



# Kindergarten School Readiness and READ Plans

Preschool – Third Grade Office

December 2020

# Introductions CDE Staff



#### **Megan Prior Rogers**

Kindergarten School Readiness Consultant **Preschool through Third Grade Office** 

Rogers\_m@cde.state.co.us

720-326-2880

#### **Andreia Simon**

Senior Literacy Consultant READ Act Communications & District Support

**Preschool through Third Grade Office** 

simon\_a@cde.state.co.us

readact@cde.state.co.us

720-402-6049





#### Agenda & Intended Outcomes



#### Agenda:

- 1. Purpose, legislation and statutory background of assessments
- 2. Timeline and connections across assessments in K
- 3. Supporting the use of data and individual problem solving
- 4. Connecting individual student and trend data
- 5. Enabling contexts for data driven decision making
- 6. Documenting the process in individual plans

#### **Objectives:**

- Describe and compare the background of and connection between the required assessments in K.
- Review and illustrate how to use the problem-solving process across required assessments.
- Review requirements and flexibilities in documenting the DBDM process in individual plans.





# Ready Child, Ready System

School readiness describes both the preparedness of a child to engage in and benefit from learning experiences, and the ability of a school to meet the needs of all students enrolled in publicly funded preschool or kindergarten. School readiness is enhanced when schools, families, and community service providers work collaboratively to ensure that every child is ready for higher levels of learning in academic content.

~State Board of Education, 2017





A strong start is crucial to ensuring student's ultimate success in school, postsecondary education, in the workforce and in life.

Effective, engaging programming within an aligned system ready for every child will ensure a child's preparedness to benefit from learning experiences.

(§22-7-1002)





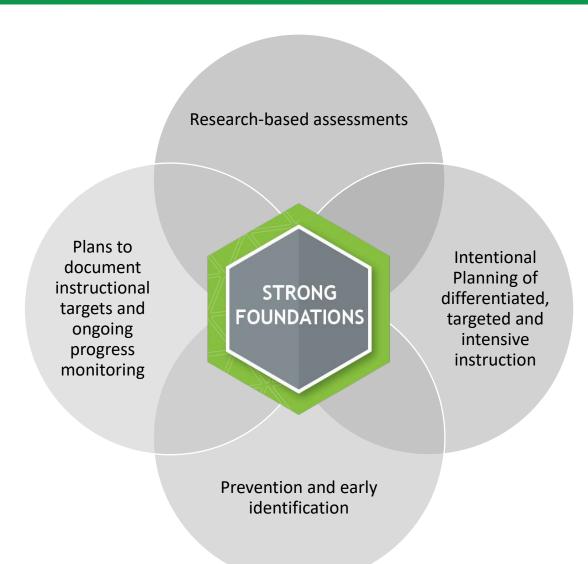
Colorado has prioritized early learning through its investments in the Colorado preschool program, established in 1988, and full-day kindergarten, and the general assembly recognizes that these investments can be best leveraged by adopting policies that support a continuum of learning from preschool through third grade and beyond.

(§22-7-1202 (b))















- "... prevention and early intervention are better in both human and practical terms, than waiting until children's reading difficulties become severe, entrenched and greatly compounded by behavioral or social emotional factors. Although individual children vary widely in the ease with which they learn to read, effective educational practices can make a tremendous difference in children's reading outcomes."
- -- Louise Spear-Swerling





#### CAP4K and READ Act



# CAPAK

State Board approved definition and assessments

Administration of assessments for all public K

School readiness plans

§22-7-1004; §22-7-1014





#### CAP4K and READ Act



# READ Act

Teachers assess literacy development of K-3 students using an approved assessment

Teachers develop individual intervention plans (READ plans) for students identified with a Significant Reading Deficiency (SRD)

Schools implement the READ plan by providing targeted, scientifically- and evidence-based reading intervention

§22-7-1205



#### Individual Plans ir Kindergarten

If a student is identified a having a significant reading deficiency, the local education provider shall include the student's REA plan created as a component of the studen individualized readiness plan created pursuant to §22-7-1014(1)(a)

