

Creating a Unified System of MTSS-Math: *One System. Shared Instruction. Better Outcomes.*

Rochester Public Schools + CAREI

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Welcome!

settings_suggest

Real Implementation

This session is about real system implementation, not just theory

hub

System Coherence

Focus on coherence across all levels of instruction



Session Outcomes

visibility

Describe

Describe what a coherent MTSS-Math system looks like

school

Learn

Learn from Rochester Public School's Implementation

trending_up

Identify

Identify 1-2 immediate moves for your system



Experience of Students



Different materials



Different strategies



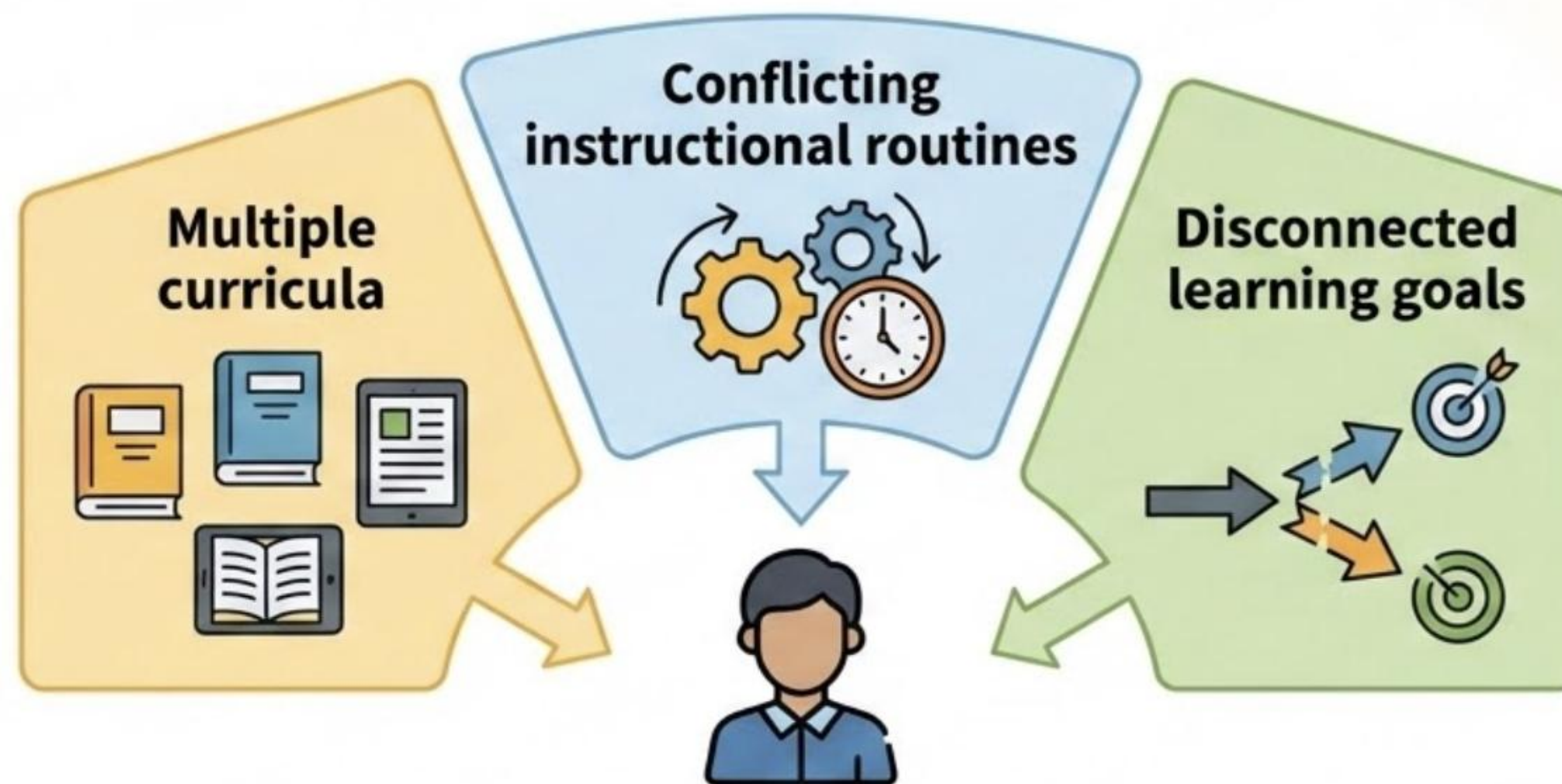
Different vocabulary



Students have to
relearn the same
math multiple times
a day.

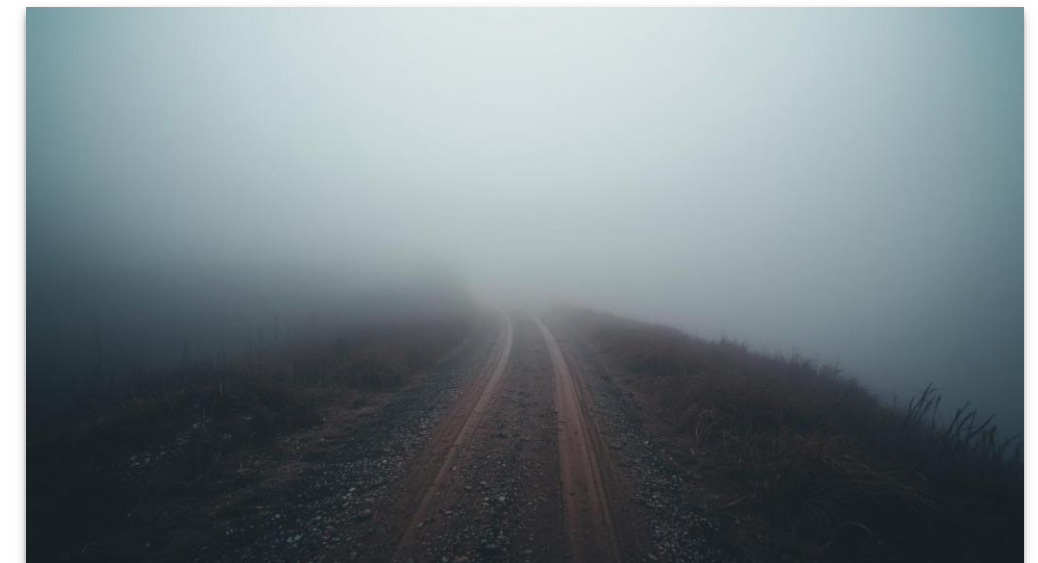


More support does not automatically lead to better outcomes.



