### IEP and Lesson Plan Development Handbook

Section 1: Specially Designed Instruction / Supplementary Aids and Services

Section 2: Assistive Technology Consideration Checklist

Section 3: Early Intervening Strategies for related to Fine Motor, Gross Motor,

and Sensory Issues

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### Kentucky Special Education Cooperatives

Revised - September 2010

#### Introduction

In designing an Individual Education Program (IEP) for a student, the ARC must determine specific instructional strategies that teachers must use and the supplementary aids and services that the student needs in order for the student to have access to the Program of Studies (i.e., the general program).

This handbook is one resource that provides some examples of Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) and Supplementary Aids and Services (SAS) that might be used to support the student's goals, benchmarks, and objectives on his/her IEP.

After the IEP is written both the special education teacher and the general education teacher must implement the plan for the student. The second section of this handbook has similar instructional strategies, but they are grouped in a different way to provide an alternative access. These modifications and adaptations can be made regarding the purpose and appropriateness of the task, the complexity of the task, the size of the task, the time allotted, the pace, the environment, the order of learning, the procedures and routines, the resources and materials, the application and demonstration of knowledge, the level of support and independence, participation, and motivation.

**Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)** in its simplest form is "what the teacher does" to instruct, assess, and re-teach the student in the Program of Studies, Kentucky's Learner Goals and Academic Expectations, and other Kentucky documents.

707 KAR 1:280 Section 1 (51)

... means adapting as appropriate content, methodology, or delivery of instruction...

If instruction is required for students to benefit from a material, resource, aid, strategy or service, it should be described as specially designed instruction.

Supplementary Aids and Services (SAS) in its simplest form is what the student needs including strategies, aids, and services in order to learn on a fair level with her or his peers.

#### 707 KAR 1:280 Section 1 (54)

... means aids, services, and other supports provided in the regular education classes or other education related settings...

If the student requires specific materials, resources, aids, strategies or services to gain access to the general education curriculum, it should be described as a supplementary aid and service.

Assistive technology is a broad description of many things. When using any technology as either SDI or SAS, provide a description of the technology to be used (i.e., direct-select, voice output system).

As you review suggestions for SDI and SAS, keep in mind that many of the instructional strategies and support suggestions can be placed in both the SDI and the SAS columns. Often a student needs direct instruction in a specific strategy or in the use of a device, but also needs to use that strategy or device in other classes as he is learning to use it.

This handbook was developed by a committee including staff from the Kentucky Special Education Cooperatives and Kentucky Department of Education.

### Section 1: IEP Development

#### COMMUNICATION

#### Non-Verbal

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)
What the teacher teaches	What the student needs
□ Visual, written, verbal, physical, picture prompts	□ Visual, written, tactual, verbal,
and cues	physical, picture prompts and cue
□ Cue cards	□ Hand under hand vs. hand over hand
□ Graduated guidance	physical guidance/exploration
□ System of least prompts	<ul><li>American Sign Language</li></ul>
□ Direct instruction of American Sign Language	□ Communication systems
□ Computer assisted instruction	<ul><li>Switch activated devices</li></ul>
□ Multiple-modality strategies	<ul> <li>Augmentative communication devices</li> </ul>
□ Use of body language	□ Dynamic screens
□ Attending to speaker	<ul> <li>High technology communication devices</li> </ul>
□ Other	□ Communication boards/books/cards
	<ul> <li>Picture based communication</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Establishing and maintaining eye contact</li> </ul>
	□ Switch accessible
	□ Scan accessible
	□ Educational interpreter
	□ Other

#### Listening Comprehension

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)
What the teacher teaches	What the student needs
<ul> <li>Direct instruction in listening strategies</li> </ul>	□ Repeated directions
□ Modeling	<ul> <li>Frequent comprehension checks</li> </ul>
□ Chunking	□ Visual prompts
<ul> <li>Written prompts or directions</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Alternative note-taking</li> </ul>
□ Preview-Teach-Review	<ul> <li>Extended processing time</li> </ul>
□ Alternative note-taking	<ul> <li>Paraphrasing, re-phrasing, and summarizing</li> </ul>
□ Graphic organizers	<ul><li>Extended time</li></ul>
<ul> <li>Pre-teach critical information and vocabulary</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Previewing questions</li> </ul>
□ Other	<ul> <li>Preferential seating</li> </ul>
	□ Advanced organizer
	□ Focus, concrete statements
	□ Tape recorder
	<ul> <li>Digitized/electronic formatted materials</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Highlighting key words</li> </ul>
	□ Listening guides
	□ Other

Expressive Language/Oral Expression

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)
What the teacher teaches	What the student needs
□ Instruction in how to respond to verbal prompts	□ Verbal prompts
□ Instruction in how to respond to cue cards	□ Cue cards
☐ Instruction in how to respond to visual prompts	□ Visual prompts
□ Guided repetitions	□ Extended response time
□ Guided rehearsal, use of scripts	□ Allow written tests
□ Time delay strategies	□ Recorded materials
□ Modeling	□ Preferential seating
☐ Instruction in conversational skills (i.e., initiating,	□ Directions in multiple forms (i.e., restate,
maintaining, ending)	rephrase, oral directions)
<ul> <li>Word retrieval drills: categories, attributes,</li> </ul>	□ Oral reading on volunteer basis
functions	□ Rehearsal, use of scripts
<ul> <li>Questioning techniques</li> </ul>	□ Alternative assessments in place of oral reports
□ Other	(i.e., displays, projects, written, etc.)
	□ Video self-modeling
	□ Questioning techniques
	□ Other

#### Voice

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)
What the teacher teaches	What the student needs
□ Modeling	□ Self-monitoring checklists
□ Vocal strategies	□ Calming strategies cues
□ Social skills instruction	□ Variety of questioning techniques
□ Calming strategies	□ Signal system for recognizing abusive vocal
□ Instruction in self-monitoring strategies	patterns
□ Visualization techniques	□ Other
□ Instruction in recognition of vocal abusive patterns	
□ Oral motor intervention	
□ Other	

#### Fluency

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)
What the teacher teaches	What the student needs
□ Modeling	□ Extended response time
□ Starter techniques	□ Opportunity to speak first in oral group situations
□ Instruction on maintaining eye contact	□ Individual instead of group presentations
□ Instruction using choral responses	□ Relaxation strategies
□ Instruction using reading responses	□ Self-monitoring
□ Instruction of relaxation strategies	□ Other
□ Other	

Receptive Language

	Lunguage
Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)
What the teacher teaches	What the student needs
□ Instruction in using visual, written, picture prompts	□ Preferential seating
and cues	□ Repetition of directions
□ Modeling	□ Simple directions
□ System of least prompts	□ Gestures and visual cues
□ Simultaneous prompting	□ Paraphrasing and rephrasing
□ Time delay	□ Visual prompts
□ Instruction in how to respond to verbal cues	□ Concrete to abstract representations
□ Instruction of core vocabulary with cue cards	□ Picture schedule
□ Instruction in using visualization	□ Picture cues
□ Instruction in using verbal rehearsal	□ Tactual cues
□ Cloze procedures	□ Object to picture schedule
□ Direct instruction	□ Calendar/routine system
□ Auditory bombardment of language targets	□ Sentence strips
□ Verbal repetition	□ Tape recorder
□ Instruction of mnemonic strategies	□ Self cueing strategies
□ Pre-teach critical information	□ Gradually building complexity of task
□ Instruction for understanding of humor and	□ Teacher wait time
absurdities	□ Other
□ Train elements of critical thinking	
□ Instruction in how to make inferences and predictions	
☐ Instruction in how to draw conclusions and make generalizations	
□ Other	

