given to students' performance in their native language. Students with strong native language literacy skills may require different instructional supports than students with weak native language literacy skills. Collecting language proficiency data in addition to using the reading screening measures may help to determine the extent and kind of reading and language support students will need to meet important reading goals (NCRTI, 2010). Working with New York State's Regional Bilingual Education Resource Network (RBERN), Port Byron CSD has determined that the screening tools described above for all students are appropriate assessments to determine an ELL student's present acquisition of the English language, and to plan appropriate instruction. If additional assessment is needed in an individual case, RBERN will assist in accessing such an assessment.

Progress Monitoring

Progress monitoring is the practice of assessing student performance using assessments on a repeated basis to determine how well a student is responding to instruction. Data obtained from progress monitoring can (1) determine a student's rate of progress, (2) provide information on the effectiveness of instruction and whether to modify the intervention, and (3) identify the need for further or additional information. Progress monitoring data is also used to determine a student's movement through tiers. The intensity of instruction/intervention will determine the frequency of progress monitoring.

PBCSD uses the following assessments as the primary progress-monitoring tools to examine a student's rate of progress and level of performance over time. Additional instructional assessments are used to give a more complete picture of the student's progress and to inform instructional decisions about what the student needs next. The following table provides information regarding progress monitoring procedures within Tiers 1, 2 and 3 at PBCSD.

	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Assessments	DIBELS Heggerty LETRS Diagnostic SuccessMaker	DIBELS Heggerty LETRS Diagnostic SuccessMaker	DIBELS Heggerty LETRS Diagnostic SuccessMaker
Frequency of Administration	Ongoing	Biweekly	Weekly
Administrator(s)	Classroom Teacher Special Education Teacher	Classroom Teacher Special Education Teacher AIS Teacher	Special Education Teacher AIS Teacher
Location	Classroom	Classroom or alternate location	Classroom or alternate location

Considerations for Progress Monitoring for English Language Learners:

Working with New York State's Regional Bilingual Education Resource Network (RBERN), Port Byron CSD has confirmed that the progress-monitoring tools described above for all students are appropriate assessments to monitor ELL students' progress, and to plan appropriate instruction. If an ELL student is not progressing as expected and the Rtl Team determines that an assessment in the student's native language is needed to compare language acquisition in L1 and L2, RBE-RN will assist in accessing such an assessment.

Additional Assessment: Diagnostic

Screening and progress monitoring tools occasionally provide sufficient information to plan instruction, but most often they do not since they tend to focus on quick samples of student performance as opposed to greater in-depth information about a student's abilities. Assessments that are diagnostic in nature provide greater detail about individual students' skills and instructional needs. They provide educators with information that informs the "what to teach" and the "how to teach." They are typically administered to students who fall significantly behind an established benchmark or when such students have not demonstrated sufficient progress (Center on Teaching and Learning, n.d.).

SECTION 4:

DATA-BASED DECISION MAKING

A key component of an RtI framework is the use of data to inform educational decision-making at the individual student, classroom, and school levels. Benchmark/screening assessments and progress monitoring data inform decisions relative to risk status, level and type of interventions needed to help individual students make progress.

Within an RtI framework, two major decisions need to be made relative to student performance:

- 1. Which student's may be at-risk for academic failure?
- 2. How well is the student responding to supplemental, tiered instruction/intervention?

Determining Initial Risk Status

To determine which students may be at-risk, the PBCSD uses data obtained from benchmark/screening assessments as well as other sources. The following table provides information about the nature of this decision.

