

Escambia School District Comprehensive Evidence-Based Reading Plan

Annually, school districts must develop a Comprehensive Evidence-Based Reading Plan (CERP) that outlines the components of the district's comprehensive system of reading instruction. In order to assist districts, the Florida Department of Education (Department) has developed the format below for district reading plans. Districts may utilize the Department's format or an alternative developed by the district. The CERP must be approved by the governing board or authority prior to being submitted to the Department by August 1 for approval. A charter school that elects to develop its own CERP must submit its CERP, approved by the governing board or authority, to the sponsoring district by July 15 and meet the requirements of sections (ss.) 1002.33(7)(a)2(a). and 1003.4201, Florida Statutes (F.S.).

The District CERP depicts and details the role of administration (both district and school level), professional learning, assessment, curriculum and instruction in the improvement of student learning of the Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) English Language Arts (ELA) Standards as provided in Rule 6A-1.09401, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), Student Performance Standards. This information is reflected for all schools and grade levels and must be shared with all stakeholders, including school administrators, literacy leadership teams, literacy coaches, classroom instructors, support staff and parents.

1) Contact Information

The Main District Reading Contact will be the Department's contact for the District CERP and is responsible for the plan and its implementation. Other contacts are those who work primarily with an area covered within the plan. Indicate the contacts for your district. **Add additional rows as needed.**

Point of Contact	Name	Email	Phone
Main Reading Contact	Melissa Marsh	mmarsh@ecsdfl.us	850-469-5525
Assistant Superintendent of	Denny Wilson	dwilson2@ecsdfl.us	850-429-2918
Curriculum and Instruction			
Elementary Directors	Sabrena Cunningham	scunningham@ecsdfl.us	850-469-5494
	Connie Farish	cfarish@ecsdfl.us	
Middle School Director	Dr. Michael Roberts	mroberts@ecsdfl.us	850-469-5495
High School Director	Lesa Morgan	lmorgan@ecsdfl.us	850-469-5495
Professional Learning Director	Brian Alaback	balaback@ecsdfl.us	850-806-8301
Secondary English Language Arts	Tracie Carollo	tcarollo@ecsdfl.us	850-439-2628
Data Element	Eleni Pressley	epressley@ecsdfl.us	850-469-6310
Third Grade Promotion	Connie Farish	cfarish@ecsdfl.us	850-469-5494
Multi-Tiered System of Supports	Dr. Lisa Joyner	ljoyner@ecsdfl.us	850-469-5303

2) District Expenditures

Comprehensive System of Reading Instruction Expenditures (Rule 6A-6.053(9)(b)3.b., F.A.C.)

The reading funding included in the Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP) base funding is intended to provide comprehensive reading instruction to students in prekindergarten (PreK) through grade 12. Districts will include salaries and benefits, professional learning, assessment, programs/materials, tutoring and incentives required to effectively implement the district's plan. The expenditures must prioritize Voluntary Prekindergarten (VPK) students who have a substantial reading deficiency in early literacy skills and K-3 students who have a substantial reading deficiency or characteristics of dyslexia.

Charter schools must utilize their proportionate share in accordance with ss. 1002.33(7)(a)2.a., 1003.4201 and 1008.25(3)(a), F.S. Note: All intensive reading interventions specified by the charter must be delivered by a teacher who has a literacy micro-credential or is certified or endorsed in reading.

Comprehensive System of Reading Instruction Expenditures	Amount	FTE (where applicable)
Elementary Expenses		
Literacy coach	99,838	1
Intervention teachers	405,602	5
Scientifically researched and evidence-based supplemental instructional	49,000	
materials (95% Group Interventions, Sonday System)		
Third grade summer reading camp	275,000	
Secondary Expenses		
Literacy coach	98,525	1
Intervention teachers	0	
Scientifically researched and evidence-based supplemental instructional materials (Progress Learning, CommonLit, Rewards)	106,865	
PreK-Grade 12 Expenses		
Professional learning expenditures, to include teacher extra pay, substitute	108,005	
pay, materials, conference registrations, and related expenses to provide		
training and coaching in scientifically researched and evidence-based reading		
instruction and to help K-12 instructional personnel and certified PreK		
teachers earn a certification, a credential, an endorsement in scientifically		
researched and evidence-based reading instruction.		
Incentives for K-12 instructional personnel and certified PreK teachers who	3,000	
obtain the Reading Endorsement or Certification		
Incentives for PreK-12 instructional personnel who obtain an Emergent,	0	
Elementary or Secondary Literacy Micro-Credential		
Additional time per day of evidence-based intensive reading instruction for	0	
extended literacy learning (before or after school, summer, etc.)		
Tutoring programs to accelerate literacy learning (Amira Learning)	78,100	
Family engagement activities	0	
Other – Please Describe (Add additional rows as needed.)		
Salaries and Benefits for Subject Area Specialist, Teachers on Special	636,835	7
Assignment, and Education Support Personnel to support professional		
learning, one-on-one coaching, and curriculum and assessment		
development.		

Comprehensive System of Reading Instruction Expenditures	Amount	FTE (where applicable)
Progress Monitoring Assessments (STAR360 for Secondary Intensive Reading	95,346	
Classes; ESGI platform for Kindergarten Standards-based Assessment)		
Estimated Sum of Expenditures	\$1,956,116	14

3) Literacy Leadership - District and School

A. Measurable Student Achievement Goals (Rule 6A-6.053(9)(b)3.d., F.A.C.)

Goals for the plan year should increase from the previous year in order to meet statewide literacy achievement goals.

For VPK, establish clear and measurable student literacy achievement goals based on percentiles from the Florida Assessment of Student Thinking (FAST).

	FAST						
Grade	Previous School Year – % of	Goal for Plan Year – % of	Previous School Year – % of	Goal for Plan Year – % of			
Students Scoring Urgent		Students Scoring Students Scoring		Students Scoring			
		Urgent	At & Above	At & Above			
	Intervention	Intervention	Benchmark	Benchmark			
<10 th percentile <10 th percentile		<10 th percentile	40 th percentile & above	40 th percentile & above			
VPK	<1%	1	89%	90%			

Describe how the district will improve literacy outcomes for VPK students based on an analysis of student performance data.

The district will continue the practice of providing intensive instruction that meets the FELDS and is grounded in the science of reading. We utilize small group instruction that is explicit, systematic, and multisensory with multiple opportunities for student practice and immediate corrective feedback. Small groups are based on the needs of the students and monitored through the use of standards checklists. We also work to build the capacity of parents to help their children improve literacy outcomes by providing family literacy events that model how parents can help their children at home. Families are provided with books and multisensory materials to reinforce literacy skills at home.

For K-10, establish clear and measurable student literacy achievement goals based on achievement levels from the FAST.

	FAST						
Grade	Previous School Goal for Plan		Previous School	Goal for Plan			
	Year – % of	Year – % of	Year – % of	Year – % of			
	Students Scoring	Students Scoring	Students Scoring	Students Scoring			
	Level 1	Level 1	Levels 3-5	Levels 3-5			
K	18%	16%	58%	59%			
1	34%	32%	51%	52%			
2	24%	22%	52%	53%			
3	23%	21%	53%	54%			
4	22%	20%	55%	56%			
5	21%	19%	53%	54%			
6	21%	19%	55%	56%			

	FAST						
Grade	Previous School Year – % of Students Scoring	Goal for Plan Year – % of Students Scoring	Previous School Year – % of Students Scoring	Goal for Plan Year – % of Students Scoring			
	Level 1	Level 1	Levels 3-5	Levels 3-5			
7	27%	25%	47%	48%			
8	28%	26%	46%	47%			
9	26%	24%	47%	48%			
10	23%	21%	49%	50%			

B. Plan Implementation and Monitoring (Rule 6A-6.053(10), F.A.C.)

Districts must monitor the implementation of the District CERP at the district and school level, including charter schools sponsored by a district.

1. Provide an explanation of the following:

Grades K-5	District Level	School Level	
Data that will be collected and	FAST Progress Monitoring (3x per	FAST Progress Monitoring (3x	
frequency of review	year)	per year)	
	Classroom Assessments through	STAR 360 Reading	
	Mastery Connect (monthly)	(quarterly)	
		Classroom assessments	
		(monthly)	
Grades 6-12	District Level	School Level	
Data that will be collected and	FAST Progress Monitoring (3x per	FAST Progress Monitoring (3x	
frequency of review	year)	per year)	
	District assessments through	Classroom Unit Assessments	
	Progress Learning	Progress Learning Assessments	
	(3x per year)	(ongoing)	
Actions for continuous support and	The district Data Scientist aggregate	s reading progress monitoring	
improvement	data. School level administration reviews classroom walk-through		
	data to identify professional development needs and requests		
	support from district ELA staff. Lead	ership teams use the data to	
	evaluate effectiveness of school-wid	e literacy initiatives.	

2. Describe what has been revised to improve literacy outcomes for students in the district's CERP based upon the District CERP Reflection Tool and a root-cause analysis of student performance data.

Areas of emphasis and revision for the 2025-2026 CERP include:

- 1) To improve Tier 1 instruction for all students, the Escambia Learning Model will continue. The Escambia Learning Model encompasses understanding the unique needs of learners and best practices for students with a disability and students who are English language learners. Modules one (Engagement) and two (Representation) were rolled out in the 2024-2025 school year. Administrators and teachers will engage with module three (Action and Expression) during the 2025-2026 school year. This module focuses on scaffolding, formative assessment strategies, increasing feedback, and building communication facilities through annotation skills and writing for thinking.
- 2) To monitor the effectiveness of Tier 2 and 3 interventions, support will continue for school administrators as they monitor implementation through: professional learning on the multi-tiered system of supports, classroom walkthroughs, ongoing intervention training, follow up from teachers on special assignment, and opportunities to develop teacher leaders at their schools.

3) The CERP will become a focal point of professional learning. This aligns with the Florida Educational Leadership Standard 4b: Ensure alignment of the school's learning goals and classroom instruction to the state's student academic standards, and the district's adopted curricula and K-12 reading plan. Bite-sized professional learning will be provided at principal meetings and school-based literacy representative meetings, and school and district leaders will lean on the CERP to guide data informed decisions and use the principles it contains as a vehicle for building teacher capacity. The CERP will be featured in district-wide communications, and web site presence will be increased with the intention of spotlighting sections of the plan to express how the CERP supports school improvement plans and the district strategic plan.

3. Describe the process used by principals to monitor implementation of the reading plan, including the frequency of reading walkthroughs conducted by administrators.

School administrators visit classrooms weekly to look for B.E.S.T.-aligned ELA instruction, evidence-based instructional materials, and adherence to Florida's Revised Formula for Success 6+ 4+ T1+T2+T3. The look-for tool includes indicators for explicit, systematic instruction aligned to the benchmark expectations as well as learner support through scaffolding and differentiation, plus frequent opportunities for independent practice and timely corrective feedback. Observations made during classroom visits may result in grade level professional development, resource realignment, individual coaching, schedule adjustment or classroom modeling.

4. In addition, describe how principals monitor collection and utilization of assessment data, including progress monitoring data, to inform instruction and support needs of students.

Principals expect teachers to collect data (as applicable to the grade level and course) from FAST, STAR, iReady, ESGI (kindergarten), First Grade Decoding Probes, *Into Reading* module assessments, CommonLit, Progress Learning, myPerspectives unit assessments, and Sonday System mastery checks. Teachers use the data to monitor student progress and offer re-teach or enrichment opportunities to students. School MTSS teams use individual student progress monitoring data to determine students in need of intervention by following the reading intervention decision trees which outline benchmarks to follow.

Administrators meet with administrative, literacy leadership, school improvement, grade level, and MTSS teams to review data from STAR360 and FAST. They look for trends to determine if Tier 1 instruction is effective and to identify grade levels or benchmarks that need support. Elementary school teams also review data from ESGI (kindergarten), module assessments via Mastery Connect (LMS), and First Grade Decoding Probes. Secondary school teams review data from Progress Learning, myPerspectives, and CommonLit assessments. Principals are able to monitor lowest quartile and other demographic subgroup data from FAST reports provided by the Department of Evaluation Services. The district data scientist provides a summary of individual teacher data from FAST results to principals. Classroom walk-through data is used to identify professional development needs. Literacy Leadership Teams use school and grade level data to evaluate effectiveness of school-wide literacy initiatives.