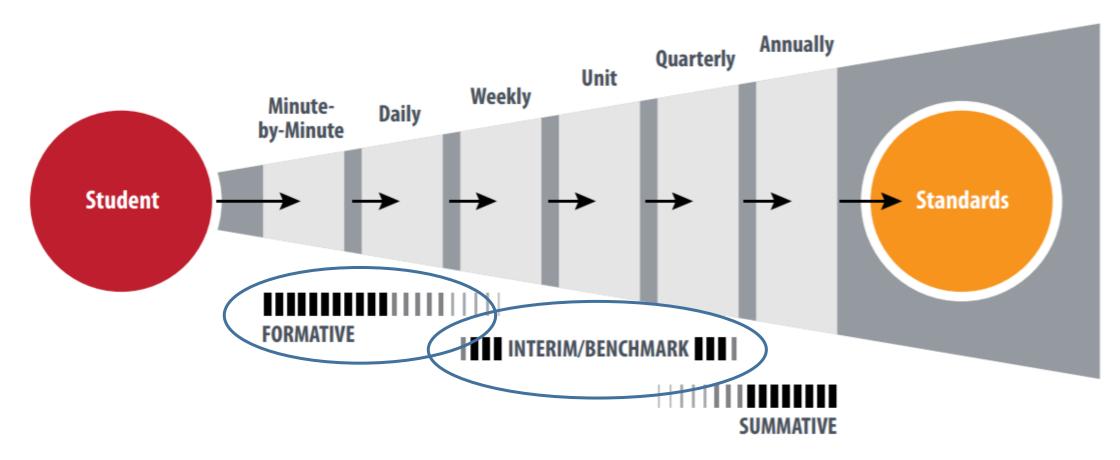






#### **Assessment Continuum**









#### Colorado Kindergarten Assessment



#### KSR

- Formative Assessment, measured along a continuum of learning and development
- Domains: Physical well-being and motor development, social and emotional development, language and comprehension development, cognition and general knowledge, including literacy and mathematics

#### Interim

- Screener/Benchmark Assessment: administered to all K-3 students 3 times/year; set of measures used to identify early literacy skills to identify students who may be at risk for reading difficulties, monitor progress, and examine effectiveness of instruction.
- Early Literacy Skills: predictive of reading acquisition and later reading achievement, improve outcomes for children if/when we teach them, serve as indicators (like a temperature check)

#### Diagnostic

- Diagnostic Assessment: administered to students identified by the interim as significantly at risk for reading difficulty.
- Provide specific information about student skills and deficits to target instruction/intervention





#### **Approved Assessments**



#### **KSR**

- DRDP-K
- COR-K
- NC KEA
- TS GOLD

#### Interim

- Aimsweb Plus
- Acadience Reading (formerly DIBELS Next)
- FastBridge
- iReady
- ISIP ER (Istation)
- PALS
- STAR Early Learning

#### Diagnostic

- iReady
- PALS
- STAR Early Literacy Assessment
- Pearson Peabody
- Acadience Reading Diagnostic (formerly DIBELS Deep)
- Woodcock-Munoz LS





#### Kindergarten Assessment Timeline



Remember the purpose of t

support and intervention.

Integrating K assessment da below the benchmark on the Initial data review for streng Understanding and analyzin interim. Differentiated, core instruct Use review to intentionally | What is each data source te | Review of Body of Evidence |

Diagnostic for those who scored Identification of SRD Creating individual school re Plan as a component of READ of the KSR Plan

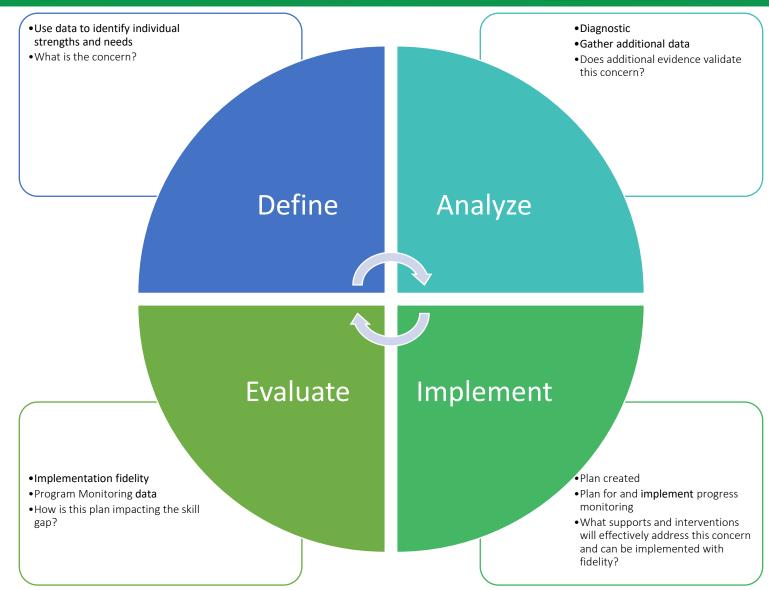
READ assessments may inform the KSR literacy domain, if completed within 60 calendar days.