Why MTSS-Math is Systematically More Complex

- General and special education often operate separately.
- Curriculum, intervention, and assessment are disconnected.
- Staff use different language for similar goals.
- New initiatives/programs lack alignment.



How Systems Become Fragmented

Core and intervention programs are selected independently.

Scope and sequence varies across tiers.

Data systems are not consistently used to inform instruction.

Collaboration structures are inconsistent.



Turn & Talk

Where does misalignment show up most in your system?

**Instruction &
Intervention**

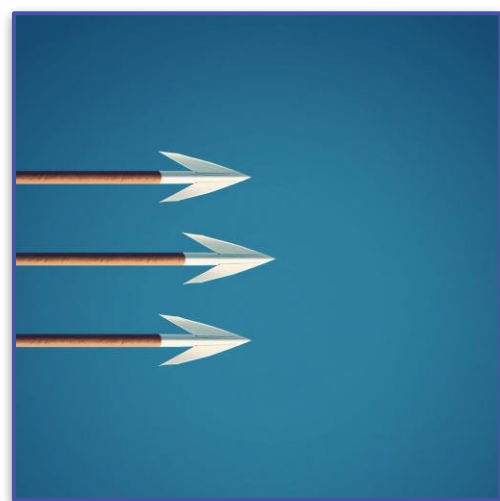
Scope & Sequence

**Math Assessment
& Data Use**

Collaboration



What is Coherence?



Shared Direction:

*Shared priorities,
goals, and focus*



Common Practices:

*Shared routines,
language, and
instructional
approaches*



Cumulative:

*Learning builds
across grades,
tiers, and time*



Coherent Does NOT Mean “The Same”

Students with disabilities require:

- More explicit instruction
- More practice opportunities
- Smaller groups/more time
- Individualized supports based on data

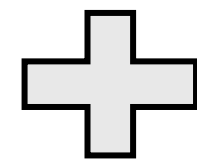


Tiers Work Together to Form One System

Tier 1



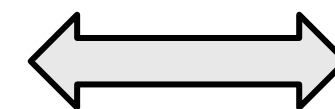
High-quality instruction
for all students



Tier 2



Targeted small-group
support aligned to Tier 1



Tier 3



Intensive, individualized
instruction for specific
learning needs





Fragmented	Coherent
"Their students"	"Our students"
Tier 2/Tier 3 = place	Tier 2/Tier 3 = support
Special education separate	Special education integrated
Different instructional approaches across tiers	Shared instructional routines across tiers
Intervention = different program	Intervention = extension of Tier 1
Special education responsible for struggling students	Shared responsibility across all educators
Students experience different math across the day	Students experience one aligned math system



Coherent Systems Are Essential to Improving Outcomes for Students with Disabilities

