

Tennessee Dyslexia Law T.C.A. § 49-1-229 Overview for School Districts



During the 2016 Tennessee Legislative Session, the General Assembly passed T.C.A. § 49-1-229. This law requires school districts to screen for and identify students with characteristics of dyslexia, to provide appropriate dyslexia-specific interventions to those students, and to monitor the progress of those students in response to the interventions. The school team will use all available data to determine the need for a student to receive a dyslexia-specific intervention.

The *Dyslexia Resource Guide* assists districts in their implementation of the requirements established by the legislation.

Requirements of the Law T.C.A. § 49-1-229

Local Education Agencies (School Districts)

- Implement procedures to screen for characteristics of dyslexia as part of the universal screening process through the existing RTI² framework.
- Determine which students are demonstrating characteristics and need dyslexia-specific interventions.
- Notify the parent if the screening for characteristics of dyslexia indicates that a student needs dyslexia—specific intervention. Provide parents with information and resources.
- Provide appropriate tiered dyslexia-specific intervention through the existing RTI² framework.
- Monitor students' progress using a tool designed to measure the effectiveness of the intervention.
- Reporting requirements:
- > School level: 1) Report students who are screened for characteristics of dyslexia (DYS02).
 - 2) Report students receiving dyslexia-specific interventions to attendance personnel (DYS03).
 - 3) Attendance personnel select appropriate code in SIS/EIS.
- District level: Enter school-reported title/description of dyslexia-specific interventions into ePlan.

Tennessee Department of Education

- Develop procedures for identifying characteristics of dyslexia.
- Provide appropriate resources for educators.
- Gather required reporting data.

Dyslexia Advisory Council

- Advise the department on matters relating to dyslexia.
- Meet at least quarterly.
- Submit an annual report to the House of Representatives Education Instruction Committee and the Senate Education Committee.

Districts must have the capacity to screen, as necessary, in the following areas associated with characteristics of dyslexia:

Phonological awareness
Phonemic awareness
Sound symbol recognition
Alphabet knowledge

Decoding skills
Encoding skills

Rapid automatized naming (RAN)

Dyslexia-specific intervention is...

Explicit
Systematic and cumulative
Multisensory

Language-based
Aligned to individual student need

Universal Screening Process Summary

Step One

- ·Screen all students using a skill-based screener.
- If a standards-based assessment is used to screen all students instead of a skills-based screener, a skills-based screener is necessary to identify more specific skill area(s).

Step Two

•Consider additional sources of information to identify "at risk" students.

Step Three

- •Conduct survey level and diagnostic assessments to inform intervention
- •Examples include the PASS and PWRS, found at

www.tn.gov/education/districts/rti-administrators/rti-intervention-resources.html

Continuum of Programming		
General Education	Section 504	Special Education
Universal screening process for instructional planning as part of RTI ²	Evaluate for disability and substantial impact on life activity	Evaluation for disability and its adverse impact on education
School-based team determines interventions	Section 504 team (parent involvement encouraged) determines eligibility for 504	IEP team, including parents, determines eligibility for special education services
Team considers accessibility features allowable for all students	If eligible, student specific 504 plan (e.g., accommodations) is created	If eligible, team writes an Individualized Education Program (IEP)

Resources

- Decoding Dyslexia Tennessee bit.ly/2sFR6PU
- International Dyslexia Association (IDA) dyslexiaida.org
- > International Dyslexia Association Tennessee tnida.org
- MTSU Center on Dyslexia <u>www.mtsu.edu/dyslexia/</u>
- American Speech-Language-Hearing Association (ASHA) <u>bit.ly/3RKleBo</u>
- Vanderbilt University Research Study: Not all reading disabilities are dyslexia. <u>bit.ly/3zVusWN</u>

RTI² Manual

bit.ly/TNDOERTI2



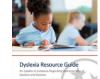
504 Guide bit.ly/3EUdVVA or bit.ly/4cwvx5z



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