Determining Who's At-Risk		
Primary Data Source:	NWEA	
	DIBELS	
	MSDA	
	HMH Growth Measure	
Secondary Data Source:	Classroom based assessments	
Heggerty Assessment		
	LETRS Diagnostic	

	SuccessMaker			
	MasteryConnect			
	Classroom Work Samples			
	Attendance, disciplinary and behavioral data			
	NYS ELA/Math Tests			
Purpose:	Identify who's at risk			
	Identify the level of intervention a student requires			
	Provide preliminary information about the effectiveness			
	of core instruction at Tier 1			
Who's Involved:	Classroom Teacher			
	Administrator/RTI Team			
	Grade-level team			
Frequency:	Benchmarking occurs 3 times per year. Data-analysis			
	meetings are held immediately after benchmark			
	assessments are administered.			
Decision Options and	For students below grade-level benchmark, and/or students			
Criteria:	who are reviewed by the Rtl Team, interventions are			
	planned.			

Determining Student Response to Intervention

Another key decision made by the Rtl Core Team is whether or not a student who is receiving supplemental instruction or intervention is making progress. The Port Byron Central School District makes use of progress monitoring data and other data sources to examine the student's level of performance and rate of progress over time. By tracking the student's performance and examining the data path, the Rtl Team can make an informed decision about a student's response to intervention. The table presented below provides further information regarding the nature of this decision.

Determining Student Response to Intervention			
Primary Data	NWEA		
Source:	DIBELS		
	SuccessMaker		
	HMH Growth Measure		
	MSDA		
	Heggerty Assessment		
	LETRS Diagnostic		
	MasteryConnect		

Secondary Data	Classroom based assessments					
Source:	Classroom Work Samples					
Course.	Attendance, disciplinary and behavioral data					
	NYS ELA/Math Tests					
Durnaga		'a raananaa ta tha intam	vention			
Purpose:		's response to the interv				
		udent is making progres	ss towards grade level			
	benchmarks	.d for a looser or man ::				
	• Determine the nee	ed for a lesser or more in	ntensive intervention			
Who's Involved:	Classroom Teacher					
	Administrator/RTI Tear	n				
	School Psychologist					
Frequency per	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3			
Tier:	4-6 weeks	6-10 weeks	6-10 weeks			
Decision Options	Positive Response:	Positive Response:	Positive Response:			
and Criteria:	Continue or end	 Continue or 	Continue or			
	Monitor Progress	move to Tier 1	move to Tier 2			
		Monitor Progress	Monitor Progress			
	Inadequate					
	Response:	Inadequate				
	• Change Response:		Response:			
	Intervention	 Change 	Change			
	[and/or]	Intervention	Intervention			
	Move to Tier 2	Consider more	Consider			
		diagnostic	comprehensive			
	Data Collection:	assessment	educational			
	 Classroom 	 Move to Tier 3 	evaluation for			
	Teacher		special			
		Data Collection:	education			
		 Classroom 	services			
	Teacher Data Collection:					
		 AIS Teacher 	 Classroom 			
			Teacher			
	AIS Teacher					
	l .					

Students released from Tier 2 intervention are still considered at risk and are progress monitored by the classroom teacher in the Tier 1 core program for 10 weeks.

LD Determination

Effective on and after July 1, 2012, a school district must have an RtI process in place as it may no longer solely use the severe discrepancy between achievement and intellectual ability to determine that a student in kindergarten through grade four has a learning disability in the area of reading. In making a determination of eligibility for special education under the classification of LD, the CSE must determine that a student's academic underachievement is not due to the lack of appropriate instruction in reading.

At PBCSD, during Tier 3 intervention, prior to requesting a psycho-educational assessment, the Rtl Team will engage in the following examinations to determine the appropriate course of action on behalf of the student:

- Examine the sufficiency of interventions
- Analyze multiple data points
- Consider the degree of discrepancy and rate of progress
- Observe the student in the classroom
- Consider achievement testing

SECTION 5:

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Part 100.2(ii)(3) requires each school district take "appropriate steps to ensure that staff have the knowledge and skills necessary to implement a RtI program and that such program is implemented consistent with..." the specific structure and components of the RtI process selected by the school district.

Effective implementation of a data-based decision making process like Rtl requires specific sets of skills and knowledge that are central to the different roles and responsibilities of teachers and other school personnel involved in the process.

