

STD. 400 (REV. 01-2013)

OAL FILE NUMBERS	NOTICE FILE NUMBER Z-2015-1066-08	REGULATORY ACTION NUMBER 2016-0111-055	EMERGENCY NUMBER
For use by Office of Administrative Law (OAL) only			
RECEIVED FOR FILING PUBLICATION DATE OCT 16 '15 OCT 16 '15 Office of Administrative Law NOTICE		2016 JAN 11 P 4:50 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW REGULATIONS	

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 of the State of California

FEB 24 2016
 1:48 PM

AGENCY WITH RULEMAKING AUTHORITY
 Commission on Teacher Credentialing

AGENCY FILE NUMBER (if any)

A. PUBLICATION OF NOTICE (Complete for publication in Notice Register)

1. SUBJECT OF NOTICE Reading and Literacy AA and Specialist Credential	TITLE(S) 5	FIRST SECTION AFFECTED 80014	2. REQUESTED PUBLICATION DATE October 16, 2015
3. NOTICE TYPE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice re Proposed Regulatory Action <input type="checkbox"/> Other	4. AGENCY CONTACT PERSON Tammy A. Duggan	TELEPHONE NUMBER (916) 323-5354	FAX NUMBER (Optional) (916) 322-0048
OAL USE ONLY <input type="checkbox"/> Approved as Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Approved as Modified <input type="checkbox"/> Disapproved/Withdrawn	NOTICE REGISTER NUMBER 2015, 42-2	PUBLICATION DATE 10/16/2015	

B. SUBMISSION OF REGULATIONS (Complete when submitting regulations)

1a. SUBJECT OF REGULATION(S)
Reading and Literacy AA and Specialist Credential

1b. ALL PREVIOUS RELATED OAL REGULATORY ACTION NUMBER(S)

SECTION(S) AFFECTED (List all section number(s) individually. Attach additional sheet if needed.)	ADOPT
	AMEND
	REPEAL
TITLE(S) 5	80014, 80014.1, 80066 80014.2

3. TYPE OF FILING

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regular Rulemaking (Gov. Code §11346)	<input type="checkbox"/> Certificate of Compliance: The agency officer named below certifies that this agency complied with the provisions of Gov. Code §§11346.2-11347.3 either before the emergency regulation was adopted or within the time period required by statute.	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Readopt (Gov. Code, §11346.1(h))	<input type="checkbox"/> Changes Without Regulatory Effect (Cal. Code Regs., title 1, §100)
<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmittal of disapproved or withdrawn nonemergency filing (Gov. Code §§11349.3, 11349.4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmittal of disapproved or withdrawn emergency filing (Gov. Code, §11346.1)	<input type="checkbox"/> File & Print	<input type="checkbox"/> Print Only
<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency (Gov. Code, §11346.1(b))	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____		

4. ALL BEGINNING AND ENDING DATES OF AVAILABILITY OF MODIFIED REGULATIONS AND/OR MATERIAL ADDED TO THE RULEMAKING FILE (Cal. Code Regs. title 1, §44 and Gov. Code §11347.1)

5. EFFECTIVE DATE OF CHANGES (Gov. Code, §§ 11343.4, 11346.1(d); Cal. Code Regs., title 1, §100)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Effective January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 (Gov. Code §11343.4(a))	<input type="checkbox"/> Effective on filing with Secretary of State	<input type="checkbox"/> \$100 Changes Without Regulatory Effect	<input type="checkbox"/> Effective other (Specify) _____
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6. CHECK IF THESE REGULATIONS REQUIRE NOTICE TO, OR REVIEW, CONSULTATION, APPROVAL OR CONCURRENCE BY, ANOTHER AGENCY OR ENTITY

<input type="checkbox"/> Department of Finance (Form STD. 399) (SAM §6660)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair Political Practices Commission	<input type="checkbox"/> State Fire Marshal
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____		

7. CONTACT PERSON Tammy A. Duggan	TELEPHONE NUMBER (916) 323-5354	FAX NUMBER (Optional) (916) 322-0048	E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional) tduggan@ctc.ca.gov
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8. I certify that the attached copy of the regulation(s) is a true and correct copy of the regulation(s) identified on this form, that the information specified on this form is true and correct, and that I am the head of the agency taking this action, or a designee of the head of the agency, and am authorized to make this certification.

SIGNATURE OF AGENCY HEAD OR DESIGNEE 	DATE 1-4-16
TYPED NAME AND TITLE OF SIGNATORY Mary Vixie Sandy, Executive Director	

For use by Office of Administrative Law (OAL) only

ENDORSED APPROVED

FEB 24 2016

Office of Administrative Law

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PUBLICATION OF NOTICE AND SUBMISSION OF REGULATIONS

Use the form STD. 400 for submitting notices for publication and regulations for Office of Administrative Law (OAL) review.

ALL FILINGS

Enter the name of the agency with the rulemaking authority and agency's file number, if any.

NOTICES

Complete Part A when submitting a notice to OAL for publication in the California Regulatory Notice Register. Submit two (2) copies of the STD. 400 with four (4) copies of the notice and, if a notice of proposed regulatory action, one copy each of the complete text of the regulations and the statement of reasons. Upon receipt of the notice, OAL will place a number in the box marked "Notice File Number." If the notice is approved, OAL will return the STD. 400 with a copy of the notice and will check "Approved as Submitted" or "Approved as Modified." If the notice is disapproved or withdrawn, that will also be indicated in the space marked "Action on Proposed Notice." Please submit a new form STD. 400 when resubmitting the notice.

REGULATIONS

When submitting regulations to OAL for review, fill out STD. 400, Part B. Use the form that was previously submitted with the notice of proposed regulatory action which contains the "Notice File Number" assigned, or, if a new STD. 400 is used, please include the previously assigned number in the box marked "Notice File Number." In filling out Part B, be sure to complete the certification including the date signed, the title and typed name of the signatory. The following must be submitted when filing regulations: seven (7) copies of the regulations with a copy of the STD. 400 attached to the front of each (one copy must bear an original signature on the certification) and the complete rulemaking file with index and sworn statement. (See Gov. Code § 11347.3 for rulemaking file contents.)

RESUBMITTAL OF DISAPPROVED OR WITHDRAWN REGULATIONS

When resubmitting previously disapproved or withdrawn regulations to OAL for review, use a new STD. 400 and fill out Part B, including the signed certification. Enter the OAL file number(s) of all previously disapproved or withdrawn filings in the box marked "All Previous Related OAL Regulatory Action Number(s)" (box 1b. of Part B). Submit seven (7) copies of the regulation to OAL with a copy of the STD. 400 attached to the front of each (one copy must bear an original signature on the certification). Be sure to include an index, sworn statement, and (if returned to the agency) the complete rulemaking file. (See Gov. Code §§ 11349.4 and 11347.3 for more specific requirements.)

EMERGENCY REGULATIONS

Fill out only Part B, including the signed certification, and submit seven (7) copies of the regulations with a copy of the STD. 400 attached to the front of each (one copy must bear an original signature on the certification). (See Gov. Code § 11346.1 for other requirements.)

NOTICE FOLLOWING EMERGENCY ACTION

When submitting a notice of proposed regulatory action after an emergency filing, use a new STD. 400 and complete Part A and insert the OAL file number(s) for the original emergency filing(s) in the box marked "All Previous Related OAL Regulatory Action Number(s)" (box 1b. of Part B). OAL will return the STD. 400 with the notice upon approval or disapproval. If the notice is disapproved, please fill out a new form when resubmitting for publication.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

When filing the certificate of compliance for emergency regulations, fill out Part B, including the signed certification, on the form that was previously submitted with the notice. If a new STD. 400 is used, fill in Part B including the signed certification, and enter the previously assigned notice file number in the box marked "Notice File Number" at the top of the form. The materials indicated in these instructions for "REGULATIONS" must also be submitted.

EMERGENCY REGULATIONS - READOPTION

When submitting previously approved emergency regulations for reoption, use a new STD. 400 and fill out Part B, including the signed certification, and insert the OAL file number(s) related to the original emergency filing in the box marked "All Previous Related OAL Regulatory Action Number(s)" (box 1b. of Part B).

CHANGES WITHOUT REGULATORY EFFECT

When submitting changes without regulatory effect pursuant to California Code of Regulations, Title 1, section 100, complete Part B, including marking the appropriate box in both B.3. and B.5.

ABBREVIATIONS

Cal. Code Regs. - California Code of Regulations
Gov. Code - Government Code
SAM - State Administrative Manual

For questions regarding this form or the procedure for filing notices or submitting regulations to OAL for review, please contact the Office of Administrative Law Reference Attorney at (916) 323-6815.

CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS
TITLE 5. EDUCATION
DIVISION 8. COMMISSION ON TEACHER CREDENTIALING

§80014. Requirements for the Reading Certificate and Literacy Added Authorization.

(a) The requirements for the Reading Certificate and Literacy Added Authorization include all of the following:

- (1) Possession of a valid basic California teaching credential as specified in Education Code §section 44203(e) and an English learner authorization;
- (2) Completion verification of three years of successful full-time teaching experience in any grades preschool through adult, exclusive of student teaching, internship teaching, or teaching while holding an emergency credential or teaching permit;
- (3) completion of either (A) or (B):
 - (A) An a approved reading Reading certificate and Literacy Added Authorization professional preparation program and recommendation for the certificate by a California institution of higher education authorized by based on the Reading and Literacy Added Authorization and Reading and Literacy Leadership Specialist Credential Program Standards (rev. 2/2016) available on the Commission's website and hereby incorporated by reference, accredited by the Commission or the Committee on Accreditation to recommend for the certificate. as provided in Education Code section 44373(c), including successful completion of a supervised field experience; or
 - (B) National Board Certification in Literacy: Reading–Language Arts for Early and Middle Childhood from the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards;
- (4) submission of an application form as defined in section 80001(b)(2) and the application fee as specified in section 80487(a)(1); and
- (5) for an individual who completes the program referenced in subsection (a)(3)(A), recommendation from a Commission-approved Reading and Literacy Added Authorization program as specified in Education Code section 44227(b). An individual who holds the certificate specified in subsection (a)(3)(B) may submit an application directly to the Commission.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 44225(q) and 44254, Education Code. Reference: Sections 44203, 44227, 44254, 44373 and 44398, Education Code.

§80014.1 Authorization of and Period of Validity of the Reading Certificate and the Reading and Literacy Added Authorization.

- (a) ~~Authorization of the Reading Certificate:~~ The previously issued Reading Certificate and the Reading and Literacy Added Authorization authorizes the holder to provide the following services to students at ~~one or more~~ the school sites level, at the grade levels authorized by the prerequisite credential in ~~Education Code Section 44203(e)~~ section 80014(a)(1):
- (1) ~~Provide provide direct reading intervention to students student assessment in reading, and student instruction that is responsive to the assessments and adapt instructional practices and strategies to provide direct specialized reading instruction to students with severe reading difficulties including monitoring and adjusting intervention instruction;~~
 - (2) ~~Develop, implement and adapt reading instruction, and assist teachers with respect to the prevention and intervention of reading difficulties participate in the adoption of literacy curricula, facilitate and monitor implementation of adopted curricula, and support and assist teachers in the use of literacy curricula; and~~
 - (3) ~~Develop, implement and adapt instruction, and assist teachers, to enable all students to read and comprehend the content of the curriculum select and administer ongoing formal and informal diagnostic assessments of students' progress, report results, assist teachers in modifying instructional practices, and use the results for student placement in and exit from reading intervention programs;~~
 - (4) interpret results of school-wide reading assessment data to monitor student progress and identify modification of instructional practices and strategies to assist teachers;
 - (5) develop, implement and adapt reading and literacy instructional materials, technologies, and strategies in alignment with students' assessed reading and literacy needs including the prevention and intervention of reading difficulties; and assist teachers to ensure that the full range of students develop proficiency; and
 - (6) assist students' and teachers' use of information and communication technologies and the development of digital literacy skills.
- (b) Period of validity: The previously issued Reading Certificate and the Reading and Literacy Added Authorization shall remain valid as long as the prerequisite credential in ~~Education Code Section 44203(e)~~ section 80014(a)(1) remains valid.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 44225(q) and 44254, Education Code. Reference: Section 44254, Education Code.