#### Problem Solving Process



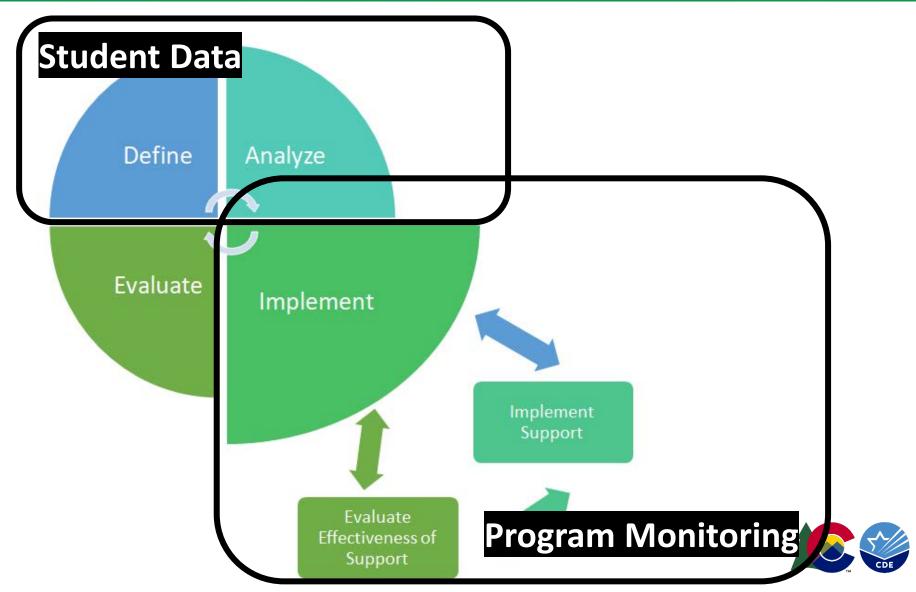






#### Program Monitoring

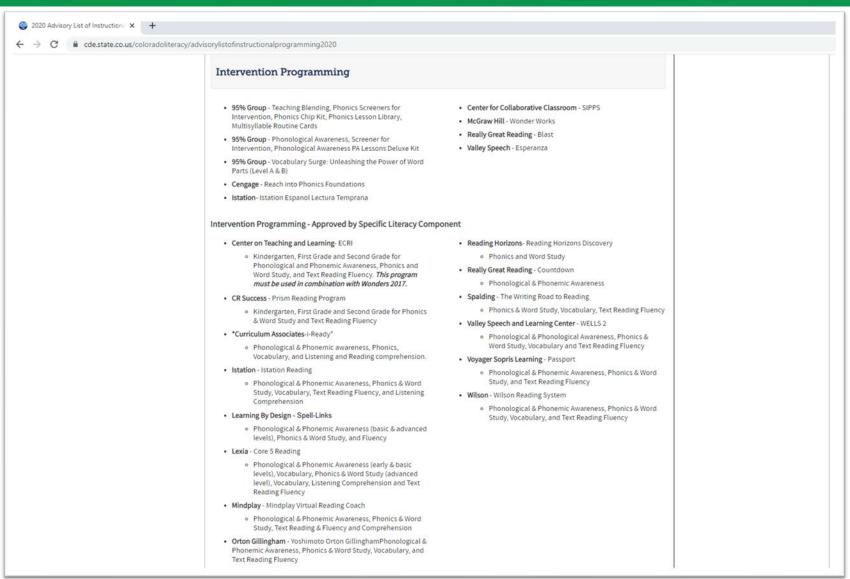






#### **Intervention Programming**















# Student Profile 1: Low Risk







LNF

**PSF** 

NWF

CLS NWF

**WWR** 

TRC





Colorado Department of Education - Regional, Colorado Department of

N/A

Goal

Score

Goal

Goal

Score

Goal

Goal

List A (Max 24) List B (Max 24) List C (Max 24) N/A

20

17

N/A

N/A

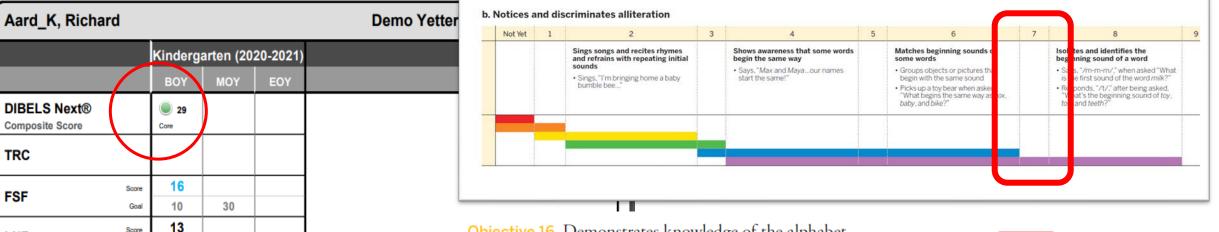
28

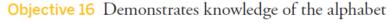
N/A

C

Education - Regional Groups

Yetter, Tammy





a. Identifies and names letters

Not Yet	1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9
		Recognizes and names a few letters in own name		Recognizes and names as many as 10 letters, especially those in own name		Identifies and names 11–20 u and 11–20 lowercase letters v presented in random order	per- ien		ies and names all upper- and ase letters when presented in n order	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>				r			<u>i</u>



STRONG FOUNDATIONS







#### Skills Continuum

**Phoneme Segmentation** 

**Fluency Measure** 

**Kindergarten MOY & EOY** 

First Sound

Fluency Measure

**Kindergarten BOY & MC** 

#### Kindergarten Skills Map



Add, delete, or substitute individual phonemes in [23] simple, one-syllable words to make new words

> Distinguish long from short vowel sounds - 22 in spoken single-syllable words

Segment spoken four or more phoneme single-syllable words into their complete sequence of individual sounds (phonemes)

Isolate and pronounce medial sounds in single-syllable -CCVC, CVCC, CCVCC, CCCVC, CCCVCC words, etc

Isolate and pronounce final sounds in single-syllable [39] CCVC, CVCC, CCVCC, CCCVC, CCCVCC words, etc

Isolate and pronounce initial sounds in single-syllable - 18 CCVC, CVCC, CCVCC, CCCVC, CCCVCC words, etc.