Shared vision
for math
instruction
across all tiers

Adequate
instructional
time for Tier 1
with clear
non-
negotiables

Intervention
materials
aligned with
core
curriculum

Regular
collaboration
between
teachers and
interventionists



Non-Negotiables of a Coherent System



A shared vision
for math
instruction
across all tiers



Clearly defined
instructional
non-negotiables



Aligned
curriculum,
materials, and
expectations

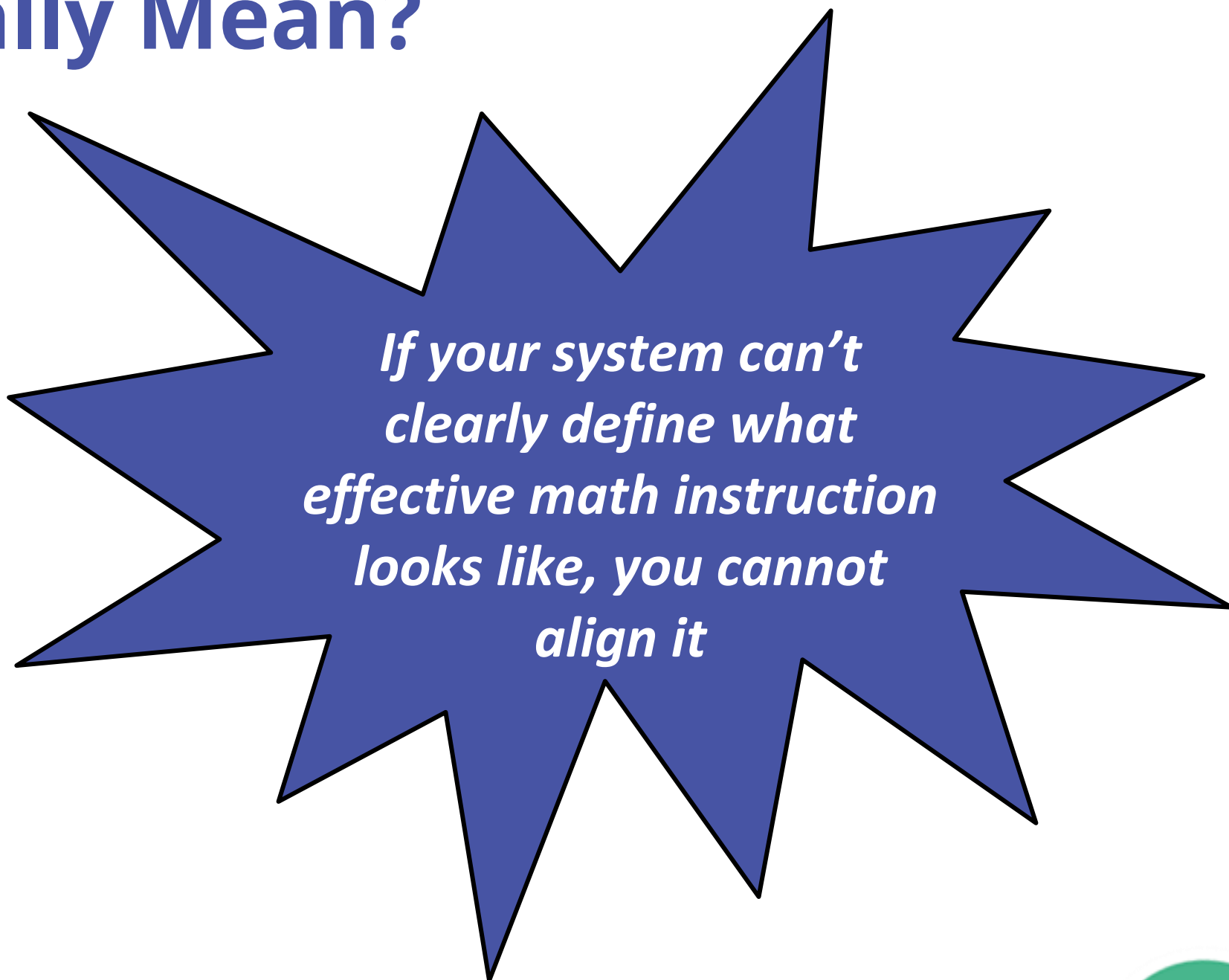


Structures that
enable ongoing
collaboration
across roles



What Does a Shared Vision Actually Mean?

- ★ A common definition of effective math instruction
- ★ Grounded in the learning, instruction and mathematics sciences
- ★ Agreed-upon priorities across Tier 1, 2, and 3
- ★ Visible in classrooms, interventions, and special education



*If your system can't
clearly define what
effective math instruction
looks like, you cannot
align it*

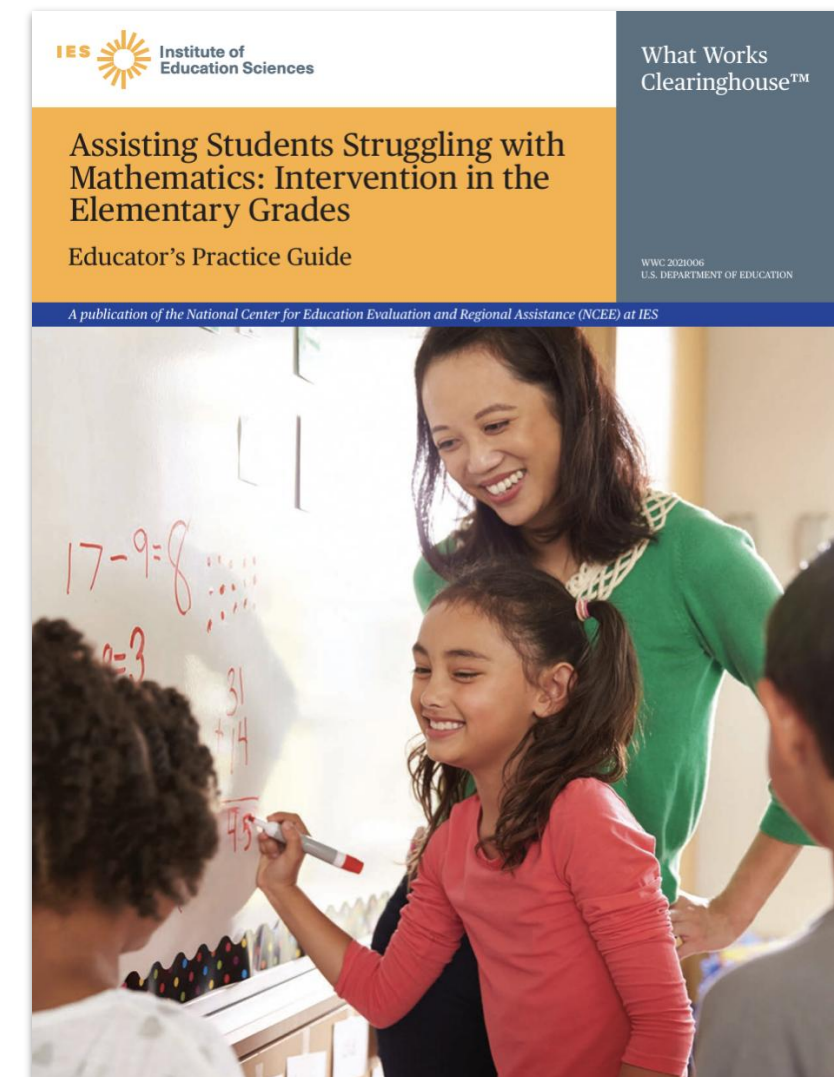


From Beliefs → Instructional Expectations

Without non-negotiables, variability becomes the default.

- Explicit instruction is used for new learning (model → guided practice → independent practice)
- Common representations are used across classrooms and interventions
- Practice is structured, cumulative, and aligned to instructional goals
- Math language is explicitly taught, used, and reinforced across contexts

IES Practice Guides (2013; 2018; 2019)