С.		e Just Read, Florida! literacy coach m	nodel delineates the roles and responsibilities of literacy coaches.
	1.	Is the district using the Just Read,	Florida! literacy coach model as defined in Rule 6A-6.053(4), F.A.C.
		⊠Yes	□No
	2.	If no, please describe the evidence	e-based coach model the district is using.

3. How is the district's literacy coach model communicated to principals?

Literacy Coaches (Rule 6A-6 053(4) E A C)

Principals of the schools receiving intensive R.A.I.S.E. support and secondary schools with high numbers of level 1's according to FAST are made aware of the coaching structure in data meetings. Information regarding the role of the teachers on special assignment and district literacy coaches is included in the form principals may use to request coaching services. Those completing the form acknowledge the work and role of those providing coaching.

4. How does the district support literacy coaches throughout the school year?

Teachers on Special Assignment (TSA) and the district itinerant literacy coaches meet weekly to discuss school requests for coaching services. Debriefing or follow up sessions provide feedback and aid in determining next steps. The TSA's and literacy coaches keep a daily log of interactions with teachers that helps them reflect on their work and determine where efforts need refocus. Teachers on Special Assignment and literacy coaches attend Just Read, Florida! literacy institutes, webinars, and engage in literacy coaching book studies. All district teachers on special assignment for ELA have earned the Florida Literacy Coach Endorsement.

5. How is the district supporting coaches with prioritizing high-impact activities, such as conducting data analysis with teachers to establish goals and create action plans, coaching and providing professional learning based on need?

The coaching request form and the coaching logs provide a menu limited to high impact activities which include planning with teachers, helping teachers analyze data, modeling, creating standards-aligned curriculum guides and exemplar lessons.

6. How does the district monitor implementation of the literacy coach model?

The Elementary and Secondary ELA Subject Area Specialists review coaching logs and debrief about coaching encounters in weekly meetings. Teachers on Special Assignment and the literacy coaches complete professional development plans. They are observed in planning sessions and while providing professional development. Feedback from needs assessments and post- professional learning delivery provide information regarding participant satisfaction and self-efficacy.

7. How does the district measure the effectiveness of literacy coaches?

Teacher on Special Assignment and Literacy Coach effectiveness ratings are based on 50% student growth measures (as determined by FL DOE) and 50% performance via The Florida Educator Accomplished Practices rubric with indicators adapted to the work of instructional specialists. Informal effectiveness is also

determined based on attainment of measurable goals based on student data set forth in their professional development plans and approved by their supervisors.

4) Assessment, Curriculum and Reading Instruction

A. Florida's Formula for Reading Success (Rule 6A-6.053(3)(a), F.A.C.)

K-12 reading instruction will align with Florida's Formula for Reading Success, 6 + 4 + T1 +T2 + T3, which includes:

- **Six components of reading**: oral language, phonological awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension.
- Four types of classroom assessments: screening, progress monitoring, diagnostic and summative assessment.
- Three tiers of instruction that are standards-aligned; include accommodations for students with a
 disability, students with an Individual Educational Plan (IEP) and students who are English language
 learners; and incorporate the principles of Universal Design for Learning as defined in 34 Code of
 Federal Regulations 200.2(b)(2)(ii).
 - Core Instruction (Tier 1): provides print-rich explicit and systematic, scaffolded, differentiated instruction and corrective feedback; builds background and content knowledge; incorporates writing in response to reading.
 - Supplemental Instruction/Interventions (Tier 2): provides explicit, systematic, small group teacher-led instruction matched to student need, targeting gaps in learning to reduce barriers to students' ability to meet Tier 1 expectations; provides multiple opportunities to practice the targeted still(s) and receive corrective feedback; occurs in addition to core instruction.
 - Intensive, Individualized Instruction/Interventions (Tier 3): provides explicit, systematic individualized instruction based on student need, one-on-one or very small group instruction with more guided practice, immediate corrective feedback and frequent progress monitoring; occurs in addition to core instruction and Tier 2 interventions. Tier 3 interventions must be provided to students identified as having a substantial deficiency in reading. All intensive reading interventions must be delivered by instructional personnel who are certified or endorsed in reading or possess a literacy micro-credential as provided in s. 1003.485, F.S.

1. How does the district's strategic plan align with Florida's Formula for Reading Success for all students, including students with disabilities and students who are English language learners?

Escambia County School District's area of strategic focus number one is: "All students graduate ready to become productive citizens." The first goal: "Close the academic achievement gap throughout the school system" aligns with Florida's Formula for Reading Success for all students because it ensures that assessment data drives the problem-solving process to meet student needs. In order to meet the objective "All schools will improve student academic learning"; "The Curriculum and Instruction team meets with schools to determine student needs and interventions to implement. The team will provide support to schools to help assist those needs." These objectives are measured through analysis of reading proficiency, learning gains, and achievement gaps in state testing scores. Analysis of gaps in achievement between general education students, students with disabilities, and English Language Learners informs schools and the Curriculum and Instruction team in the supports to provide, including strengthening the three tiers of instruction, and use of interventions that address the six components of reading, according to need.

2. Describe your public school PreK (VPK, Exceptional Student Education (ESE) and other PreK) program's plan for assessment, standards, instruction and support to meet the needs of all learners.

ECPS utilizes the coordinated screening and progress monitoring system (FAST) for VPK. Teachers monitor student progress using Frog Street AIM Birth to 5 Observational Assessment and FAST to adjust interventions as needed and update parents on progress. The core curriculum program for VPK classes, Frog Street Pre-K, was adopted after reviewing approved curriculum choices on the Department of Early Learning website. The Pre-K Department creates pacing guides and curriculum frameworks for the adopted program. This helps ensure that Tier I instruction is aligned to the FELDS; includes accommodations for students with a disability, and students who are English language learners; provides print-rich explicit, systematic, scaffolded, and differentiated instruction; builds background and content knowledge; incorporates writing and follows the VPK Standards.

2a. Describe the instructional materials your public school PreK (VPK, ESE and other PreK) program utilizes.

The core curriculum program for VPK and ESE classes is Frog Street Pre-K. The components of the Frog Street curriculum utilize big books, small books, manipulatives, songs, rhymes, and posters to teach oral language and early literacy skills through morning messages, read-alouds, small group instruction, and independent practice. The morning message time is designed for explicit instruction in phonological awareness, concepts of print, and alphabet knowledge. Read-alouds offer opportunities for oral language practice, vocabulary reinforcement, and comprehension skill development. Small group instruction focuses on vocabulary, phonological awareness, shared writing, guided writing, and guided writing and provides suggestions for differentiated instruction so that teachers can provide more support or opportunities for challenge. Activities from FCRR are also used to supplement instruction for small group and independent practice. Teachers use the AIM assessment to make observations during instructional time to monitor the progress of students and make instructional decisions. VPK classrooms also utilize Heggerty Phonemic Awareness Program for an added layer of daily explicit, systematic instruction in phonemic awareness and other phonological awareness skills. These materials include an explicit, systematic auditory guide for the teacher and posters of nursery rhymes.

3. Describe the interventions provided to public school VPK students identified as having a substantial deficiency in early literacy skills as defined in Rule 6A-6.053(5), F.A.C.

The VPK screening and progress monitoring data is used to identify students who perform below level. Teachers provide targeted instruction to students who are not performing on-level. Emergent literacy interventions are provided in small groups and focus on oral language, phonological awareness, alphabet knowledge, and writing that are intensive, explicit, systematic, and multisensory. VPK teachers use intervention lessons from the Frog Street curriculum, activities from FCRR as teacher-led activities in small groups, as well as the Dialogic Reading Strategy and Book Embedded Vocabulary Instruction Strategy from the FLDOE Division of Early Learning course. Teachers monitor student progress using Frog Street AIM Birth to 5 Observational Assessment and FAST to adjust the interventions as needed and update parents on progress.

B. Assessment/Curriculum Decision Trees (Rule 6A-6.053(9)(b)4., F.A.C.)

Districts are required to develop Assessment/Curriculum Decision Trees to demonstrate how data will be used to determine specific reading instructional needs and interventions for all students in grades K-12. Use Assessment/Curriculum Decision Trees to address ALL students. The template can be used for grade bands or for individual grades.

The Decision Trees must contain the following information:

- Name of each assessment, targeted audience, component(s) of reading assessed, type of
 assessment, the frequency of data collection and the method and timeframes by which assessment
 data will be provided to teachers and parents. For students in VPK through grade 10, the FAST must
 be administered pursuant to <u>s. 1008.25(9)(b)</u>, <u>F.S.</u>, and included as a component of the
 Assessment/Curriculum Decision Trees.
- Performance criteria used for decision-making for each assessment at each grade level.
- Evidence-based instructional materials and strategies.
- Specific criteria for when a student is identified to receive intensive reading interventions (Tier 3), what intensive reading interventions will be used, how the intensive reading interventions are provided and assurance that intensive reading interventions are delivered by a teacher who is certified or endorsed in reading or instructional personnel who possess a literacy micro-credential.
- Identification of the multisensory interventions provided to students in grades K-3 who have a substantial deficiency in reading or characteristics of dyslexia, including a description of the intensive, explicit, systematic and multisensory reading interventions which will be provided to students in grades K-3.

Note: Evidence-based instructional materials and strategies have a significant effect on improving student outcomes and meet strong, moderate or promising levels of evidence as defined in 20 United States Code (U.S.C.) s. 7801(21)(A)(i):

- (A) ...an activity, strategy or intervention that
 - (i) demonstrates a statistically significant effect on improving student outcomes or other relevant outcomes based on
 - (I) strong evidence from at least 1 well-designed and well-implemented experimental study;
 - (II) moderate evidence from at least 1 well-designed and well-implemented quasiexperimental study; or
 - (III) promising evidence from at least 1 well-designed and well-implemented correlational study with statistical controls for selection bias.

Grades VPK-5

1. Grades VPK-5 Assessments

	FAST					
Name of the Assessment	Target Audience	What component of reading is assessed?	Assessment Type	How often is the data collected?		
FAST Star Early Literacy	⊠ VPK ⊠ Grade K ⊠ Grade 1	 ☑ Oral Language ☑ Phonological Awareness ☑ Phonics ☑ Fluency ☑ Vocabulary ☑ Comprehension 	☑ Screening☑ ProgressMonitoring☑ Summative	⊠ 3 x Year		
FAST Star Reading	⊠ Grade 1 ⊠ Grade 2	☒ Vocabulary☒ Comprehension	☑ Screening☑ ProgressMonitoring☑ Summative	⊠ 3 x Year		

FAST					
Name of the	Target Audience	What component of	Assessment Type	How often is the	
Assessment		reading is assessed?		data collected?	
FAST	☑ Grade 3	☑ Vocabulary	□ Screening	⊠ 3 x Year	
ELA Reading	☑ Grade 4	□ Comprehension	☑ Progress		
	☑ Grade 5		Monitoring		
			⊠ Summative		

Indicate in the chart below any additional assessment(s) used to guide instructional decision-making for grades PreK-5 students. Add additional rows as needed.

giaues Fiek-5	grades PreK-5 students. Add additional rows as needed. Additional Assessment(s)				
Name of the Assessment	Target Audience (Grades PreK-5) (Select all that apply.)	What component of reading is assessed? (Select all that apply.)	Assessment Type (Select all that apply.)	How often is the data collected?	
Amira Assessment and Dyslexia Screener	□ VPK □ PreK □ Grade K □ Grade 1 □ Grade 2 □ Grade 3 □ Grade 4 □ Grade 5 □ All Students □ Select Students	 □ Oral Language ⋈ Phonological Awareness ⋈ Phonics ⋈ Fluency □ Vocabulary □ Comprehension 	☑ Screening☐ ProgressMonitoring☐ Diagnostic☐ Summative	☐ Weekly ☐ 2 x Month ☐ Monthly ☐ Quarterly ☐ 3 x Year ☐ Annually ☒ As Needed ☐ Other	
ECPS HMH Into Reading Module Assessments	□ VPK □ PreK ⊠ Grade K ⊠ Grade 1 ⊠ Grade 2 ⊠ Grade 3 ⊠ Grade 4 ⊠ Grade 5 ⊠ All Students □ Select Students	☐ Oral Language ☑ Phonological Awareness ☑ Phonics ☐ Fluency ☑ Vocabulary ☑ Comprehension	☐ Screening ☐ Progress Monitoring ☐ Diagnostic ☑ Summative	Weekly 2 x Month Monthly Quarterly 3 x Year Annually As Needed Other	
ECPS Kindergarten Standards Rubric	□ VPK □ PreK ⊠ Grade K □ Grade 1 □ Grade 2 □ Grade 3 □ Grade 4 □ Grade 5 ⊠ All Students □ Select Students	 ☑ Oral Language ☑ Phonological Awareness ☑ Phonics ☑ Fluency ☑ Vocabulary ☑ Comprehension 	☐ Screening ☐ Progress Monitoring ☐ Diagnostic ☐ Summative	☐ Weekly ☐ 2 x Month ☐ Monthly ☑ Quarterly ☐ 3 x Year ☐ Annually ☐ As Needed ☐ Other	