~~§ 80014.2. Application Procedure for a Reading Certificate.~~

~~Each applicant for a Reading Certificate shall submit form Application for Credential Authorizing Public School Service (form 41-4, rev. 7/96) to the California Commission on Teacher Credentialing or through the recommending institution, whichever is appropriate, which shall be accompanied by all of the following:~~

- ~~(a) If the applicant does not already have fingerprint clearance on file with the Commission, the certificate application must include duplicate personal identification cards as specified in Section 80442 and form Application for Character and Identification Clearance (form 41-CIC, rev. 11/96).~~
- ~~(b) The fee(s) as specified in Section 80487.~~
- ~~(c) Official transcripts listing college and university course work as specified in Section 80435.~~
- ~~(d) Scores on the Reading Instruction Competence Assessment (RICA), if applicable.~~

~~Note: Authority cited: Sections 44225(e) and 44254, Education Code. Reference: Section 44254, Education Code.~~

§80066. Specific Requirements for the Professional Clear Reading and Language Arts Literacy Leadership Specialist Credential.

- (a) The minimum requirements for the ~~professional~~ clear Reading and Language Arts Literacy Leadership Specialist Credential for applicants who complete a professional preparation program in California shall include (1) through (3):
 - (1) possession of a valid basic California teaching credential as defined in Education Code ~~Section 44203(e) and an English learner authorization;~~
 - (2) verification of three years of successful full-time teaching experience in any grades preschool through adult, exclusive of student teaching, intern teaching, or teaching while holding an emergency or teaching permit;
 - (3) completion of a post baccalaureate professional preparation program based on the Reading and Literacy Added Authorization and Reading and Literacy Leadership Specialist Credential Program Standards (rev. 2/2016) available on the Commission's website and hereby incorporated by reference, accredited by the Committee on Accreditation as specified in Education Code section 44373(c) for the Reading and Language Arts Literacy Leadership Specialist Credential, including successful completion of supervised field experience student teaching; and

- (4) submission of an application form as defined in section 80001(b)(2) and the application fee as specified in section 80487(a)(1); and
- ~~(35) the recommendation from a regionally accredited institution of higher education Commission-approved Reading and Literacy Leadership Specialist program as specified in Education Code section 44227(b) that has a Reading and Language Arts Specialist program accredited by the Committee on Accreditation.~~
- (b) The minimum requirements for the ~~professional-clear~~ Reading and Language Arts Literacy Leadership Specialist Credential for applicants who complete a professional preparation program outside California shall include (1) ~~and through (24)~~. Applicants may apply directly to the Commission for the ~~professional clear~~ Reading and Language Arts Literacy Leadership Specialist Credential under this section:

 - (1) possession of a valid basic California teaching credential as defined in Education Code ~~Section~~ 44203(e) and an English learner authorization; ~~and~~
 - (2) verification of three years of successful full-time teaching experience in any grades preschool through adult, exclusive of student teaching, intern teaching, or teaching while holding an emergency or teaching permit;
 - (3) completion of a post baccalaureate professional preparation program comparable to a program accredited by the Committee on Accreditation for the Reading and Language Arts Literacy Leadership Specialist Credential, including successful completion of supervised field experience, student teaching, but taken outside California. The program must be from a regionally accredited institution of higher education and approved by the appropriate state agency where the course work was completed; and
 - (4) submission of an application form as defined in section 80001(b)(2) and the application fee as specified in section 80487(a)(1).
- (c) The ~~professional-clear~~ Reading and Language Arts Literacy Leadership Specialist Credential issued on the basis of the completion of all requirements shall be dated per Title 5 ~~Section 8055380493~~.
- (d) The clear Reading and Literacy Leadership Specialist and the previously issued clear Reading and Language Arts Specialist ~~Credentials~~ authorizes the holder to provide the following services ~~assist and support the classroom teacher in reading instruction and teaching strategies, select and adapt reading instruction materials, plan and conduct reading staff development, assess student progress and monitor student achievement in reading, provide direct reading intervention work with students, and develop and coordinate reading programs at the school site, school district, or county level in grades twelve and below, including preschool, and in classes organized primarily for adults;~~

- (1) provide direct reading intervention to students and adapt instructional routines and strategies to provide direct specialized reading instruction to students with severe reading difficulties, including monitoring and adjusting intervention instruction;
- (2) coordinate adoption and facilitate implementation of adopted literacy curricula, including providing training to teachers;
- (3) select and administer reading and literacy assessments, interpret results to determine student growth and identification of struggling students, select interventions, communicate results, and provide guidance and coaching to teachers;
- (4) design, implement, and evaluate a comprehensive literacy plan;
- (5) support students' literacy development and inform and train teachers in literacy skills using information and communication technologies; and
- (6) evaluate literacy practices and report findings, guide teachers and administrators in collaborative efforts to design, implement, and evaluate local, state and/or federal programs, and plan and conduct staff development.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 44225(q) and 44254, Education Code. Reference: Sections 44203(e), 44225(d), 44225(e), 44227, and ~~44251, 44254, 44265 and 44373~~, Education Code.

Adopt



Reading and Literacy Added Authorization and Reading and Literacy Leadership Specialist Program Standards

Commission on Teacher Credentialing

**Standards Adopted
September 2010
*(Updated March 2011)***

Handbook Revised February 2016

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This handbook is available
on the World Wide Web
<http://www.ctc.ca.gov>

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Organization of the Reading and Literacy Added Authorization and Reading and Literacy Leadership Specialist Credential Program Standards

Reading and Literacy Added Authorization Program Standards

Category A. Program Design

Standard 1: Program Design, Rationale and Coordination

Category B. Curriculum and Fieldwork

Standard 2: Promoting a Culture of Literacy

Standard 3: Preparation to Teach Literacy to All Students through Assessment, Instruction and Appropriate Intervention

Standard 4: Integrating Curriculum through Fieldwork

Category C. Assessment of Candidate Competence

Standard 5: Planning, Organizing, and Providing Literacy Instruction

Reading and Literacy Leadership Specialist Credential Program Standards

Category A. Program Design

Standard 6: Program Design, Rationale and Coordination

Category B. Curriculum and Fieldwork

Standard 7: Research and Evaluation Methodology

Standard 8: Advanced Professional Competencies

Standard 9: Integrating the Curriculum through Clinical Experiences

Category C. Assessment of Candidate Competence

Standard 10: Planning, Organizing, Providing and Leading Literacy Instruction

Reading and Literacy Added Authorization Program Standards

The Reading and Literacy Added Authorization program includes a purposeful, developmentally-designed sequence of course work and field experiences that builds upon the foundational knowledge, skills and competencies developed in the preservice program. It effectively prepares candidates to teach all students to read and helps candidates understand the challenges of developing literacy among California's diverse population. Successful candidates will be able to maximize literacy development for all students. All "students" refers to, but is not limited to, struggling students, English learners, gifted and talented students, and students with special needs. Program Sponsors will need to address all levels whenever the word "students" is used in this document.

Category A. Program Design

Standard 1: Program Design, Rationale and Coordination

The design of the program follows an explicit statement of program philosophy and purpose. It is based on a sound rationale informed by current, confirmed, replicable and reliable research in literacy as referenced in the *California Preschool Learning Foundations, Volume 1* (2008), the *California Preschool Curriculum Framework, Volume 1* (2010), and the *Reading/Language Arts Framework for California Public Schools, Kindergarten Through Grade Twelve* (2007). It begins at a point beyond the preparation received by the preservice teacher and prepares the candidate for more advanced learning in the Reading and Literacy Leadership Specialist Credential program, described in Standards 6 through 10. It includes the content specifications of the *Reading Instruction Competence Assessment (RICA) Content Specifications* (rev. 8/2009), hereby incorporated by reference, but with a deeper, richer level of understanding, a firmer grasp of the literacy research behind the content specifications, and a more sophisticated knowledge of instructional strategies and approaches.

The program provides multiple opportunities for candidates to learn and demonstrate the skills required by Standard 5 in Category C: Assessment of Candidate Competence. It includes a planned process of comprehensive course work, field experiences and candidate assessments that prepares candidates to teach all of California's diverse learners. The program addresses the processes of admission, advising, program evaluation and improvement, as well as its coordination and communication with the PreK-12 public schools for field experiences.

Category B. Curriculum and Fieldwork

Standard 2: Promoting a Culture of Literacy

The program provides opportunities for candidates to review current research on elements of an effective culture of literacy at the classroom, school, district, and community levels, including

the clear and strategic use of reading, writing, listening, and speaking throughout the day, across a variety of contexts using narrative, expository and other texts, and developing online and offline reading and writing skills to meet the diverse needs of students, and the effective implementation of the adopted curriculum including the use of peer coaching and professional development.

The program provides opportunities for candidates to review current research on the role of a culture of literacy for: acknowledging the language and literacy experiences of the individual child, classroom, school, district, and community, honoring and capitalizing on students' diverse knowledge, skills, abilities, and backgrounds to engage students, their families, and the community in the acquisition of English literacy skills; developing a strong, coherent, and shared vision of a culture of literacy that aligns resources to support high academic expectations for student achievement in reading and literacy; and fostering students' independence, engagement, motivation, and positive attitude towards reading, and development of a lifelong habit of reading and writing for pleasure and information.

Standard 3: Preparation to Teach Literacy to All Students through Assessment, Instruction and Appropriate Intervention

The program provides opportunities for candidates to review and analyze current, confirmed, reliable and replicable quantitative and qualitative research pertaining to language and literacy instruction and how that research is reflected in the contents of the *California Preschool Learning Foundations, Volume 1* (2008), the *California Preschool Curriculum Framework, Volume 1* (2010), and the *Reading/Language Arts Framework for California Public Schools, Kindergarten Through Grade Twelve* (2007).