Alignment is More Than Choosing a Curriculum

layers

Reinforcement

Core and intervention materials reinforce the same concepts

sync

Structural Alignment

Scope and sequence align across tiers

link

Contextual Connection

Intervention connects to current Tier 1 learning

task_alt

Strategic Unity

No competing strategies, vocabulary, or representations

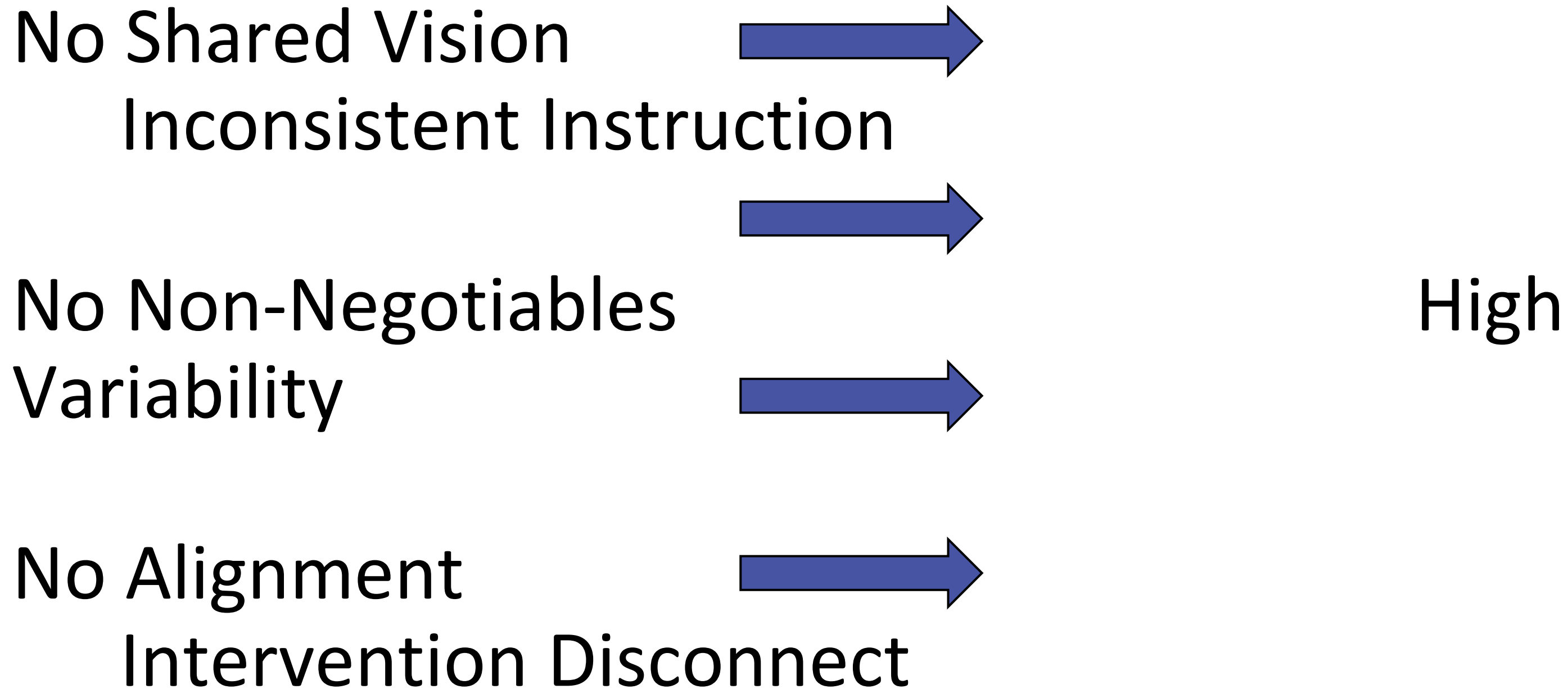


Systems Don't Align Themselves — People Do

- Regular, protected time for cross-role collaboration
- General and special education problem-solve together
- Data conversations focused on instruction, not placement
- Clear rules for MTSS-Math decision-making
 - Entry/exit criteria
 - Progress/no progress criteria



When One Non-Negotiable Is Missing



Turn & Talk

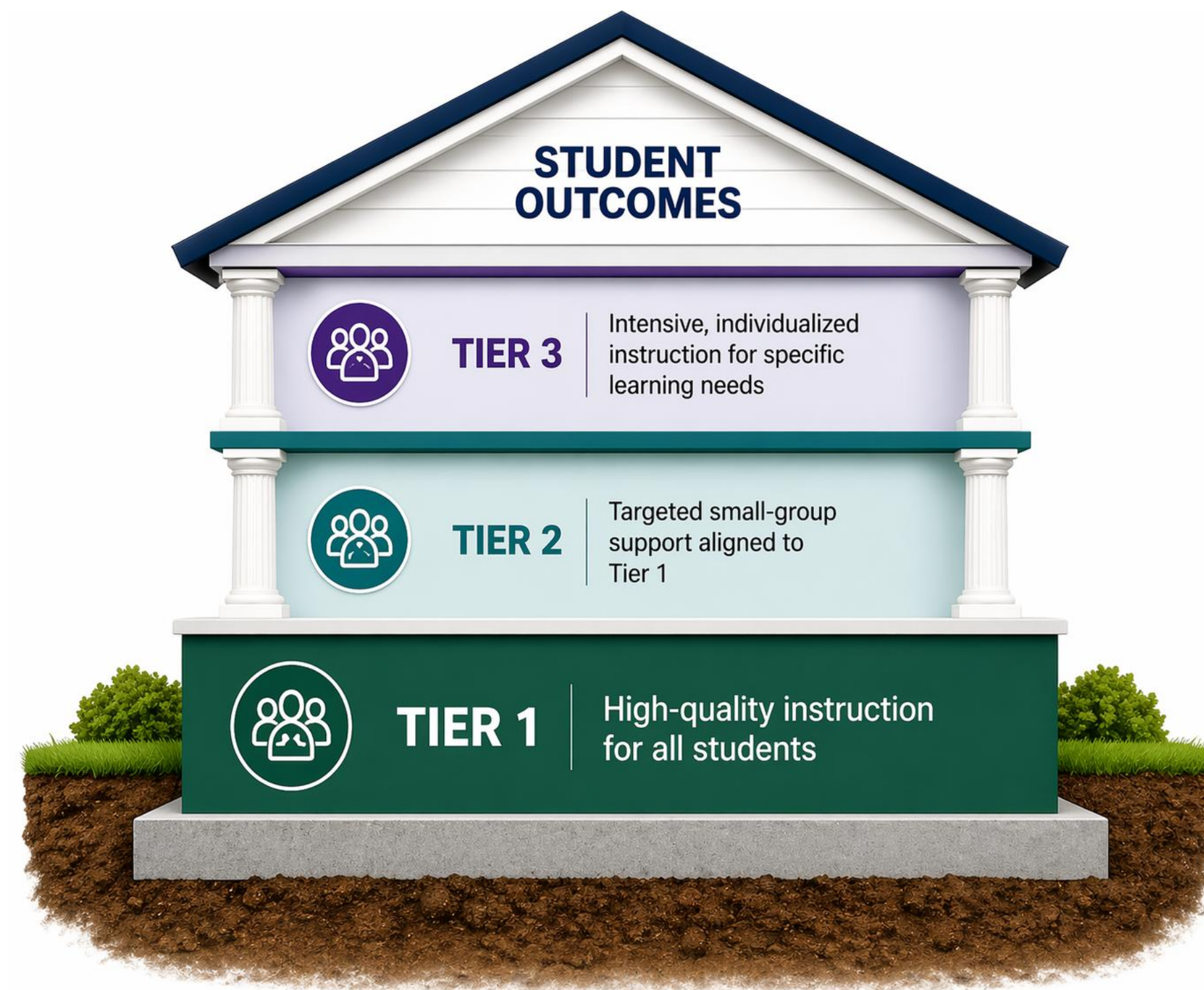
Where is your system strongest?