	Additional Assessment(s)				
Name of the Assessment	Target Audience (Grades PreK-5) (Select all that apply.)	What component of reading is assessed? (Select all that apply.)	Assessment Type (Select all that apply.)	How often is the data collected?	
ECPS First	□VPK	☐ Oral Language	□ Screening	☐ Weekly	
Grade	☐ PreK		□ Progress	☐ 2 x Month	
Quarterly	☐ Grade K	Awareness	Monitoring	☐ Monthly	
Decoding	☐ ☐ Grade 1	□ Phonics	□ Diagnostic □ Diagnostic	□ Montany □ Quarterly	
Probe and	☐ Grade 2	⊠ Fluency		☐ 3 x Year	
Foundational	☐ Grade 3	☐ Vocabulary		☐ Annually	
Skills Tasks	☐ Grade 4			☐ As Needed	
	☐ Grade 5			⊠ Other	
				\(\text{Other}	
	☐ Select Students				
Frog Street AiM	⊠ VPK	☑ Oral Language	□ Screening	☐ Weekly	
ı	⊠ PreK	☐ Phonological	□ Progress	☐ 2 x Month	
	☐ Grade K	Awareness	Monitoring	☐ Monthly	
	☐ Grade 1	☐ Phonics	☐ Diagnostic	☐ Quarterly	
	☐ Grade 2	☐ Fluency	☐ Summative	☐ 3 x Year	
	☐ Grade 3	☐ Vocabulary			
	☐ Grade 4	☐ Comprehension		☐ Annually ☑ As Needed	
	☐ Grade 5	Comprehension			
	☐ All Students			☐ Other	
iReady	□VPK	☐ Oral Language	☐ Screening	☐ Weekly	
Diagnostic	☐ PreK	□ Phonological	☐ Progress	☐ 2 x Month	
C	☐ Grade K	Awareness	Monitoring	☐ Monthly	
	☐ Grade 1	□ Phonics	□ Diagnostic □ Diagnostic	☐ Quarterly	
	⊠ Grade 2		☐ Summative	☐ 3 x Year	
	☐ Grade 3			☐ Annually	
	☐ Grade 4	□ Comprehension			
	☐ Grade 5	comprehension		☐ As Needed	
				⊠ Other-2 x Year	
	☐ Select Students				
ECPS Speech	□ VPK			☐ Weekly	
Language	□ PreK	☐ Phonological	☐ Progress	☐ 2 x Month	
Academic	☐ ☐ Frek ☐ ☑ Grade K	Awareness	Monitoring	☐ Monthly	
Checklist	⊠ Grade 1	☐ Phonics	☐ Diagnostic	☐ Quarterly	
	⊠ Grade 2	☐ Fluency	☐ Summative	☐ 3 x Year	
	⊠ Grade 3	☐ Vocabulary			
	⊠ Grade 4	☐ Comprehension		☐ Annually ☑ As Needed	
	☐ ☐ Grade ∓	- Comprehension			
	☐ All Students			☐ Other	
	✓ All Students✓ Select Students				
STAR CBM	□ VPK	☐ Oral Language		☐ Weekly	
J.7 CDIVI	U VIK	- Oran Language	□ Screening □ Progress	L WEEKIY	
CPS CERP			- 110g1C33	Page 11 of 40	

	Additional Assessment(s)				
Name of the	Target Audience	What component of	Assessment Type	How often is the	
Assessment	(Grades PreK-5)	reading is assessed?	(Select all that	data collected?	
	(Select all that	(Select all that	apply.)		
	apply.)	apply.)			
	☐ PreK		Monitoring	☐ 2 x Month	
	⊠ Grade K	Awareness	☐ Diagnostic	☐ Monthly	
	⊠ Grade 1	□ Phonics	☐ Summative	☐ Quarterly	
	⊠ Grade 2			☐ 3 x Year	
	⊠ Grade 3	☐ Vocabulary		☐ Annually	
	⊠ Grade 4	☐ Comprehension		⊠ As Needed	
	⊠ Grade 5			☐ Other	
	☐ All Students				
	⊠ Select Students				
STAR Reading	□VPK	☐ Oral Language	□ Screening	☐ Weekly	
	☐ PreK	☐ Phonological	□ Progress	☐ 2 x Month	
	☐ Grade K	Awareness	Monitoring	☐ Monthly	
	☐ Grade 1	□ Phonics	☐ Diagnostic	☐ Quarterly	
	☐ Grade 2	☐ Fluency	☐ Summative	☐ 3 x Year	
	⊠ Grade 3			☐ Annually	
	⊠ Grade 4	□ Comprehension		⊠ As Needed	
	⊠ Grade 5			☐ Other	
	☐ All Students				
	⊠ Select Students				

2. Students with a Substantial Deficiency in Reading (Rule 6A-6.053(6), F.A.C.)

Students identified with a substantial deficiency in reading must have an individualized progress monitoring plan that is designed to address the student's specific reading deficiency and that meets the minimum requirements set forth in s. 1008.25(4)(c), F.S. The individualized progress monitoring plan must be developed within forty-five (45) days after the results of the coordinated screening and progress monitoring system become available, and parents must be consulted in the development of the plan.

Students with qualifying disabilities covered by an IEP or a 504 Plan are exempt from the requirement to have a progress monitoring plan, if the IEP or 504 Plan addresses the student's reading deficiency. Nothing in Rule 6A-6.053, F.A.C., should be construed to require or prohibit an IEP or 504 Plan or the contents of the CERP.

A K-3 student is identified as having a substantial deficiency in reading if:

- The student is identified as in need of Tier 3 interventions;
- A student in grades K-3 demonstrates through progress monitoring, formative assessments or teacher observation data, minimum skill levels for reading competency in one or more of the six (6) components of reading; and
 - For kindergarten, the student scores below the tenth (10th) percentile or is unable to complete the practice items on the designated grade-level assessment at the beginning, middle or end of the year on the coordinated screening and progress monitoring system pursuant to <u>s. 1008.25(9)</u>, F.S.;

- For grades 1 and 2, the student scores below the tenth (10th) percentile or is unable to complete the practice items on the designated grade-level assessment for the specified testing window of the coordinated screening and progress monitoring system pursuant to s. 1008.25(9), F.S.; or
- For grade 3, the student scores below the twentieth (20th) percentile at the beginning or middle of the year on the coordinated screening and progress monitoring system pursuant to <u>s. 1008.25(9)</u>, F.S.
- A student in grade 3 scores Level 1 on the end-of-year statewide, standardized ELA assessment pursuant to s. 1008.22(3)(a), F.S.

Tier 3 interventions must be provided to students identified as having a substantial reading deficiency.

2a. Describe the district's process (e.g., Multi-Tiered System of Supports (MTSS)) for identifying grades K-3 students in need of Tier 2/Tier 3 interventions.

- The assessment/curriculum decision trees provide direction to schools as they provide a multitiered system of supports. If, at any time during the school year, a K-2 student scores at or below the 10th percentile on FAST STAR Early Literacy or FAST STAR Reading, or cannot complete the practice items, and the teacher has observed through progress monitoring or formative assessment that a student has minimum reading skill in any of the six areas of reading, and/or the student is identified as in need of Tier 3 interventions, then the student is determined to have a substantial reading deficiency and interventions must be provided according to the decision tree.
- If a third grader scores below the 20th percentile on FAST at the beginning or the middle of the year, or a level 1 at the end of the year, or the student is identified as in need of Tier 3 interventions; then the student is determined to have a substantial reading deficiency and interventions must be provided according to the decision tree and the student is invited to attend summer reading camp.

Furthermore, the following progress monitoring assessments will be used to support teacher observation data to determine a substantial deficiency, and students will be provided intensive reading interventions:

- Kindergarten: Student scores a composite "U" on foundational skills assessed in the ECPS standards-based grading rubric (ELA.K.F.1.1.f, ELA.K.F.1.2.d and f, ELA.K.F.1.3, ELA.K.F.1.4)
- 1st grade: Student scores below benchmark on the ECPS First Grade Quarterly Decoding Progress Monitoring Probe and passes none of the additional foundational skills diagnostics tasks
- 2nd-3rd grades: Student scores at or below the 10th percentile on Hasbrouck & Tindal (2017) ORF Norms

Additional diagnostics are also administered to determine phonological awareness level, phonics level, and fluency rates to help determine focus of Tier 3 intervention and support.

2b. Describe the district's process (e.g., MTSS) for identifying grades 4-5 students in need of Tier 2/Tier 3 interventions.

If a fourth or fifth grader scores a level 1 on the FAST at any time of the year, then the student is considered to have a reading deficiency and interventions must be provided according to the decision tree. Additional progress monitoring assessments will be used to determine a substantial reading deficiency and students will be provided intensive reading interventions:

- Student scores at or below the 10th percentile on STAR Reading;
- Student scores at or below the 10th percentile on Hasbrouck & Tindal (2017) ORF Norms

3. Students with Characteristics of Dyslexia (Rule 6A-6.053(7), F.A.C.) Students who have characteristics of dyslexia must be covered by one of the plans described in

Students who have characteristics of dyslexia must be covered by one of the plans described in s. 1008.25(4)(b), F.S., and parents must be consulted in the development of the plan.

3a. If not included within the Decision Tree, describe the district's process (i.e., actionable steps) for identifying grades K-3 students with characteristics of dyslexia. Tier 3 interventions must be provided to students identified as having characteristics of dyslexia.

Escambia elementary schools identify students in grades K-3 with characteristics of dyslexia (including but not limited to, difficulties with accurate and fluent word recognition and spelling, difficulty with learning letters and their sounds, and confusion in the sequence of letters and sounds) through specific grade level tools. First, students who score at or below the 10th percentile on STAR Early Literacy or STAR Reading and who, through progress monitoring or formative assessment demonstrate minimum reading skill in any of the six areas of reading, are deemed substantially deficient. Kindergarten students are evaluated via a standards-based grading rubric to determine letter and sound recognition. If they score unsatisfactorily, they are referred for further screening for characteristics of dyslexia. First grade teachers administer a series of foundational skill tasks which include phonological awareness tasks as well as letter name knowledge to students unable to meet the quarterly benchmark on the First Grade Quarterly Decoding Probe. If students perform below benchmark on these measures, they receive additional screening. Students in grades 2-5 with fluency scores at or below the 10th percentile according Hasbrouck & Tindal 2017 norms for the grade level and time of year receive additional screening. The Amira benchmark assessment, available for grades K-5, also provides information regarding dyslexia risk.

3b. Describe the district's process for providing additional screening to students with characteristics of dyslexia pursuant to <u>s. 1008.25(9)</u>, <u>F.S.</u> Name the screener(s) utilized.

Additional screening for characteristics of dyslexia is implemented through the use of STAR Curriculum Based Measures (CBMs). In kindergarten, additional screening begins with STAR CBM rapid picture naming, phoneme segmentation, and letter naming. In first through third grades, additional screening begins with a grade level CBM fluency passage. Depending on the benchmark the student meets, further CBM's are administered: expressive nonsense words, phoneme segmentation, rapid letter naming, and encoding. Results from these curriculum-based measures, combined with district phonics screeners guide teachers to identify a starting point for intensive interventions.

4. Explain how the effectiveness of Tier 1 instruction is monitored.

Tier 1 instruction is monitored by the school level administration team through frequent classroom walkthroughs, instructional pacing, student performance on classroom assessments aligned to the B.E.S.T. Standards, and collaborative lesson planning.

5. Explain how the effectiveness of Tier 2 interventions is monitored.

Tier 2 instruction is monitored by the school level admin team through weekly classroom walkthroughs. Teachers monitor student growth in the intervention by charting progress in fluency rates, STAR CBM data, and classroom assessment scores. If growth is achieved, the intervention will remain in place until students are performing as well as their peers through teacher observation.

6. Explain how the effectiveness of Tier 3 interventions is monitored.

Teachers monitor and track student growth in the programs with mastery checks and STAR CBM data. If growth is achieved, the intervention will remain in place until students are performing on grade level on STAR360, FAST, and classroom assignments. Students who have not made any measurable progress within the intervention, and the academic gap continues to widen will be referred back to the MTSS problem solving team.