Pragmatics

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Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)
What the teacher teaches	What the student needs
□ Instruction using social scripting	□ Role playing
□ Instruction using social stories	□ Monitoring and quick feedback
□ Instruction using written prompts	□ Peer buddy/monitor
□ Modeling	□ Sensory issues addressed
□ Instruction in how to respond to verbal prompting	□ Opportunities for turn-taking,
□ Guided responding	initiating/terminating conversation, commenting,
□ Instruction in environmental prompting (i.e.,	and asking questions
personal space awareness)	□ Environmental prompts (i.e., personal space
□ Chaining	awareness)
□ Shaping	□ Other
□ Video self-modeling	
□ Role playing	
□ Instruction in conversational turn-taking,	
initiating/terminating conversation, commenting,	
and asking questions	
□ Instruction in relevant emotion/feeling words	

Articulation/Phonology

	in the heregy
Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)
What the teacher teaches	What the student needs
□ Auditory discrimination training	□ Time delay
□ Modeling	□ Use of FM system
□ Mirror training	□ Tape recorder
□ Oral motor exercises	□ Tactile cues
□ Repetitive drill/trials	□ Visual cues
□ Instruction in using touch cues	□ Kinesthetic cues
□ Minimal pair drills	□ Extended response time
□ Auditory bombardment	□ Correct speech samples
□ Guided rehearsal	□ Verbal cues for correct speech sounds
□ Discrete phoneme production training	□ Modeling of correct speech patterns when student
□ Oral motor desensitization/stimulation	makes incorrect speech patterns
□ Instruction in using oral prompts	□ Oral prompts
□ Phonemic awareness training	□ Preferential seating
□ Other	□ Vocabulary cue cards
	□ Color coded key words
	□ Computer support
	□ Step-by-step directions
	□ Other

#### **ACADEMICS**

### Basic Reading

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)
What the teacher teaches	What the student needs
□ Grapho-Phonic strategies (visual/auditory) including	□ Graphic organizers
letter/sound knowledge, phonemic awareness,	□ Prompting and cueing
decoding	□ Recorded materials
□ Visual strategies including word recognition and	□ Alternate electronic/digitized materials
visual memory for words	□ Oral/visual presentation of materials above
□ Auditory strategies including language structure at	independent reading level
the word, sentence, and text level	□ Extended time
□ Fluency strategies	□ Large print (specified font size)
□ Direct Braille code instruction	□ Highlighted material
□ Direct instruction in functions and use of portable	□ Colored overlays for reading/glare reduction
note-taking device (i.e., BrailleNote, VoiceNote,	(specified color)
Braille 'n Speak, etc.)	□ Direct/indirect lighting
□ Direct instruction on functions and use of low	□ Photocopied materials on preferred colored paper
vision devices (assistive technology for near and	□ Tracking guides
distance viewing)	□ Typoscopes
□ Direct instruction in accessing alternate formats	□ Braille
and associated technology	□ Braille N' Speak
□ Meaning strategies including word meanings and	□Refreshable Braille
associations and precision in word usage	□ Type N' Speak
□ Instruction in identifying and pronouncing words	□ Manipulatives (i.e., letter tiles, flash cards, etc.)

and reading fluently orally includes: □ Access to technology (i.e., computer, software, using content clues; voice-to-text software, etc.) visual word recognition strategies including □ Limit visual clutter/stimuli environmental print; □ Slantboard/stand • word analysis strategies such as prefixes, □ Use of black marker ONLY on dry erase board suffixes, compound words and word □ Talking books derivations; □ Screen enlargement software text management strategies such as ■ Magnifier rereading/reading ahead, deep reading, □ Monocular/Binocular skimming/scanning; □ Colored overlays for reading/glare reduction decoding strategies such as identifying word (specify color) families, chunking, point & slide, looking for □ Copy of notes written on the board known words inside words; □ Regular text along with large print texts for cross-check across systems (does the word colored illustrations and maps make sense, sound like language, do the letters match the sounds) or ask another reader.

#### Reading Comprehension

Redaing Comprehension	
Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)
What the teacher teaches	What the student needs
□ Instruction in how to use graphic organizers	□ Recorded books with appropriate pacing
□ Modeling	□ Recorded materials
□ Instruction in "Cloze" procedures	□ Electronic/digitized materials
□ Mnemonic strategies	□ Highlighting
□ Instruction using advance organizers	□ Large print materials/textbooks (specified font
□ Instruction using visual prompts	size)
□ Pre-teaching concepts/vocabulary	□ Standard text to accompany large print text for
□ LEARN strategy	colored illustrations/maps
List what you know	□ Braille
<ul> <li>Explore what you want to know</li> </ul>	□ Refreshable Braille
<ul> <li>Access information</li> </ul>	□ Braille N' Speak
<ul> <li>Reflect on what you're learning</li> </ul>	□ Type N' Speak
<ul> <li>Now make connections</li> </ul>	□ Reader
□ KWL Strategy	□ Paraphrasing
<ul> <li>List what you know</li> </ul>	□ Oral/visual presentation of materials above
<ul> <li>Tell what you want to know</li> </ul>	independent reading level
<ul> <li>Tell what you learned</li> </ul>	□ Manipulatives (i.e., story strips, etc.)
□ Instruction in verbal summarization	□ Advance organizers
□ Instruction using open-ended stories	□ Tactual graphics
□ QAR (question, answer, response) strategy	□ Visual prompts
□ Instruction using choral reading	□ Frequent rest breaks to reduce eye fatique and
□ Instruction using paired reading	strain
□ Instruction using echo reading	□ Limit visual clutter/stimuli
□ Instruction using visual imagery	□ Slantboard/stand
□ Instruction using story mapping	□ Note-taking guides
□ Think aloud strategies	□ Study guides
□ Direct instruction in: monitoring for meaning,	□ Highlighted study guides
determining importance, creating mental images,	□ Use of black marker ONLY on dry erase board
synthesizing, relating new to known, questioning,	□ Talking books

inferring	□ Screen enlargement software
□ Direct instruction and support for specialized	□ Magnifier
software and equipment	□ Monocular/Binocular
□ Applying Braille reading (or use of low vision	□ Colored overlays for reading/glare reduction
devices for literacy tasks) in authentic contexts	(specify color)
□ Instruction in hand/finger skills, tactile	□ Copy of notes written on the board
discrimination/perception skills	□ Regular text along with large print texts for
□ Integrated use of visual skills (e.g., scanning for	colored illustrations and maps
information, reading charts, graphs, maps)	□ Reading stand
□ Direct Braille code instruction	□ Other
□ Direct instruction in functions and use of portable	
note-taking device (e.g., BrailleNote, VoiceNote,	
Braille 'n Speak)	
□ Direct instruction on functions and use of low	
vision devices (assistive technology for near and	
distance viewing)	
□ Diagnostic instruction	
□ Other	