- Shared vision for math instruction
- Non-negotiables for every math classroom
- Alignment across tiers of instruction
- Collaboration across general education/special education



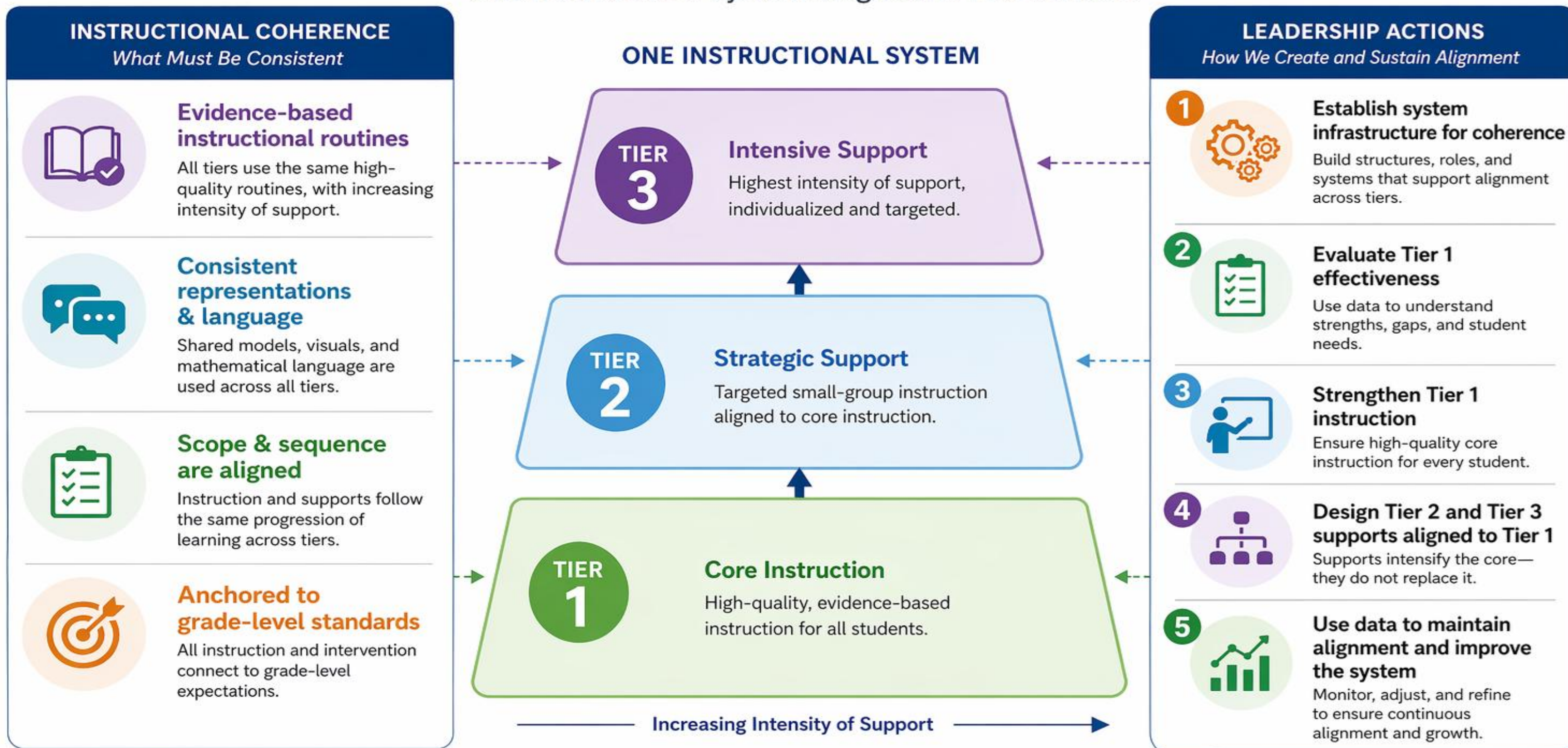
Strengthening Tier 1 Is a System Move

- Ensure evidence-based instructional routines at Tier 1
- Align instruction across classrooms and roles
- Ensure sufficient time for core instruction
- Use data to improve core — not just identify students



How to Create Alignment Across Tiers

One Instructional System. Aligned for All Learners.