Instructional and Supervisory Staff

An effective RtI model requires knowledge and skill in the provision of instruction; monitoring progress, including collecting and displaying performance data for evaluation; and evaluating students' trajectories of learning (the speed with which they acquire new skills) to determine the need for intervention. It also requires designing, implementing, and evaluating interventions in support of students whose trajectories of learning will not result in grade level achievement.

Members of Instructional Decision-making Teams

Individuals who will be participating in instructional decision-making teams should have a broad understanding of interventions and become highly skilled in data analysis, problem solving, and decision making in support of improving instructional programs for students referred to the team.

SECTION 6:

PARENT NOTIFICATION

In the Port Byron CSD parents are notified when their child requires an intervention beyond that provided to all students in the general education classroom. When an intervention plan is developed for a student, parents are informed via letter of the details of the intervention plan that indicates:

- The nature of the intervention their child will be receiving
 - o Type of intervention
 - o Frequency
 - o Duration
 - o Interventionist
 - o Location
- The amount and nature of student performance data that will be collected
 - o Type of data
 - o Screening tool
 - o Review date of progress
- Strategies for improving the student's rate of learning
- Their right to request an evaluation for special education programs and/or services

APPENDIX

A. Tier 2 Instructional Menu

	Tier 2 Intervention				
	Kindergarten - 3rd Grade	4th Grade - 6th Grade			
	Determined by the RTI team	Score less than proficient as			
Entrance	through the PBCSD adopted	determined by SED on NYS exam			
Criteria	procedure.	and through PBCSD adopted			
		procedure.			
	Classroom Teacher				
Providers	 Certified Reading Specialist 				
	 Other highly qualified staff d 	letermined by administrator			
	 Classroom 				
Location	AIS Room				
	Any alternate location to be determined by administrator				
Group	3-5 Students				
Size					
Frequency	30 minutes, 4-5 days, in addition to classroom instruction				
	Length of time will vary. If no progress is being made after 6 weeks, the				
Duration	RtI team will reconvene to determine	ne what program adjustments can be			
	made to ensure more progress.				
	All About Reading	All About Reading			
 Programs/	• SPIRE	• SPIRE			
1	Sound Sensible	Road to Reading			
Strategies	Road to Reading	Kilpatrick 1-Minute Drills			
	Heggerty	Math: SuccessMaker			

	Math: SuccessMaker		
Progress	• DIBELS	•	DIBELS
Monitoring	Heggerty	•	Heggerty
Tools	 LETRS Screener 	•	LETRS Screener
10015	Math: SuccessMaker	•	Math: SuccessMaker
Exit	Student is performing at grade	•	Student is performing at grade level
	level as evident from collected		as evident from collected data.
Criteria	data.	•	Mandated NYS cut score

B. Tier 3 Instructional Menu

	Tier 3 Intervention				
	Kindergarten - 3rd Grade	4th Grade - 6th Grade			
Entrance Criteria	 Determined by the RTI team Scores significantly below benchmark levels Not making adequate progress in Tier 2 	 Determined by the RTI team Scores significantly less than proficient as determined by SED on NYS exam Scores significantly below assessment benchmark levels Not making adequate progress in Tier 2 			
Providers	 Certified Reading Specialist Other highly qualified staff determined by administrator 				
Location	AlS Room Any alternate location to be determined by administrator				
Group Size	Routinely 1-2 students				
Frequency	Routinely 30 minutes, 4-5 days, in addition to classroom instruction				
Duration	Length of time will vary. If no progress is being made after 6 weeks, the RtI team will reconvene to determine what program adjustments can be made to ensure more progress.				

