



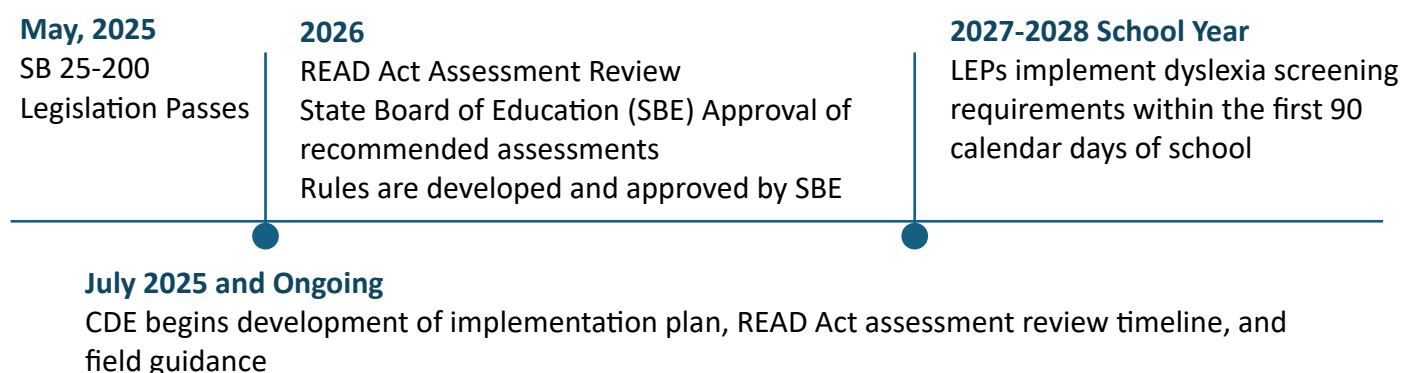
Senate Bill 25-200: Dyslexia Screening and READ Act Requirements

Overview

Senate Bill 25-200 expands upon the Colorado Reading to Ensure Academic Development Act (READ Act) by including screening requirements for characteristics of dyslexia, additional measures that may be included in the body of evidence used to determine if a child has a significant reading deficiency (SRD) and required talking points relating to dyslexia in parent communication.

Timeline

Full implementation of SB 25-200 is expected at the beginning of the 2027-28 School Year. Leading up to the date of implementation, several phases of work will take place.



State Responsibilities

Review and recommend interim, summative and diagnostic assessments that include universal dyslexia screening that meets SB25-200 criteria for K-3 students to the State Board of Education. Update the list of approved reading assessments for K-3 grade students for use by local education providers to include universal dyslexia screening.

Local Education Provider Responsibilities

A teacher may determine that a student has an SRD through a body of evidence and must provide a clear explanation as to whether the SRD determination includes characteristics of dyslexia.

LEPs must implement universal dyslexia screening by the beginning of the 2027–28 school year. Universal dyslexia screening must occur within the first 90 calendar days of the school year for first through third grade students and within the last 90 calendar days of the school year for kindergarteners.

Local Education Providers (LEPs) may select a State Board-Approved dyslexia screener from an approved interim assessment or design their own universal dyslexia screening process. The screening process must meet all criteria outlined in Senate Bill 25-200. If risk factors for dyslexia are present, teachers must administer a diagnostic assessment and proceed with READ Plan implementation or alternative procedures as required by the READ Act.