The program provides opportunities for candidates to learn how to assess, instruct, and provide intervention, if needed, for each component of research-based literacy instruction, including oral language development, word analysis, fluency, vocabulary development, listening and reading comprehension, written language development, and to develop the skills needed to modify the curriculum to address the specific needs of diverse groups of students, including but not limited to struggling students, English learners, gifted and talented students, and students with special needs. The program provides opportunities for candidates to learn the normal progression of complexity for each component of literacy, as explicated in the *California Preschool Learning Foundations, Volume 1* (2008), the *California Preschool Curriculum Framework, Volume 1* (2010), and the *Reading/Language Arts Framework for California Public Schools, Kindergarten Through Grade Twelve* (2007), the expected stages and patterns in students' development including early and adolescent literacy, the implications of delays or differences in students' literacy development relative to grade level standards, and when such delays/differences warrant further assessment, differentiated instruction and intervention. The program provides opportunities for candidates to learn instructional sequences and routines that develop and accelerate students' language and literacy learning, including RtI², and how to maximize students' literacy development by using the reciprocal relationships among the components of a research-based literacy program, as well as methods to

...incorporate information literacy skills. Students learn to access, evaluate, use and integrate information and ideas found in print, media, and digital resources

enabling them to function in a knowledge-based economy and technologically-oriented society.... (*Model School Library Standards for California Public Schools, Kindergarten through Grade Twelve*, rev. 9/2010)

The program provides opportunities for candidates to learn the types and uses of assessments across the continuum of literacy skill components, including informal and curriculum-embedded assessments, and reliable and valid norm-referenced and criterion-based assessments that are used for formative and summative purposes, such as, screening, diagnosis, placement, and progress monitoring.

The program provides opportunities for candidates to learn the differences and relationships between the skills needed for assessing and supporting students' literacy development and those necessary for promoting language acquisition and development in order to know when a student may be struggling with a language acquisition problem rather than a reading problem.

The program provides opportunities for candidates to learn methods to assist teachers in using grade level or school-wide assessment data to implement and revise instructional programs and to plan, implement, and evaluate school-wide professional development.

Standard 4: Integrating Curriculum through Fieldwork

The program will provide Reading and Literacy Added Authorization candidates with opportunities to evaluate research for appropriateness to the target population, integrate research and practice, and to apply appropriate assessment, instruction, and differentiation in the field. Candidates will work with individuals and/or small groups of students at both early (PreK-3) and intermediate (4th grade and up) levels of literacy acquisition. Candidates will demonstrate the knowledge, understanding, and application of all elements of the curriculum defined in Standards 2 and 3. Comprehensive experiences will be available for candidates to: interpret results of classroom assessments, including formative, on-going and summative; perform additional assessments as appropriate; implement instructional strategies based on results of the assessment; and monitor and evaluate student progress. The program ensures that candidates work at field sites or clinical settings where the instructional approaches and methods are consistent with a balanced, comprehensive program of reading and literacy instruction. Fieldwork must include on-going guidance, assistance, and feedback by the instructor, professor, or other designated, qualified personnel, including Reading and Literacy Leadership Specialist Credential candidates, (in conjunction with the program faculty) to ensure that candidates demonstrate the knowledge and skills identified in Standards 2 and 3.

Category C. Assessment of Candidate Competence

Standard 5: Planning, Organizing, and Providing Literacy Instruction

The program uses multiple measures through which each candidate demonstrates competence in the following areas:

A. Reading and Literacy Research and Assessment

Candidates evaluate the culture of literacy at a classroom, grade or school level, and identify how it supports or impedes students' literacy development. Candidates use that information and current research and theories on reading and literacy development, including first and second language development, to develop a plan of action to strengthen the culture so that it better supports literacy learning.

Candidates interpret results of disaggregated school-wide assessment data to propose changes in instructional practices through grade and school level discussion and professional development.

Candidates select appropriate assessments, administer, analyze and summarize the results of the assessments and report the results in ways that are meaningful to parents, classroom teachers and administrators. Candidates use assessment results to guide instruction and to determine the timing of appropriate placement in and exit from intervention programs with the goal of accelerated, successful reentry into grade level standards-based programs.

B. Instruction and Intervention

Candidates plan and teach lessons to students who are different from the candidate, including, ethnic, cultural, gender, linguistic, and socio-economic differences.

Candidates plan, implement, and monitor formal literacy instruction that is sequential, linguistically logical, systematic, explicit, differentiated, and based on ongoing formal and informal assessments of individual students' progress that assures that the full range of learners develop proficiency as quickly and effectively as possible. Candidates use modeling, massed and distributed practice, and opportunities for application as strategies to facilitate student learning. Candidates select and use instructional materials, technology, routines, and strategies that are appropriately aligned with students' assessed language and literacy needs.

Candidates know the critical aspects of, and can facilitate student and teacher use of, multiple digital literacies for 21st century skills necessary for success in today's global economy.

Reading and Literacy Leadership Specialist Credential Program Standards

The Reading and Literacy Leadership Specialist Credential program includes a purposeful sequence of course work and field experiences that builds upon the foundational knowledge, skills and competencies developed in the Reading and Literacy Added Authorization program and that is based on a sound rationale informed by current, confirmed, replicable and reliable research in language and literacy development. The program effectively prepares candidates to lead the development and implementation of comprehensive literacy programs at the classroom, school, district, county and state levels that will ensure equitable opportunity and achievement for all of California's diverse students, PreK to 12th grade. Successful candidates will be able to provide highly specialized services to students and teachers and to serve as active leaders in a comprehensive community system to build, support, sustain, and advocate for the development of effective literacy programs in which all students meet or exceed grade-level content standards. All "students" refers to struggling students, English learners, gifted and talented students, and students with special needs. Program Sponsors will need to address all levels whenever the word "students" is used in this document.

Category A. Program Design

Standard 6: Program Design, Rationale and Coordination

The design of the program follows an explicit statement of program philosophy and purpose. It begins at the level of the Reading and Literacy Added Authorization and prepares the candidate for more advanced learning in the Reading and Literacy Leadership Specialist Credential program, described in Standards 6 through 10.

The program provides multiple opportunities for candidates to learn and demonstrate the skills required by Standard 10 in Category C: Assessment of Candidate Competence. It includes a planned process of comprehensive course work, field experiences and candidate assessments that prepares candidates to teach all of California's diverse learners and to be literacy leaders in their school, district, and community. The program addresses the processes of admission, advising, program evaluation and improvement, as well as its coordination and communication with the PreK-12 public schools for field experiences.

Category B. Curriculum and Fieldwork

Standard 7: Research and Evaluation Methodology

The program provides opportunities for candidates to learn basic research and evaluation methods including research design, sampling, selection of measures or instruments, and statistical procedures.

The program provides candidates with focused instruction and experiences in evaluating literacy programs that generate reliable information about program strengths, weaknesses, and effects on target student populations and that can be used to recommend and implement changes in literacy instruction practices at the classroom, school, or district levels.

The program provides candidates the opportunity to engage in data analysis to diagnose, monitor and evaluate student progress at the individual, group, classroom, grade level, school, and district levels and to develop techniques for analyzing aggregate student data (at the school and district level) for making instructional decisions and for designing and providing staff development activities.

The program provides opportunities for candidates to learn to evaluate the technical adequacy of assessments, such as reliability and content and construct validity, based on psychometric standards and applicable populations, and to utilize best practices in the selection, administration, and use of assessments for developing a systemic framework to measure student progress and for planning, monitoring, evaluating, and improving instruction.

The program provides opportunities for candidates to understand large-scale assessment design, the design of state and district assessment systems, and the relationship between those assessments and state frameworks, proficiency standards and benchmarks. The program provides opportunities for candidates to understand state and federal reading initiatives and to learn how to develop, procure and implement programs around those initiatives.

The program provides opportunities for candidates to learn the skills for critically analyzing seminal, developing and cutting edge research findings in the literature related to literacy education. The program provides opportunities for candidates to learn to critically examine the research and program recommendations of experts in the field of literacy acquisition and instruction as an invaluable aid in the decision-making and leadership process, keeping in mind the limitations of applicability of research based on inclusion of specific target populations.

The program provides opportunities for candidates to develop clear communication strategies for sharing individual, classroom, school, district and state assessment results to a variety of audiences and to identify relevant implications for instructional programs and accountability, and for target student populations, that might assist their communities in obtaining support for literacy development.

Standard 8: Advanced Professional Competencies

Course work and fieldwork/clinical experiences in this program ensure that each candidate will develop and demonstrate advanced professional competencies in, and knowledge of, the following:

A. Curriculum, Instruction, and Assessment

The program provides opportunities for candidates to develop an advanced understanding of: the process through which students learn to read and write and the structure of the English

language, including phonology, morphology and orthography; the relationships between linguistics, spelling, reading and writing; and the psychological and sociolinguistic aspects of reading and writing. Programs provide candidates opportunities to develop advanced understanding of the continuum of state PreK-12th grade foundations/standards and frameworks in reading and literacy, and relevant research (including terminology) upon which they are based and about the effective implementation of state- and/or district-approved instructional programs and other supplemental materials, recognizing the importance of thoughtfully following a well-designed sequence of instruction.

The program provides candidates the opportunity to develop advanced professional knowledge of methods for using assessment data to diagnose, design, adapt and differentiate instruction for the full range of learners, including students who are experiencing extreme difficulty in literacy acquisition. The program provides opportunities for candidates to deepen their understanding of and ability to use theoretical and research-based strategies that assist students to become proficient readers, including direct instruction, flexible grouping, strategies to cognitively engage and sustain students' interest and focus, and developing students' strategies to self-regulate and learn independently, in order to meet the needs of English learners, students with reading difficulties, students who are proficient and advanced readers and writers, and students at every age, including preschool and adolescent learners. The program provides opportunities for candidates to learn about the types of disabilities that have implications for literacy development and to learn effective strategies and practices for providing multiple levels of intervention, including strategic and intensive interventions, or RtI² Tiers 1, 2, and 3.

The program provides opportunities for candidates to learn how to expand the curriculum to include online and offline reading and literacy experiences that incorporate multiple genres, multiple perspectives, and the use of media and communication technologies to prepare learners for literacy tasks of the 21st century.

B. Leadership, Collaboration, and Professional Development

The program provides opportunities for candidates to learn about local, state, and national policies that affect reading and literacy instruction and the criteria used for developing instructional programs and supplemental strategic intervention materials identified in the *Reading/Language Arts Framework for California Public Schools, Kindergarten Through Grade Twelve* (2007). Candidates are provided opportunities to develop advanced professional knowledge about how to evaluate, select and support implementation of programs based on the needs of the local school/district and community population and how to examine, evaluate and select educational technologies to assess or complement individualized or group instruction and to plan, maintain records, and communicate with stakeholders.

The program provides opportunities for candidates to develop advanced professional communication and facilitation skills for advocating for a comprehensive literacy program through scholarly writing and/or collaborative work with students and their families,

teachers, administrators, specialists, and other interested stakeholders to develop and sustain a comprehensive literacy program.

The program provides opportunities for candidates to develop professional knowledge about the characteristics of effective professional development, including relevant research, adult learning theory, and best practices, in order to plan, implement and evaluate professional development that will enhance teachers' content knowledge, assessment, and instruction in all aspects of a comprehensive literacy program at the county, district, school and classroom levels.

Standard 9: Integrating the Curriculum through Clinical Experiences

The program provides fieldwork and/or clinical experiences that are articulated with courses to allow candidates to develop competency through work at sites where the instructional approaches and methods are consistent with a balanced, comprehensive program of reading and literacy instruction. Fieldwork and/or clinical experiences must include on-going guidance, assistance, and feedback by the instructor, professor, or other designated, qualified personnel (in conjunction with program faculty) to ensure that candidates have an opportunity to practice and demonstrate the knowledge and skills identified in Standards 7 and 8.

The program provides candidates multiple opportunities to integrate research and practice by using research-based strategies at multiple sites or the district level to: assess the needs of students most at risk of failure, evaluate the current instructional practices and use of district-adopted instructional materials at those locations, implement appropriate research-based instructional and intervention strategies, and evaluate the effectiveness of the intervention. Candidates will have the opportunity to create professional development and coaching/mentoring procedures to support adoption of new instructional or intervention strategies.