Orally produce single-syllable CCVC, CVCC, CCVCC, CCCVC, COCVCC words by blending four or more phonemes

> Segment spoken three-phoneme single- = syllable words into their complete sequence of individual sounds (phonemes)

> > Isolate and pronounce the medial vowel [15] sound in three-phoneme (CVC) words

Segment spoken two-phoneme single-syllable words into their complete sequence of individual sounds (phonemes)

Isolate and pronounce the final sounds in 13 three-phoneme (CVC) words (not including CVCs ending with /l/, /r/, or /x/.)

Isolate and pronounce the initial phonemes - 12 in three-phoneme (CVC) words

> Segment onsets and rimes of 11 single-syllable spoken words

Segment, count, and pronounce syllables in spoken words

Segment compound words (9)

Orally produce single-syllable CVC words by blending three phonemes

Orally produce single-syllable VC/CV words by blending two phonemes

> Blend onsets and rimes of ... single-syllable spoken words

Blend syllables in spoken words \$\int\_5\$

Blend compound words -

Count words in a spoken sentence Is

Produce rhyming words

Recognize rhyming words

Read emergent-reader texts (e.g., simple sentences) with purpose and understanding

Decode CVC words beginning with stop sounds (e.g. /t/, /g/, /c/)

Decode VC and CVC words beginning with continuous sounds (e.g. /f/,/m/,/r/)

Beginning to decode VC and CVC words by blending onset-rimes, and then recoding (e.g. /m/ /at/, mat)

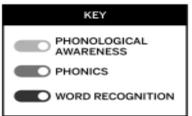
Beginning to decode VC and CVC words by blending individual sounds. and then recoding (e.g. /m/ /a/ /t/, mat)

Read common highfrequency words by sight (e.g., the, of, to, you, she, my, is, are, do, does)

Associate the long and short vowel sounds with their common spellings (graphemes)

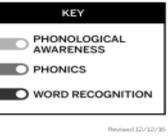
Demonstrate basic knowledge of one-to-one letter-sound correspondences by producing the primary sound for each consonant

0-0





Harder

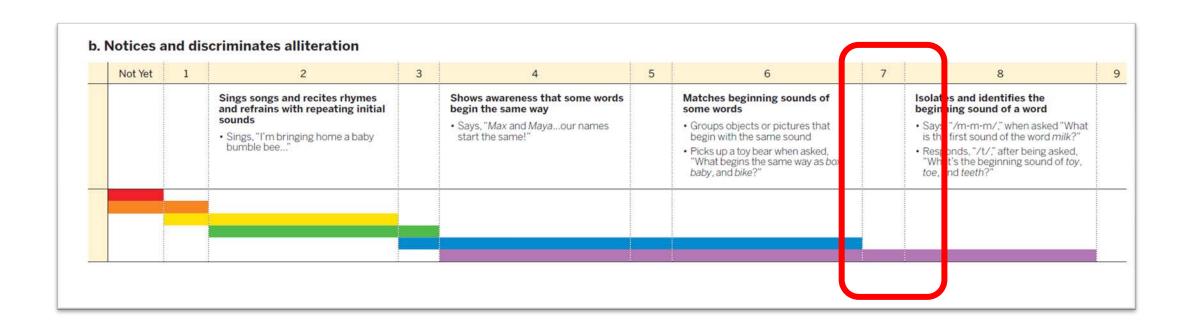


















LNF Letter Na	ming Fluency								
s	J	Z	V	е	X	T	t	٧	D
f	F	W	Q	P	q	I	С	0	0
R	n	В	w	g	Е	d	u	р	у
S	m	x	L	k	Z	a	Y	Н	j
i	K	U	M	G	r	A	N	h	С
I	b	s	F	f	u	L	A	m	В
٧	Т	Υ	G	е	W	E	a	N	Χ
I	b	M	С	q	z	Р	X	i	Q
g	J	0	s	d	Z	К	0	٧	j