Grades K-5 Decision Tree

Elementary schools (K-5) must teach reading in a dedicated, uninterrupted block of time of at least 90 minutes daily to all students. The reading block will include whole group instruction utilizing an evidence-based sequence of reading instruction and small group differentiated instruction in order to meet individual student needs.

Tier 1 (Core) Only

Beginning of Year Data

Students must meet the following criteria at the beginning of the school year:

IF Student meets the following criteria at the beginning of the school year:

• Scored at or above a FAST level 3 on PM3 the previous school year

List performance criteria that indicate Tier 1 instruction is sufficient for at least 80% of students.

- K-2 FAST/STAR equivalent of Level 3 or better and above or grades 3-5 FAST equivalent of level 3 or better
- K- Standards based rubric-70% and above
- 1st grade: ECPS Quarterly Decoding Progress Monitoring Probe-independent benchmark
- K-5: ECPS/HMH Into Reading assessments-70% or above
- 2nd-5th: fluency assessment at or above the 50th percentile on Hasbrouck & Tindal (2017) ORF
 Norms

What processes and procedures are in place to identify and solve problems to improve effectiveness of Tier 1 instruction?

- Schools utilize the MTSS 4-step problem solving process to analyze data and determine need for differentiated instruction/ intervention.
- Leadership Teams meet to discuss classroom walkthrough data, progress monitoring data points, and professional development needs.
- Teacher teams/PLCs meet frequently to review lesson plans, core curriculum testing data, and discuss implementation of effective instructional practices (i.e. effective instruction with the major reading components, integration of reading across content areas, multi-sensory instruction, engagement strategies, etc.).
- Administration seeks district coaching support for walkthroughs, data chats and/or lesson planning when needed.

Core Instruction

Indicate the core curriculum utilized. Add additional rows as needed.

Name of Program	Year of Program Adoption
Houghton Mifflin Harcourt (HMH) Into Reading 2022	2021

Performance criteria that prompt the addition of Tier 2 interventions for students not meeting expectations/benchmarks during the school year:

- Grades K-2 FAST STAR-scores a level 1 on PM 1 or PM2
- Scores a level 1 or 2 on Grades 3-5 FAST PM 1 or PM 2

and any of the following:

- K- Standards based grading rubric-a **composite** N or U on Foundational Skills Tasks Assessed (ELA.K.F.1.1.f, ELA.K.F.1.2.d and f, ELA.K.F.1.3, ELA.K.F.1.4)
- 1st grade- Student scores below benchmark on the ECPS Quarterly Decoding progress Monitoring Probe and passes **some** of the additional foundational skills diagnostic tasks
- K-5: HMH *Into Reading* assessments-below 50% accuracy

2nd-5th: fluency assessment at or below the 25th percentile on Hasbrouck & Tindal (2017)
 ORF Norms

Tier 1 Instruction + Tier 2 Interventions

Beginning of Year Data

Students who meet the following criteria at the beginning of the school year:

- Scores in the 11th -25th percentile range on FAST-STAR at any time of the year
- Scores a level 1 or 2 on FAST PM 1 or PM 2
- Scored a level 1 or 2 on FAST PM3 the previous year

-AND/OR-

- Kindergarten: Student scores a **composite** "N" or "U" on foundational skills assessed in the ECPS standards-based grading rubric (ELA.K.F.1.1.f, ELA.K.F.1.2, ELA.K.F.1.3)
- 1st grade: Student scores below benchmark on the ECPS Quarterly Decoding Progress Monitoring Probe and passes **some** of the additional foundational skills diagnostic tasks
- 2nd -5th grade: Student scores at or below the 25th percentile on Hasbrouck & Tindal (2017) ORF Norms

Number of times per week interventions are provided:

Interventions are provided 3-5 days a week.

Number of minutes per intervention session:

Each intervention session is 20-30 minutes long.

Supplemental Instruction/Interventions

Indicate the evidence-based programs and/or practices used for Tier 2 interventions and how the programs and practices are supported by strong, moderate or promising levels of evidence. Add additional rows as needed.

Name of Intervention	ESSA Evidence Level	Justification
ECPS Dialogic Reading Routine		The ECPS Dialogic Reading Routine was developed following WWC Practice Guide <i>Preparing Young Children for School's Recommendation 7</i> : Use shared book reading to develop children's language, knowledge of print features, and knowledge of the world (strong evidence). This recommendation was built into the routine by guiding the teacher to design a shared reading experience during which the teacher engages in interactive conversations to reinforce understanding of vocabulary words and syntax. Questions increase in complexity from checking for understanding to making inferences, to identifying causal relationships. The district will support and monitor implementation of this intervention through professional learning sessions offered several times during the school year, resources and video tutorials in the district LMS, observational walkthroughs with administrators, and one-on-one coaching by request.
Amira Learning	Promising	Amira Learning has a promising evidence rating on evidenceforessa.org. The Amira Learning program provides targeted scaffolded instruction in fluency. It is also on the state examined and approved list of intervention programs.
HMH Into Reading Tabletop Mini Lessons	HMH Into Reading is on the K-12 English	

^{*}Administer additional diagnostic assessments with students who fall in this category to identify needs in phonological awareness, phonics, and fluency to help determine focus of Tier 2 intervention and support (i.e. ESGI, Kindergarten; ECPS Foundational Tasks, 1st grade; ECPS Phonics Survey, 2nd-3rd grade).

for English Language Development	Language Arts Instructional Materials Adoption List.	
Phonemic Awareness (SRA) by Mary R. Eisele, Ph.D.		This intervention does not meet strong, moderate or promising levels of evidence; however, the following WWC Practice Guide Recommendation supports it: Foundational Skills to support Reading for Understanding in Kindergarten through 3rd Grade, Recommendation 2: Develop awareness of the segments of sound in speech and how they link to letters (strong evidence). These recommendations were built into these interventions through explicit instruction of individual phonemes using sound cards, with guided practice and immediate feedback. The district will support and monitor implementation of this intervention through professional learning sessions offered several times during the school year, resources and video tutorials in the district LMS, observational walkthroughs with administrators, and one-on-one coaching by request.
ECPS Letter Name/Letter Sound Intervention Routine		This intervention does not meet strong, moderate or promising levels of evidence; however, the following WWC Practice Guide Recommendation supports it: Foundational Skills to support Reading for Understanding in Kindergarten through 3rd Grade, Recommendation 2: Develop awareness of the segments of sound in speech and how they link to letters (strong evidence). This recommendation is built into this intervention through explicit instruction in letter-sound correspondences including letter formation and dictation. The district will support and monitor implementation of this intervention through professional learning sessions offered several times during the school year, resources and video tutorials in the district LMS, observational walkthroughs with administrators, and one-on-one coaching by request.
 Climbing the Literacy Ladder: Small-Group Instruction to Support All Readers and Writers, PreK-5 by Beverly Tyner 		These interventions do not meet strong, moderate or promising levels of evidence; however, the following WWC Practice Guide Recommendations support them: Foundational Skills to support Reading for Understanding in Kindergarten through 3rd Grade, Recommendation 2: Develop awareness of the segments of sound in speech and how they link to letters (strong evidence) and Recommendation 3: Teach students to decode words, analyze word parts, and write and recognize words (strong evidence). These recommendations were built into these interventions through explicit, systematic instruction of sound-spelling patterns, decoding, analyzing word parts, and writing words with the focus pattern through a gradual release model with corrective feedback. Routines are followed by practice with connected text. The district will support and monitor implementation of these interventions through professional learning sessions offered several times during the school year, resources and video tutorials in the district LMS, observational walkthroughs with administrators, and one-on-one coaching by request.
 SRA Reading Mastery 		These interventions do not meet strong, moderate or promising levels of evidence; however, the following WWC Practice Guide Recommendations support them: Foundational Skills to support Reading for Understanding in Kindergarten through 3rd Grade,

	Recommendation 2: Develop awareness of the segments of sound in speech and how they link to letters (strong evidence) and Recommendation 3: Teach students to decode words, analyze word parts, and write and recognize words (strong evidence). These recommendations were built into these interventions through explicit, systematic instruction of sound-spelling patterns, decoding, analyzing word parts, and writing words with the focus pattern through a gradual release model with corrective feedback. Routines are followed by practice with connected text. The district will support and monitor implementation of these interventions through professional learning sessions offered several times during the school year, resources and video tutorials in the district LMS, observational walkthroughs with administrators, and one-on-one coaching by request.
• 95 Phonics Chip Kit	These interventions do not meet strong, moderate or promising levels of evidence; however, the following WWC Practice Guide Recommendations support them: Foundational Skills to support Reading for Understanding in Kindergarten through 3rd Grade, Recommendation 2: Develop awareness of the segments of sound in speech and how they link to letters (strong evidence) and Recommendation 3: Teach students to decode words, analyze word parts, and write and recognize words (strong evidence). These recommendations were built into these interventions through explicit, systematic instruction of sound-spelling patterns, decoding, analyzing word parts, and writing words with the focus pattern through a gradual release model with corrective feedback. The 95% Phonics Chip Kit is multisensory in that it provides manipulatives and Elkonin boxes to practice these strategies. Routines are followed by practice with connected text. The district will support and monitor implementation of these interventions through professional learning sessions offered several times during the school year, resources and video tutorials in the district LMS, observational walkthroughs with administrators, and one-on-one coaching by request.
95 Teaching Blending	• These interventions do not meet strong, moderate or promising levels of evidence; however, the following WWC Practice Guide Recommendations support them: Foundational Skills to support Reading for Understanding in Kindergarten through 3rd Grade, Recommendation 2: Develop awareness of the segments of sound in speech and how they link to letters (strong evidence) and Recommendation 3: Teach students to decode words, analyze word parts, and write and recognize words (strong evidence). These recommendations were built into these interventions through explicit, systematic instruction of sound-spelling patterns, decoding, analyzing word parts, and writing words with the focus pattern through a gradual release model with corrective feedback. Routines are followed by practice with connected text. The district will support and monitor implementation of these interventions through professional learning sessions offered several times during the school year, resources and video tutorials in the district LMS, observational walkthroughs with administrators, and one-on-one coaching by request.

HMH Into Reading Tabletop Minilessons for Reading	HMH Into Reading is on the K-12 English Language Arts Instructional Materials Adoption List.	This intervention does not meet strong, moderate or promising
ECPS Small Group Scaffolding of Complex Text Routine		levels of evidence. However, the ECPS Small Group Scaffolding of Complex Text Routine was developed following recommendations in the WWC Practice Guide <i>Providing Reading Interventions for Students in Grades 4</i> . Recommendation 1: Build students' decoding skills so they can read complex multisyllabic words (strong evidence); Recommendation 3: Routinely use a set of comprehension-building practices to help students make sense of text (Strong Evidence); Recommendation 4: Provide students with opportunities to practice making sense of stretch text (i.e., challenging text) that will expose them to complex ideas and information (moderate evidence). These recommendations were built into a four-step routine that uses the gradual release model to explicitly teach, and provide both guided and independent practice. Teachers choose a complex text passage and pre-teach through modeling and guiding decoding of multi-syllable words in a passage. Teachers and students discuss word meaning and strategies for defining words through morphology and context. Students annotate the text to get the gist or ask and answer questions to monitor their comprehension. Students then complete a sentence to show their understanding. The district will support and monitor implementation of this intervention through curriculum professional learning sessions, observational walkthroughs with administrators, and one-on-one coaching by request.

Indicate the evidence-based programs and/or practices implemented for students with a disability, students with an IEP and students who are English language learners, if used instead of or in addition to programs above. Add additional rows as needed.

Students with Disabilities

Name of Program	ESSA Evidence Level	Verbiage (as needed)
n/a		
English Language Learners		
Name of Program	ESSA Evidence Level	Verbiage (as needed)
-		
Imagine Language and	Promising	

For K-3 students who have a substantial deficiency in reading or characteristics of dyslexia, identify the multisensory interventions provided.

S.P.I.R.E. Foundations: Sounds Sensible and 95 Phonics Lesson Library utilize manipulatives as students map sounds to letters and focus on mouth articulation while producing sounds. Sonday System uses "tracing" and "touch-spelling" methods to reinforce sound-spelling correspondences for reading and spelling words.

