

Students at Risk for Dyslexia

Students who are at risk for dyslexia can be served with RTI and can be screened for dyslexia.

If a student is diagnosed with dyslexia, they should receive special education services. RTI is not a substitute for special education.

Suspected student with dyslexia

Students who are at risk of having dyslexia can receive additional help with RTI interventions.

Steps *Initial identification of a potential dyslexia student:*

1. Student receives a tier 1 dyslexia screening measure and is determined to be at risk for dyslexia.
2. Create a **Notification of At-Risk Determination for Dyslexia** to communicate the results with the parents.
3. Provide information about the reading screening and the child's results.
4. Based on district policy, specify how many weeks the student will be monitored for.
5. Outline the supports the student will receive.
6. Share the document with the parents.
7. Completing this document will pre-enroll the student in the RTI program.

Monitoring

If you will be monitoring a student before giving them an additional screener, you can track their progress with a Progress Report.

Steps *Monitoring a potential dyslexia student:*

1. Create a **Dyslexia Monitoring Progress Report**. Reading tasks will automatically pull in from the completed Notification document.
2. Provide the date of the tier 1 screener.
3. Fill out the monitoring dates according to district policy.
4. Throughout the monitoring period, track the student's progress.

Dyslexia screener

If the student hasn't improved sufficiently during the monitoring period, or if the district decided not to monitor the student, the student will need to do a tier 2 dyslexia screening.

Steps *To give a student a tier 2 screener:*

1. Notify the parents before the screener is administered by creating a **Notification of Dyslexia Tier II Assessment** and sharing it with them.
2. Once the student completes the screener, the district has 30 days to notify the parents of the results by creating a **Tier II Dyslexia Screener Results** document.
3. In the document, provide the results of the second screener and make a determination about whether the student **shows some signs of dyslexia** or **does not show signs of dyslexia**. This is not an official diagnosis.
4. If the student shows signs of dyslexia, provide a written explanation of the district's structured literacy program.
 - It can be helpful to add a bank value that includes this information.
5. Share the document with the parent. The **Ohio's Dyslexia Guidebook** linked in the document provides the parents with helpful information and resources.

If a student showing signs of dyslexia needs specific reading interventions and supports, these can be provided through tier 2 or tier 3 RTI. A student who is still not improving may need to be referred for evaluation for special education.

Tip If the assessment used for dyslexia screening is the same assessment used for the Third Grade Reading Guarantee, only one notification communication needs to be sent to the parents.