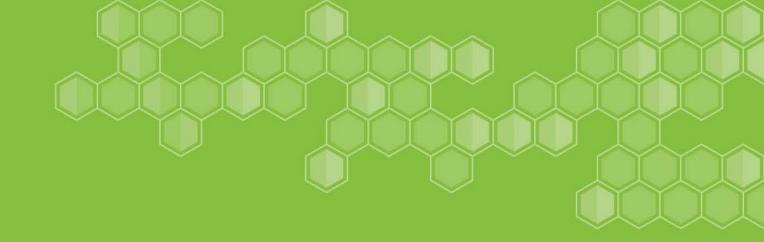




		Demonstrates kr	nowl	edge of the alphabet							
Not Yet	1	2	3	4	5	6		7		8	ģ
		Recognizes and names a few letters in own name		Recognizes and names as many as 10 letters, especially those in own name		Identifies and names 11–20 upp and 11–20 lowercase letters wh presented in random order	er- in		Ident lower rande	fies and names all upper- and ase letters when presented in m order	





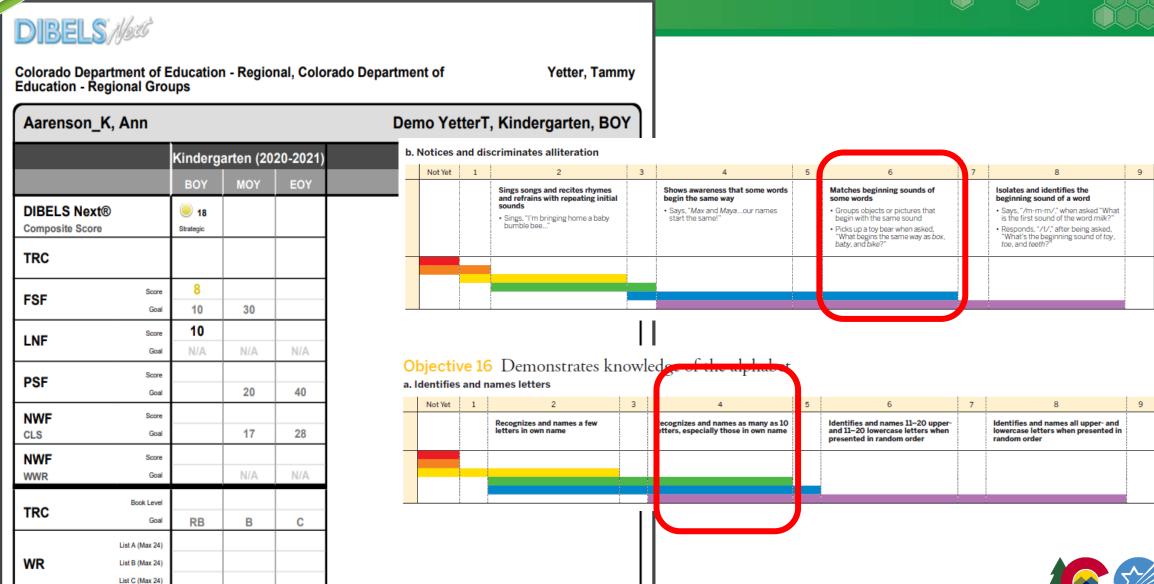


# Student Profile 2: At Some Risk















FSF First Sound Fluency				Ann Aarenson_K, Kindergarten, BOY - 11/20/2020
Test Items	Correct / 2 Points	Correct / 1 Point	incorrect	Status FSF
laughed	п	ПаЛ	0	0 s 10 16 Soore: 8 First Sounds/Minute Percentile: Not Calculated
pine	/p/	/pie/	0	Assessor Yetter, Tammy
skirt	/s/	/sk/ /sker/	0	Notes
flag	PET	<b>itt</b> iflat	0	Response Patterns  Makes random errors Says letter name
rang	ítí	fra/	0	Makes consistent errors on specific sound(s)  Other
crow	/k/	lkrl .	0	Affect Interest Focus
hide	/h/	/hie/	0	Moderate Moderate Moderate
blame	/b/	/blai/	0	
deck	/d/	/de/	0	
crab	/k/	/kr/ /kra/	0	







Not Yet 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sings songs and recites rhymes and refrains with repeating initial		Shows awareness that some words begin the same way		Matches beginning sounds of some words		Isolates and identifies the beginning sound of a word
	sounds  • Sings, "I'm bringing home a baby bumble bee"		Says, "Max and Mayaour names start the same!"		Groups objects or pictures that begin with the same sound     Picks up a toy bear when asked, "What begins the same way as box, baby, and bike?"		<ul> <li>Says, "/m-m-m/," when asked "What is the first sound of the word milk?"</li> <li>Responds, "/t/," after being asked, "What's the beginning sound of toy, toe, and teeth?"</li> </ul>







LNF Letter N	laming Fluency								
s	J	z	V	е	X	Т	t	٧	D
f	F	W	Q	P	q ]	I	С	0	0
R	n	В	W	g	E	d	u	p	у
s	m	X	L	k	Z	а	Y	Н	j
i	K	U	M	G	r	Α	N	h	С
I	b	s	F	f	u	L	Α	m	В
V	T	Υ	G	е	W	E	a	N	X
1	b	M	С	q	Z	P	X	i	Q
g	J	0	s	d	Z	K	0	V	j
-		-		_				-	