Performance criteria that prompt the addition of Tier 3 interventions for students not meeting expectations/benchmarks during the school year:

- ECPS/HMH Into Reading assessments below 50%
- STAR CBM (Phoneme Segmentation, Letter Names, Letter Sounds, Expressive Nonsense Word)
 results are in the 1st to 19th percentile range (STAR Benchmark Intervention Category) for the grade
 level and time of year according to the STAR CBM Score and Benchmark Tables.

Beginning of Year Data

Students who meet the following criteria at the beginning of the school year:

- If a student was retained the previous school year.
- If, at any time during the school year, a K-2 student scores at or below the 10th percentile
 on FAST STAR Early Literacy or FAST STAR Reading, as applicable, or cannot complete the
 practice items, and the teacher has observed through progress monitoring or formative
 assessment that a student has minimum reading skill in any of the six areas of reading,
 then the student is determined to have a substantial reading deficiency and interventions
 must be provided according to the decision tree.
- If a third grader scores below the 20th percentile on FAST Cambium at the beginning or the middle of the year, or a level 1 at the end of the year, then the student is determined to have a substantial reading deficiency and interventions must be provided according to the decision tree and the student is invited to attend summer reading camp.
- If, at any time during the year, a fourth or fifth grader scores a level 1 on FAST Cambium and then scores at or below the 10th percentile on STAR Reading (grades 3-5), or scores at or below the 10th percentile on Hasbrouck & Tindal (2017) ORF Norms, then the student is determined to have a substantial reading deficiency and interventions must be provided according to the decision tree.
- If at any time during the year, the student is identified as in need of Tier 3 reading interventions, then the student is determined to have a substantial reading deficiency.

Furthermore, the following progress monitoring assessments will be used to provide additional data points to determine a substantial deficiency and students will be provided intensive reading interventions:

- Kindergarten: Student scores a composite "U" on foundational skills assessed in the ECPS standards-based grading rubric (ELA.K.F.1.1.f, ELA.K.F.1.2.d and f, ELA.K.F.1.3, ELA.K.F.1.4)
- 1st grade: Student scores below benchmark on the ECPS Quarterly Decoding Progress Monitoring Probe and passes none of the additional foundational skills diagnostic tasks
- 2nd-5th grades: Student scores at or below the 10th percentile on Hasbrouck & Tindal (2017) ORF Norms.

*Additional diagnostics are also administered to determine phonological awareness level, phonics level, and fluency scores to help determine focus of Tier 3 intervention and support.

Professional learning sessions are offered frequently during the school year. Resources such as video tutorials, screening assessment guidance, and tips for success are available through the district learning management system. The ELA Department provides follow-up coaching and support for RAISE schools and by request for other schools.

Number of times per week interventions are provided: 5 times per week.

Number of minutes per intervention session: 35 minutes.

Name of Program	ESSA Evidence Level	Verbiage (as needed)
SRA Language for Learning		This intervention does not meet strong, moderate or promising levels of evidence; however, the following WWC Practice Guide: Preparing Young Children for School's Recommendation 5

		supports it: Intentionally plan activities to build children's vocabulary and language (strong evidence). This recommendation was built into the intervention through emphasis of language as a means of describing the world and as a tool for thinking and solving problems. Language is taught explicitly, systematically, with judicious review and immediate corrective feedback making this program appropriate for an intensive intervention for students in the primary grades with language deficits. The district will support and monitor implementation of this intervention through professional learning sessions offered several times during the school year, resources and video tutorials in the district LMS, observational walkthroughs with administrators, and one-on-one coaching by request.
ECPS Dialogic Reading Routine		This intervention does not meet strong, moderate or promising levels of evidence. However, the ECPS Dialogic Reading Routine was developed following WWC Practice Guide <i>Preparing Young Children for School's Re</i> commendation 7: Use shared book reading to develop children's language, knowledge of print features, and knowledge of the world (strong evidence). This recommendation was built into the routine by guiding the teacher to design a shared reading experience during which the teacher engages in interactive conversations to reinforce understanding of vocabulary words and syntax. Questions increase in complexity from checking for understanding to making inferences, to identifying causal relationships. The district will support and monitor implementation of this intervention through professional learning sessions offered several times during the school year, resources and video tutorials in the district LMS, observational walkthroughs with administrators, and one-on-one coaching by request.
Phonemic Awareness (SRA) by Mary R. Eisele, Ph.D.		This intervention does not meet strong, moderate or promising levels of evidence; however, the following WWC Practice Guide Recommendation supports it: Foundational Skills to support Reading for Understanding in Kindergarten through 3rd Grade, Recommendation 2: Develop awareness of the segments of sound in speech and how they link to letters (strong evidence). This recommendation was built into the intervention through explicit instruction of individual phonemes using sound cards, with guided practice and immediate feedback. The district will support and monitor implementation of this intervention through professional learning sessions offered several times during the school year, resources and video tutorials in the district LMS, observational walkthroughs with administrators, and one-on-one coaching by request.
S.P.I.R.E. Foundations: Sounds Sensible	State examined and approved intervention programs	
SRA Reading Mastery		This intervention does not meet strong, moderate or promising levels of evidence; however, the following WWC Practice Guide Recommendations support them: Foundational Skills to support Reading for Understanding in Kindergarten through 3rd Grade, Recommendation 2: Develop awareness of the segments of sound in speech and how they link to letters (strong evidence)

95 Phonics Lesson	Moderate	and Recommendation 3: Teach students to decode words, analyze word parts, and write and recognize words (strong evidence)., These recommendations were built into this intervention through explicit, systematic instruction of sound-spelling patterns, decoding, analyzing word parts, and writing words with the focus pattern through a gradual release model with corrective feedback. The district will support and monitor implementation of this intervention through professional learning sessions offered several times during the school year, resources and video tutorials in the district LMS, observational walkthroughs with administrators, and one-on-one coaching by request.
Library 1.0		
Sonday System		This intervention does not meet strong, moderate or promising levels of evidence; however, the following WWC Practice Guide Recommendations support it: Foundational Skills to Support Reading for Understanding in Kindergarten Through 3rd Grade, Recommendation 3: Teach students to decode words, analyze word parts, and write and recognize words (strong evidence); Providing Reading Interventions for Students in Grades 4-9 Recommendation 1: Build students' decoding skills so they can read complex multisyllabic words (strong evidence). These recommendations are built into the program through explicit instruction. Each lesson is comprised of 1) Review: sounds/word parts, spell, read sound-spelling patterns in words from left to right, write words and 2) Introduce: new sounds/word parts, new decodable words in isolation, new high-frequency words, and read connected text. After every introduction, students reinforce learning by writing words. Teachers provide immediate corrective feedback throughout the lesson. The district will support and monitor implementation of this intervention through professional learning sessions offered several times during the school year, observational walkthroughs with administrators, and one-on-one coaching by request.
Read Naturally		Read Naturally does not meet strong, moderate, or promising levels of evidence; however, the following WWC Practice Guide Recommendation(s) support the program: Providing Reading Interventions for Students in Grades 4-9 Recommendation 2: Provide purposeful fluency-building activities to help students read effortlessly (strong evidence) and: Foundational Skills to Support Reading for Understanding in Kindergarten Through 3rd Grade, Recommendation 4: Ensure that each student reads connected text every day to support reading accuracy, fluency, and comprehension (moderate evidence). These recommendations were built into the program through passages leveled for vocabulary and sentence length that are modeled by the teacher and then read repeatedly by students, followed by discussion questions to enhance comprehension. Students graph their accuracy and rate to monitor their progress. The district will support and monitor implementation of this intervention through professional learning sessions offered several times during the school year, resources and video tutorials in the district LMS,

	observational walkthroughs with administrators, and one-on-one
	coaching by request.
ECPS Building Comprehension Routine	This intervention does not meet strong, moderate or promising levels of evidence. However, the ECPS Building Comprehension Routine was developed following recommendations in the WWC Practice Guide Providing Reading Interventions for Students in Grades 4-9. These are: Recommendation 1: Build students' decoding skills so they can read complex multisyllabic words (strong evidence); Recommendation 2: Provide purposeful fluency-building activities to help students read effortlessly (strong evidence); Recommendation 3: Routinely use a set of comprehension-building practices to help students make sense of text (Strong Evidence). These recommendations are built into the routine in the following ways: Using one or two paragraphs of instructional level text, teachers explicitly guide students to first decode multisyllabic words and provide brief student-friendly definitions, followed by either echo or choral reading of two or three complex sentences, and then independent practice. Teachers then model the routine described in the practice guide for identifying and marking the most important person, place, or thing in the paragraph(s), and then listing the important details, followed by creating a gist statement. The routine also includes a strategy for using common text structure to determine the gist. Students are then guided in practice, with frequent corrective feedback and gradual release until they can do the routine independently. The gist statements provide a check for understanding. The district will support and monitor implementation of this intervention through professional learning sessions offered several times during the school year, observational walkthroughs with administrators, and one-on-one coaching by request.

Indicate the evidence-based programs and/or practices implemented for students with a disability, students with an IEP and students who are English language learners, if used instead of or in addition to programs above. Add additional rows as needed.

Students with Disabilities

Students with Disabilities	
Name of Program	Verbiage (as needed)
Unique Learning	Unique Learning System does not meet strong, moderate
System	or promising levels of evidence; however, the following
	WWC Practice Guide Recommendations support the
	program: Foundational Skills to support Reading for
	Understanding in Kindergarten through 3rd Grade,
	Recommendation 2: Develop awareness of the segments of
	sounds in speech and how they link to letters, Strong
	Evidence; Recommendation 3: Teach students to decode
	words, analyze word parts, and write and recognize words,
	Strong Evidence; and WWC Practice Guide Providing
	Reading Interventions for Students in Grades 4–9
	Recommendation 3: Routinely use a set of comprehension
	building practices to help students make sense of text:
	Build students' world and word knowledge so they can
	make sense of the text. These recommendations were built

		into the program through explicit, systematic instruction for letter-sound correspondence, decoding practice with connected text, modeled think-alouds and vocabulary preaching with multiple topically-related texts. The district supports and monitors implementation of this program through observational walkthroughs, bi-annual profession learning sessions, and check-ins with a district teacher or special assignment.	
English Language Learn	ers		
Name of Program	ESSA Evidence Level	Verbiage (as needed)	

For K-3 students who have a substantial deficiency in reading or characteristics of dyslexia, identify the multisensory interventions provided.

S.P.I.R.E. Foundations: Sounds Sensible and 95 Phonics Lesson Library utilize manipulatives as students map sounds to letters and focus on mouth articulation while producing sounds. Sonday System uses "tracing" and "touch-spelling" methods to reinforce sound-spelling correspondences for reading and spelling words.

What processes and procedures are in place to identify and solve problems to improve effectiveness of Tier 3 interventions?

- MTSS teams will meet to analyze data, using the 4-step problem solving process and determine the effectiveness of Tier 3 interventions for individual students.
- Administration will seek district coaching support or professional development needs to help improve the effectiveness of the intervention.
- The school-wide school improvement plan ensures that data is collected, analyzed, and reviewed periodically (at least quarterly) to improve instruction and increase students' achievement in reading.

7. Summer Reading Camps (Rule 6A-6.053(8), F.A.C.)

Requirements of Summer Reading Camps pursuant to <u>s. 1008.25(8)</u>, F.S., include:

- Providing instruction to grade 3 students who score Level 1 on the statewide, standardized ELA assessment;
- Implementing evidence-based explicit, systematic and multisensory reading instruction in phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension; and
- Providing instruction by a highly effective teacher endorsed or certified in reading.
 - Note: Instructional personnel who possess a literacy micro-credential may not be assigned to these students.
- 7a. Provide a description of the district's plan to meet each requirement for Summer Reading Camps required by <u>s. 1008.25(8)</u>, <u>F.S.</u> As a reminder, instructional personnel providing services to retained third grade students, including those attending Summer Reading Camp, must be certified or endorsed in reading and rated highly effective as determined by the teacher's performance evaluation under <u>s</u> <u>1012.34</u>, <u>F.S.</u>

Summer Reading Camps for Retained Grade 3 Students				
Schedule: June 1-June 26 (M-TH) 7:15 a.m1:30 p.m.				
	Schedule (may vary at each site)			
7:15-7:30	Breakfast with oral language building			
7:31-8:01	95 Phonics Booster Whole Group Instruction			
8:02-8:47	Explicit Instruction/Shared Reading with Summer Scholars Whole Group			
	Small Group Instruction and Rotations (Read Naturally, Amira, Phonics Booster independent			
8:48-9:33	work, independent reading, iReady)			
9:34-9:49	Fitness and Restroom break			
	Patterns of Power sentence writing and writing in response to Summer Scholars shared			
9:50-10:20	readings			
10:21-11:06	Lunch/Recess			
11:07-12:07	Manipulative Math			
12:08-12:53	Media Center/STEAM			
12:54-1:14	Summer Scholars Reader's Theater			
1:15-1:30	15 minutes One Book, One School Read-Aloud with activities			

Evidence-Based Instructional Materials to be used, as defined in 20 U.S.C. s. 7801(21)(A)(i):

Following IES Practice guide Foundational Skills to Support Reading for Understanding in K-3rd Recommendation 3: "Teach students to decode words, analyze word parts, and write and recognize words (strong evidence), attending students will receive explicit, systematic phonics instruction from the 95% Group Phonics Booster Bundle, Summer Edition. Also following the recommendations in the IES practice guide Providing Reading Interventions for Students in Grades 4-9: 1) Build students' decoding skills so they can read complex multisyllabic words (strong evidence); 2) Provide purposeful fluency-building activities to help students read effortlessly (strong evidence); 3) Routinely use a set of comprehension-building practices to help students make sense of the text (strong evidence), students will participate in shared reading, text annotation, fluency practice and independent reading of connected text through the use of Teacher Created Materials Summer Scholars Rising Grade 4 materials. These recommendations are built into TCM Summer Scholars by consistently provide students with opportunities to ask and answer questions, explicit, systematic close reading of text, with guided practice, and fluency instruction and practice with Reader's Theater.

