

October is ... Dyslexia Awareness Month

TEC 28.006

• Texas Dyslexia Handbook Revised 2014 - Chapter 2/Page 15

Figure 2.1. State and Federal Laws

Reading Diagnosis—TEC §28.006

This education code requires schools to administer early reading instruments to all students in kindergarten and grades 1 and 2 to assess their reading development and comprehension. Additionally, the law requires a reading instrument from the Commissioner's approved list be administered at the beginning of grade 7 to any student who did not demonstrate proficiency on the reading assessment administered under TEC §39.023(a). If, on the basis of the reading instrument results, students are determined to be at risk for dyslexia or other reading difficulties, the school must notify the students' parents/guardians. According to TEC §28.006(g), the school must also implement an accelerated (intensive) reading program that appropriately addresses the students' reading difficulties and enables them to catch up with their typically performing peers.



UPDATE 1: HB 1886

Dyslexia is widely accepted to be one of the most common learning disabilities. Studies indicate the prevalence of dyslexia in school-aged children is between five and 17 percent.

Early identification and intervention improve a child's academic success.

Many children miss early opportunities for assistance due to not being identified soon enough.

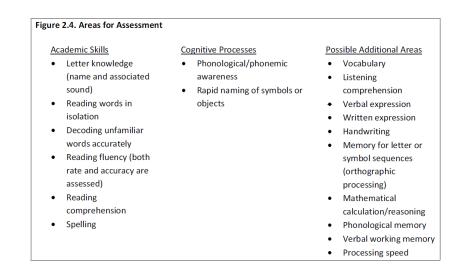
H.B. 1886 provides for the early identification of and intervention for a child with dyslexia to improve the child's academic success.

ALL students enrolled in Texas public schools will be screened or tested, as appropriate, for dyslexia and related disorders at the end of the kindergarten and first grade school years.



HB 1886

- TEA will **NOT** provide a list of screeners
- LEA Conversation decision as to which screener to administer
- LEA Conversation -review assessments that you are already using/administering in Kinder and 1st grade
- Example: TPRI
- Texas Dyslexia Handbook (P.21):







 LEA Conversation -referencing the state dyslexia handbook/district dyslexia handbook as to process to follow after the screener

Thinks to consider:

- At-Risk Characteristics in a screener does not necessarily mean formal assessment
- Consider the circumstances of each individual student, grade level, RTI

H.B. 1886 <u>requires</u> that students enrolled in Texas public schools be screened or tested, as appropriate, for dyslexia and related disorders at the end of the kindergarten and first grade school years.



EARLY IDENTIFICATION & INTERVENTION

TEC 28.006:



HB 1886:





UPDATE 2: 504 YEARLY UPDATES CONFERENCE



Presented by Dave Richards, Esq.



Intended Audience: 504 Coordinators, Principals, Administrators, SPED Directors

Attorney Dave Richards (*Richards, Lindsay & Mortín, LLP*) will provide an overview of Section 504 and IDEA and a complete picture of the FAPE process, from child find and eligibility, to creation of the Section 504 and IEP plan. Participants will also learn about discipline of students with disabilities, disability harassment, and the right to equal participation in extracurricular and nonacademic services.

Workshop # 63509

October 11, 2017

8:30 am-4:00 pm

Region One ESC

1900 W. Schuinor

Edinburg, TX

Ft. McIntosh/Ft. Ringgold Rooms

There is no fee for this session and 6 CPEs will be provided. Register online at <u>www.esc1.net/staffdevelopment</u>

Contact Tere Longoria, Lead Program Assistant, at (956) 984-6206 with any questions.







"I had a parent contact me regarding reimbursement for dyslexia services. She stated that she was taking her child to receive tutoring in another city and that she would like reimbursement for her mileage. I am not aware of any funding that would allocate for that . I did mention to her that we provide free dyslexia services within our district. I had heard about some additional funding that would be given to school districts to aid with dyslexia services. Can you give me some additional guidance on this matter?"

Response:

We **do not** reimburse parents for outside services they choose to obtain on their own. Unless school had refused to provide services and a hearing officer awarded compensatory but districts offer FAPE- if parent refuses what school has and goes for something on their own we have no obligation to reimburse. Legislature only provided grants for 2 years but that is to districts not to reimburse families for private services.



DYSLEXIA COORDINATORS' MEETINGS 2017-2018

Date:	Time:	Location:
10-4-2017	lpm-4pm	Starr Room
12-14-2017	lpm-4pm	Starr Room
2-8-2017	lpm-4pm	Starr Room
4-19-2017	lpm-4pm	Starr Room

