

# **Different Iterations**

- · Focal areas
  - > Literacy
  - Behavior
  - General problem-solving (academics/ behavior)
  - Math



# **Different Iterations**

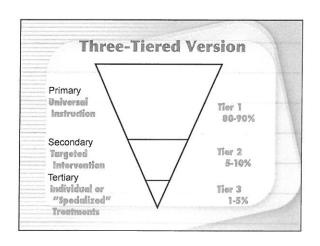
- Some prevention and identification; others mostly prevention
- · Number of tiers, usually 3 or more
- · Practices within tiers
- Criteria for moving across tiers
- Where special ed fits within tiers

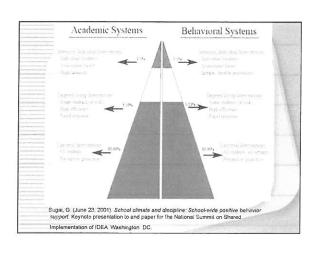


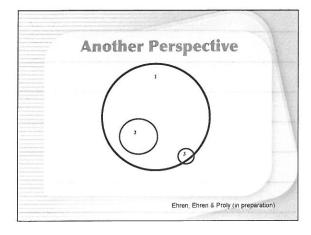
The most common structure is the 3tiered version that may be called by different names and may involve different activities within tiers.











# **Primary Instruction**

### Universal Instruction (Tier 1)

- -Screening
- Evidence-based practices implemented by classroom teachers
- Differentiated instruction
- Frequent progress monitoring or (aka formative assessment)

# **Secondary Intervention**

Targeted Interventions (Tier 2)

- Interventions designed to address specific needs identified through screening and progress monitoring
- -Interventions supplement universal instruction rather than supplant it
- Academic interventions typically delivered in small groups that may be a standard treatment protocol (e.g. the Wilson Reading to or different interventions designed within the context of a problem-solving model.
- Progress monitoring continues

		1877	
		10000	

# **Tertiary Intervention**

### Specialized Treatments (Tier 3)

- Intensive treatments designed to address limited progress in areas of targeted intervention
- -Treatments delivered in small groups or individually
- -Progress monitoring continues
- May be within general education or in special education (In some tiered models, special education would be considered a 4th tier.)

### **Fine lines**

- Where does differentiated instruction end and small group intervention begin? How does the structure of secondary schools affect this conceptualization?
- What is the difference between supplementary instruction and supplementary? How does the structure of secondary schools affect this conceptualization?
- When do intensive interventions become "specially designed instruction"?

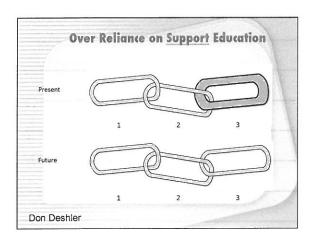
## **Movement Across Tiers**

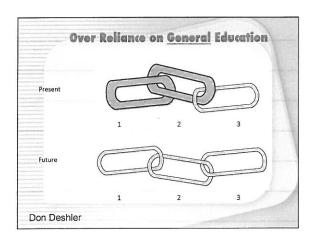
- · The issue is RESPONSIVENESS.
- Movement depends on progress trajectories and benchmarks.
- The idea is that students get the supports they need when they need them.
- Time and place definitions of tiers can be obstacles to fluidity.

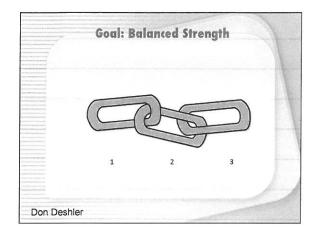
	3000

# **Balance of Tiers**

- · All tiers should be developed in a school
- · Perhaps not all at once









# All Shared responsibility for outcomes of ALL students Commitment to evidence based practice and data-based decision making Willingness to learn from each other

# **Classroom Teachers**

- · Accepting differentiated instruction
- Engaging in more direct interaction with instructional support personnel
- · Altering instruction based on data