In accordance with The WWC Practice Guide *Teaching Elementary School Students to Be Effective Writers* Recommendation 2: Teach students to use the writing process for a variety of purposes and Recommendation 3: Teach students to construct sentences for fluency, meaning and style, students will participate in lessons from Patterns of Power by Jeff Anderson and write in response to reading with the Teacher Created Materials Summer Scholars Rising Grade 4 materials.

Alternative Assessment Used:

STAR360, Amira, iReady Diagnostic

7b. Districts have the option of providing Summer Reading Camps to students in grades K-5 with a reading deficiency.

Summer Reading Camps for Students in Grades K-5			
Will the district implement this option?			
□Yes ⊠No			
If yes, please describe the grade level(s) that will be invited to participate.			

Grades 6-12

8. Grades 6-12 Assessments

FAST				
Name of the Assessment	Target Audience	What component of reading is assessed?	Assessment Type	How often is the data collected?
FAST ELA Reading	⊠ Grade 6 ⊠ Grade 7 ⊠ Grade 8 ⊠ Grade 9 ⊠ Grade 10	☒ Vocabulary☒ Comprehension	☑ Screening☑ ProgressMonitoring☑ Summative	⊠ 3 x Year

Indicate in the chart below the assessment(s) used to guide instructional decision-making for grades 6-12 students. Add additional rows as needed.

	Additional Assessment(s)				
Name of the	Target Audience	What component	Assessment Type	How often is the	
Assessment	(Grades 6-12)	of reading is	(Select all that	data collected?	
	(Select all that	assessed? (Select	apply.)		
	apply.)	all that apply.)			
Progress Learning	☑ Grade 6	☐ Oral Language	Screening	☐ Weekly	
	☑ Grade 7	☐ Phonological	⊠Progress	☐ 2 x Month	
	☑ Grade 8	Awareness	Monitoring	☐ Monthly	
	☑ Grade 9	☐ Phonics	☐ Diagnostic	☐ Quarterly	
	☑ Grade 10	☐ Fluency	Summative	☐ 3 x Year	
	☑ Grade 11	☑ Vocabulary		☐ Annually	
	☑ Grade 12	☑ Comprehension		☐ As Needed	
	⊠All Students			☑ Other (Ongoing)	
	☐ Select Students				
myPerspectives	☑ Grade 6	☐ Oral Language	☐ Screening	☐ Weekly	
Classroom	☑ Grade 7	☐ Phonological	⊠Progress	☐ 2 x Month	
Assessments (exit	☑ Grade 8	Awareness	Monitoring	☐ Monthly	
tickets, selection	☑ Grade 9	☐ Phonics	☐ Diagnostic	☑ Quarterly	
assessments, unit assessments)	☑ Grade 10	☐ Fluency		☐ 3 x Year	
assessifients)	☑ Grade 11	☑ Vocabulary		☐ Annually	
	☑ Grade 12	☑ Comprehension		☑ As Needed	
	⊠All Students			☐ Other	
	☐ Select Students				
CommonLit 360 Pre,	☑ Grade 6	☐ Oral Language	□ Screening	☐ Weekly	
Mid-year and Post	☑ Grade 7	☐ Phonological	⊠Progress	☐ 2 x Month	
Assessments	☑ Grade 8	Awareness	Monitoring	☐ Monthly	
	☑ Grade 9	☐ Phonics	☑ Diagnostic	☐ Quarterly	

Additional Assessment(s)				
(For students	☑ Grade 10	☐ Fluency	Summative ■	⊠ 3 x Year
enrolled	☐ Grade 11	✓ Vocabulary		☐ Annually
in an intensive	☐ Grade 12			☐ As Needed
reading course)	☐ All Students	·		☐ Other
,	☑ Select Students			
Speech Language	⊠ Grade 6	☑ Oral Language	□ Screening	☐ Weekly
Academic Checklist	☑ Grade 7	☐ Phonological	□Progress	☐ 2 x Month
(For students	☑ Grade 8	Awareness	Monitoring	☐ Monthly
enrolled in an	⊠ Grade 9	☐ Phonics	☐ Diagnostic	☐ Quarterly
intensive reading	⊠ Grade 10	☐ Fluency	☐ Summative	☐ 3 x Year
course)	⊠ Grade 11	☐ Vocabulary		☐ Annually
	⊠ Grade 12	☐ Comprehension		⊠ As Needed
	☐ All Students			☐ Other
	⊠ Select Students			
STAR Reading	⊠ Grade 6	☐ Oral Language	⊠ Screening	☐ Weekly
(For students	⊠ Grade 7	☐ Phonological	⊠Progress	☐ 2 x Month
enrolled in an	☑ Grade 8	Awareness	Monitoring	☐ Monthly
intensive reading	⊠ Grade 9	□Phonics	☐ Diagnostic	☐ Quarterly
course)	☑ Grade 10	□Fluency	☐ Summative	☐ 3 x Year
	☐ Grade 11	☑ Vocabulary		☐ Annually
	☐ Grade 12	☑ Comprehension		⊠ As Needed
	☐ All Students			☐ Other
	⊠ Select Students			
CORE Reading	☑ Grade 6	☐ Oral Language		☐ Weekly
Assessment ORF	☑ Grade 7	☐ Phonological	⊠Progress	☐ 2 x Month
	☑ Grade 8	Awareness	Monitoring	☐ Monthly
	☑ Grade 9	☐ Phonics	☐ Diagnostic	☐ Quarterly
For students enrolled	☑ Grade 10	⊠Fluency	☐ Summative	⊠ 3 x Year
in an intensive	☑ Grade 11	☐ Vocabulary		☐ Annually
reading course)	☑ Grade 12	☐ Comprehension		☐ As Needed
	☐ All Students			☐ Other
2025.11	⊠ Select Students —			
CORE Maze	☑ Grade 6	☐ Oral Language	⊠ Screening	☐ Weekly
Comprehension	☑ Grade 7	☐ Phonological	⊠Progress	☐ 2 x Month
(For students	⊠ Grade 8	Awareness	Monitoring	☐ Monthly
enrolled	☑ Grade 9	☐ Phonics	☐ Diagnostic	☐ Quarterly
in an intensive	☑ Grade 10	□Fluency	☐ Summative	☐ 3 x Year
reading course-	☑ Grade 11	⊠ Vocabulary		☐ Annually
indicated by student	⊠ Grade 12			⊠ As Needed
data collected as part	☐ All Students			☐ Other
of the ECPS	⊠ Select Students			
Intervention Plan)				

Additional Assessment(s)					
San Diego Quick	☑ Grade 6	☐ Oral Language	□ Screening	☐ Weekly	
Assessment of	☑ Grade 7	☐ Phonological	□Progress	☐ 2 x Month	
Reading (For	☑ Grade 8	Awareness	Monitoring	☐ Monthly	
students enrolled	☑ Grade 9	☑ Phonics	☑ Diagnostic	☐ Quarterly	
in an intensive	☑ Grade 10	⊠Fluency	☐ Summative	☐ 3 x Year	
reading course-	☑ Grade 11	☐ Vocabulary		☐ Annually	
indicated by student	☑ Grade 12	☐ Comprehension		☑ As Needed	
data collected as part	☐ All Students			☐ Other	
of the ECPS	⊠ Select Student				
Intervention Plan)					
Core Phonics Survey	☑ Grade 6	☐ Oral Language	Screening	☐ Weekly	
and/or Phoneme	☑ Grade 7	☑ Phonological	⊠Progress	☐ 2 x Month	
Segmentation Test	☑ Grade 8	Awareness	Monitoring	☐ Monthly	
(For students	☑ Grade 9	☑ Phonics	☑ Diagnostic	☐ Quarterly	
enrolled	☑ Grade 10	□Fluency	☐ Summative	☐ 3 x Year	
in an intensive	⊠ Grade 11	☐ Vocabulary		☐ Annually	
reading course-	☑ Grade 12	☐ Comprehension		☑ As Needed	
indicated by student	☐ All Students			☐ Other	
data collected as part	⊠ Select Student				
of the ECPS					
Intervention Plan)					
Sonday System Pre-	☑ Grade 6	☐ Oral Language	□ Screening	☐ Weekly	
Reading Survey (For	⊠ Grade 7	☑ Phonological	□Progress	☐ 2 x Month	
students enrolled in	☑ Grade 8	Awareness	Monitoring	☐ Monthly	
an intensive reading	⊠ Grade 9	☑ Phonics	☑ Diagnostic	☐ Quarterly	
course)	☑ Grade 10	□Fluency	☐ Summative	☐ 3 x Year	
	⊠ Grade 11	☐ Vocabulary		☐ Annually	
	⊠ Grade 12	☐ Comprehension		⊠ As Needed	
	☐ All Students			☐ Other	
	☑ Select Student				
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	·	·	<u> </u>	

9. Describe the district's process (e.g., MTSS) for identifying grades 6-12 students in need of Tier 2/Tier 3 interventions.

The ECPS Data Scientist works with the Department of Evaluation Services to collect data from FAST and Progress Learning to create projections of student proficiency, including data for the lowest quartile and other ESSA subgroups. Site-based administrators and MTSS teams use the Combined Factor Scale (weighted average of data points) to identify students for placement in intervention courses. Administrators schedule students with a Combined Factor Score below 20 for Tier 2 intensive reading course placement.

Administrators schedule students with a Combined Factor Score below 20 in an intensive reading course with the CommonLit360 curriculum for grades 6-12. Schools follow the ECPS Secondary Intervention Plan for students once they are enrolled in the intensive reading course to determine whether the student will receive Tier 2 or Tier 3 supports.

The ECPS Secondary Intervention Plan incorporates the STAR Reading assessment and CORE ORF. Educators require students who exhibit ORF below the 50th percentile in CORE Oral Reading Fluency and score at or below the 10th percentile on STAR Reading to undergo further screening with the CORE Phonics Survey and/or Phoneme Segmentation test as needed. If indicated, educators further screen students with the Sonday System Pre-Reading Survey. The STAR Reading and ECPS Secondary Intervention Plan data provide additional data points to determine whether a substantial reading deficit may be the reason for a low CFS. Students with a determined substantial reading deficiency receive interventions during the intensive reading class to address foundational skills.

10. Explain how the effectiveness of Tier 1 instruction is monitored.

The school-level administration team monitors Tier 1 instruction through weekly classroom walkthroughs, lesson plan reviews, and data analysis. Teachers and teams conduct data reviews quarterly to adjust instruction and goals based on FAST PM data and other data collected through PLCs. The district performs instructional review walkthroughs with school-level leadership teams three times yearly to discuss collected walkthrough data, progress monitoring, support, or professional learning needs.

11. Explain how the effectiveness of Tier 2 interventions is monitored.

School-level administrative teams monitor Tier 2 instruction through weekly walkthroughs. The district literacy coach monitors pacing and benchmark assessment data to share with teachers and support the data-driven instructional decision making. District instructional review walkthroughs with school-level leadership teams are conducted quarterly to monitor instruction. Teachers monitor student growth in the CommonLit 360 program with beginning, middle, and end-of-year and benchmark assessments, which include vocabulary and reading comprehension practice passages aligned to B.E.S.T. benchmarks. Small group instruction with documentation on intervention class record forms documents foundational B.E.S.T. benchmark progress.