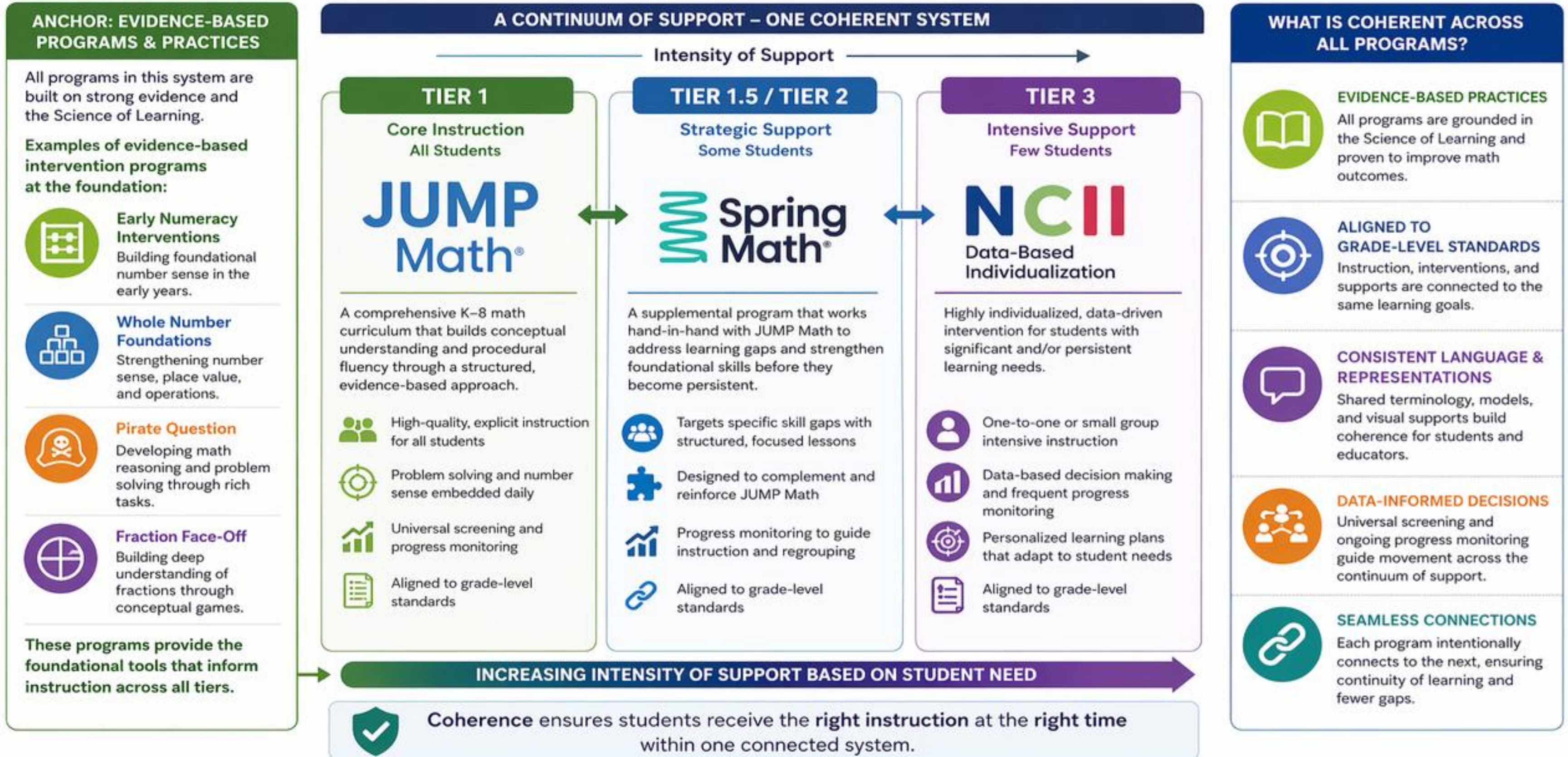
Alignment is not accidental—it is designed, monitored, and sustained.
One system. Shared responsibility. Stronger outcomes for every learner.



A Coherent MTSS–Math System in Action

Right Instruction. Right Time. Right Intensity.

Using evidence-based programs aligned to grade-level standards and increasing in intensity as students demonstrate need.



OUR GOAL: PREVENT LEARNING DIFFICULTIES. INTERVENE EARLY.

By providing a coherent system of high-quality instruction and targeted support, we help every student build strong math foundations and reach their full potential.



Turn & Talk: Applying the Coherence Model

Are students experiencing...

- Evidence-based routines across tiers?
- Consistent representations and math vocabulary?
- Aligned scope and sequence?
- Instruction anchored to grade-level standard?



Where is the breakdown in your system?



Rochester's Story

- District context
- Key System Moves
- What is Hard
- What is Helping



What Rochester is Experiencing in Math

- 4 percentage point increase in MCA district-wide from SY 2022 through SY 2025
- Flat growth SY 24 and SY25
- MCA Benchmark reports indicated curricular gaps (system) and instructional gaps (school)
- New standards
- Curriculum Review Cycle
- MTSS - Literacy Focus