The program provides opportunities for candidates to improve the literacy skills of the full range of learners including beginning, intermediate and adolescent readers, English learners, and students with reading difficulties and to evaluate the effectiveness of the intervention and extended support currently offered to students using standards-aligned and state- and/or district-adopted instructional materials and to implement alternative or additional instructional approaches and materials, as appropriate.

Category C. Assessment of Candidate Competence

Standard 10: Planning, Organizing, Providing and Leading Literacy Instruction

The program uses multiple measures through which each candidate demonstrates competence in the following areas:

A. Instruction

Candidates work effectively with children from a variety of ethnic, cultural, gender, linguistic, and socio-economic backgrounds and provide specialized instruction that meets

the specific needs of students, PreK and elementary, as well as adolescent learners, and students with reading difficulties.

Candidates employ an advanced level of proficiency in the practice and adaptation of instructional routines and strategies, especially for students with extreme reading difficulty.

Candidates select, plan and implement a culturally responsive curriculum based on assessed needs and literacy experiences of students in a target population.

Candidates demonstrate the ability to facilitate the implementation of the state- and/or district-adopted literacy curricula at classroom, school and/or district levels.

Candidates have an advanced level of knowledge about, and can advocate for resources to support, students' acquisition of the critical aspects of multiple digital literacies for 21st century skills necessary for success in today's global economy.

B. Assessment/Research

Candidates critically analyze and interpret research; identify appropriate research design and methodology; and recognize research that is current, confirmed, reliable and replicable.

Candidates select, administer, analyze, summarize and communicate results of diagnostic literacy assessments and provide appropriate intervention, including strategic and intensive, with beginning readers and students who have reading difficulties, and can reflect upon, monitor and adjust instruction over an extended period of time.

Candidates know and use theories and research related to adult learning theory as it informs professional development on literacy acquisition at the school or district level. Candidates can facilitate collaborative processes with teachers and administrators for designing, implementing, and evaluating action research projects, case studies, and/or state or federal programs.

C. Professional Development and Leadership

Candidates demonstrate their capacity to identify areas of growth as a professional and to select resources and opportunities to stay current with the teaching profession and with the professional community of other specialists, including those at the community level (such as, social agencies, after school programs, etc.).

Candidates demonstrate advanced professional competencies in reading and literacy development, curriculum, instruction, and assessment, including a deep, rich and interconnected understanding of Standards 2, 3, 7 and 8.

Candidates analyze instructional practices and evaluate student assessment data at grade, school or district levels to plan and provide guidance, coaching and/or professional development to strengthen appropriate practices as needed and work collaboratively with

students and their families, teachers, administrators, specialists, and other interested stakeholders to design, implement and evaluate a comprehensive literacy plan or a specific component of that plan.

D. Program Evaluation

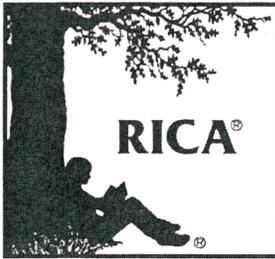
Candidates critically examine the relevant research and recommendations of experts in the field and incorporate that information when generating and communicating to stakeholders the results of reliable and informative evaluations of current literacy practices, including program strengths and weaknesses and program effects on various aggregate student populations. Candidates utilize that information to develop a plan for improving literacy learning that includes communication about the planned changes to all interested stakeholders and a process for implementing and evaluating those changes.

Appendix A

Reading and Literacy Added Authorization and Reading and Literacy Specialist Credential Standards Advisory Panel

Name	Organizational Affiliation
Barbara Bartholomew	CSU Bakersfield
Martha Beetley	Davis Joint Unified School District
Federica B. Breuer	Piedmont Unified School District and Mills College
Bernard "Barney" Bricmont	Live Oaks Elementary School District—School Board
Susan Brown	Yucaipa-Calimesa Joint Unified School District
Nancy Brynelson	CSU Center for the Advancement of Reading
Sandra Ceja	San Diego County Office of Education
Barbara Gallier	Whittier Union High School District
Mary Hall	Los Angeles Unified School District
Lacy Metcalfe	Carlsbad Unified School District
Mary Kay Moskal	St. Mary's College
Robert Perry	Los Angeles Unified School District
Gary Ravani	California Federation of Teachers
John Shefelbine	CSU Sacramento
Yukko Uchikoshi	University of California
Hallie Yopp	CSU Fullerton and CSU Center for the Advancement of Reading

Adopt



Reading Instruction Competence Assessment® (RICA®)

Content Specifications

(effective as of the August 8, 2009, test administration)

DESCRIPTION OF THE RICA CONTENT SPECIFICATIONS

The goal of reading instruction is to develop competent, thoughtful readers who are able to use, interpret, and appreciate all types of text. Beginning teachers need to be able to deliver effective reading instruction that is based on the results of ongoing assessment; reflects knowledge of state reading standards for different grade levels; represents a balanced, comprehensive reading curriculum; and is sensitive to the needs of all students.

The purpose of the RICA is to ensure that California-trained candidates for Multiple Subject Teaching Credentials and Education Specialist Instruction Credentials (special education) possess the knowledge and skills important for the provision of effective reading instruction to students.

Both the RICA Written Examination and the RICA Video Performance Assessment are based on the same set of teacher knowledge and skills important for the provision of effective reading instruction to students. These competencies, described in the RICA Content Specifications, are organized into the following five domains:

Domain 1: Planning, Organizing, and Managing Reading Instruction Based on Ongoing Assessment

Domain 2: Word Analysis

Domain 3: Fluency

Domain 4: Vocabulary, Academic Language, and Background Knowledge

Domain 5: Comprehension

The RICA Content Specifications were developed by the CTC's RICA Design Team, consisting of California teachers, administrators, reading specialists, and teacher educators with experience and expertise in the areas of reading and reading instruction. Draft RICA Content Specifications were the subject of a field review in which approximately 1,900 California teachers and teacher educators judged the importance of the proposed competencies. The RICA Design Team used the results of the field review to finalize the RICA Content Specifications, which were subsequently adopted by the CTC.

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Reading Instruction Competence Assessment® (RICA®)

CONTENT SPECIFICATIONS

Important Notes About the RICA Content Specifications

- Each domain includes two or more competencies. The order of the competencies and the order of the descriptive statements within each competency do not indicate relative importance or value.
- Many of the competencies include examples ("e.g."). The examples are *not* comprehensive. They are provided to help clarify the knowledge and abilities described in the competency.
- The competencies pertain to the teaching of reading in English, even though many of the competencies may also be relevant to the teaching of reading in other languages.
- In all the Universal Access descriptive statements related to *advanced learners*, this term refers to students who are advanced with respect to relevant state standards addressed by the competency. The term *advanced learners* is not meant to imply that the learners are necessarily advanced in all areas of reading.

DOMAIN 1—PLANNING, ORGANIZING, AND MANAGING READING INSTRUCTION BASED ON ONGOING ASSESSMENT

COMPETENCY 1: Understand how to plan, organize, and manage standards-based reading instruction.

Including:

- (1) Demonstrate knowledge of fundamental principles involved in planning, organizing, and managing reading instruction in a research-based, standards-based reading program. For example:
 - a. basing instruction on the standards/curriculum outlined in the English Language Arts (ELA) Content Standards through the primary use of California State Board of Education (SBE)–adopted materials for both instruction and intervention
 - b. ensuring that instruction provides a balanced, comprehensive reading program as described in the California Reading/Language Arts (RLA) Framework (2007)
 - c. making instructional decisions based on ongoing assessment results
 - d. ensuring that instruction is systematic and explicit and promotes prevention of reading difficulties before they occur
 - e. recognizing that systematic reading instruction is based on the assumption that students master particular skills and knowledge at designated points in time and that earlier skills are foundational and requisite for later, more complex higher-order skills and knowledge
 - f. ensuring that daily instruction is differentiated to address the full range of learners in the classroom and conveys high expectations to all learners
 - g. ensuring that planning includes both short- and long-term goals that lead to daily, evidence-based learning objectives
- (2) Demonstrate knowledge of key factors to consider in planning differentiated reading instruction. For example:
 - a. students' assessed knowledge and skills in the specific area(s) of reading
 - b. prerequisite knowledge and skills (i.e., the knowledge and skills required for students to be able to benefit from instruction)
 - c. pacing of instruction

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- d. complexity of the content/skills to be presented
 - e. scaffolds to ensure that all students have access to higher-level knowledge and skills
- (3) Demonstrate knowledge of how to organize and manage differentiated reading instruction and interventions to meet the needs of all students. For example:
- a. using flexible grouping, individualized instruction, and whole-class instruction as needed
 - b. using all components of core California SBE–adopted materials to make grade-level content accessible to all students
 - c. recognizing that students should be grouped for interventions according to the severity of their difficulties (i.e., benchmark, strategic, and intensive groups)
- (4) Demonstrate knowledge of components of effective instructional delivery in reading as described in the California RLA Framework (2007). For example:
- a. orientation (e.g., engagement, teacher demonstration)
 - b. presentation (e.g., explicit instruction, modeling, pacing)
 - c. structured and guided practice (e.g., reinforcement, questioning, feedback, corrections, peer-mediated instruction)
 - d. independent practice and application
- (5) Demonstrate knowledge of strategies for engaging students in reading instruction and motivating them to progress in their reading development. For example:
- a. providing instruction that enables students to develop the skills necessary for successful reading
 - b. creating a stimulating learning environment
 - c. providing appropriate reading materials (e.g., readable and interesting)
 - d. reading aloud to students
 - e. encouraging parents/guardians to read to their children and to model the value of reading at home for pleasure and information
- (6) Demonstrate knowledge of a variety of strategies for promoting purposeful independent reading of a wide variety of narrative/literary and expository/informational texts (e.g., teaching students how to select books at appropriate reading levels, using students' personal interests to help motivate and increase independent reading, providing structured independent-reading opportunities in class, supporting at-home reading) and methods for monitoring students' independent reading (e.g., student-maintained reading logs, book reports, formal and informal oral presentations, class discussions, book talks).
- (7) Demonstrate knowledge of factors involved in creating a literacy-rich environment and strategies for promoting students' lifelong appreciation for reading for pleasure and for information (e.g., encouraging book clubs, literature circles, author studies, and other reading discussion groups; helping students use reading to set and pursue their own research goals).
- (8) Demonstrate knowledge of support systems that can be used to promote the skillful teaching of reading (e.g., reading coach, grade-level team meetings and professional development that are focused on instruction and California SBE–adopted materials).

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COMPETENCY 2: Understand the purposes of reading assessment and best practices related to standards-based entry-level assessment, monitoring of student progress, and summative assessment.