12. Explain how the effectiveness of Tier 3 interventions is monitored.

Teachers monitor student growth within the Rewards Secondary or Sonday System intervention record forms. Professional Learning Communities, Literacy Leadership Teams, MTSS and IEP teams meet to analyze Rewards Secondary and/or Sonday System data to determine the effectiveness of Tier 3 interventions. District instructional review walkthroughs with school-level administrative teams monitor instruction.

Grades 6-12 Decision Tree

Tier 1 (Core) Only

Beginning of Year Data

Students must meet the following criteria at the beginning of the school year:

- FAST achievement Level 3 or higher on PM3 the previous year
- District created Combined Factor Scale Score of 21+

List performance criteria that indicate Tier 1 is sufficient for at least 80% of students.

- FAST Achievement Level 3 or higher
- Standards-based assessments with an average of 60% or higher

What procedures are in place to identify and solve problems to improve effectiveness of Tier 1 instruction?

District personnel developed a scope and sequence to ensure full implementation of B.E.S.T. benchmarks, clarifications, and appendices. Collaborative educator teams created ECPS curriculum guides and learning progressions to support the identification and adjustment of instruction. Schools utilize the 4-step problem-solving process to analyze Tier 1 problem-solving data and

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determine the need for differentiated instruction/intervention. Literacy Leadership Teams will meet at least monthly to discuss classroom walkthrough data, progress monitoring data points, and professional learning needs. School-level leadership teams conduct quarterly data reviews. The literacy leader/coach cadre will meet monthly to reflect on data and teacher surveys to provide actionable feedback to enhance standards instruction in support of the core curriculum.

Core Instruction

Indicate the core curriculum utilized.

Name of Program	Year of Program Adoption
Savvas myPerspectives	2022

Performance criteria that prompt the addition of Tier 2 interventions for students not meeting expectations/benchmarks during the school year:

- Combined Factor Scale below 20
- ECPS Secondary Intervention Plan (assessments conducted within the first three weeks of school)
 - STAR Benchmark 25th percentile and below
 - CORE Oral Reading Fluency below 50%

Tier 1 Instruction + Tier 2 Interventions

Beginning of Year Data

Students who meet the following criteria at the beginning of the school year:

- Combined Factor Scale below 20
- ECPS Secondary Intervention Plan (assessments conducted within the first three weeks of school)
 - STAR Benchmark 25th percentile and below
 - o CORE Oral Reading Fluency below 50%

Number of times per week interventions are provided:

5 times per week

Number of minutes per intervention session:

45 minutes

Course(s) where interventions take place:

6th - M/J Intensive Reading 1 1000010 7th - M/J Intensive Reading 2 1000012 8th - M/J Intensive Reading 3 1000014

6th-8th M/J Developmental Language Arts through ESOL (Reading) 1002181

 9th - Intensive Reading 1
 10000412

 10th - Intensive Reading 2
 10000414

 11th - Intensive Reading 3
 10000416

 12th - Intensive Reading 4
 10000418

9th-12th Developmental Language Arts through ESOL (Reading) 1002381

Supplemental Instruction/Interventions

Indicate the evidence-based programs and/or practices used for Tier 2 interventions and how the programs and practices are supported by strong, moderate or promising levels of evidence. Add additional rows as needed.

Name of Program	ESSA Evidence Level	Verbiage (as needed)
CommonLit 360		CommonLit 360 does not meet strong, moderate, or promising levels of evidence; however, the following WWC IES Practice Guide Recommendations support the program: <i>Providing Reading Interventions for Students in Grades 4-9,</i> Recommendation 1: Build student's decoding skills so they can read complex multisyllabic words, Strong Evidence; Recommendation 2: Provide purposeful fluency-

building activities to help develop students read effortlessly, Strong Evidence; Recommendation 3: Routinely use a set of comprehension-building practices to help students make sense of the text, Strong Evidence; and Recommendation 4: Provide students with opportunities to practice making sense of stretch text that will expose them to complex ideas and information, Moderate Evidence. These recommendations were built into the program through explicit, systematic instruction of vocabulary routines to decode and encode multisyllabic words; purposeful fluency-building routines, set comprehension-building practices that include building background knowledge with texts of increasing complexity. The district will support and monitor implementation of this program by conducting data chats and observational walkthroughs, and providing quarterly PLC check-ins, two professional learning webinars provided by CommonLit 360, video tutorials, and tips for success available on the district's learning digital learning management system. Indicate the evidence-based programs and/or practices implemented for students with a disability, students with an IEP and students who are English language learners, as applicable. Add additional rows as needed. **Students with Disabilities** Name of Program **ESSA Evidence Level** Verbiage (as needed) n/a **English Language Learners** Name of Program Verbiage (as needed) Summit K-12 Connect to Summit K-12 Connect to Literacy does not meet strong, moderate or promising levels of evidence; Literacy (6-12) however, the WWC Practice Guide Teaching Academic Content and Literacy to English Learners in Elementary and Middle School Recommendation 1: Teach a set of academic vocabulary words intensively across several days using a variety of instructional activities and Recommendation 2: Integrate oral and written English language instruction into content-area teaching. These recommendations were built into the program through in-depth systematic explicit instruction of academic vocabulary included in informational text. Students have multiple opportunities to hear the words spoken, practice saying the words and receive feedback, build understanding of the words, and write about concepts using the words. Students build oral language skills through listening and practice activities that build familiarity with syntax and semantics. The district supports and monitors implementation of this program through observational walkthroughs, bi-

annual professional learning sessions, and check-ins with a district teacher on special assignment.

Performance criteria that prompt the addition of Tier 3 interventions for students not meeting expectations/benchmarks during the school year:

If student scores FAST Achievement Level 1 on PM3 the previous year, or scores Level 1 on PM1 and PM2

- And cores 40% or below on three benchmark assignments.
- And student data from the ECPS Secondary Intervention Plan recommends foundational reading skill interventions

Tier 1 Instruction + Tier 2 Interventions + Tier 3 Intensive Interventions

Beginning of Year Data

Students who meet the following criteria at the beginning of the school year:

- FAST Achievement Level 1 on PM3 the previous year.
- Student data from the ECPS Secondary Intervention Plan recommends foundational reading skill interventions:
 - Student scores below the 10th percentile on STAR Reading
 - O Student scores below 50% on CORE Oral Reading Fluency
 - Student data from the CORE Phonics Survey indicates the student requires Strategic Intervention or Intensive Intervention in one or more of the following foundational skills: Alphabet Skills/Letter Sounds (Parts A-D), Reading/Decoding (Parts E-K), Multi-syllabic words (Part L).

Parts	If the student scores in	If the student scores in	Possible Items
	this range, Strategic	this range, Intensive	
	Intervention is required	Intervention is required	
	for the set of skills.	for the set of skills.	
A-D	65-82	0-64	83
E-K	10-13	0-9	15
L	15-20	0-14	24

Number of times per week interventions are provided:

Intervention is provided three or more times per week.

Number of minutes per intervention session:

Intervention sessions are 20-25 minutes.

Course(s) where interventions take place:

6th - M/J Intensive Reading 1 1000010 7th - M/J Intensive Reading 2 1000012 8th - M/J Intensive Reading 3 1000014

6th-8th M/J Developmental Language Arts through ESOL (Reading) 1002181

9th - Intensive Reading 1 10000412 10th - Intensive Reading 2 10000414 11th - Intensive Reading 3 10000416 12th - Intensive Reading 4 10000418

 9^{th} - 12^{th} Developmental Language Arts through ESOL (Reading) 1002381

Intensive, Individualized Instruction/Interventions

Indicate the evidence-based programs and/or practices used for Tier 3 interventions and how the programs and practices are supported by strong, moderate or promising levels of evidence. Add additional rows as needed.

additional rows as needed.	
Name of Program	Verbiage (as needed)
Rewards Secondary	Rewards Secondary does not meet strong, moderate, or promising evidence levels; however, the following WWC IES Practice Guide recommendations support the program: Providing Reading Interventions for Students in Grades 4-9; Recommendation 1: Build students' decoding skills to read complex multisyllabic words, identify and understand prefixes and suffixes and build academic vocabulary, Strong Evidence; Recommendation 2: Provide purposeful fluency-building activities to increase word and passage reading fluency, Strong Evidence; Recommendation 3: Routinely use a set of comprehension building practices to deepen comprehension, Strong evidence; Recommendation 4: provide students with opportunities to practice making sense of challenging texts and build confidence, Moderate Evidence. These recommendations were built into the program by explicit, systematic instruction for decoding, encoding, and spelling embedded in each lesson for multisyllabic word reading; repeated reading exercises; explicit instruction on selected words for accelerated growth, domain-specific vocabulary instruction to build content knowledge, word learning strategies to help determine meaning of unknown words; and strategies for close reading. The district will support and monitor the implementation of this program by conducting data chats, observational walkthroughs, and monitoring student data collected, including professional learning for teachers new to the program, video tutorials, screening assessment guidance, and tips for success available through the district learning
Sonday System by Imagine	management system. Sonday System by Imagine Learning does not meet
Learning	strong, moderate, or promising evidence levels; however, the following WWC IES Practice Guide recommendations support the program: Providing Reading Interventions for Students in Grades 4-9; Recommendation 1: Build students' decoding skills to read complex multisyllabic words, Strong Evidence. This recommendation is the foundation of Sonday System. Sonday System 1 focuses on sound-spelling patterns while Sonday 2 progresses into syllable types and morphology; the program includes explicit, systematic instruction for phonological awareness, phonics, and decoding. The district will support and monitor implementation of this program through frequent professional learning sessions, video

tuto	orials, screening assessment guidance, and tips for
succ	cess available through the district's digital learning
mar	nagement system.

Indicate the evidence-based programs and/or practices implemented for students with a disability, students with an IEP and students who are English language learners, as applicable. Add additional rows as needed.

Students with Disabilities

Students with Disabilities			
Name of Program		Verbiage (as needed)	
		Unique Learning System does not meet strong,	
Unique Learning System 6-		moderate or promising levels of evidence;	
12		however, the following WWC Practice Guide	
		Recommendations support the program:	
		Foundational Skills to support Reading for	
		Understanding in Kindergarten through 3rd	
		Grade, Recommendation 2: Develop awareness	
		of the segments of sounds in speech and how	
		they link to letters, Strong Evidence;	
		Recommendation 3: Teach students to decode	
		words, analyze word parts, and write and	
		recognize words, Strong Evidence; and WWC	
		Practice Guide Providing Reading Interventions	
		for Students in Grades 4–9 Recommendation 3:	
		Routinely use a set of comprehension building	
		practices to help students make sense of text:	
		Build students' world and word knowledge so	
		they can make sense of the text. These	
		recommendations were built into the program	
		through explicit, systematic instruction for letter-	
		sound correspondence, decoding practice with	
		connected text, modeled think-alouds and	
		vocabulary pre-teaching with multiple topically-	
		related texts. The district supports and monitors	
		implementation of this program through	
		observational walkthroughs, bi-annual	
		professional learning sessions, and check-ins with	
		a district teacher on special assignment.	
English Language Learners			
Name of Program	ESSA Evidence Level	Verbiage (as needed)	
n/a			

What procedures are in place to identify and solve problems to improve effectiveness of Tier 3 interventions?

School personnel use the 4-step problem-solving process to solve problems. MTSS teams meet to analyze data and determine the effectiveness of Tier 3 interventions for individual students. School-level administrators conduct regular reading intervention walkthroughs and will review school-wide data biweekly to discuss trends, share findings with teachers and stakeholders, recommend intervention adjustments, and continue monitoring progress and data of interventions. Administration will seek district coaching support or professional learning to provide support to improve the effectiveness of intervention instruction as needed. The school improvement plan ensures data is collected, analyzed, and reviewed quarterly to improve instruction and increase student achievement in reading.

5) Professional Learning (Rule 6A-6.053(9)(b)3.f.—j., F.A.C.)