# Special Education Teachers

- Having high expectations and committing to standards
- Redefining roles with students who are not eligible for SPED
- Collaborating with teachers and other instructional support personnel

# **Reading Specialists**

- Integrating their work within content areas
- · Assuming a coaching role
- Collaborating with teachers and other instructional support personnel

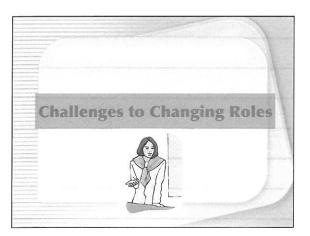


# **School Psychologists**

- · Abandoning "referral" orientation
- Taking an active role in assessment for instruction (CBM)
- Collaborating with teachers and other instructional support personnel

# Speech-Language Pathologists (SLPs)

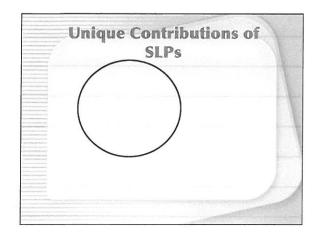
- Assuming roles with literacy (move beyond being the "speech teacher")
- Orienting therapeutic intervention to the curriculum
- Collaborating with teachers and other instructional support personnel

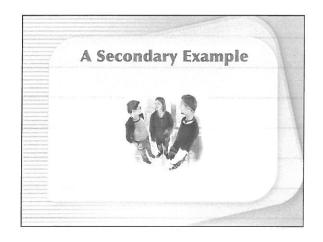


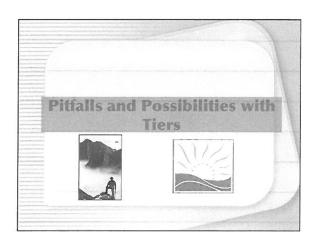




# Litmus Test for Roles 1.Tasks/activities in which professionals are involved make use of their unique contributions. 2.FAPE is being provided to students who have IEPs. 3.Their job is doable (i.e. the workload is reasonable).







# **Possibility** Pitfall Instruction support personnel are central instruction support personnel (e.g. speech-language players in RTI tiers. pathologists and school psychologists) are not on anyone's radar screen regarding RTI tiers. **Possibility** Pitfall Professionals are · Professionals given tasks within make unique RTI models that do contributions not make use of their based on their knowledge and skill expertise. sof. Pitfall **Possibility** No students are · Careful referred for consideration is given to consideration for

placement in SPED

because their needs

are met within tiers

not involving special

education.

"specialized

instruction" needed

by students who have disabilities.

# **Possibility** Pitfall Students suspected of having disabilities are made to go Appropriate services are provided to students when they through preliminary tiers when they need need them. special education services. **Translating CLC Levels into RTI Tiers** RTI Tiors and CLC Primary Instruction (Tier I) - CLC Level 1 - Enhanced Content Instruction - CLC Level 2 - Embedded Strategy Instruction Secondary Interventions (Tier II) - CLC Level 3 - Intensive Strategy Instruction (short term) - CLC Level 4 - Basic Skill Instruction (short term)

### RTI Tiors and CLC

### Primary Instruction (Tior I)

- CLC Level 1 Enhanced Content Instruction
- CLC Level 2 Embedded Strategy Instruction

### Secondary Interventions (Tier II)

- CLC Lovel 3 Intensive Strategy Instruction (short term)
- CLC Level 4 Basic Skill Instruction (short term)

### Tertiary Intervention (Tier III)

- CLC Lovel 3 Intensive Strategy Instruction
- CLC Level 4 Basic Skill Instruction
- CLC Level 5 Therapeutic Intervention

# Roles/Activities within a 3-



Activity: Match task to tier

The state of the s	
The state of the s	
CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF	
Anneal Control of the	
(Contraction)	
The second secon	
The state of the s	
A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR	
Territor Attack Australia	
Resources	
Docomycoc	
The state of the s	