GRADE 3	District 38.2	School A	School B	School C	School D	School E	School F	School G	School H	School I	School J	School K
Strand 1: Number and Operation												
I.1 Compare and represent whole numbers up to 100,000 with an emphasis on and equality												
Read, write and represent whole numbers up to 100,000. Representations may include numerals, expressions with operations, words, pictures, number lines, and manipulatives such as bundles of sticks and base 10 blocks.	Less Than Meets	Similar To Meets	Less Than Meets	Less Than Meets	Similar To Meets	Less Than Meets	Less Than Meets	Less Than Meets	Less Than Meets	Similar To Meets	Similar To Meets	Greater Than Meets
Use place value to describe whole numbers between 1000 and 100,000 in terms of ten thousands, thousands, hundreds, tens and ones. For example: Writing 54,873 is a shorter way of writing the following sums: 5 ten thousands + 4 thousands + 8 hundreds + 7 tens + 3 ones 54 thousands + 8 hundreds + 7 tens + 3 ones.	Similar To Meets	Similar To Meets	Similar To Meets	Greater Than Meets	Greater Than Meets	Similar To Meets	Less Than Meets	Similar To Meets	Less Than Meets	Greater Than Meets	Greater Than Meets	Similar To Meets
Find 10,000 more or 10,000 less than a given five-digit number. Find 1000 more or 1000 less than a given four- or five-digit	Similar To Meets	Greater Than Meets	Greater Than Meets	Greater Than Meets	Greater Than Meets	Similar To Meets	Less Than Meets	Similar To Meets	Similar To Meets	Greater Than Meets	Similar To Meets	Similar To Meets
Round numbers to the nearest 10,000, 1000, 100 and 10. Round up and round down to estimate sums and differences. For example: 8726 rounded to the nearest 1000 is 9000, rounded to the nearest 100 is 8700, and rounded to the nearest 10 is 8730. Another example: 473 – 291 is between 400 – 300 and 500 – 200, or between 100 and 300.	Greater Than Meets	Greater Than Meets	Greater Than Meets	Greater Than Meets	Greater Than Meets	Similar To Meets	Similar To Meets	Similar To Meets	Greater Than Meets	Greater Than Meets	Greater Than Meets	Greater Than Meets
Compare and order whole numbers up to 100,000.	Less Than Meets	Similar To Meets	Less Than Meets	Less Than Meets	Less Than Meets	Less Than Meets	Less Than Meets	Less Than Meets	Less Than Meets	Similar To Meets	Similar To Meets	Greater Than Meets
I.2 Add and subtract multi-digit whole numbers; represent multiplication and various ways; solve real-world and mathematical problems using arithmetic.												
Add and subtract multi-digit numbers, using efficient and generalizable procedures based on knowledge of place value, including standard algorithms.	Similar To Meets	Similar To Meets	Similar To Meets	Similar To Meets	Similar To Meets	Less Than Meets	Less Than Meets	Similar To Meets	Less Than Meets	Similar To Meets	Similar To Meets	Greater Than Meets
Use addition and subtraction to solve real-world and mathematical problems involving whole numbers. Use various strategies, including the relationship between addition and subtraction, the use of technology, and the context of the problem to assess the reasonableness of results. For example: The calculation $117 - 83 = 34$ can be checked by adding 83 and 34.	Similar To Meets	Greater Than Meets	Similar To Meets	Similar To Meets	Similar To Meets	Similar To Meets	Less Than Meets	Similar To Meets	Similar To Meets	Greater Than Meets	Greater Than Meets	Greater Than Meets
Represent multiplication facts by using a variety of approaches, such as repeated addition, equal-sized groups, arrays, area models, equal jumps on a number line and skip counting. Represent division facts by using a variety of approaches, such as repeated subtraction, equal sharing and forming equal groups. Recognize the	Greater Than Meets	Greater Than Meets	Greater Than Meets	Similar To Meets	Greater Than Meets	Greater Than Meets	Less Than Meets	Greater Than Meets	Similar To Meets	Greater Than Meets	Greater Than Meets	Greater Than Meets

Key Systems Moves Rochester is Making

- SY 25 Adjusted elementary schedules to allow for common intervention time
- Looking at all tiers in curriculum review process
- Adding math to MTSS
- Focusing professional development on instructional practices
 - high quality, aligned curricular materials can't offset poor instructional practices
- Aligning our PLC processes across the system



What is Hard

- Change is hard!
- To impact practice, you need approx 50 hours of learning and coaching
- Administrators and coaches need to prioritize getting into classrooms and giving feedback
- Knowing how to match instruction to the data
- Providing solid professional learning to everyone who needs it



What is Helping

- The structure of MTSS is already built
- Central office prioritizes walk throughs with principals
 - 150+ classrooms between Nov - Feb
 - Collected data and shared with principals
- Knowing we are looking at aligning our Tiers when beginning the curriculum review cycle



What Resonates? Or some other connection moment to Rochester's story



3 Leadership Moves

translate

Create Shared Language

Establish common terminology to ensure clarity and consistency across all levels.

layers

Align Instruction Across Tiers

Align teaching strategies and resources to provide a unified learning experience at every stage.

hub

Build Collaboration Structures

Develop formal systems and routines that facilitate teamwork and collective problem-solving.



Role of District Leaders

Define Expectations

- Establish a clear district vision
- Define high-quality instructional standards and expectations
- Communicate priorities consistently and clearly
- Align resources to support district priorities
- Set measurable goals and success indicators

Align Systems

- Align curriculum, intervention and instructional materials
- Ensure coherent scope and sequence across grade levels
- Align professional learning to needs and goals
- Create systems for feedback and continuous improvement

Monitor Instruction

- Monitor implementation of curriculum/intervention
- Use multiple measures to assess learning and growth
- Conduct regular instructional walkthroughs
- Review data with teams to identify needs and allocate resources
- Track progress toward goals and adjust as needed

Support Principals

- Provide clear expectations and role clarity
- Offer coaching and leadership development
- Remove barriers and provide necessary resources
- Hold principals accountable for instructional leadership and student outcomes

