| | Reading and Dyslexia Screening Components and Instruments in SREB States | | | | |
|----------|--|--|---|--|--|
| State | Required Screening Components | Screening Instruments | References | | |
| Alabama | Dyslexia-specific screening components: K: Letter naming, letter sounds, phoneme segmentation, and nonsense word fluency 1st - 12th: word reading accuracy, spelling, nonsense word decoding, and sight word efficiency | State provides the following as <i>examples</i> : Kindergarten: DIBELS NEXT or DIBELS 6th Edition, AIMSweb, EasyCBM 1st – 12th: TOWRE-2, Lexercise Z Screener, CORE, San Diego Quick Assessment, TWS-5, Diagnostic Spelling Test, Developmental Spelling Analysis, MASI-R; grade-level reading passages obtained from InterventionCentral.org, DIBELS or ReadWorks | Alabama Dyslexia Resource Guide | | |
| Arkansas | Universal screening must include phonological and phonemic awareness, sound symbol recognition, alphabet knowledge, decoding skills, rapid naming skills, and encoding skills. Dyslexia evaluation must include phoneme blending and segmentation, rapid naming, letter knowledge, decoding, word recognition, oral reading fluency (rate and accuracy), spelling, and reading comprehension. | Universal screening must use DIBELS or equivalent. Dyslexia evaluation may use data from the universal screening, as well as additional norm-referenced assessments. <i>Examples</i> of these include (see Dyslexia Resource Guide, Appendix G, for more details): Phonological awareness: CTOPP-2, PAT-2, KTEA-3, WRMT-III, WJ-IV Rapid naming: CTOPP-2, KTEA-3, WRMT-III, WJ-IV, RAN/RAS Letter knowledge: PAT-2, WRMT-III, WJ-IV, WIST Decoding: PAT-2, KTEA-3, WIAT-III, WJ-IV Ach, WRMT-III Word recognition: KTEA-3, WIAT-III, WJ-IV Ach, WRAT-4, WRMT-III, WIST Fluency: GORT-5, KTEA-3, TOWRE-2, WIAT-III, WJ-IV Ach, WRAT-4, WRMT-III Spelling: KTEA-3, TWS-5, WIAT-III, WJ-IV Ach, WRAT-4, WIST Comprehension: GATES, GORT-5, GSRT, KTEA-3, WIAT-III, WJ-IV Ach, WRAT-4, WRMT-III Written expression: KTEA-3, TOWL-3, WIAT-III, WJ-IV Ach | Act 1294 (2013) and AR Admin. Code § 6-41-603 Arkansas Dyslexia Resource Guide | | |



| Reading and Dyslexia Screening Components and Instruments in SREB States | | | | |
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| | | Districts choose one tool for each grade level screening from approved options; for 2018-19 these are: | | |
| | Required universal reading screening in K-3 must assess the following skills: | Kindergarten: DIBELS Next First Sound Fluency, STEEP Initial Sound Fluency, or STEP First Sounds | Louisiana Bulletin 1903 | |
| Louisiana | Kindergarten: initial sound fluency 1st Grade: word identification fluency 2nd Grade: oral reading fluency 3rd Grade: comprehension | 1st: DIBELS Next Nonsense Word Fluency-CLS, STEEP Nonsense Word Fluency, or STEP Reading Record | K-3 Literacy Assessment Guidance for 2018-19 Fall 2017 K-3 Reading Report | |
| | ord order. comprehension | 2nd: DIBELS Next Oral Reading Fluency, STEEP Oral Reading Fluency, or STEP Reading Rate/Fluency | Tail 2017 It o Reading Report | |
| | | 3rd: DIBELS Daze, STEEP Advanced Literacy, or STEP Comprehension | | |
| Mississippi | Required universal reading screening in K-3 must assess the following skills: Kindergarten: phonological awareness, including phoneme segmentation and blending; letter naming fluency, letter-sound association, listening comprehension (recommended), word recognition fluency (recommended), and vocabulary (recommended) 1st Grade: phoneme manipulation, segmentation, and blending; letter naming fluency, letter-sound association, phonological memory, word recognition fluency (accuracy and rate), oral reading fluency (accuracy and rate), and vocabulary (recommended) | Approved K-3 reading screening instruments as of April 2018: FAST Adaptive Reading, FAST CBM Reading, and FAST earlyReading English; i-Ready, iStation Indicators of Progress, mCLASS Reading 3D, MAP, MAP Growth, STAR Early Literacy, and STAR Reading 2017-18 state-approved dyslexia screeners: Mississippi Dyslexia Therapy Association Dyslexia Screener for Kindergarten and First Grade; Lexercise online Mississippi Dyslexia Screener | Mississippi Approved List of Dyslexia Screeners Mississippi K-3 Reading Screener Guidance, rev. April 2018 | |