### Written Language

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)
What the teacher teaches	What the student needs
□ Direct instruction in graphic organizers	□ Scribe (specify how and when a scribe will be
□ Modeling	used)
□ Tactile kinesthetic tracing	□ Paraphrasing
□ Repetitive practice	□ Assistive technology
□ Instruction using advance organizers	□ Advance organizers
□ Visual and physical prompts and cues	□ Cue cards (i.e., definitions, examples, story
□ Small group instruction in writing process	starters, picture prompts, etc.)
□ Structured approach to sentence writing	□ Graphic organizers
□ Direct instruction in the writing process including:	□ Journals, logs, notebooks
prewriting activities, writing, revising, editing, and	□ Rubrics/scoring guides to guide
publishing	□ Editing checklists
□ Direct instruction in idea development, structural	□ Production of written pieces
patterns, sequencing, organization, standards of	□ Mnemonic strategies
correctness, awareness of audience and purpose	□ Error monitoring, self-monitoring
□ Direct instruction in open-response writing,	□ Modified tests and assignments
writing-on-demand, transactive writing, personal	□ Copies of overheads (notes, directions, organizers,
writing, literary writing, reflective writing, and	etc.)
writing-to-learn (graphic organizers, journals, note-	□ Preferential seating
taking)	□ Scribe for obscan sheets
□ Direct instruction in mechanics and usage of	□ Highlighting
slate/stylus	□ Color coded direction words
□ Direct instruction in mechanics and use of	□ Student paraphrasing of directions
Braillewriter/Note taking device	□ Raised line paper
□ Direct instruction in functions and use of	□ Manipulatives (i.e., sentence strips, word cards,
magnification systems	personal and classroom word banks, etc.)
□ Sequential instruction for keyboarding skills	□ Tape recorder to talk into and write from
□ Other	□ Pencil grips

□ Specialized writing utensils (20/20 pens, #1 Lead pencil, bold marker, slate/stylus, etc.)
□ Specialized writing materials (Braillewriter,
portable notetaking device, signature/letter guide,
typoscope, computer with
screenreader/magnification software)
□ Use high contrasting marker on dry-erase board
□ Limit visual clutter/stimuli
□ Slantboard/stand
□ Retaking of tests
<ul> <li>Access to technology (i.e., computer, software,</li> </ul>
tape recorder, voice-to-text software)
🗆 Bold line, raised line, Braille paper
□ Signature guide
□ Slate N Stylus
□ Other

#### Math Calculation and Reasoning

math Calculation and Reasoning			
Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)		
What the teacher teaches	What the student needs		
□ Multi-sensory teaching strategies	□ Mnemonic strategies		
□ Time delay	□ Cue cards with problem solving strategies, models		
□ Most to least prompts	definitions, examples, flow chart, process steps		
□ Modeling	□ Small group instruction		
□ Direct instruction in computation and reasoning	□ Visual, non-verbal, verbal, physical, picture, and		
strategies, word problem strategies	written prompts and cues		
□ Direct Nemeth code Braille instruction	□ Repetitive practice		
□ Direct instruction in functions and use of Abacus	□ Modified tests/assignments		
□ Direct instruction in functions and use of	□ Advanced organizers		
accessible graphing calculator software	□ Copies of overheads including notes, organizers,		
□ Direct instruction in functions and use of portable	examples		
note-taking device (i.e. BrailleNote, VoiceNote,	□ Extended time		
Braille 'n Speak, etc.)	□ Graph paper/vertical lined paper		
□ Direct instruction on functions and use of low	□ Manipulatives/Concrete representations		
vision devices (assistive technology for near and	□ Tactile graphs/graphics		
distance viewing)	□ Calculator (large display/ talking/graphing /		
□ Guided practice	audible graphing calculator software)		
□ Mnemonic strategies	□ Typoscopes		
□ Chunking	□ Low vision devices (near and distant)		
□ Touch five coin counting strategy	□ Abacus		
□ Direct instruction in use of a calculator	□ Magnifier		
□ Other	□ Colored overlay		
	□ Number line		
	□ Study guides		
	□ Peer buddy/peer tutoring		
	□ Oral presentation of materials/assessments		
	□ Assistive technology		
	□ Other		

#### VOCATIONAL

### Task Completion/On Task Behavior

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)
What the teacher teaches	What the student needs
Modeling	Modified tests and assignments
Partial participation	Use of timer
Instruction in how to use self-talk	Dual set of materials for school and home
Video self-modeling	Paraphrasing
Differential reinforcement	Extended time
Instruction in how to self-monitor/evaluate	Rubrics and scoring guides
Instruction in student task analysis	Peer tutor
Direct instruction in using graphic organizers	Mentors
System of least prompts	Oral presentation of materials
Instruction using simultaneous prompting	Redirection and corrective feedback
Instruction in how to respond to cueing (verbal,	Behavior contract
nonverbal, visual, picture, photo, etc.)	Environmental modifications
Other	Assistive technology
	Work systems
	Graphic organizers
	Cue cards (i.e., definitions, examples, models,
	flow chart)
	Previewing assignment
	Other

#### Following Directions

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)
What the teacher teaches	What the student needs
□ Instruction using task analysis	□ Time delay
<ul> <li>Instruction in self- monitoring strategies</li> </ul>	□ Increased wait time
<ul> <li>Differential reinforcement</li> </ul>	□ Advance organizers
□ System of least prompts	<ul><li>Verbal prompts and cues</li></ul>
<ul> <li>Instruction using role playing</li> </ul>	□ Paraphrasing
□ Modeling	□ Endless loop tape
<ul> <li>Instruction in how to use self-talk</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Alternate modes for directions including</li> </ul>
□ Mnemonics strategies	pictures, photos, etc.
<ul> <li>Instruction using advanced organizers</li> </ul>	□ Contracts
□ Video self-modeling	<ul> <li>Oral presentation of materials</li> </ul>
□ Other	□ Visual supports
	<ul> <li>Assistive technology</li> </ul>
	□ Clarification of directions
	□ Other

Rate/Speed of Work

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Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)			
What the teacher teaches	What the student needs			
□ Instruction in how to respond to verbal prompts	□ Checklists			
and cues	☐ Use of timer			
<ul> <li>Instruction in self-monitoring strategies</li> </ul>	□ Schedule			
<ul> <li>Differential reinforcement</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Pictorial representation of task</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Instruction using role playing</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Audio stimulation to support rhythmic pace</li> </ul>			
□ Modeling	(music)			
□ Other	□ Repeated practice			
	<ul> <li>Assistive technology</li> </ul>			
	□ Work systems			
	□ Extended time			
	<ul> <li>Reduced level of lighting</li> </ul>			
	□ Increased level of lighting			
	<ul> <li>Preferential seating (specify where)</li> </ul>			
	□ Other			