Objective 16 Demonstrates knowledge of the alphabet

lden	tifies	and n	ames letters			\				
Not	t Yet	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Recognizes and names a few letters in own name		Recognizes and names as many as 10 letters, especially those in own name		Identifies and names 11-20 upper- and 11-20 lowercase letters when presented in random order		Identifies and names all upper- and lowercase letters when presented in random order	
				•						
		Not Yet	1 : :	Recognizes and names a few	Not Yet 1 2 3  Recognizes and names a few	Not Yet 1 2 3 4	Not Yet 1 2 3 4 5  Recognizes and names a few Recognizes and names as many as 10	Not Yet 1 2 3 4 5 6  Recognizes and names a few letters in own name Recognizes and names as many as 10 letters, especially those in own name and 11–20 lowercase letters when	Not Yet 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  Recognizes and names a few letters in own name  Recognizes and names a few letters, especially those in own name and 11–20 lowercase letters when	Not Yet 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  Recognizes and names a few letters in own name Recognizes and names as many as 10 letters in own name letters, especially those in own name and 11–20 lowercase letters when lowercase letters when presented in





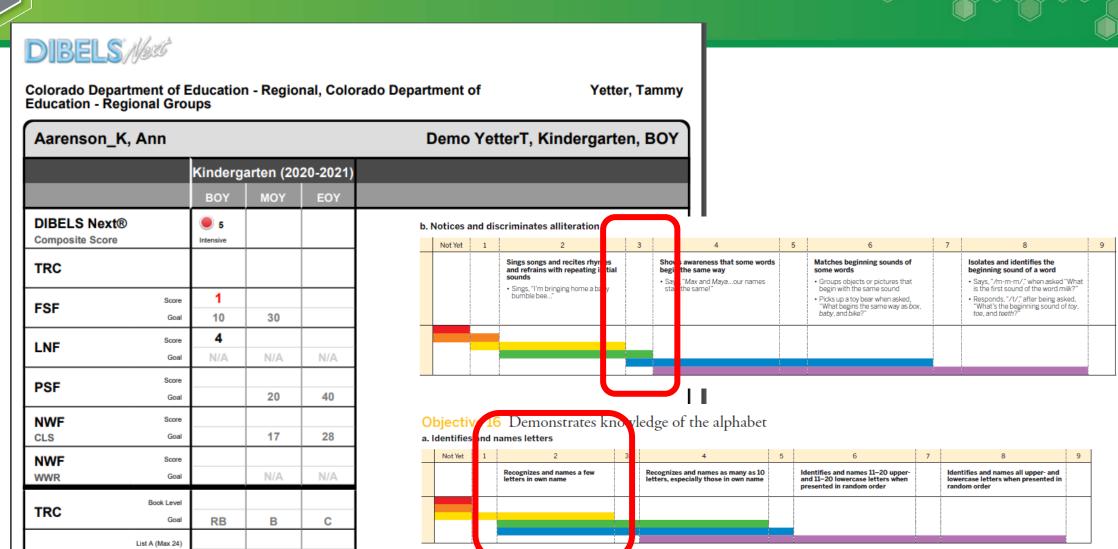


# Student Profile 3: At Significant Risk











WR

List B (Max 24) List C (Max 24)





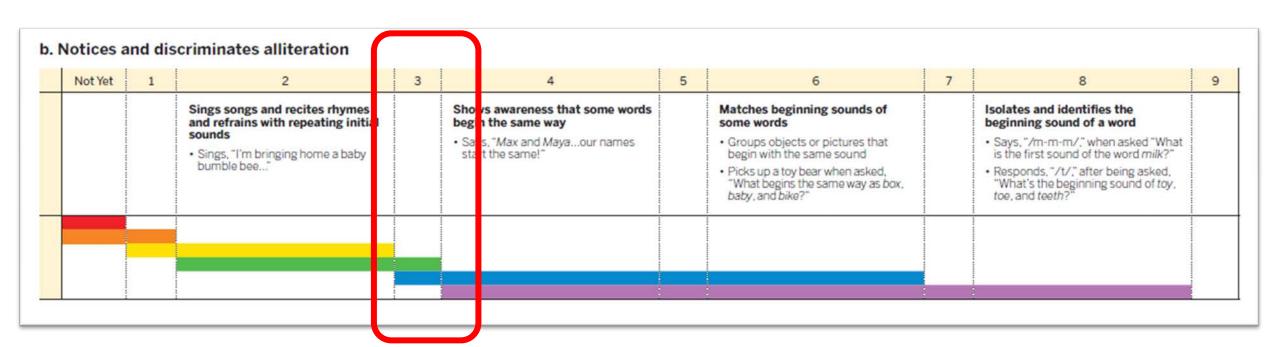
FSF First Sound Fluency					Ann Aarenson_K, Kindergarten, BOY - 11/20/2020
Test Items	Correct / 2 Points	Correct / 1 Point		Incorrect	Status FSF
laughed	п	fla/		0	Score: 1 First Sounds/Minute Percentile: Not Calculated
pine	/p/	lpiel .		0	Assessor Vetter, Tammy
skirt	/si	ískí	/sker/	0	Notes
flag	H	MU	/fla/	0	Response Patterns  Makes random errors Says letter name
rang	ltl	/ta/		0	Makes consistent errors on specific sound(s)  Other
crow	/k/	/kc/		0	Affect Interest Focus
hide	/h/	/hie/		0	Moderate Moderate Moderate
blame	/b/	/bl/	/btal/	0	
deck	/d/	/de/		0	
crab	/k/	/kr/	/kra/	0	