Describe the literacy professional learning that will be provided by the district and/or schools, aligned to the requirements below:

- Provide professional learning required by ss. 1012.585(3)(f) and 1012.98(5)(b)11., F.S., which includes training to help teachers integrate phonemic awareness, phonics, word study and spelling, fluency, vocabulary and text comprehension strategies into an explicit, systematic and sequential approach to reading instruction, including multisensory intervention strategies;
- Provide professional learning in B.E.S.T. ELA Standards and evidence-based reading practices and programs;
- Provide professional learning to help instructional personnel and certified PreK teachers funded in the FEFP earn a certification, a credential, an endorsement or an advanced degree in scientifically researched and evidence-based reading instruction;
- Differentiate and intensify professional learning for teachers based on progress monitoring data;
- Identify mentor teachers and establish model classrooms within the school; and
- Ensure that time is provided for teachers to meet weekly for professional learning.

Provide the Name of Professional Learning, Target Audience and Description. Add additional rows as needed.

Name of Professional Learning	Target Audience	Description
READING: UNDERSTANDING FOUNDATIONAL READING SKILLS	K-12 Teachers and Administrators	Provides training to teachers regarding integration of oral language, phonemic awareness, phonics, word study and spelling, and fluency into an explicit, systematic, and sequential approach to reading instruction, including multisensory intervention strategies. (See 1012.585.(3)(f) F.S.).
EMERGENT LITERACY IN PRE- KINDERGARTEN	Pre-K Teachers	Participants learn the six components of emergent literacy: oral language, general knowledge, alphabet knowledge, phonological awareness, concepts of print, and pre-writing for prekindergarten instructors.
ELA IN-SERVICE: PRINCIPLES AND METHODS	K-5 Teachers and Administrators	Provides participants opportunities to learn principles and strategies of effective instruction in the language arts and reading: oral language, phonological awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary, comprehension, literary analysis, writing, and assessment.
SMALL GROUP READING TRAINING FOR TEACHER ASSISTANTS	Paraprofessionals	The participant will learn effective techniques for tutoring struggling readers with a focus on word knowledge and fluency.
INTEGRATING READING, WRITING, AND LANGUAGE TO IMPROVE STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT	6-12 Teachers and Administrators	Provides learning to enhance knowledge in reading and writing skills instruction, especially as it relates to Florida English Language Arts Standards.

FOUNDATIONS IN LANGUAGE AND COGNITION (Reading Endorsement Course 1)	K-12 Teachers	Provides participants the opportunity to develop substantive knowledge of language structure, function, and cognition for each of the five major components of the reading process.
FOUNDATIONS OF RESEARCH- BASED PRACTICES (Reading Endorsement Course 2)	K-12 Teachers	Provides participants the opportunity to develop an understanding of the principles of scientific-based reading research in scaffolding each of the major components of the reading process toward student mastery.
FOUNDATIONS OF ASSESSMENT (Reading Endorsement Course 3)	K-12 Teachers	Provides participants with the knowledge and skills necessary for understanding the role of assessment in guiding reading instruction and instructional decision-making
FOUNDATIONS AND APPLICATION OF DIFFERENTIATED INSTRUCTION (Reading Endorsement Course 4)	K-12 Teachers	Provides participants the opportunity to develop a broad knowledge of students from differing profiles, including students with disabilities and LEP students and apply a research-based instructional methodology to prevent reading difficulties and promote the acceleration of reading progress for struggling students.
DEMONSTRATION OF ACCOMPLISHMENT (Reading Endorsement Course 5)	K-12 Teachers	Participants will demonstrate understanding and application of reading development by integrating all knowledge and skills acquired in completing competencies 1-5 of the Reading Endorsement offering.
LITERACY MICRO-CREDENTIALS	K-12 Teachers	The literacy micro-credentials are facilitated by the UF Lastinger Center for Learning and provide instructional personnel with high-quality, evidence-based online courses to build their literacy knowledge and skill to effectively support literacy learning for students, birth through grade 12.

Instructional Personnel and Certified PreK Teachers

Describe how professional learning is provided to help instructional personnel and certified PreK teachers funded in the FEFP earn a certification, a credential or credentials, an endorsement or an advanced degree in scientifically researched and evidence-based reading instruction.

The Escambia County School District partners with the University of Florida Lastinger Center to offer the Emergent, Elementary, and Secondary literacy micro-credentials and reading endorsement coursework. In addition, ELA Department offers the FCRR reading endorsement pathway and its own approved reading endorsement pathway to all educators. Teachers on special assignment and literacy coaches facilitate face to face and hybrid courses. Teachers receive reimbursement of the fee for adding the reading endorsement to their teaching certificates.

Differentiated Professional Learning

Describe how professional learning is differentiated and intensified for teachers based on progress monitoring data.

School administration teams review progress monitoring assessment data and classroom walk-through data. The district data scientist provides coordinated progress monitoring data at the grade level and individual class level. In consultation with district staff, teams identify trends to determine if the gap is widespread and evident at the Tier 1 layer, or if progress is not sufficient for groups of students or individual classes. School administrators may request an after-school workshop on a topic, professional learning community support, a book study, or individualized coaching or classroom modeling from an ELA literacy coach or teacher on special assignment. The intensity of the professional learning is based on the level of proficiency gaps observed in the teacher's professional practice and the student's achievement gap from various local and state assessments. Data trends and teacher input inform topics for district-wide training, which occur during the summer before the school year starts and on two dedicated non-student days for inservice opportunities. Teachers have the opportunity to choose from a variety of literacy workshops throughout the school year.

Mentor Teachers

Describe how mentor teachers are identified and how model classrooms are established and utilized within the school.

School mentor teachers are selected by the school principal using the following criteria: minimum of 5 years teaching experience; rated highly effective on the district evaluation system; currently serve in a position such as a curriculum coordinator, instructional coach, Leadership Induction Program participant, lead teacher or department chair role. School mentors are trained on each of the Florida Educator Accomplished Practices portfolio tasks, receive Clinical Educator training, and gain knowledge to bring back to teachers to support their continued professional learning.

START Consulting Teachers (mentors for novice teachers) and District Mentor Teachers on Special Assignment support alternatively certified teachers through the 5 years of temporary certification. They also identify model classrooms in consultation with school administrators and visit these classrooms with novice teachers.

In addition to guiding school-wide literacy initiatives, the work of School Literacy Leadership Teams also includes identification of teachers whose classrooms can serve as models for ELA best practices and standards aligned instruction and organization of lesson study opportunities to build a culture of collaboration in the school.

Professional Learning Time

Describe how time is provided for teachers to meet weekly for professional learning.

Each school administration team develops a master calendar for their school. The master calendar includes dates and times for various meetings, including PLCs and school-based grade-level/department meetings. The Professional Learning Department supports professional learning communities through a partnership with Solution Tree, offering workshops for school leadership teams.

To further support weekly professional learning, The Professional Learning Department publishes "EPIC (Evaluation, Pedagogy, Innovation, and Culture) Connections", a weekly newsletter to share bite-sized professional learning topics with linked resources to support teachers' growth in professional practice and professional knowledge.

6) Tutoring Programs to Accelerate Literacy Learning (Rule 6A-6.053(9)(b)3.b., F.A.C.)

Describe any tutoring programs available within your district and include targeted grade levels (e.g., Reading Achievement Initiative for Scholastic Excellence (RAISE) High School Tutoring). Add additional rows as needed.

Name of Tutoring Program	Target Audience	Description
R.A.I.S.E High School Tutoring	K-3 Students at Holm	The Raise High School Tutoring partnership
	Elementary	between the Washington High School Early
		Childhood Career Academy and Holm
		Elementary will continue for the 2024-25
		school year
ECPS Elementary Teacher	K-3 Students	Teacher assistants will continue to be trained
Assistants Tutoring		in ECPS-developed tutoring protocols to
		assist teachers with small group reading
		instruction during the school day.
Amira Learning Reading Tutor	2 nd and 3 rd Grade	The Amira program provides targeted
	Students	scaffolded instruction in decoding, fluency,
		and vocabulary instruction with avatar
		prompting and feedback. Students can
		engage with Amira during and beyond school
		hours.

7) Family Engagement (Rule 6A-6.053(9)(b)3.o., F.A.C.)

In accordance with the list outlined in <u>s. 1008.25(5)(d)</u>, <u>F.S.</u>, describe the district's plan for immediately notifying parents of students identified with a substantial deficiency in reading.

When a student is identified with a substantial reading deficiency through criteria outlined on the District Reading Plan Intervention Decision Tree, teachers begin a progress monitoring plan and MTSS teams begin the problem-solving process. Parents are invited to be part of the MTSS process. A letter notifying the parents of the nature of the deficiency and interventions provided by the teacher is generated in the Student Information System and is provided to parents. The letter includes a link to the district web page especially for families which includes a link to the Read at Home Resources document developed by Just Read, Florida!, and links to the resources found within the document. Schools share the web page with families during conferences and print out the document upon request. Teachers can also customize the letter to make recommendations for reading activities to do at home. When reading plan resources have been provided to the parents, a note is made in the student's SIS Progress Monitoring Plan. Monthly intervention progress reports generated from the Student Information System provide follow up communication.

Describe the literacy partnerships or programs the district utilizes to increase support for families to engage in literacy activities and reading at home (e.g., New Worlds Reading Initiative).

Partnerships for the engagement of families include The New Worlds Reading Initiative book program, Title I Parent and Family Engagement programs, RIF Pensacola, and Parent University. Families are informed of the New Worlds Reading Initiatives through letters generated in the student information system, ECSD Read at Home web page, school websites, family nights, and substantial reading deficiency progress reports. Schools host family literacy nights in partnership with the Title I Family Involvement office with the goal of showing parents how to help with reading at home. RIF Pensacola distributes 3,500 books annually to Title I schools. Parent University Pensacola is a volunteer non-profit organization that bridges community and schools. Through Saturday conference-style events, parents choose classes on a variety of parenting topics, including literacy.

8) Assurances (Rule 6A-6.053(9(b)2., F.A.C.)

District CERP Assurances: Initial next to each assurance (a.—i.). The [Local Educational Agency Chief Executive Officer, or his/her authorized representative] assures the following:

Initials	Assurance
	a. All reading instruction and professional learning is grounded in the science of reading; uses
/	instructional strategies that includes phonics instruction for decoding and encoding as the
DW	primary strategy for word reading; and does not employ the three-cueing system model of
	reading or visual memory as a basis for teaching word reading.
	b. All students identified with a substantial deficiency in reading are covered by an
/	individualized progress monitoring plan that meets the requirements of $\underline{s. 1008.25(4)(c)}$,
DW	<u>F.S.</u> , to address their specific reading deficiency, unless they have an IEP or 504 plan that
	addresses their reading deficiency, or both in accordance with Rule 6A-6.053(6)(c), F.A.C.
	c. All intensive reading interventions provided in Summer Reading Camps to students in
	grade 3 who score Level 1 on the statewide, standardized ELA assessment are delivered
	by instructional personnel who are certified or endorsed in reading and rated highly
DW	effective as determined by the teacher's performance evaluation under <u>s. 1012.34, F.S.</u> All
	other intensive reading interventions are delivered by instructional personnel who are
	certified or endorsed in reading, or by instructional personnel who possess the
	elementary or secondary literacy micro-credential and who are supervised by an
	individual certified or endorsed in reading.
741	d. Each school has a literacy leadership team consisting of a school administrator, literacy
DW	coach, media specialist and a lead teacher, as applicable.
DW	e. All literacy coaches in the district meet the minimum qualifications described in Rule 6A-
	<u>6.053(4), F.A.C.</u>
	f. Literacy coaches are prohibited from performing administrative functions that will detract
DW	from their role as a literacy coach and spend limited time administering or coordinating
	assessments.
DW	g. Literacy coaches are assigned to schools with the greatest need based on student
	performance data in reading.
DW	h. Time is provided for teachers to meet weekly for professional learning, including lesson
	study and professional learning communities.
DW	i. The CERP will be shared with stakeholders, including school administrators, literacy
	leadership teams, literacy coaches, classroom instructors, support staff and parents.

Local Educational Agency Chief Executive Officer or Authorized Representative (Printed Name):		
Signature: Denny Wilson	Date: 07/23/25	

9) Highly Effective Teachers

Describe how the district prioritizes the assignment of highly effective teachers, as identified in s. 1012.34(2)(e), from kindergarten to grade 2.

The Escambia County School district recognizes that the most efficient way to prevent reading difficulties is to ensure that every child receives appropriate high-quality reading instruction. To this end, schools assign highly effective teachers in grades K, 1, and 2, and also ensure that highly effective reading endorsed teachers provide intensive reading interventions. Schools provide additional professional learning opportunities and support to teachers in grades K-2 where student data or observations of Florida Educator Accomplished Practices indicate where effective performance can be improved to highly effective performance.