Following a Schedule

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)
What the teacher teaches	What the student needs
<ul> <li>Instruction in how to respond to verbal prompts</li> </ul>	□ Checklists
and cues	□ Use of timer
<ul> <li>Instruction in self-monitoring strategies</li> </ul>	□ Picture/tactual schedule
<ul> <li>Direct instruction in reading a schedule and a</li> </ul>	□ Color/tactual coding
site map	<ul><li>Highlighting</li></ul>
<ul> <li>Instruction using role playing</li> </ul>	□ Repeated practice
□ Modeling	□ Map (i.e., school, classroom, community, etc.)
□ System of least prompts	□ Object schedules
<ul> <li>Instruction using task analysis</li> </ul>	□ Calendar/routine system
□ Graduated guidance	□ Physical/verbal cues
□ Instruction in how to use picture agenda	□ Mental mapping/routes
□ Instruction in how to use tactual agenda	□ Picture/tactual agenda
□ Direct instruction in creating and following a	□ Repeated practice
personal schedule	□ Other
□ Other	

#### Attendance

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)
What the teacher teaches	What the student needs
Multi-sensory instructional strategies	Contracts
Instruction in how to use token economy	Escort to class
Instruction in self-monitoring strategies	Proximity to classroom
Differential reinforcement	Pictorial/tactual representation of task
Instruction in using verbal prompts and cues	Alternate dismissal
Instruction in using visual prompts and cues	Interest inventory to identify motivators
Other	Other

Organization

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)
What the teacher teaches	What the student needs
□ Instruction using task analysis	<ul><li>Duplicates</li></ul>
<ul> <li>Instruction using video self-monitoring</li> </ul>	□ Extended time
<ul> <li>Differential reinforcement</li> </ul>	□ Shortened assignment
<ul> <li>Instruction in using verbal prompts and cues</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Dual set of materials for school and home</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Instruction in using visual prompts and cues</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Step by step instructions</li></ul>
<ul> <li>Direct instruction in organization systems</li> </ul>	□ Color/tactual coding
□ Modeling	□ Assignment notebook
□ Other	□ Calendar
	□ Peer tutor/buddy
	□ Dividers and organizers
	□ Work systems
	□ Other

Working Independently

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)
What the teacher teaches	What the student needs
□ Graduated guidance	<ul> <li>Shortened assignments</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Differential reinforcement</li> </ul>	□ Study carrel
<ul> <li>Instruction in using verbal prompts and cues</li> </ul>	□ Work systems
<ul> <li>Instruction in using visual prompts and cues</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Assignments and tasks given in segments</li> </ul>
□ Instruction using task analysis	<ul> <li>Redirection (verbal, non-verbal, physical, visual,</li> </ul>
□ Other	etc.)
	□ Fading prompts
	<ul> <li>Positive/corrective feedback</li> </ul>
	□ Other

Decision Making

Specially Designed Instructio	n (SDI) Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)
What the teacher teach	nes What the student needs
□ Instruction in how to use self-talk	□ Picture/tactual cues
<ul><li>Mnemonic strategies</li></ul>	<ul><li>Mnemonic strategies</li></ul>
<ul> <li>Instruction using role playing</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Verbal prompts and cues</li></ul>
<ul> <li>Instruction in using verbal prompts</li> </ul>	and cues 👊 Visual prompts and cues
□ Instruction in using visual prompts	and cues   Physical prompts and cues
<ul> <li>Direct instruction in evaluating and</li> </ul>	choosing    Assistive technology
<ul> <li>Instruction using social stories</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Other</li></ul>
□ Other	

#### Self-Evaluation

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)
What the teacher teaches	What the student needs
Instruction using task analysis	Picture cues
Self-monitoring strategies	Work systems
Instruction in using verbal prompts and cues	Rubrics and scoring guides
Instruction in using visual prompts and cues	Progress graphs
Direct instruction in self-evaluation	Checklists
Modeling	Peer editing
Mnemonic strategies	Self-monitoring
Direct instruction in self advocacy skills	Other
Other	

#### Social Competence

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Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)		Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)	
What the teacher teaches		What the student needs	
Instruction using video self-modeling		Student repeats directions	
Differential reinforcement		Frequent, positive feedback and specific praise	
Instruction in using verbal prompts and cues		Daily/weekly home contact	
Instruction in using visual prompts and cues		Contracts	
Instruction in using written prompts and cues		Student-created reinforcement menu	
Direct instruction in replacement behaviors		Sequential directions	
Modeling		Short, concise directions	
Corrective feedback with re-teaching		Frequent breaks	
Instruction in using student study teams		Opportunities for movement	
Planned ignoring		Signal, inference cues	
Behavior intervention plan		Proximity control	
Direct instruction in explicit social skills		Structured transitions	
Instruction using role playing		Timer	
De-escalation strategies		Reinforcement menu	
Relaxation strategies		Peer tutor/buddy	
Direct instruction in self advocacy skills (vision		Repeated practice of learned skills in authentic,	
portfolio, accessing materials in appropriate		non-pervasive environments/situations	
format, requesting assistance from peers and		Other	
adults, personal care)			
Direct community based instruction to foster			
independent living skills			
Direct instruction in appropriate postural/body			
gestures			
Other			

Physical Functioning

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)			Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)
	What the teacher teaches		What the student needs
	Instruction using video self-modeling		One-on-one instruction
	Differential reinforcement		Small group instruction
	Modeling		Partial participation
	Instruction in using verbal, visual, written, and		Modified equipment
	physical prompts and cues		(auditory/tactual/visual cues)
	Corrective feedback with re-teaching		Modified rules
	Hand-under-hand vs. hand-over-hand guidance		Modified tests, activities, and assignments
	Redirection		Self-instruction
	Instruction in how to use self-instruction		Self-monitoring
	Self-monitoring strategies		Self-talk
	Instruction in how to use self-talk		Extended time
	System of least prompts		Shortened time
	Instruction in how to use visualization		Peer tutor
	Instruction using social stories		Shorter distances
	Direct instruction in specific skills		Decreased level of difficulty
	Direct instruction in Orientation & Mobility skills		Extra practice of skills
	to foster safe and independent travel in		Lower goal/target
	familiar/unfamiliar environments		Alternate activities
	Mental mapping skills		Adapted playing area (smaller, obstacles
	Directionality/spatial awareness concepts		removed, etc.)
	Human guide techniques		Well-defined boundaries (clearly marked in
	Other		contrasting colors, tactual, etc.)
			White Cane
			Human guide
			Larger/auditory goal/target
			Larger/lighter bat, racquet, etc.
			Frequent rest periods
			Slower activity pace
			Assistive technology
			Other

#### Section 2: Assistive Technology Consideration Checklist

This checklist is to be used by an Admissions and Release Committee (ARC) to determine whether or not a student may benefit from the use of Assistive Technology (AT). This form can be used during the referral process, or during the Admissions and Release Committee meeting to develop an Individualized Education Program. Each area of concern includes a sampling of common devices typically used to address that area. The samples are not provided as an exhaustive list and may not include the most appropriate device for a particular student.

