APPENDIX A.1
Required Practices for Kansas MTSS Universal Screening

1.) Reading

* A Universal Screener:

    AIMSweb) that is used with fidelity.

    ** Grades 9-12 is a two-step universal screening process:

        Step 1: Assess student's grade level comprehension skills (e.g., NWEA, GRADE) administered, at minimum, once at the beginning of the year, plus to new students

        Step 2: Students who do not pass the grade-level comprehension assessment are given an eighth-grade maze.

        * Students scoring at the 24th percentile or below on the eighth-grade level maze passages are given eighth-grade level oral reading fluency passages.

Reading Examples:

Preschool - 12	myIGDI (also known as Get It, Got it, Go); mCLASS: C-PALLS; Phonological Awareness and Literacy Screening - Preschool (PALS-PK); Get Ready to Read; DIBELS/DIBELS Next	9 - 12: is a multi-step process	AIMSweb; Step 1: reading comprehension test; Step 2: Mazes

2.) Math

* A Universal Screener:

    ** Can be used for screening all students 3 times a year.

    ** For grades K-12, is a measurement that provides data on the predictive skills at each grade level, that is used with fidelity.

    ** Has predictive validity, is reliable and efficient, and provides a cut score.

Math Examples:

Preschool - 12	Preschool Nurmeracy Indicators; EARLI; Early Numeracy Indicators easyCBM from DIBELS; easyCBM from Riverside; AIMSweb; STAR Math Enterprise	9 - 12 is a two-step process	Step 1: Use current class placement, current math grade, and previous course grade to determine who should be screened (or screen all students0; Step 2: If using Star Math Enterprise or AIMSweb, use HS norms; if using easy CBM, use 8th grade assessment and 8th grade norm

3.) Behavior

* Assessment

    ** Problem behaviors have been defined and categorized as major or minor offenses.

    ** A procedure for consistent collecting and reporting of behavioral offenses (office discipline referral or behavior incident report) has been developed or revised.

    ** A data system has been adopted that has the capacity to disaggregate and produce graphic displays of ODR data for at least the following critical data components:

        *** WHAT behavior?

        *** WHICH students?

        *** WHERE (location of incident)?

        *** WHEN (time of day, day of week)?

        *** WHO made the referral?

Behavior Examples:

PK-12	Office Disciplin Referrals (ODR); Behavior Incident Report (BIR); Student Risk Screening Scale (SRSS); Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SQD)