Overview of Model Demo Projects

Three model demonstration projects were funded by the Office of Special Education Programs, U.S. Department of Education in August 2016, to assess how the models can:

• improve literacy outcomes for English learners (ELs) and ELs with disabilities (ELSWDs) in grades three through six, within a multi-tiered system of support (MTSS) framework;

• use culturally responsive principles; and

• be implemented by educators and sustained in general and special education settings.

Components of Model Demo Projects

Each project includes:

• a framework that includes, at a minimum, universal screening, progress monitoring, and effective tiered instruction;

• culturally responsive principles within each component of the framework; and

• scientifically-based interventions that meet the needs of ELs and ELSWDs.
Components of Model Demo Projects (cont.)

Valid and reliable practices that ensure appropriate identification of ELs who may have learning difficulties or disabilities;

Standardized measures of literacy outcomes when applicable, and teacher and systems outcomes, when appropriate;

Measures of language proficiency in the child’s first language and English; and

Measures of the model’s social validity.

OSEP Model Demo Projects

Project ELITE
https://www.elitetexas.org/

Project ELLIPSES
https://mtssclrt.ning.com/

Project LEE
http://projectlee.org/

OSEP GRANT NUMBERS

Project ELITE – H326M160005
Project ELLIPSES – H326M160003
Project LEE – H326M160008

MTSS for ELs Website

https://www.mtss4els.org/
Evidence Based Practices

An activity, strategy or intervention that demonstrates a statistically significant effect on improved student outcomes or other relevant outcomes based on either strong, moderate, or promising evidence from research studies.

Every Student Succeeds Act

What Works Clearinghouse

- **Strong evidence**: at least 1 well designed and well-implemented experimental study
- **Moderate evidence**: at least 1 well designed and well-implemented quasi-experimental study
- **Promising evidence**: at least 1 well designed and well-implemented correlational study with statistical controls for selection bias
Evidence Based Practices for ELs

• Academic Instruction
  • Provide ELs the opportunity to develop academic oral language while simultaneously teaching literacy and other content areas;
  • Teach vocabulary across content areas;
  • Provide instruction and/or instructional support in the primary language as needed;
  • Provide appropriate interventions for ELs who need support beyond Tier 1 instruction; and
  • Implement culturally responsive instruction.

Richards-Tutor, Aceves, Reese, 2016

Evidence Based Practices for ELs

• Progress Monitoring
  • Implement purposeful and appropriate assessment practices taking into account ELs’ primary language, English-language proficiency, and ongoing linguistic and academic progress.
  • Utilize curriculum-based measurement to determine risk and monitor progress across tiers with ELs as part of a school site or district’s comprehensive MTSS model.
  • Employ an ecological approach when evaluating ELs’ possible learning difficulties and to develop appropriate and culturally responsive supports.

Richards-Tutor et al., 2016

Academic Content and Literacy for ELs

- Intensive academic vocabulary instruction
- Oral and written English instruction in content-areas
- Structured opportunities to develop writing skills
- Small-group interventions in literacy and English

Gersten et al., 2014
Foundational Reading Skills

• Academic language skills (inferential and narrative language, and vocabulary knowledge);
  • Awareness of segments of sounds in speech and letters;
  • Decode words, analyze word parts, and write words; and
  • Read connected text daily for accuracy, fluency, and comprehension.

Foorman et al., 2016

Supporting the Needs of ELs

• Explicit instruction;
• Differentiated instruction;
• Frequent opportunities to use language;
• Structured academic discussion;
• Student-centered instruction;
• Accountable talk;
• Paraphrase student responses;
• Model correct responses; and
• Sentence stems and frames, graphic organizers, etc.

Data-Based Instructional Planning
Data-Based Instructional Planning

**Continual Improvement Plan: Academic Focus**

- Metacognition: 50% (Red)
- Critical Thinking: 45% (Blue)
- Application: 5% (Green)
- Knowledge: 5% (Yellow)

**Snapshot of Fifth Grade TWI**

100% Meetings – TWI Meetings

**Meeting Objectives:**
1. Identify student strengths and areas for improvement.
2. Analyze student work for evidence of understanding.
3. Evaluate instructional strategies and techniques.
4. Plan for differentiated instruction.
5. Set clear, measurable goals for student learning.

**Meeting Agenda:**
- Data Analysis
- Instructional Strategies
- Student Work Samples
- Next Steps

**Meeting Outcomes:**
- Improved student outcomes
- Enhanced teacher collaboration
- Increased student engagement

**Meeting Notes:**
- All meeting notes are recorded digitally and shared with all team members.

**Meeting Follow-Up:**
- Action items are assigned and tracked until completion.

**Meeting Schedule:**
- Monthly TWI Meetings
- Weekly team check-ins

**TWI Team Members:**
- Principal
- Curriculum Coordinator
- Math Coordinator
- Reading Coordinator
- Special Education Coordinator

**TWI Team Goals:**
- Increase student achievement by 15% in the next academic year.
- Implement new instructional strategies for differentiated instruction.
- Increase teacher collaboration and communication.

**TWI Team Expectations:**
- Attend all TWI Meetings.
- Contribute to TWI Meetings.
- Implement TWI recommendations in classrooms.

**TWI Team Responsibilities:**
- Identify student needs.
- Plan for instructional interventions.
- Monitor student progress.
- Adjust instruction as needed.

**TWI Team Support:**
- Professional development opportunities.
- Curriculum and materials support.
- Technology support.

**TWI Team Resources:**
- TWI Guidebook
- TWI Training Modules
- TWI Assessment Tools

**TWI Team Communications:**
- Weekly updates
- Monthly reports
- Quarterly reflections
What did the data tell us about....