Domains related	Area of Concern				
to the Student's					
IEP					
Physical:	Vision				
Vision; hearing; health;		ndently with standard classroom	tools		
motor abilities; speech					
mechanism	Magnifier	Screen magnification software	Enlarged or Braille/tactile labels for		
	Large print books	Screen color contrast	keyboard		
	CCTV (Closed Circuit Television)	Screen reader/text reader	Alternate keyboard/enlarged keys		
	Screen magnifier Other:	Braille materials/translation	Braille keyboard and/or note taker		
	Hearing	<u></u>			
		ndently with standard classroom	tools		
		the use of AT in this area:			
	Examples: (circle proposed de	·	0 1 1:6: 1:		
	Pen and Paper Computer/portable word	Closed Captioning Real time captioning	Personal amplification system/hearing aid		
	Processor	Computer aided note taking	FM or loop system		
	Signaling device	Flash alert signal on computer	Infrared system		
	Other:				
	Seating and Positioning				
	☐ Functioning independently with standard classroom tools				
	☐ May benefit from the use of AT in this area:				
	Examples: (circle proposed devices/tools)				
	Non-slip surface on chair	Supports, restraints	Sidelyer		
	Bolster, cushion, foot blocks	Adapted/alternate chai			
	Adjustable tables, desks, equipmounts, etc.	oment Custom fitted wheelcho Other:	air Pressure monitors		
	Mobility	Omer.			
	·				
	<ul> <li>Functioning independently with standard classroom tools</li> <li>May benefit from the use of AT in this area:</li> </ul>				
	Examples: (circle proposed devices/tools)				
		Nanual wheelchair, tray, parts	Powered wheelchair		
		Powered mobility toy	Powered scooter		
	Other:				
	Mechanics of Writing				
	<ul> <li>Functioning independently with standard classroom tools</li> </ul>				
	May benefit from the use of AT in this area:				
		Examples: (circle proposed devices/tools)			
	Variety of pencils/pens Computer with word proce				
	Pencil/pen with adapted grip	Pre-written words/phrases	Voice recognition software		
	Adapted paper (raised line or highlighted line)	Template Slantboard	Port. Word processor (e.g. Alpha smart) Other:		
	mgmignied inte)	Sidilibodi d	OTHER:		