Including:

- (1) Demonstrate knowledge of the three primary purposes of reading assessment:
 - a. entry-level assessment (e.g., using standards/curriculum-based assessments to determine the extent to which students possess crucial prerequisite skills and knowledge expected at their grade level and to determine students' current skills and knowledge in a specific area of reading prior to planning instruction and/or intervention in that area)
 - b. monitoring of student progress—for example:
 - conducting curriculum-based assessment on an ongoing basis to determine whether students are progressing adequately toward achieving standards
 - analyzing whether instruction has been effective or requires adjustment to meet the needs of students
 - as needed, using formal and informal diagnostic assessments in word analysis, fluency, vocabulary, academic language, background knowledge, and comprehension to determine students' specific instructional needs
 - c. summative assessment (e.g., using standards-based assessments to determine whether students have achieved the goals defined by the standards or a group of standards)
- (2) Recognize that students with an Individualized Education Program (IEP) may require alternative assessments.
- (3) Demonstrate knowledge of quality indicators (e.g., reliability, validity) that apply to standardized assessments.
- (4) Demonstrate ability to interpret results of assessments and to use evidence from assessments to determine whether a student is performing below, at, or above expected levels of performance with respect to grade-level content standards and benchmarks, and demonstrate knowledge of strategies for collecting, organizing, and documenting these results to support effective instructional planning.
- (5) Demonstrate knowledge of assessments used to determine students' independent, instructional, and frustration reading levels; how to interpret results of these assessments; and how to use this information to plan interventions for individuals and small groups.
- (6) Demonstrate knowledge of strategies for communicating assessment results and reading progress to students, parents/guardians, and relevant school and district personnel.

DOMAIN 2—WORD ANALYSIS

COMPETENCY 3: Understand the role of phonological and phonemic awareness in reading development and how to develop students' phonological and phonemic awareness skills.

Including:

- (1) Demonstrate knowledge of the role of phonological and phonemic awareness in reading development.

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- (2) Recognize the distinction between phonological awareness (i.e., the awareness that oral language is composed of smaller units, such as spoken words and syllables) and phonemic awareness (i.e., a specific type of phonological awareness involving the ability to distinguish the separate phonemes in a spoken word).
- (3) Demonstrate knowledge of the continuum of research-based, systematic, explicit instruction in phonological awareness (e.g., detecting and identifying word boundaries, syllables, rhyming words, and onset/rime), including phonemic awareness (e.g., recognizing that words are made up of separate phonemes; distinguishing initial, medial, and final phonemes; blending, segmenting, deleting, and substituting phonemes).
- (4) Recognize the relationship between phonemic awareness and the development of phonics knowledge and skills (e.g., letter-sound correspondence, blending), and demonstrate knowledge of strategies for helping students make explicit connections between their phonemic awareness and letters (e.g., teaching phonemic awareness both preceding instruction in letter knowledge and in concert with instruction in the alphabetic principle and letter-sound correspondence).
- (5) Demonstrate knowledge of how to address the full range of learners in the classroom with respect to their development of phonological awareness, including phonemic awareness (i.e., Universal Access as described in Chapter 7 and relevant ELA Content Standards in the California RLA Framework [2007]). For example:
 - a. providing differentiated instruction in phonological awareness, including phonemic awareness, to address the needs of struggling readers and students with reading difficulties or disabilities (e.g., focusing on key skills, especially blending and segmenting; reteaching skills that are lacking; using a variety of concrete examples to explain a concept or task; providing additional practice)
 - b. providing differentiated instruction in phonological awareness, including phonemic awareness, to support students with special needs (e.g., using a variety of concrete examples to explain a concept or task, including using visual, auditory, kinesthetic, and tactile techniques; reteaching skills that are lacking; providing additional practice)
 - c. providing differentiated instruction in phonological awareness, including phonemic awareness, to address the needs of English Learners and speakers of nonstandard English (e.g., capitalizing on transfer of relevant knowledge and skills from the primary language, explicitly teaching nontransferable phonemes and phoneme sequences)
 - d. providing differentiated instruction in phonological awareness, including phonemic awareness, to address the needs of advanced learners (e.g., increasing the pace of instruction, building on and extending current skills)
- (6) Demonstrate knowledge and ability in assessment (i.e., entry-level assessment, monitoring of progress, and summative assessment) with respect to phonological awareness, including phonemic awareness. For example:
 - a. demonstrating ability to describe and use appropriate formal and informal assessments in phonological awareness, including phonemic awareness, for different assessment purposes (i.e., entry-level assessment, monitoring of progress, and summative assessment)
 - b. demonstrating ability to analyze and interpret results from these assessments
 - c. demonstrating ability to use the results of assessments to plan effective instruction and interventions in phonological awareness, including phonemic awareness; adjust instruction and interventions to meet the identified needs of students; and ultimately determine whether relevant standards have been met

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COMPETENCY 4: Understand the role of concepts about print, letter recognition, and the alphabetic principle in reading development and how to develop students' knowledge and skills in these areas.

Including:

- (1) Recognize the role of print awareness in early reading development and identify explicit, research-based strategies for teaching various concepts about print (e.g., developing an awareness of the relationship between spoken and written language and an understanding that print carries meaning; recognizing letter, word, and sentence representation; recognizing the directionality of print; developing the ability to track print in connected text; developing book-handling skills).
- (2) Recognize the importance of accurate and rapid uppercase and lowercase letter recognition in reading development and demonstrate knowledge of research-based, systematic, explicit instruction in letter recognition, letter naming, and letter formation, including factors to consider when planning instruction in these areas (e.g., how to systematically introduce visually and auditorily similar letters, the importance of providing practice in writing letters and words).
- (3) Recognize the role of the alphabetic principle in reading development, in particular the interrelationships among letter-sound (i.e., grapheme-phoneme) correspondence, phonemic awareness, and beginning decoding (e.g., sounding out and blending letter sounds), and demonstrate knowledge of research-based, systematic, explicit instruction in the alphabetic principle.
- (4) Recognize the role of writing (i.e., students' use of phonetic spelling) in promoting and reinforcing students' understanding of the alphabetic principle and letter-sound correspondence.
- (5) Demonstrate knowledge of how to address the full range of learners in the classroom with respect to their development of concepts about print, letter recognition, and the alphabetic principle (i.e., Universal Access). For example:
 - a. providing differentiated instruction in these areas of reading to address the needs of struggling readers and students with reading difficulties or disabilities (e.g., focusing on key concepts and skills; reteaching concepts, letters, and skills that are lacking; using a variety of concrete examples to explain a concept or task; providing additional practice)
 - b. providing differentiated instruction in these areas of reading to support students with special needs (e.g., focusing on key concepts; using a variety of concrete examples to explain a concept or task; reteaching concepts, letters, and skills that are lacking using visual, auditory, kinesthetic, and tactile techniques; providing additional practice)
 - c. providing differentiated instruction in these areas of reading to address the needs of English Learners and speakers of nonstandard English (e.g., capitalizing on transfer of relevant knowledge and skills from the primary language; recognizing that not all languages are alphabetic and that key features of alphabets vary, including letters, directionality, and phonetic regularity)
 - d. providing differentiated instruction in these areas of reading to address the needs of advanced learners (e.g., increasing the pace of instruction, building on and extending current knowledge and skills)
- (6) Demonstrate knowledge and ability in assessment (i.e., entry-level assessment, monitoring of progress, and summative assessment) with respect to concepts about print, letter recognition, and the alphabetic principle. For example:
 - a. demonstrating ability to describe and use appropriate formal and informal assessments in concepts about print, letter recognition, and the alphabetic principle for different assessment purposes (i.e., entry-level assessment, monitoring of progress, and summative assessment)
 - b. demonstrating ability to analyze and interpret results from these assessments

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- c. demonstrating ability to use the results of assessments to plan effective instruction and interventions in concepts about print, letter recognition, and the alphabetic principle; adjust instruction and interventions to meet the identified needs of students; and ultimately determine whether relevant standards have been met

COMPETENCY 5: Understand important terminology and concepts involved in phonics instruction and recognize the role of phonics and sight words in reading development.

Including:

- (1) Recognize the role of phonics and sight words in accurate, automatic word identification, including how word identification contributes to word recognition (i.e., the process by which a reader connects a decoded word to an existing word in his/her oral vocabulary) and how automaticity in word recognition supports development of reading fluency and comprehension.
- (2) Recognize the importance of sequencing phonics and sight-word instruction according to the increasing complexity of linguistic units and demonstrate knowledge of terminology and concepts related to these units. For example:
 - a. types of consonant sounds (e.g., continuous sounds, stop sounds)
 - b. common, regular letter combinations (e.g., consonant digraphs, consonant blends, vowel digraphs, diphthongs, *r-* and *l-*controlled vowels)
 - c. common inflected morphological units that are taught as part of phonics instruction (e.g., the suffixes *-ed*, *-er*, *-est*, *-ing*, and *-s*)
 - d. common word patterns of increasing difficulty (e.g., VC, CVC, CVCC, CCVC, CVVC, CVCe)
 - e. common syllable patterns and syllabication as applied to decoding multisyllabic words
 - f. why some words are phonetically irregular and never decodable (e.g., *of*, *the*, *was*)
 - g. how and when irregular words fit into the continuum of phonics instruction
 - h. why some decodable words must be taught as sight words until their phonetic pattern has been taught (e.g., *park* is decodable but is taught as a sight word until *r*-controlled *a* is introduced)
- (3) Recognize that decoding and encoding are reciprocal skills and demonstrate knowledge of the interrelationships between phonics development and stages of spelling development (i.e., precommunicative writing, semiphonetic, phonetic, transitional, and conventional). For example:
 - a. how phonics knowledge supports both reading and spelling/orthographic development
 - b. how development of spelling/orthographic knowledge supports development of decoding skills
 - c. how research-based, systematic, sequential spelling instruction reinforces phonics and vocabulary development
 - d. how writing activities provide opportunities for applying phonics knowledge in context
 - e. how a student's stage of spelling development has implications for both spelling and phonics instruction

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COMPETENCY 6: Understand how to develop students' phonics knowledge and skills and recognition of sight words to promote accurate word analysis that leads to automaticity in word recognition and contributes to spelling development.

Including:

- (1) Demonstrate knowledge of the continuum of research-based, systematic, explicit instruction in phonics and sight words appropriate for students at the beginning-reading stage (i.e., as students progress from sounding out letter by letter to recognizing words as units of letters). For example:
 - a. teaching sounding out and blending of regular VC and CVC words
 - b. teaching whole-word reading focused on single-syllable regular words and some high-frequency irregular sight words
 - c. using decodable text to ensure that students have abundant practice with phonics elements and sight words already taught
 - d. teaching students to use phonics knowledge to spell VC and CVC words
- (2) Demonstrate knowledge of the continuum of research-based, systematic, explicit instruction in phonics and sight words appropriate for students at more advanced stages of decoding development (i.e., as students progress in word reading involving words with increasing linguistic complexity). For example:
 - a. teaching CVCC, CCVC, and CVVC words containing common, regular letter combinations
 - b. teaching regular CVCe words
 - c. teaching words containing phonics elements that are less common (e.g., *kn, ph*)
 - d. continuing use of decodable text to ensure that students have abundant practice with phonics elements and sight words already taught
 - e. teaching words formed by adding a common inflected ending (e.g., *-ed, -er, -est, -ing, -s*) to a base word
 - f. teaching students to use phonics knowledge to spell more complex orthographic patterns in single-syllable words and in words formed by adding a common inflected ending to a single-syllable word
- (3) Demonstrate knowledge of research-based, systematic, explicit instruction in sight words, including:
 - a. identifying high-frequency words that do and do not conform to regular phonics/spelling patterns
 - b. recognizing factors that affect the sequence of instruction for specific sight words (e.g., the frequency with which a word occurs in students' reading materials, how visually similar or dissimilar a word is to other sight words)
 - c. identifying explicit strategies for helping students master the spelling of high-frequency sight words
- (4) Demonstrate knowledge of how to address the full range of learners in the classroom with respect to their development of phonics skills, sight-word knowledge, and spelling of single-syllable words (i.e., Universal Access). For example:
 - a. providing differentiated instruction in phonics, sight words, and spelling of single-syllable words to address the needs of struggling readers and students with reading difficulties or disabilities (e.g., focusing on key phonics skills and high-frequency sight words, reteaching phonics skills and sight words that are lacking, using a variety of concrete examples to explain a concept or task, providing additional practice)