	All About Reading	•	All About Reading	
	• SPIRE	•	SPIRE	
Programs/	Sound Sensible	•	Road to Reading	
Strategies	Road to Reading	•	Kilpatrick 1-Minute Drills	
	Heggerty	•	Math: SuccessMaker	
	Math: SuccessMaker			
Drogross	DIBELS	•	DIBELS	
Progress Monitoring	Heggerty	•	Heggerty	
Tools	LETRS Screener	•	LETRS Screener	
10015	Math: SuccessMaker	•	Math: SuccessMaker	
Facil	Student has made adequate progress to return to Tier 2 intervention			
Exit	Based on collected data benchmarks			
Criteria				

C. Reading Diagnostic Assessment Matrix

- o Please see <u>DIBELS Benchmark Goals</u>
- o <u>NWEA Norms</u>
- **D.** Student Intervention Template

E. Definitions of Performance Levels for the NYS ELA/Math Tests

Definitions of Performance Levels for the 2022 Grades 3-8 Mathematics Tests

NYS Level 1: Students performing at this level are well below proficient in standards for their grade. They demonstrate limited knowledge, skills, and practices embodied by the New York State P-12 Common Core Learning Standards for Mathematics that are considered insufficient for the expectations at this grade.

NYS Level 2: Students performing at this level are partially proficient in standards for their grade. They demonstrate knowledge, skills, and practices embodied by the New York State P-12 Common Core Learning Standards for Mathematics that are considered partial but insufficient for the expectations at this grade. Students performing at Level 2 are considered on track to meet current New York high school graduation requirements but are not yet proficient on Common Core Learning Standards at this grade.

NYS Level 3: Students performing at this level are proficient in standards for their grade. They demonstrate knowledge, skills, and practices embodied by the New York State P-12 Common Core Learning Standards for Mathematics that are considered sufficient for the expectations at this grade.

NYS Level 4: Students performing at this level excel in standards for their grade. They demonstrate knowledge, skills, and practices embodied by the New York State P-12 Common Core Learning Standards for Mathematics that are considered more than sufficient for the expectations at this grade.

Scale Score Ranges Associated with Each Performance Level

Grade	NYS Level 1	NYS Level 2	NYS Level 3	NYS Level 4
3	522-586	587-599	600-614	615-649
4	517-587	588-601	602-613	614-649
5	523-591	592-603	604-615	616-648
6	529-591	592-603	604-615	616-650
7	518-592	593-605	606-617	618-647
8	524-595	596-609	610-621	622-656

Definitions of Performance Levels for the 2022 Grades 3-8 English Language Arts Tests

NYS Level 1: Students performing at this level are well below proficient in standards for their grade. They demonstrate limited knowledge, skills, and practices embodied by the New York State P-12 Common Core Learning Standards for English Language Arts/Literacy that are considered insufficient for the expectations at this grade.

NYS Level 2: Students performing at this level are partially proficient in standards for their grade. They demonstrate knowledge, skills, and practices embodied by the New York State P-12 Common Core Learning Standards for English Language Arts/Literacy that are considered partial but insufficient for the expectations at this grade. Students performing at Level 2 are considered on track to meet current New York high school graduation requirements but are not yet proficient on Common Core Learning Standards at this grade.

NYS Level 3: Students performing at this level are proficient in standards for their grade. They demonstrate knowledge, skills, and practices embodied by the New York State P-12 Common Core Learning Standards for English Language Arts/Literacy that are considered sufficient for the expectations at this grade.

NYS Level 4: Students performing at this level excel in standards for their grade. They demonstrate knowledge, skills, and practices embodied by the New York State P-12 Common Core Learning Standards for English Language Arts/Literacy that are considered more than sufficient for the expectations at this grade.

Scale Score Ranges Associated with Each Performance Level

Grade	NYS Level 1	NYS Level 2	NYS Level 3	NYS Level 4
3	535-582	583-601	602-628	629-656
4	528-583	584-602	603-618	619-654
5	518-593	594-608	609-621	622-658
6	517-589	590-601	602-613	614-662
7	518-590	591-606	607-622	623-656
8	502-583	584-602	603-616	617-657