| | Reading and Dyslexia Screening | g Components and Instruments in SRE | B States |
|----------------------------|--|---|--|
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| Mississippi (continued) | 2nd Grade: word identification (real and nonsense words), oral reading fluency, reading comprehension, and vocabulary (recommended) 3rd Grade: word identification, oral reading fluency, reading comprehension, and vocabulary Required dyslexia-specific screening for all | | |
| | kindergarten and 1st grade students must assess phonological and phonemic awareness, sound symbol recognition, alphabet knowledge, decoding skills, encoding skills, and rapid naming | | |
| North Carolina | Required universal reading screening in K-3 must assess oral language, phonological and phonemic awareness, phonics, vocabulary, fluency, and comprehension. | State currently provides access to mClass Reading 3D diagnostic assessments for all schools; Reading 3D uses DIBELS Next and Text Reading Comprehension assessments | North Carolina Statutes §115C-83.6 NC Read to Achieve guide, pp. 14-17 NC Read to Achieve support site - Reading 3D FAQs mClass Reading 3D site |
| Oklahoma | Required universal reading screening in K-3 must assess phonemic awareness, phonics, reading fluency, vocabulary, and comprehension | State provides a list of instruments approved by the Board of Education each year. Thirteen options are approved for the 2018-19 academic year. Six options are approved for the 2019-20 academic year: AIMSweb Plus, Formative Assessment System for Teachers (FAST), iStation, MAP Suite, mClass: DIBELS Next, and STAR Early Learning Assessment System. | OK Code §70-1210.508 Reading Sufficiency Act Study (2017) 2018-19 Approved Screening Instruments 2019-20 Approved Screening Instruments |



| | Reading and Dyslexia Screening Components and Instruments in SREB States | | | | |
|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|
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| Tennessee | For universal reading screening, state recommends: K and 1st: letter and sound identification, segmentation, and blending 1st and up: word reading accuracy/decoding within text, oral reading fluency | The Tennessee RTI guide specifies that universal screening should use a nationally normed, skills-based screening instrument. Suggested screening vendors that meet state criteria for universal screening in reading: | TN Code §49-1-229 | | |
| | 2nd and up: curriculum-based measures of writing measuring correct word sequences and spelling Dyslexia screening must include phonological and phonemic awareness, sound-symbol recognition, alphabet knowledge, decoding skills, rapid naming, and encoding skills. | AIMSweb, EasyCBM, and DIBELS. Examples of skill-specific instruments for dyslexia screening: DIBELS, AIMSweb, easyCBM, PASS, CTOPP-2, PAT-2, WIST, PWRS, QRI-5, TOWRE-2, DSA, Words Their Way Spelling Inventory, RAN/RAS | TN Dyslexia Resource Guide TN RTI Framework | | |
| Texas | Required universal reading screening in K-2 must assess the following skills: K: must assess phonological/phonemic awareness and phonics/word recognition; 10 approved options available for 2014-18 (plus 4 Spanish options) (see Commissioner's list) 1st: must assess phonological/phonemic awareness, phonics/word recognition, and text comprehension; 12 approved options available for 2014-18 (plus 4 Spanish options) 2nd: must assess phonics/word recognition and text comprehension; 12 approved options available for 2014-18 (plus 3 Spanish options) | Approved reading screening instruments through the 2018-19 school year are: Kindergarten: DIBELS Next, easyCBM, iStation TRC, mCLASS Reading 3D, MAP, PAPI, PALS, RAPS 360, TPRI, WJ-III DRB, Tejas LEE, IDEL, ISIP-S, and PAPI-S 1st Grade: DIBELS Next, easyCBM, iStation TRC, mCLASS Reading 3D, MAP, PAPI, PALS, RAPS 360, SRI, STAR Reading, TPRI, WJ-III DRB, Tejas LEE, IDEL, ISIP-S, PAPI-S 2nd Grade: DIBELS Next, easyCBM, iStation TRC, mCLASS Reading 3D, MAP, PAPI, PALS, RAPS 360, SRI, STAR Reading, TPRI, WJ-III DRB, Tejas LEE, IDEL, ISIP-S | 2014-18 Commissioner's List of Reading Instruments Texas Education Code §28.006 Texas Dyslexia Handbook, rev. 2014 | | |



| | Reading and Dyslexia Screening Components and Instruments in SREB States | | | | |
|----------------------|--|---|--|--|--|
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| Texas (continued) | Dyslexia areas for assessment: phonological/phonemic awareness, letter names, letter sounds, reading words in isolation, decoding, reading fluency (rate and accuracy), reading comprehension, spelling, and rapid naming | | | | |
| Virginia | Required reading screening in K-3 must include phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary, and reading comprehension. Instruments must include assessment of the core deficits of dyslexia, such as phonological awareness and alphabet knowledge. PALS-K assesses: rhyme awareness, beginning sound awareness, alphabet knowledge, letter sounds, spelling, concept of word, and word recognition PALS 1-3 (PALS Plus) screening level assesses: spelling, word recognition, and letter sounds (required in fall of 1st grade only). Additional skills that can be assessed by PALS Plus for students not meeting benchmarks at the universal screening level: oral reading accuracy, oral reading fluency and rate, oral reading comprehension, alphabet recognition, letter sounds, concept of word, sound-to-letter correspondence, and blending. | All schools are provided with University of Virginia-developed PALS screening tools at no charge. | PALS and Reading First document PALS instrument Technical Reference documents Virginia Specific Learning Disability Supplementary Guide: Dyslexia: Frequently Asked Questions Early Intervention Reading Initiative assessment schedule Virginia Department of Education EIRI Information page | | |

Note: Only states requiring screening are listed.