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- b. providing differentiated instruction in phonics, sight words, and spelling of single-syllable words to support students with special needs (e.g., using systematic and explicit synthetic phonics instruction; focusing on key concepts and skills, such as key phonics elements and sight words; using a variety of concrete examples to explain a concept or task; using visual, auditory, kinesthetic, and tactile techniques to teach spelling and to promote mastery of new sight words; reteaching content and skills that are lacking; providing additional practice)
 - c. providing differentiated instruction in phonics, sight words, and spelling of single-syllable words to address the needs of English Learners and speakers of nonstandard English (e.g., capitalizing on transfer of relevant knowledge and skills from the primary language; explicitly teaching sounds that do not transfer; explicitly teaching the meaning of sight words, if needed)
 - d. providing differentiated instruction in phonics, sight words, and spelling of single-syllable words to address the needs of advanced learners (e.g., increasing the pace and/or complexity of instruction, building on and extending current knowledge and skills)
- (5) Demonstrate knowledge and ability in assessment (i.e., entry-level assessment, monitoring of progress, and summative assessment) with respect to phonics, sight words, and spelling of single-syllable words. For example:
- a. demonstrating ability to describe and use appropriate formal and informal assessments in phonics, sight words, and spelling of single-syllable words for different assessment purposes (i.e., entry-level assessment, monitoring of progress, and summative assessment)
 - b. demonstrating ability to analyze and interpret results from these assessments
 - c. demonstrating ability to use the results of assessments to plan effective instruction and interventions in phonics, sight words, and spelling of single-syllable words; adjust instruction and interventions to meet the identified needs of students; and ultimately determine whether relevant standards have been met

COMPETENCY 7: Understand the role of syllabic and structural analysis and orthographic knowledge in reading development and how to develop students' knowledge and skills in these areas to promote accurate word analysis that leads to automaticity in word recognition and contributes to spelling development.

Including:

- (1) Recognize how phonics skills, sight-word knowledge, and knowledge and skills in syllabic and structural analysis and orthography all work in concert to support students' development of accurate word analysis, which leads to automaticity in word recognition.
- (2) Recognize the role of structural analysis (e.g., decoding multisyllabic words formed by adding a prefix and/or suffix to a base word or base morpheme) and syllabic analysis (e.g., decoding multisyllabic words composed of common syllable patterns, such as open and closed syllables) in accurate word analysis and spelling of multisyllabic words.
- (3) Demonstrate knowledge of systematic, explicit instruction in structural and syllabic analysis and spelling of multisyllabic words. For example:
 - a. teaching multisyllabic words formed by adding a common prefix or suffix to a base word
 - b. teaching multisyllabic words that follow common syllable patterns
 - c. teaching students to use knowledge of structural analysis and syllable patterns to spell multisyllabic words

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- (4) Recognize the strong relationship between orthographic knowledge and word analysis and demonstrate knowledge of systematic, explicit instruction in spelling/orthography. For example:
- a. teaching students to spell larger, more complex chunks of letters (phonograms), such as *-ight*
 - b. teaching students to apply common orthographic generalizations (rules) (e.g., changing the ending of a word from *-y* to *-ies* when forming the plural)
 - c. teaching students to accurately recognize and use common homophones (e.g., *to*, *two*, and *too*; *hair* and *hare*)
- (5) Recognize the importance of providing students with frequent opportunities to develop and extend their syllabic analysis skills, structural analysis skills, and orthographic knowledge in their reading and writing. For example:
- a. frequently reading texts that contain words using affixes, syllable patterns, and orthographic patterns and rules already taught
 - b. frequently engaging in writing activities that include opportunities to apply knowledge of more complex orthographic patterns and spelling of multisyllabic words
- (6) Demonstrate knowledge of how to address the full range of learners in the classroom with respect to their development of syllabic and structural analysis and orthographic knowledge to support decoding and spelling of multisyllabic words and spelling of words that follow more complex orthographic patterns or rules (i.e., Universal Access). For example:
- a. providing differentiated instruction in these areas to address the needs of struggling readers and students with reading difficulties or disabilities (e.g., focusing on key skills and knowledge, such as frequently occurring syllable patterns and affixes and related orthographic patterns; reteaching concepts and skills that are lacking; using a variety of concrete examples to explain a concept or task; providing additional practice)
 - b. providing differentiated instruction in these areas to support students with special needs (e.g., focusing on key skills and knowledge, such as frequently occurring syllable patterns and affixes and related orthographic patterns; using a variety of concrete examples to explain a concept or task; using visual, auditory, kinesthetic, and tactile techniques; reteaching concepts and skills that are lacking; providing additional oral practice with new words)
 - c. providing differentiated instruction in these areas to address the needs of English Learners and speakers of nonstandard English (e.g., explicitly teaching common English roots and affixes)
 - d. providing differentiated instruction in these areas to address the needs of advanced learners (e.g., increasing the pace and/or complexity of instruction, building on and extending current knowledge and skills)
- (7) Demonstrate knowledge and ability in assessment (i.e., entry-level assessment, monitoring of progress, and summative assessment) with respect to development of syllabic analysis, structural analysis, orthographic knowledge, spelling of multisyllabic words, and spelling of words that follow more complex orthographic patterns or rules. For example:
- a. demonstrating ability to describe and use appropriate formal and informal assessments in these areas for different assessment purposes (i.e., entry-level assessment, monitoring of progress, and summative assessment)
 - b. demonstrating ability to analyze and interpret results from these assessments
 - c. demonstrating ability to use the results of assessments to plan effective instruction and interventions in these areas, adjust instruction and interventions to meet the identified needs of students, and ultimately determine whether relevant standards have been met

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DOMAIN 3—FLUENCY

COMPETENCY 8: Understand the role of fluency in reading development and factors that affect students' development of fluency.

Including:

- (1) Demonstrate knowledge of the role of fluency in all stages of reading development (e.g., the progression from letter naming to word reading to connected text).
- (2) Demonstrate knowledge of key indicators of reading fluency and their interrelationships:
 - a. accuracy (i.e., accurate decoding and word recognition)
 - b. rate
 - c. prosody (i.e., reading with expression, including using appropriate stress or emphasis, variation in pitch and intonation, and pausing in a manner that reflects meaningful phrasing and knowledge of syntax and mechanics)
- (3) Demonstrate knowledge of the interrelationships among word analysis skills, fluency, vocabulary, academic language, background knowledge, and comprehension. For example:
 - a. the role of fluency as a bridge between word analysis skills and comprehension (i.e., fluency includes the ability to decode automatically and thereby have the capacity to comprehend text at the same time)
 - b. why fluency supports reading comprehension (e.g., automaticity theory)
 - c. the reciprocity between prosody and comprehension
- (4) Demonstrate knowledge of factors that can disrupt fluency (e.g., weak word analysis skills, stopping frequently to decode unrecognized or unfamiliar words, lack of familiarity with content vocabulary, lack of background knowledge, texts that contain a large number of one-use and multisyllabic content words, lack of familiarity with more complex syntactic structures).
- (5) Recognize the role of decodable text in promoting fluent reading in students who are acquiring basic phonics skills and the importance of transitioning students to a broader range of appropriate texts as they progress in their word analysis skills.
- (6) Recognize the critical role of systematic, explicit instruction in promoting fluency development.
- (7) Recognize the limitations of using independent silent reading to increase automaticity (i.e., students who do not have automaticity need to practice reading out loud, primarily to themselves).
- (8) Identify factors that help make independent silent reading more effective in supporting fluency development (e.g., ensuring that students select books at appropriate reading levels and holding them accountable for comprehension).

COMPETENCY 9: Understand how to promote students' fluency development.

Including:

- (1) Demonstrate knowledge of essential, research-based components of effective fluency instruction (e.g., guidance, practice, feedback) and how each contributes to fluency development with respect to accuracy, rate, and prosody.

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- (2) Demonstrate knowledge of research-based, systematic, explicit instruction in fluency, including when and how fluency instruction should be introduced.
- (3) Demonstrate knowledge of research-based, systematic, explicit strategies for building fluency with respect to accuracy (e.g., providing systematic, explicit instruction in phonemic awareness, phonics, and sight words, as needed).
- (4) Demonstrate knowledge of research-based, systematic, explicit strategies for building fluency with respect to rate. For example:
 - a. for students whose decoding is not automatic—engaging in whisper reading (i.e., reading out loud to themselves) as the teacher monitors individual students
 - b. for students whose decoding is automatic—engaging in independent silent reading with accountability for comprehension
- (5) Demonstrate knowledge of research-based, systematic, explicit strategies for building fluency with respect to prosody. For example:
 - a. modeling and phrase-cued reading
 - b. purposeful, teacher-directed instruction across subject matter to build content knowledge and academic language
- (6) Demonstrate knowledge of how to address the full range of learners in the classroom with respect to their development of fluency (i.e., Universal Access). For example:
 - a. providing differentiated fluency instruction to address the needs of struggling readers and students with reading difficulties or disabilities (e.g., using texts written at students' independent reading levels; as needed, focusing on improving accuracy through additional word analysis instruction and/or focusing on improving rate through additional practice using either oral or silent reading depending on the student's automaticity)
 - b. providing differentiated fluency instruction to support students with special needs (e.g., using texts written at students' independent reading levels, focusing on building word analysis skills and recognition of key sight words to promote automaticity, reteaching word analysis skills and sight words that are lacking, providing additional oral reading practice with appropriate-level texts)
 - c. providing differentiated fluency instruction to address the needs of English Learners and speakers of nonstandard English (e.g., explicitly teaching English intonation patterns, phrasing, syntax, and punctuation)
 - d. providing differentiated fluency instruction to address the needs of advanced learners (e.g., using more advanced texts to enhance and broaden fluency development)
- (7) Demonstrate knowledge and ability in assessment (i.e., entry-level assessment, monitoring of progress, and summative assessment) with respect to fluency (i.e., accuracy, rate, and prosody). For example:
 - a. demonstrating ability to describe and use appropriate formal and informal assessments to determine students' fluency with respect to accuracy, rate, and prosody for different assessment purposes (i.e., entry-level assessment, monitoring of progress, and summative assessment)
 - b. demonstrating ability to analyze and interpret results from these assessments
 - c. demonstrating ability to use the results of assessments to plan effective instruction and interventions in fluency with respect to accuracy, rate, and prosody; adjust instruction and interventions to meet the identified needs of students; and ultimately determine whether relevant standards have been met

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DOMAIN 4—VOCABULARY, ACADEMIC LANGUAGE, AND BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE

COMPETENCY 10: Understand the role of vocabulary, academic language, and background knowledge in reading development and factors that affect students' development of vocabulary, academic language, and background knowledge.