	Computer Acces				
	Computer Access				
	_ ,	dently with standard classroom t	ools		
		he use of AT in this area:			
	Examples: (circle proposed devices/tools)				
	Keyboard with accessibility opt	• •	Pointing option/head mice		
	Word prediction/abbreviation e		Switch with Morse code		
	Keyguard	onscreen keyboard	Switch with scanning		
	Alternate keyboard Other:	Voice recognition softwar	re		
Communication:		 ndently with standard classroom t	ools		
Speech sound production	□ May benefit from t	he use of AT in this area:			
and use; receptive and	Examples: (circle proposed dev				
expressive language;			ce output device with dynamic display		
	pictures/objects/words		ce output device with speech		
voice; fluency;	Eye gaze frame	sequencing s	synthesis .		
augmentative and alter-	Scripted conversations	Other:			
native communication	Landina and Chadaina				
Cognitive:	Learning and Studying	odantly with standard classroom t	roole		
An appraisal of aptitude	_ ,	ndently with standard classroom t	0012		
and mental processes by	· ·	he use of AT in this area:			
which an individual	Examples: (circle proposed de		A		
applies knowledge,	Print or picture schedules Home to school communications	Single word scanners	Agendas/schedules ware Study Guides (modified)		
thinks, and solves	Copy of lecture notes	Graphic Organizers and/or soft Structured teaching activities	ware Study Guides (modified) Electronic organizers		
problems	Highlighted text	Recorded material	Electronic organizers		
		nent Aids to find materials (e.g. color	coded folders)		
	Other:	iem Alas 10 fina marerials (e.g. color	coded folders)		
Academic					
Academic	Reading	ndently with standard classroom t	rools		
Performance:	Reading  □ Functioning indeper	ndently with standard classroom t	rools		
Performance: Basic and content	Reading  Functioning indepen  May benefit from t	he use of AT in this area:	rools		
Performance: Basic and content reading; reading	Reading  Functioning indeper  May benefit from t  Examples: (circle proposed de	he use of AT in this area: vices/tools)			
Performance: Basic and content reading; reading comprehension;	Reading  Functioning indeper  May benefit from t  Examples: (circle proposed der  Predictable books	he use of AT in this area: vices/tools)  Use of pictures/symbols with text	Scanner with optical character,		
Performance: Basic and content reading; reading comprehension; mathematics calculation,	Reading  Functioning indeper  May benefit from t  Examples: (circle proposed de  Predictable books  Changes in text size, spacing,	he use of AT in this area: vices/tools)  Use of pictures/symbols with text Talking electronic device to speak	Scanner with optical character, recognition and talking word		
Performance: Basic and content reading; reading comprehension; mathematics calculation,	Reading  Functioning indeper  May benefit from t  Examples: (circle proposed de  Predictable books  Changes in text size, spacing,  color, background	the use of AT in this area:  vices/tools)  Use of pictures/symbols with text  Talking electronic device to speak  challenging words	Scanner with optical character, recognition and talking word processor		
Performance: Basic and content reading; reading comprehension; mathematics calculation, reasoning, and	Reading  Functioning indeper  May benefit from t Examples: (circle proposed der Predictable books Changes in text size, spacing, color, background Book adapted for page turning	the use of AT in this area:  vices/tools)  Use of pictures/symbols with text  Talking electronic device to speak  challenging words	Scanner with optical character, recognition and talking word		
Performance: Basic and content reading; reading comprehension; mathematics calculation, reasoning, and application; written	Reading  Functioning indeper  May benefit from t  Examples: (circle proposed de  Predictable books  Changes in text size, spacing,  color, background	the use of AT in this area:  vices/tools)  Use of pictures/symbols with text  Talking electronic device to speak  challenging words  Single word scanners	Scanner with optical character, recognition and talking word processor		
Performance: Basic and content reading; reading comprehension; mathematics calculation, reasoning, and application; written expression; oral	Reading  Functioning indeper  May benefit from t Examples: (circle proposed der Predictable books Changes in text size, spacing, color, background Book adapted for page turning Reading pen Other:	the use of AT in this area:  vices/tools)  Use of pictures/symbols with text  Talking electronic device to speak  challenging words  Single word scanners	Scanner with optical character, recognition and talking word processor		
Performance: Basic and content reading; reading comprehension; mathematics calculation, reasoning, and application; written expression; oral expression; listening	Reading  Functioning indeper  May benefit from t Examples: (circle proposed der Predictable books Changes in text size, spacing, color, background Book adapted for page turning Reading pen Other:  Math	the use of AT in this area:  vices/tools)  Use of pictures/symbols with text  Talking electronic device to speak  challenging words  Single word scanners  Book Worm	Scanner with optical character, recognition and talking word processor Electronic books		
Performance: Basic and content reading; reading comprehension; mathematics calculation, reasoning, and application; written expression; oral expression; listening comprehension; learning	Reading    Functioning indepen     May benefit from t     Examples: (circle proposed der     Predictable books     Changes in text size, spacing,     color, background     Book adapted for page turning     Reading pen     Other:     Math     Functioning indepen	the use of AT in this area:  vices/tools)  Use of pictures/symbols with text Talking electronic device to speak challenging words Single word scanners Book Worm  adently with standard classroom t	Scanner with optical character, recognition and talking word processor Electronic books		
Performance: Basic and content reading; reading comprehension; mathematics calculation, reasoning, and application; written expression; oral expression; listening comprehension; learning preference; learning	Reading      Functioning indepent	the use of AT in this area:  vices/tools)  Use of pictures/symbols with text Talking electronic device to speak challenging words Single word scanners Book Worm  adently with standard classroom the use of AT in this area:	Scanner with optical character, recognition and talking word processor Electronic books		
Performance: Basic and content reading; reading comprehension; mathematics calculation, reasoning, and application; written expression; oral expression; listening comprehension; learning preference; learning style, strategies; effect	Reading    Functioning indepent     May benefit from the Examples: (circle proposed defended by the Predictable books	the use of AT in this area:  vices/tools)  Use of pictures/symbols with text Talking electronic device to speak challenging words Single word scanners Book Worm  adently with standard classroom to the use of AT in this area:  vices/tools)	Scanner with optical character, recognition and talking word processor Electronic books		
Performance: Basic and content reading; reading comprehension; mathematics calculation, reasoning, and application; written expression; oral expression; listening comprehension; learning preference; learning style, strategies; effect of the disability on	Reading    Functioning indepent     May benefit from the Examples: (circle proposed defended by the Predictable books	the use of AT in this area:  vices/tools)  Use of pictures/symbols with text Talking electronic device to speak challenging words Single word scanners Book Worm  adently with standard classroom to the use of AT in this area:  vices/tools)  Tactile/voice output measuring	Scanner with optical character, recognition and talking word processor Electronic books  rools  Calculator with speech/		
Performance: Basic and content reading; reading comprehension; mathematics calculation, reasoning, and application; written expression; oral expression; listening comprehension; learning preference; learning style, strategies; effect of the disability on acquisition, development,	Reading    Functioning independence   May benefit from the Examples: (circle proposed defined predictable books	the use of AT in this area:  vices/tools)  Use of pictures/symbols with text Talking electronic device to speak challenging words Single word scanners Book Worm  adently with standard classroom to the use of AT in this area:  vices/tools)  Tactile/voice output measuring device	Scanner with optical character, recognition and talking word processor Electronic books  rools  Calculator with speech/ special features		
Performance: Basic and content reading; reading comprehension; mathematics calculation, reasoning, and application; written expression; oral expression; listening comprehension; learning preference; learning style, strategies; effect of the disability on acquisition, development, mastery and applications	Reading    Functioning independence   May benefit from the Examples: (circle proposed defendence   Predictable books   Changes in text size, spacing, color, background   Book adapted for page turning   Reading pen   Other:   Math   Functioning indepente   May benefit from the Examples: (circle proposed defendence   Abacus/Math line   Enlarged worksheets   Alternatives for answering,	the use of AT in this area:  vices/tools)  Use of pictures/symbols with text Talking electronic device to speak challenging words Single word scanners Book Worm  adently with standard classroom the use of AT in this area:  vices/tools)  Tactile/voice output measuring device Talking watches/clocks	Scanner with optical character, recognition and talking word processor Electronic books  rools  Calculator with speech/ special features Alternative keyboard		
Performance: Basic and content reading; reading comprehension; mathematics calculation, reasoning, and application; written expression; oral expression; listening comprehension; learning preference; learning style, strategies; effect of the disability on acquisition, development, mastery and applications	Reading    Functioning indepention   May benefit from the Examples: (circle proposed defended by Predictable books   Changes in text size, spacing, color, background   Book adapted for page turning   Reading pen   Other:   Math   Functioning indepention   May benefit from the Examples: (circle proposed defended by Abacus/Math line   Enlarged worksheets   Alternatives for answering, explaining, or giving examples	the use of AT in this area:  vices/tools)  Use of pictures/symbols with text Talking electronic device to speak challenging words Single word scanners Book Worm  adently with standard classroom the use of AT in this area:  vices/tools)  Tactile/voice output measuring device Talking watches/clocks Calculator with/without printer	Scanner with optical character, recognition and talking word processor Electronic books  rools  Calculator with speech/ special features Alternative keyboard Math software		
Performance: Basic and content reading; reading comprehension; mathematics calculation, reasoning, and application; written expression; oral expression; listening comprehension; learning preference; learning style, strategies; effect of the disability on acquisition, development, mastery and applications	Reading    Functioning independence   May benefit from the Examples: (circle proposed defendence predictable books   Changes in text size, spacing, color, background   Book adapted for page turning   Reading pen   Other:   Math   Functioning indepen   May benefit from the Examples: (circle proposed defendence   Abacus/Math line   Enlarged worksheets   Alternatives for answering, explaining, or giving examples   Math "Smart Chart"	the use of AT in this area:  vices/tools)  Use of pictures/symbols with text Talking electronic device to speak challenging words Single word scanners Book Worm  adently with standard classroom the use of AT in this area:  vices/tools)  Tactile/voice output measuring device Talking watches/clocks Calculator with/without printer Calculator with enlarged keys/dis	Scanner with optical character, recognition and talking word processor Electronic books  rools  Calculator with speech/ special features Alternative keyboard Math software play On-screen/scanning calculator		
Performance: Basic and content reading; reading comprehension; mathematics calculation, reasoning, and application; written expression; oral expression; listening comprehension; learning preference; learning style, strategies; effect of the disability on acquisition, development, mastery and applications	Reading    Functioning indepention   May benefit from the Examples: (circle proposed defended by Predictable books   Changes in text size, spacing, color, background   Book adapted for page turning   Reading pen   Other:   Math   Functioning indepention   May benefit from the Examples: (circle proposed defended by Abacus/Math line   Enlarged worksheets   Alternatives for answering, explaining, or giving examples	the use of AT in this area:  vices/tools)  Use of pictures/symbols with text Talking electronic device to speak challenging words Single word scanners Book Worm  adently with standard classroom the use of AT in this area:  vices/tools)  Tactile/voice output measuring device Talking watches/clocks Calculator with/without printer	Scanner with optical character, recognition and talking word processor Electronic books  rools  Calculator with speech/ special features Alternative keyboard Math software play On-screen/scanning calculator		
Performance: Basic and content reading; reading comprehension; mathematics calculation, reasoning, and application; written expression; oral expression; listening comprehension; learning preference; learning style, strategies; effect of the disability on acquisition, development, mastery and applications	Reading    Functioning independence   May benefit from the Examples: (circle proposed defendence predictable books   Changes in text size, spacing, color, background   Book adapted for page turning   Reading pen   Other:   Math   Functioning independence   May benefit from the Examples: (circle proposed defendence   Abacus/Math line   Enlarged worksheets   Alternatives for answering, explaining, or giving examples   Math "Smart Chart"   Money calculator/coinulator   Other:	the use of AT in this area:  vices/tools)  Use of pictures/symbols with text Talking electronic device to speak challenging words Single word scanners Book Worm  Indently with standard classroom to the use of AT in this area:  vices/tools)  Tactile/voice output measuring device Talking watches/clocks Calculator with/without printer Calculator with enlarged keys/dis Software for object manipulation	Scanner with optical character, recognition and talking word processor Electronic books  rools  Calculator with speech/ special features Alternative keyboard Math software play On-screen/scanning calculator		
Performance: Basic and content reading; reading comprehension; mathematics calculation, reasoning, and application; written expression; oral expression; listening comprehension; learning preference; learning style, strategies; effect of the disability on acquisition, development, mastery and applications	Reading    Functioning independence   May benefit from the Examples: (circle proposed defendence)   Predictable books   Changes in text size, spacing, color, background   Book adapted for page turning   Reading pen   Other:     Math   Functioning independence   May benefit from the Examples: (circle proposed defendence)   Abacus/Math line   Enlarged worksheets   Alternatives for answering, explaining, or giving examples   Math "Smart Chart"   Money calculator/coinulator   Other:   Composing Written Mate.	the use of AT in this area:  vices/tools)  Use of pictures/symbols with text Talking electronic device to speak challenging words Single word scanners Book Worm  adently with standard classroom the use of AT in this area:  vices/tools)  Tactile/voice output measuring device Talking watches/clocks Calculator with/without printer Calculator with enlarged keys/dis Software for object manipulation	Scanner with optical character, recognition and talking word processor Electronic books  Calculator with speech/ special features Alternative keyboard Math software play On-screen/scanning calculator		
Performance: Basic and content reading; reading comprehension; mathematics calculation, reasoning, and application; written expression; oral expression; listening comprehension; learning preference; learning style, strategies; effect of the disability on acquisition, development, mastery and applications	Reading    Functioning independent   May benefit from the Examples: (circle proposed defendent from the Examples: (circle proposed defendent from the Examples in text size, spacing, color, background fook adapted for page turning fook adapted for page turning for the Examples for the Examples: (circle proposed defendent from the Examples: (circle proposed defendent from the Examples for answering, explaining, or giving examples for the Examples	the use of AT in this area:  vices/tools)  Use of pictures/symbols with text Talking electronic device to speak challenging words Single word scanners Book Worm  adently with standard classroom to the use of AT in this area: vices/tools)  Tactile/voice output measuring device Talking watches/clocks Calculator with/without printer Calculator with enlarged keys/dis Software for object manipulation  rial adently with standard classroom to	Scanner with optical character, recognition and talking word processor Electronic books  Calculator with speech/ special features Alternative keyboard Math software play On-screen/scanning calculator		
Performance: Basic and content reading; reading comprehension; mathematics calculation, reasoning, and application; written expression; oral expression; listening comprehension; learning preference; learning style, strategies; effect of the disability on acquisition, development, mastery and applications	Reading    Functioning independent   May benefit from the Examples: (circle proposed defendent from the Examples: (circle proposed defendent for page turning the Examples for page turning the Examples: (circle proposed defendent from the Examples: (circle proposed defendent from the Examples for answering, explaining, or giving examples the Matheral forms for answering, explaining, or giving examples for the Examples for answering, explaining, or giving examples for the Examples for answering, explaining, or giving examples forms forms for the Examples forms form	the use of AT in this area:  vices/tools)  Use of pictures/symbols with text Talking electronic device to speak challenging words Single word scanners Book Worm  adently with standard classroom the use of AT in this area: vices/tools)  Tactile/voice output measuring device Talking watches/clocks Calculator with/without printer Calculator with enlarged keys/dis Software for object manipulation  rial idently with standard classroom the use of AT in this area:	Scanner with optical character, recognition and talking word processor Electronic books  Calculator with speech/ special features Alternative keyboard Math software play On-screen/scanning calculator		
Performance: Basic and content reading; reading comprehension; mathematics calculation, reasoning, and application; written expression; oral expression; listening comprehension; learning preference; learning style, strategies; effect of the disability on acquisition, development, mastery and applications	Reading    Functioning independent   May benefit from the Examples: (circle proposed defendent from the Examples: (circle proposed defendent from the Examples in text size, spacing, color, background fook adapted for page turning fook adapted for page turning for the Examples for the Examples: (circle proposed defendent from the Examples: (circle proposed defendent from the Examples for answering, explaining, or giving examples for the Examples	the use of AT in this area:  vices/tools)  Use of pictures/symbols with text Talking electronic device to speak challenging words Single word scanners Book Worm  adently with standard classroom the use of AT in this area: vices/tools)  Tactile/voice output measuring device Talking watches/clocks Calculator with/without printer Calculator with enlarged keys/dis Software for object manipulation  rial idently with standard classroom the use of AT in this area: vices/tools)	Scanner with optical character, recognition and talking word processor Electronic books  Tools  Calculator with speech/ special features Alternative keyboard Math software play On-screen/scanning calculator		
Performance: Basic and content reading; reading comprehension; mathematics calculation, reasoning, and application; written expression; oral expression; listening comprehension; learning preference; learning style, strategies; effect of the disability on acquisition, development, mastery and applications	Reading    Functioning independent   May benefit from the Examples: (circle proposed defendent from the Examples: (circle proposed defendent for page turning the Examples for page turning the Examples: (circle proposed defendent from the Examples: (circle proposed defendent from the Examples for answering, explaining, or giving examples the Matheral forms for answering, explaining, or giving examples for the Examples for answering, explaining, or giving examples for the Examples for answering for answeri	the use of AT in this area:  vices/tools)  Use of pictures/symbols with text Talking electronic device to speak challenging words Single word scanners Book Worm  Indently with standard classroom the use of AT in this area:  vices/tools)  Tactile/voice output measuring device Talking watches/clocks Calculator with/without printer Calculator with enlarged keys/dis Software for object manipulation  rial indently with standard classroom the use of AT in this area:  vices/tools)  Word processor with spell checker	Scanner with optical character, recognition and talking word processor Electronic books  Calculator with speech/ special features Alternative keyboard Math software play On-screen/scanning calculator  Tools  Word processing with writing		
Academic Performance: Basic and content reading; reading comprehension; mathematics calculation, reasoning, and application; written expression; oral expression; listening comprehension; learning preference; learning style, strategies; effect of the disability on acquisition, development, mastery and applications of academic skills.	Reading    Functioning independence   May benefit from the Examples: (circle proposed defendence   Changes in text size, spacing, color, background   Book adapted for page turning   Reading pen   Other:   Math   Functioning independence   May benefit from the Examples: (circle proposed defendence   May benefit from the Examples: (circle proposed defendence   Examples: (circle proposed defendence   Composing Written Material   Functioning independence   May benefit from the Examples: (circle proposed defendence   May	the use of AT in this area:  vices/tools)  Use of pictures/symbols with text Talking electronic device to speak challenging words Single word scanners Book Worm  adently with standard classroom the use of AT in this area: vices/tools)  Tactile/voice output measuring device Talking watches/clocks Calculator with/without printer Calculator with enlarged keys/dis Software for object manipulation  rial idently with standard classroom the use of AT in this area: vices/tools)	Scanner with optical character, recognition and talking word processor Electronic books  Calculator with speech/ special features Alternative keyboard Math software play On-screen/scanning calculator  cools  Word processing with writing supports		
Performance: Basic and content reading; reading comprehension; mathematics calculation, reasoning, and application; written expression; oral expression; listening comprehension; learning preference; learning style, strategies; effect of the disability on acquisition, development, mastery and applications	Reading    Functioning independent   May benefit from the Examples: (circle proposed defendent from the Examples: (circle proposed defendent for page turning the Examples for page turning the Examples: (circle proposed defendent from the Examples: (circle proposed defendent from the Examples for answering, explaining, or giving examples the Matheral forms for answering, explaining, or giving examples for the Examples for answering, explaining, or giving examples for the Examples for answering for answeri	the use of AT in this area:  vices/tools)  Use of pictures/symbols with text Talking electronic device to speak challenging words Single word scanners Book Worm  Indently with standard classroom to the use of AT in this area:  vices/tools)  Tactile/voice output measuring device Talking watches/clocks Calculator with/without printer Calculator with enlarged keys/dis Software for object manipulation  rial indently with standard classroom to the use of AT in this area:  vices/tools)  Word processor with spell checker Talking work processor	Scanner with optical character, recognition and talking word processor Electronic books  Calculator with speech/ special features Alternative keyboard Math software play On-screen/scanning calculator  Tools  Word processing with writing		