- Core instruction in English
- Core instruction in Spanish
- Next steps?

Data Meetings

Tier 3: Individual Problem Solving Meetings
- FEW STUDENTS
  - Every 8-12 weeks

Tier 2: 20% Meetings
- SOME STUDENTS
  - @ every 8 weeks
  - 3 times/year
  - 2 times month (PLCs/SATs)

Tier 1: 100% Meetings
- ALL STUDENTS
  - 3 times/year
  - 2 times month (PLCs/SATs)

20% Meetings

The Problem Solving Process

1. Problem Identification
2. Plan Development
3. Plan Implementation & Evaluation
4. Student Achievement
5. Problem Analysis
6. Why is the problem occurring?
7. How is it working?
8. What are we going to do about the problem?
Effective Tiered Instruction

Culturally and Linguistically Responsive RTI Model

Tier 1 Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All students (including students with disabilities and learning differences)</td>
<td>District core curriculum and instructional practices that are research based and incorporate differentiated instruction</td>
<td>General education classroom</td>
<td>Screening, continuous progress monitoring for some students, and outcome measures or summative assessments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What is Tier 1: Core Instruction for ELs?

High-quality, scientifically based instruction, differentiated to meet the needs of all students who are screened on a periodic basis to identify struggling learners who need additional support.

Includes daily linguistic accommodations and language support in English and native language, if possible.

Tier 2: Supplemental Instruction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Setting</th>
<th>Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students identified through screening, and verified with others assessments, as at risk (not meeting grade level cut-score)</td>
<td>Targeted, supplemental instruction delivered to small groups in addition to Tier 1</td>
<td>General education classroom or other general education location within the school</td>
<td>Progress monitoring, diagnostic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Evidence-based intervention(s), including programs and/or practices, of moderate intensity that address the learning challenges of most at-risk students and:

Includes daily linguistic accommodations and language support in English and native language, if possible.
Tier 3: Intensive Intervention

<table>
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<th>Focus</th>
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<th>Setting</th>
<th>Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students who have not adequately responded to core- and supplemental instruction (Tier 2)</td>
<td>Intensive intervention (Tier 3) delivered to small groups (two or three students) or individually by highly skilled specialists</td>
<td>Intervention classroom, other general education location within the school</td>
<td>Progress monitoring and diagnostic assessments (e.g., running records, skilled based math tests)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What is Intensive Intervention for ELs?

Intensive intervention is designed to address severe and persistent learning difficulties.

Intensive interventions should be:
1. Driven by data;
2. Characterized by increased intensity (e.g., smaller group, expanded time) and individualization of academic instructional supports; and;
3. Proven effective for ELs.

Includes daily linguistic accommodations and language support in English and native language, if possible.

Job-Embedded Professional Development for Enhancing Practice
Essential Features of JEPD for Teachers of ELs

- Develop a partnership with an instructional leader in the schools who works closely with teachers of ELs to build capacity through PD.
- Create opportunities for teachers of ELs to provide input in the dissemination of the PD plan to build relationships and establish buy-in.
- Engage in various PD activities (e.g., classroom observations, feedback sessions, team teaching, coaching, peer observation, self-videoing with self-reflection).
- Provide opportunities for discussion around refining EL best instructional practices and establishing next steps.

JEPD for Enhancing Practice

Ongoing job-embedded support that is responsive to educator needs that includes:
- PD with modeling;
- Coaching;
- Classroom observations;
- Demonstrations; as needed;
- Virtual support;
- Data and planning meetings; and
- Mini-workshops (virtual: mini lessons on strategy, mini videos for anytime learning; i.e. making connections, inferencing).

JEPD Recursive Cycle: One Example

- Formal Professional Development and Modeling
- Observation and Feedback
- Peer Collaboration for Practice Refinement
- Self-Captured Video and Reflection
- Observation and Feedback
- Peer Collaboration for Practice Refinement
Promotion of teacher-leadership within grade-level teams

Building on teachers’ instructional strengths to enhance literacy instruction for ELs

**Additional Features of JEPD**

High-quality educator tools and resources: clear, user-friendly, and engaging

Framework for “anytime” educator support: video models; web-based tools and trainings

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**Critical Attributes for Successful JEPD**

- Leadership is key;
- Capitalize on existing structures;
- Take an iterative approach to implementation;
- Plan collaborative JEPD to support sustainability such as the following:
  - Implementation, team teaching, and coaching
  - Self-observation and peer observation
  - Sharing of findings
  - Planning of next steps
- Foster self-reflection; and
- Build capacity by supporting teacher leadership.

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**Culturally and Linguistically Responsive Practice**
Culturally and Linguistically Responsive Model

Instruction

Data Based Decision Making

Professional Development

CLRP Instruction

Teachers know their students well and establish strong relationships with them and their families.

Teachers have high expectations of all students, providing them with needed supports to reach their potential.

Teachers use linguistic scaffolds to ensure access to rigorous curricula and instruction.

Curricula and instruction validate literacy practices and funds of knowledge from students’ homes and communities.

CLRP Data-Based Decision Making

- Strengths-based data analysis
- Shift the unit of analysis toward instruction
- Build and apply knowledge of language proficiency
  - TELPAS/WIDA
  - Language Proficiency
- Students’ educational history:
  - Review of educational opportunity in L1 and L2
  - Language and literacy trajectories
CLRP Professional Development

Self reflection on videos or practice
Emphasis on coaching
Critical dialogue
Classroom observation feedback

QUESTIONS

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