Including:

- (1) Demonstrate knowledge of the role of vocabulary, academic language, and background knowledge in reading development. For example:
 - a. the role of vocabulary knowledge in the development of word recognition and fluency
 - b. the role of vocabulary knowledge in reading comprehension (e.g., vocabulary knowledge as both a key indicator and a predictor of comprehension ability)
 - c. the role of academic language in reading comprehension and learning (e.g., knowledge of more complex grammatical structures supports comprehension of more advanced texts)
 - d. the role of background knowledge in reading comprehension and learning (e.g., background knowledge of content as a key indicator of how well a student will learn new information related to that content)
 - e. interrelationships among vocabulary, academic language, background knowledge, and comprehension (e.g., how a reader constructs understanding of a text through both knowledge of the meanings of explicit words in the text and meanings that the reader infers from relevant background knowledge)
- (2) Demonstrate knowledge of important issues related to the development of vocabulary, academic language, and background knowledge. For example:
 - a. the critical role of early vocabulary development (prekindergarten through grade 2) in students' later achievement in vocabulary and reading
 - b. the Matthew Effect and its impact on students' growth in vocabulary, academic language, and background knowledge and how effective instruction and intervention can reduce its negative effects
 - c. interrelationships between vocabulary knowledge and concept learning (e.g., how vocabulary acquisition involves concept learning and concept learning supports vocabulary development, how effective vocabulary instruction contributes to the growth of background knowledge)
 - d. vocabulary learning as an incremental process (e.g., more examples in context result in greater depth of understanding)
 - e. the open-ended nature of vocabulary and background knowledge and the implications of this for instruction (e.g., the importance of using approaches in vocabulary instruction that promote knowledge of a larger set of words than the target words)
- (3) Recognize that text tends to use a larger and more sophisticated vocabulary and more complex language structures than speech and plays a critical role in the development of vocabulary, academic language, and background knowledge.
- (4) Recognize the critical role of independent reading in developing students' vocabulary, academic language, and background knowledge (e.g., the correlation between the amount one reads daily and one's academic achievement) and the importance of encouraging independent reading at appropriate levels to promote development of vocabulary, academic language, and background knowledge.

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- (5) Demonstrate knowledge of factors to consider in developing students' vocabulary, academic language, and background knowledge. For example:
- a. recognizing that not all words should be given equal emphasis (e.g., the importance of evaluating the usefulness of a word and the frequency with which students will have opportunities to read it and apply it)
 - b. recognizing different tiers of general academic vocabulary
 - c. identifying academic vocabulary that has a high level of usefulness and frequency within a given content area
 - d. recognizing how understanding of specialized vocabulary (e.g., *justify*, *analyze*, *determine*) is necessary for performing comprehension tasks
 - e. recognizing the value of promoting students' word consciousness, including their genuine interest in and enthusiasm for words
 - f. recognizing the value of developing students' listening comprehension to support their vocabulary, academic language, and concept development
 - g. recognizing the importance of reinforcing vocabulary, academic language, and content knowledge through oral language, reading, and writing activities
 - h. understanding why learning vocabulary from context is a powerful strategy only when combined with wide reading by and to students
- (6) Demonstrate knowledge of the components of an effective, explicit vocabulary program, including:
- a. direct teaching of specific words (e.g., combining word-meaning instruction with concept development, using both definitional and contextual approaches, promoting integration ["deep processing"] of word meanings)
 - b. promoting development of word-learning strategies (e.g., teaching transferable, generalizable strategies; developing morphological knowledge; developing contextual strategies)
 - c. promoting development of word consciousness
 - d. promoting wide reading and providing meaningful exposure (e.g., providing multiple, meaningful exposures to new vocabulary, academic language, and background knowledge; providing opportunities to use new vocabulary, academic language, and background knowledge in a variety of topical contexts and in multiple subject areas)

COMPETENCY 11: Understand how to promote students' development of vocabulary, academic language, and background knowledge.

Including:

- (1) Demonstrate knowledge of research-based, systematic, explicit instruction in vocabulary (i.e., words and their meanings). For example:
- a. providing student-friendly definitions
 - b. providing meaningful and contextualized examples, especially for new concepts
- (2) Identify explicit oral and written strategies that promote integration of word knowledge and provide repeated, meaningful exposure to and opportunities to use new academic and content-area vocabulary. For example:
- a. conducting guided discussions of academic content and concepts
 - b. conducting guided discussions of new words and their meanings, including identifying synonyms and antonyms

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- c. discussing words' origins, roots, and/or affixes
 - d. creating semantic and morphological maps
 - e. developing word banks and word logs
 - f. comparing and classifying words orally and in writing
 - g. generating metaphors and analogies with words orally and in writing
 - h. incorporating new vocabulary in subject-matter discussions and written assignments
 - i. using more precise words in speaking and writing
- (3) Demonstrate knowledge of research-based, systematic, explicit instruction in independent strategies for building vocabulary and for determining and verifying the meanings and pronunciations of unfamiliar words or words with multiple meanings. For example:
- a. use of contextual strategies (e.g., using semantic and syntactic context clues, including apposition, to verify the meaning of a word and/or resolve ambiguity)
 - b. use of morphological strategies (e.g., developing knowledge of common roots and affixes, developing knowledge of the processes of word formation, applying structural analysis skills)
 - c. use of reference materials (e.g., using a dictionary, thesaurus, or other text-based or technology-based reference tool)
- (4) Identify explicit strategies for developing students' word consciousness and fostering a love of words (e.g., engaging students in word games, discussing the etymology and morphology of words and supporting students' investigations in etymology and morphology, drawing attention to the use of figurative language in both speech and print, encouraging students to share new and interesting words encountered in speech and print).
- (5) Identify explicit listening-comprehension activities that promote the development of vocabulary, academic language, and background knowledge (e.g., providing word explanations, reading both literary and informational texts aloud to students and conducting guided discussions of text content and vocabulary).
- (6) Recognize the role of wide reading in building vocabulary, academic language, background knowledge, and a love of reading and identify explicit strategies for promoting students' purposeful independent reading of a broad range of literary and informational texts at increasingly challenging levels.
- (7) Demonstrate knowledge of explicit strategies for developing students' knowledge of language and language structures (e.g., knowledge of syntax and grammar, knowledge of elements that promote cohesion and coherence in oral and written discourse) to support their comprehension of texts at the word, sentence, paragraph, and text levels.
- (8) Demonstrate knowledge of explicit strategies for helping students understand similarities and differences between language structures used in spoken and written language, transfer relevant skills from oral language to written language (e.g., helping students make connections between their existing oral vocabulary and new written vocabulary, engaging students in oral rehearsal in preparation for writing), and develop their knowledge of written language structures and conventions (e.g., analyzing how punctuation affects a text's meaning).

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- (9) Demonstrate knowledge of how to address the full range of learners in the classroom with respect to their development of vocabulary, academic language, and background knowledge (i.e., Universal Access). For example:
- a. providing differentiated instruction in vocabulary, academic language, and background knowledge to address the needs of struggling readers and students with reading difficulties or disabilities (e.g., focusing on key vocabulary, academic language structures, and background knowledge; reteaching vocabulary, language structures, and concepts; using a variety of concrete examples to explain a word or concept; providing additional meaningful practice using new words and concepts)
 - b. providing differentiated instruction in vocabulary, academic language, and background knowledge to support students with special needs (e.g., focusing on key concepts; preteaching/reteaching vocabulary and concepts; providing additional exposures to new words and concepts; using concrete examples to explain a word or concept; presenting vocabulary and concepts using visual, auditory, kinesthetic, and tactile techniques; providing additional meaningful oral and written practice using new words and concepts)
 - c. providing differentiated instruction in vocabulary, academic language, and background knowledge to address the needs of English Learners and speakers of nonstandard English (e.g., activating students' prior knowledge by making explicit connections between their current knowledge and new vocabulary/concepts; capitalizing on transfer of cognates; building on students' current language skills and reinforcing their knowledge of basic, functional grammar to facilitate their reading comprehension; emphasizing reading instruction that promotes development of academic language, including explicitly teaching more complex language structures and key vocabulary used in a text; contextualizing new vocabulary and concepts using visual aids, such as pictures, charts, word organizers, and graphic organizers; using "preteach-reteach-practice-review"; building students' morphological knowledge, including knowledge of the meanings of common word roots used in academic language)
 - d. providing differentiated instruction in vocabulary, academic language, and background knowledge to address the needs of advanced learners (e.g., increasing the pace and/or complexity of instruction, building on and extending current knowledge, extending the depth and breath of assignments)
- (10) Recognize that vocabulary, academic language, and background knowledge are indirectly assessed in reading comprehension assessments and recognize the implications of this in interpreting the results of those assessments.
- (11) Demonstrate knowledge and ability in assessment (i.e., entry-level assessment, monitoring of progress, and summative assessment) with respect to vocabulary, academic language, and background knowledge. For example:
- a. demonstrating ability to describe and use appropriate formal and informal assessments to determine students' level of vocabulary, academic language, and background knowledge for different assessment purposes (i.e., entry-level assessment, monitoring of progress, and summative assessment)
 - b. demonstrating ability to analyze and interpret results from these assessments
 - c. demonstrating ability to use the results of assessments to plan effective instruction and interventions in vocabulary, academic language, and background knowledge; adjust instruction and interventions to meet the identified needs of students; and determine whether students have made progress in learning the content

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DOMAIN 5—COMPREHENSION

COMPETENCY 12: Understand literal, inferential, and evaluative comprehension and factors affecting reading comprehension.

Including:

- (1) Recognize how a reader's knowledge and skills in word analysis, fluency, vocabulary, and academic language and the reader's background knowledge affect comprehension (e.g., why automaticity in word recognition facilitates comprehension, how comprehension breaks down when relevant vocabulary or background knowledge is lacking).
- (2) Demonstrate knowledge of literal reading comprehension (e.g., identifying explicitly stated main ideas, details, sequences, cause-and-effect relationships, patterns, and elements of story grammar).
- (3) Demonstrate knowledge of inferential reading comprehension (e.g., inferring main ideas, comparisons, and cause-and-effect relationships not explicitly stated in the text; drawing conclusions or generalizations from a text; using textual evidence to predict outcomes; inferring themes).
- (4) Demonstrate knowledge of evaluative reading comprehension (e.g., recognizing instances of bias, unsupported assumptions, propaganda, and faulty reasoning in texts; distinguishing facts and opinions in texts; reacting to a text's content, characters, and use of language; analyzing themes).
- (5) Recognize the role of syntax in facilitating or impeding reading comprehension and the importance of promoting students' understanding of complex grammatical structures.
- (6) Recognize the role of text structures in facilitating or impeding reading comprehension and the importance of promoting students' understanding of how different types of texts are organized.
- (7) Demonstrate knowledge of the relationship between students' oral language and their ability to comprehend at the word, sentence, paragraph, and text levels.
- (8) Recognize the role of listening comprehension as a foundation for the development of reading comprehension and the importance of using oral language activities (e.g., strategic, purposeful read-alouds) to promote development of comprehension skills.
- (9) Recognize the role that text-based discussions (e.g., instructional conversations, questioning the author, think-pair-share) play in enhancing comprehension.
- (10) Recognize how writing activities (e.g., summarizing, outlining, responding) help support and reinforce students' understanding of a text and their development of reading comprehension skills.
- (11) Recognize the role of independent reading in reinforcing reading comprehension skills and strategies and the importance of promoting purposeful independent reading as a pathway to healthy lifelong reading habits.

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COMPETENCY 13: Understand how to facilitate reading comprehension by providing instruction that prepares students for the reading task, scaffolds them as needed through the reading process, and prepares them to respond to what they have read.