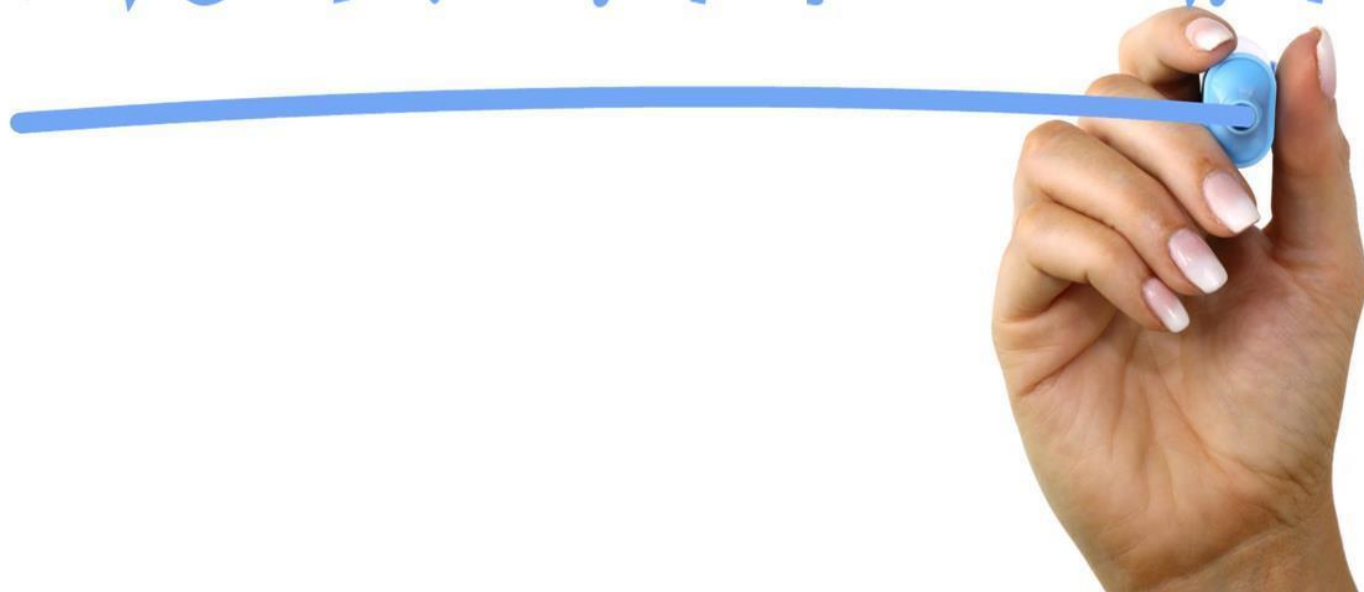
Turn & Talk

Which leadership lever needs the most attention?

- Defining clear instructional expectations
- Aligning curriculum, intervention, and assessment
- Monitoring instructional implementation
- Supporting and developing principals



ACTION PLAN

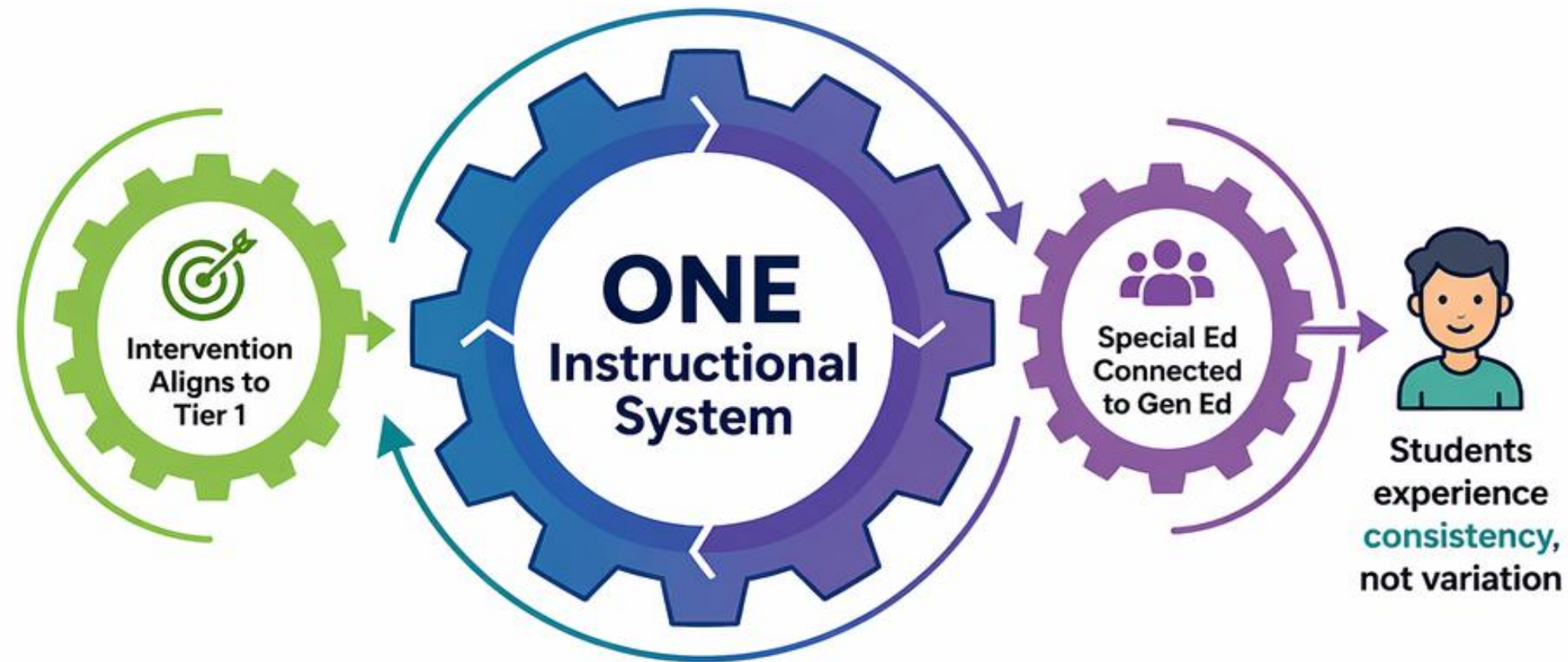


First Steps to Build Coherence:

- ★ Define one non-negotiable instructional expectation
- ★ Audit alignment across Tier 1, 2, and 3
- ★ Identify one area of inconsistency to address
- ★ Create protected collaboration time across roles



Build **ONE** Instructional System



Strengthen Tier 1 to Reduce Downstream Need



Large intervention numbers are a **system signal**



Invest in **core instruction**, not just intervention



Alignment across classrooms is a special ed priority

Use Your Leadership Levers Intentionally



Define Clear Instructional Expectations

Set and communicate what high-quality instruction looks like.



Ensure Alignment Across Curriculum, Intervention & Assessment

All parts of the system work together toward the same goals.



Monitor Implementation – Not Just Outcomes

Look at fidelity, consistency, and student experience.



Develop and Support Principals as Instructional Leaders

Equip principals to lead instruction and drive system coherence.



**Every student experiences the system
exactly as it is designed.**

**Coherence is not something you can hope for.
It's something you lead.**