# Data Decision Making: Student Profile 3



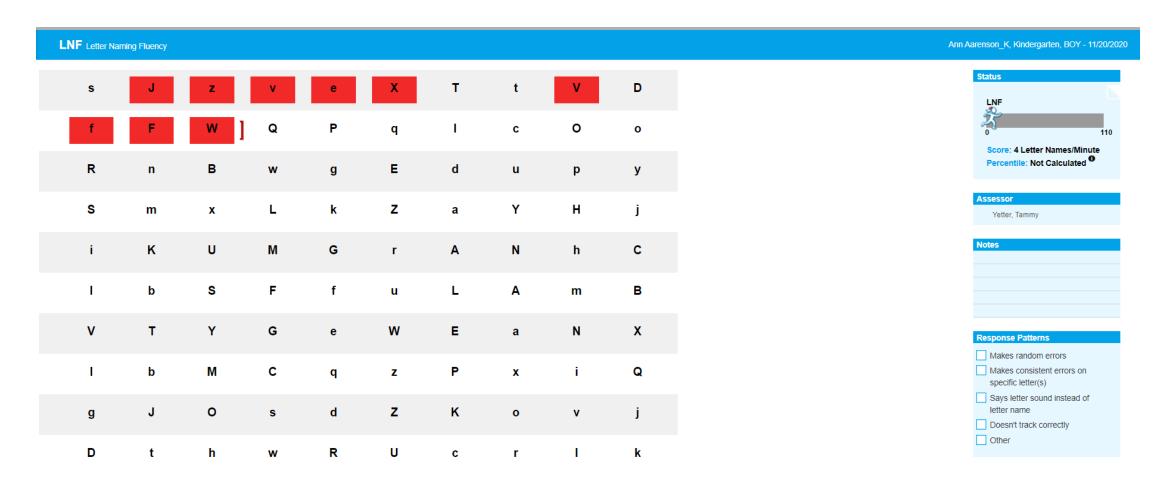






# Data Decision Making: Student Profile 3









# Data Decision Making: Student Profile 3



# Objective 16 Demonstrates knowledge of the alphabet a. Identifies and names letters Not Yet 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Recognizes and names a few letters in own name Recognizes and names as many as 10 letters, especially those in own name letters when presented in random order letters when presented in random order



## Objectives for Development & Learning

Birth Through Third Grade

#### Social-Emotional

- 1. Regulates own emotions and behaviors
  - a. Manages feelings
- b. Follows limits and expectations
- c. Takes care of own needs appropriately
- 2. Establishes and sustains positive relationships
- Forms relationships with adults
- b. Responds to emotional cues
- Interacts with peers
- d. Makes friends
- Participates cooperatively and constructively in group situations
  - a. Balances needs and rights of self and others
  - b. Solves social problems

### Physical

- 4. Demonstrates traveling skills
- Demonstrates balancing skills
- 6. Demonstrates gross-motor manipulative skills
- Demonstrates fine-motor strength and coordination
  - a. Uses fingers and hands
  - Uses writing and drawing tools

## Language

- Listens to and understands increasingly complex language
  - a. Comprehends language
  - b. Follows directions
- 9. Uses language to express thoughts and needs
- a. Uses an expanding expressive vocabulary
- b. Speaks clearly
- c. Uses conventional grammar
- d. Tells about another time or place
- Uses appropriate conversational and other communication skills
  - a. Engages in conversations
  - b. Uses social rules of language

## Cognitive

- 11. Demonstrates positive approaches to learning
  - a. Attends and engages
  - b. Persists
  - c. Solves problems
  - d. Shows curiosity and motivation
  - e. Shows flexibility and inventiveness in thinking
- 12. Remembers and connects experiences
- Recognizes and recalls
- b. Makes connections
- 13. Uses classification skills
- Uses symbols and images to represent something not present
  - a. Thinks symbolically
- Engages in sociodramatic play

#### Literacy

- Demonstrates phonological awareness, phonics skills, and word recognition
  - a. Notices and discriminates rhyme
  - b. Notices and discriminates alliteration
- Notices and discriminates discrete units of sound
- d. Applies phonics concepts and knowledge of word structure to decode text
- 16. Demonstrates knowledge of the alphabet
  - a. Identifies and names letters
  - b. Identifies letter-sound correspondences
- 17. Demonstrates knowledge of print and its uses
- a. Uses and appreciates books and other texts
- Uses print concepts
- Comprehends and responds to books and other texts
- Interacts during reading experiences, book conversations, and text reflections
- b. Uses emergent reading skills
- Retells stories and recounts details from informational texts
- d. Uses context clues to read and comprehend texts
- e. Reads fluently
- 19. Demonstrates writing skills
  - a. Writes name
  - b. Writes to convey ideas and information
  - c. Writes using conventions



Potentially influencing engagement in and benefit from in learning activities.