Vocational	□ Functioning independently with standard classroom tools					
Functioning:	May benefit from the use of AT in this area:					
General work behaviors;	Examples: (circle proposed devices/tools)					
following directions:  Any item from the other categories that enable an individual to perform or train for a vocational task						
working independently or	greater degree of independence may be categorized here.					
with job supports; job						
preferences/interests;						
dexterity; abilities;						
interpersonal relation-						
ships and socialization;						
related work skills.						
Recreation/Leisure	□ Functioning independently with standard classroom tools					
Functioning:	May benefit from the use of AT in this area:					
Free time; maintenance	Examples: (circle proposed devices/tools)					
of physical fitness; use	Toys adapted with Velcro, magnets, Modified utensils Art software					
of generic community	handles, etc.  Arm support for drawing/painting Computer games  Switch-adapted toys  Electronic aids to operate media  Other software					
recreation facilities and	Adapted sporting equipment (TV, VCR, DVD, CD, etc.) Adapted playground equipment					
resources and degree of	equipment (beeping balls, etc.)					
social movement.	Other:					
Environmental	Activities of Daily Living (ADLs)					
Functioning:	<ul> <li>Functioning independently with standard classroom tools</li> </ul>					
Relationship with family;						
relationship with peers;	Examples: (circle proposed devices/tools)					
family's dominant	Nonslip materials Adaptive eating utensils Adaptive devices for hygiene					
language; cultural	Universal cuff/strap hold items in hand Adaptive drinking devices  Adaptive bathing devices					
influences; expectation	Color coded items Adaptive dressing equipment Adaptive cooking equipment					
of the parents for the child or youth in the home schools and     Other:   Environmental control						
			community environment;	munity environment: May benefit from the use of AI in this area:		
			service received in the	Examples: (circle proposed devices/tools)  Switch and interface to turn on electrical appliances  Light switch extensions		
community; economic	Switch and interface to activate battery operated devices  Infrared/RF control of devices					
influences.	Environmental control through augmentative devices  Other:					