Including:

- (1) Demonstrate knowledge of explicit instructional strategies for orienting students to new texts (e.g., teacher modeling, previewing, using textual evidence to predict outcomes, using graphic features, activating and discussing prior knowledge related to the topic, developing background knowledge, setting a purpose for reading, generating questions prior to reading).
- (2) Demonstrate knowledge of explicit instruction in skills that support comprehension and strategies that help students monitor their own comprehension as they read (e.g., using graphic features, visualizing, self-questioning, paraphrasing, clarifying, predicting, summarizing, rereading, adjusting reading rate based on text difficulty, note taking).
- (3) Demonstrate knowledge of explicit instructional strategies for supporting students' comprehension after reading (e.g., discussing; summarizing; retelling; sharing reactions; making text-to-self, text-to-text, and text-to-world connections; creating pictures, semantic maps, Venn diagrams, and other visual/graphic representations of text meanings).
- (4) Demonstrate knowledge of explicit instructional strategies for promoting students' development of listening comprehension skills and helping students transfer comprehension strategies from oral language to written language (e.g., through the use of teacher think-alouds and modeling).
- (5) Demonstrate knowledge of how to address the full range of learners in the classroom with respect to facilitating their reading comprehension, including developing their use of comprehension strategies (i.e., Universal Access). For example:
 - a. providing differentiated comprehension instruction to address the needs of struggling readers and students with reading difficulties or disabilities (e.g., as needed, focusing on building word analysis skills, fluency, vocabulary, academic language, and background knowledge to support comprehension; reteaching comprehension strategies and skills that are lacking; using a variety of concrete examples to explain a concept or task; providing additional practice applying comprehension strategies and skills; as needed, providing access to grade-level texts through oral presentation, such as reading a text aloud to students and then discussing it with them)
 - b. providing differentiated comprehension instruction to support students with special needs (e.g., focusing on building foundational knowledge and skills in word analysis, fluency, vocabulary, academic language, and background knowledge; providing practice with questions at different levels of comprehension; using a variety of concrete examples to explain a concept or task; reteaching comprehension skills and strategies that are lacking; providing additional practice with a variety of texts; as needed, providing access to grade-level texts through oral presentation, such as reading a text aloud to students and then discussing it with them)
 - c. providing differentiated comprehension instruction to address the needs of English Learners and speakers of nonstandard English (e.g., capitalizing on transfer of comprehension strategies from the primary language; explicitly teaching comprehension strategies that are lacking)
 - d. providing differentiated comprehension instruction to address the needs of advanced learners (e.g., increasing the pace and/or complexity of instruction, using more advanced and/or multiple texts, building on and extending current skills and strategies, extending the depth and breadth of assignments)

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- (6) Demonstrate knowledge and ability in assessment (i.e., entry-level assessment, monitoring of progress, and summative assessment) with respect to reading comprehension, including students' use of comprehension strategies. For example:
- a. demonstrating ability to describe and use appropriate formal and informal assessments to determine students' comprehension and use of comprehension strategies for different assessment purposes (i.e., entry-level assessment, monitoring of progress, and summative assessment)
 - b. demonstrating ability to analyze and interpret results from these assessments
 - c. demonstrating ability to use the results of assessments to plan effective comprehension instruction and interventions, adjust instruction and interventions to meet the identified needs of students, and ultimately determine whether relevant standards have been met

COMPETENCY 14: Understand how to promote students' comprehension and analysis of narrative/literary texts and their development of literary response skills.

Including:

- (1) Demonstrate knowledge of explicit instructional strategies for helping students recognize the organizational structure and key characteristics of major literary genres, including poetry (e.g., ballad, lyric, couplet, epic, sonnet), drama, and prose (e.g., short story, novel, myth, legend, biography, autobiography, historical fiction, fantasy).
- (2) Demonstrate knowledge of the elements of story grammar (e.g., character, plot, setting, theme) and other key elements of narrative/literary texts (e.g., mood, tone, point of view, voice) and systematic, explicit instruction in these elements.
- (3) Demonstrate knowledge of research-based, systematic, explicit instruction in narrative analysis and literary criticism, including explicit instructional strategies for helping students analyze and respond to narrative/literary texts. For example:
 - a. identifying the structural elements of a plot and evaluating their logic and credibility
 - b. comparing and contrasting the motivations and reactions of characters
 - c. evaluating the relevance of the setting
 - d. identifying recurring themes
 - e. identifying elements of a writer's style, including the function and effect of an author's use of figurative language (e.g., simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification) and other literary devices (e.g., imagery, symbolism, irony, foreshadowing)
- (4) Demonstrate knowledge of explicit oral language activities (e.g., literature circles, questioning the author, think-pair-share) that develop and reinforce students' comprehension of narrative/literary texts and their skills in narrative analysis and literary criticism.
- (5) Demonstrate knowledge of explicit writing activities (e.g., literary response journals, summaries, character analyses) that develop and reinforce students' comprehension of narrative/literary texts and their skills in narrative analysis and literary criticism.

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- (6) Demonstrate knowledge of how to address the full range of learners in the classroom with respect to their comprehension and analysis of narrative/literary texts and their development of literary response skills (i.e., Universal Access). For example:
- a. providing differentiated instruction in these areas of reading to address the needs of struggling readers and students with reading difficulties or disabilities (e.g., focusing on key elements of story grammar; creating and using story maps; focusing on key comprehension strategies and skills; reteaching strategies and skills that are lacking; using a variety of concrete examples to explain a concept or task; providing additional practice; as needed, providing access to grade-level texts through oral presentation, such as reading a text aloud to students and then discussing it with them)
 - b. providing differentiated instruction in these areas of reading to support students with special needs (e.g., focusing on key elements of story grammar; creating and using story maps; using a variety of concrete examples to explain a concept or task; focusing on key skills and strategies; reteaching skills and strategies that are lacking; providing additional practice with narrative/literary texts; as needed, providing access to grade-level texts through oral presentation, such as reading a text aloud to students and then discussing it with them)
 - c. providing differentiated instruction in these areas of reading to address the needs of English Learners and speakers of nonstandard English (e.g., clarifying the cultural context of a text, as needed; preteaching key vocabulary)
 - d. providing differentiated instruction in these areas of reading to address the needs of advanced learners (e.g., using more advanced and/or multiple texts; building on and extending current knowledge, skills, and strategies; extending the depth and breadth of assignments)
- (7) Demonstrate knowledge and ability in assessment (i.e., entry-level assessment, monitoring of progress, and summative assessment) with respect to comprehension and analysis of narrative/literary texts and development of literary response skills. For example:
- a. demonstrating ability to describe and use appropriate formal and informal assessments in these areas of reading for different assessment purposes (i.e., entry-level assessment, monitoring of progress, and summative assessment)
 - b. demonstrating ability to analyze and interpret results from these assessments
 - c. demonstrating ability to use the results of assessments to plan effective instruction and interventions with respect to comprehension and analysis of narrative/literary texts and development of literary response skills, adjust instruction and interventions to meet the identified needs of students, and ultimately determine whether relevant standards have been met

COMPETENCY 15: Understand how to promote students' comprehension of expository/informational texts and their development of study skills and research skills.

Including:

- (1) Demonstrate knowledge of explicit instructional strategies for helping students recognize key characteristics of various expository/informational materials (e.g., textbook, news article, consumer manual, research report, Web site).
- (2) Demonstrate knowledge of explicit instructional strategies for promoting students' comprehension of expository/informational texts at the word, sentence, paragraph, and text levels by helping them understand common text structures used in these texts (e.g., chronological, cause/effect, comparison/contrast, problem/solution) and helping them recognize and attend to common transition words and other features (e.g., topic sentence, concluding sentence) associated with different text structures.

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- (3) Demonstrate knowledge of explicit instructional strategies for helping students recognize and use a variety of text features that help support comprehension of expository/informational texts. For example:
 - a. organizational/explanatory features (e.g., table of contents, index, glossary)
 - b. typographic features (e.g., italics, boldfacing, underlining, color coding)
 - c. graphic features (e.g., charts, maps, diagrams, illustrations)
- (4) Demonstrate knowledge of explicit instructional strategies for promoting students' comprehension of expository/informational texts. For example:
 - a. evaluating the unity, logic, internal consistency, and structural patterns of a text
 - b. analyzing the development of an author's argument, point of view, or perspective
 - c. generalizing the knowledge learned from texts to other areas of learning
 - d. identifying similarities and differences between texts
- (5) Demonstrate knowledge of explicit oral language activities that develop and reinforce comprehension of expository/informational texts and related vocabulary, academic language, and background knowledge (e.g., introducing and explaining key vocabulary prior to reading, conducting oral preview-review of text content, engaging students in oral paraphrasing and summarizing of texts).
- (6) Demonstrate knowledge of explicit writing activities that develop and reinforce comprehension of expository/informational texts (e.g., summarizing, paraphrasing, developing graphic organizers).
- (7) Demonstrate knowledge of explicit instructional strategies for promoting students' development of study skills (e.g., outlining, note taking) and ability to locate, retrieve, and retain information from reference materials and expository/informational texts.
- (8) Demonstrate knowledge of explicit instructional strategies for promoting students' development of research skills (e.g., identifying research topics, asking and evaluating questions, developing an academic argument, using multiple sources when conducting research, using technology to manage information, paraphrasing information).
- (9) Demonstrate knowledge of how to address the full range of learners in the classroom with respect to their comprehension of expository/informational texts and their development of study skills and research skills (i.e., Universal Access). For example:
 - a. providing differentiated instruction in these areas of reading to address the needs of struggling readers and students with reading difficulties or disabilities (e.g., focusing on key content, skills, and strategies; reteaching content-area vocabulary, language structures, and background knowledge that are lacking; using a variety of concrete examples to explain a concept or task; providing additional practice; as needed, providing access to grade-level texts through oral presentation, such as reading a text aloud to students and then discussing it with them)
 - b. providing differentiated instruction in these areas of reading to support students with special needs (e.g., building background knowledge; focusing on key content-area vocabulary; focusing on the key ideas in a text; using a variety of concrete examples to explain a new concept or task; presenting new concepts and vocabulary using visual, auditory, kinesthetic, and tactile techniques; reteaching skills and concepts that are lacking; providing additional practice with appropriate-level expository/informational texts; as needed, providing access to grade-level texts through oral presentation, such as reading a text aloud to students and then discussing it with them)

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- c. providing differentiated instruction in these areas of reading to address the needs of English Learners and speakers of nonstandard English (e.g., using explicit modeling and scaffolding strategies)
 - d. providing differentiated instruction in these areas of reading to address the needs of advanced learners (e.g., increasing the pace and/or complexity of instruction; using more advanced and/or multiple texts; building on and extending current knowledge, skills, and abilities; extending the depth and breadth of assignments)
- (10) Demonstrate knowledge and ability in assessment (i.e., entry-level assessment, monitoring of progress, and summative assessment) with respect to comprehension of expository/informational texts and development of study skills and research skills. For example:
- a. demonstrating ability to describe and use appropriate formal and informal assessments in these areas of reading for different assessment purposes (i.e., entry-level assessment, monitoring of progress, and summative assessment)
 - b. demonstrating ability to analyze and interpret results from these assessments
 - c. demonstrating ability to use the results of assessments to plan effective instruction and interventions with respect to comprehension of expository/informational texts and development of study skills and research skills, adjust instruction and interventions to meet the identified needs of students, and ultimately determine whether relevant standards have been met