## **Enabling Contexts for Data Review**



## **School Leaders**

- Use data to plan for the most optimal school organization strategies, including:
  - Screening for potential intervention needs
  - Creating school schedules to best meet learning needs
  - Channeling resources to support remediation and other supports for individual and small groups of students
- Organize professional learning activities
  - Focus professional learning on the priority areas flagged by the assessment.
  - Find ways to celebrate and capitalize on relative strengths identified.
  - Along with other data, use assessment results to support monitoring and program evaluation.

Marion, et al., 2020





## **Enabling Contexts for Data Review**



## **School Leaders:**

- Support teachers in making fluid data-based decisions to adjusting instruction
  - Demonstrate when and how teachers can put into practice the findings from the assessments, highlighting just-in-time support for grade-level instruction. Prioritize, support, and provide space for teachers' pre-assessment and formative assessment practices.
  - Provide time and structure to encourage teachers to use flexible, short-term groupings based on student profiles, if appropriate.
  - Caution teachers against instructional approaches that exclusively address gaps as a prerequisite to teaching grade-level content.
  - Avoid implementing extensive remediation or retention initiatives that delay student exposure to grade-level content.

Marion, et al., 2020





# INDIVIDUAL PLANS





# SR and READ Plan Comparisons



	School Readiness Plan	READ Plan
Purpose	Monitor progress toward school readiness for all students	Address identified reading deficiency with entrance & exit criteria <b>for students below benchmark</b>
Foundation	Addresses K standards	Grade level expectations adopted by SBE
Contents	Knowledge and skill areas in need of assistance	Targets specific literacy skill deficits
Timeline	Following completion of fall KSR assessment	Following the completion of diagnostic assessment and review of a body of evidence.
Continuation	Components can remain part of READ plan following end of K	Entrance and exit criteria





# All Kindergarten Students



## Individual School Readiness Plan:

- Includes student's strengths and goals
- Goals may include those specific to literacy.
- Engage families in identifying goals and supporting student
- Monitor's progress toward school readiness
- Formats may include:
  - District designed template
  - Vendor reports may inform

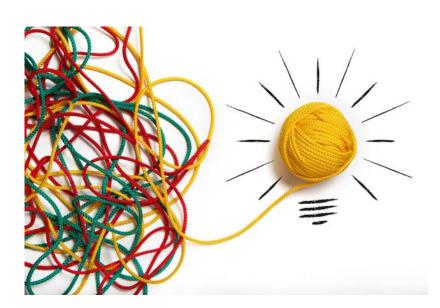




# Some Kindergarten Students



- Student requires a READ plan as a component of the school readiness plan.
- Required components of each plan must be addressed
- Format may include:
  - District designed template
  - Vendor created templates
  - Designed combined plan







# READ Plan Required Components



☐Interim/Benchmark assessment results
diagnostic assessment results including specific skill deficiencies
□end of year goal □ ongoing objectives to meet the end of year goal
□aligned interventions and services (in addition to 90 minutes of evidence-based universal instruction),
□progress monitoring,
□specific family communication and involvement in supporting the READ Plan,
□supplemental services, and
□If student has a READ Plan for more than one year:
Additional, more rigorous strategies and intervention instruction to assist the student in achieving grade leve competency





# PURPOSE: Plans to Support Practice



Intentional Planning

 Differentiated learning that considers the developmental and academic needs of each child as a prevention strategy.

Early Identification

 Timely assessments and data analysis support the identification of risk factors and create opportunities for intervention and prevention.

Family and School Engagement  Families engaged in the process to build collaboration, communication and support for students.

**School Success** 

 Documentation of student data, supports, and outcomes creates opportunities for collaboration between a child's teachers over time.





# Reflections to Support Success



- What internal structures and processes would support the use of kindergarten assessment data to drive instruction and improve student outcomes?
- What professional development (training and coaching) is needed to support connecting and using kindergarten assessment data to inform instruction?
- How might individual plans support vertical communication about students through transitions?





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  - https://www.cde.state.co.us/mtss/dbimodules
- 2020-2021 Reading, Writing, and Communicating Instructional Guidance for Diverse Learning Settings
  - https://www.cde.state.co.us/standardsandinstruction/hii rwc



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