- □ The ARC determined that this student is functioning independently with the standard classroom tools. No assistive technology required.
- □ The ARC determined that this student will require the use of assistive technology.
- □ The ARC determined that this student <u>may require a comprehensive</u> <u>assistive technology evaluation.</u>

# Section 3: Early Intervening Strategies (Adapted from KY OT/PT Resource Manual Appendix A (Sept 2006)

#### Fine Motor and Sensory Issues

Concerns	Possible Classroom Adaptations/
	Strategies for Teachers
Poor balance in sitting	If feet dangle, place a box or footrest under feet to
_	maintain 90 degrees at hips, knees and ankles
	Try a chair with armrests
Poor pencil/crayon use	Provide Pencil grip (various types)
	Use fatter writing utensil
	Use larger sheets of paper
	Try paper without lines for writing
	Try paper with wider-spaced lines
	Larger models or templates
	Simplify instructions, breakdown steps
Poor cutting skills	Use loop, spring, or other adapted scissors
	Stabilize paper (tape it down, use large clips, c-clamps,
	etc.)
Poor note taking or copying	Tape lectures to be transcribed or listened to later
information from the board	
	Photocopy teacher or peer notes
	Carbonless notebooks to have copy of peer's notes
Unable to complete seatwork successfully	Provide larger spaces for answers
	Give smaller amounts of work
	Put less items per page
	Give more time to complete task
	Change level of difficulty
	Fold paper so less is visually available
	Give visual break down of steps
	Give time limits for assignments
	Strategically group kids together
Can't stay in seat; fidgety	Allow student to lie on floor to work
	Allow student to stand to work at seat
	Provide lateral support to hips or trunk (rolled towels
	or foam blocks)
	Adjust seat to correct height for work
	Be sure feet are flat on floor or footrest when seated
	Provide more variety in seatwork
	Provide classroom movement breaks
	Use rice bags on lap while working

Poor keyboarding skills (hits too many keys at one time)	Use key guard	
	Try sticky keys program	
Inattentive to task/distractible	Use study carrel	
	Decrease availability of distracting stimuli (visual or auditory)	
	Provide touch cues only when student is prepared for it, use firm pressure	
	Provide frequent breaks in seatwork	
Inappropriate touching, hitting and kicking	Verbal reminders to keep hands/feet to self	
	Behavior chart with visual cues	
Poor lunch skills/behaviors	Provide a wheeled cart to carry tray	
	Provide large handled utensils	
	Clamp lunch tray to table to avoid slipping	
	Put drink in sealed cup with straw	
Poor toileting skills	Provide smaller toilet seat	
	Provide looser clothing	
	Provide step-up stool for toilet/sink	
Can't put jacket on/off or zip	Place in front of student in same orientation each time consistently	
	Provide larger size for easier handling	
	Add zipper pull	
Clumsy in classroom/halls; gets lost in building	Move classroom furniture to edges of room	
	Send student to new/next locations when halls are less crowded	
	Provide visual cues in hall to mark locations	
	Match student with partner for transitions	
Unable to add numbers in a line	Use graph paper	
	Turn notebook paper sideways to provide vertical lines	
Doesn't follow directions	Provide written or picture directions for reference	
	Provide cassette tape of directions	
	Allow student to watch peer for cues	
	Immediate reinforcement of correct response	

Drops materials; can't manipulate	Place tabs on book pages for turning
books, etc.	
	Provide small containers for items
Loses personal belongings; unorganized	Make a map showing where items belong
	Use colored tape to mark off spaces where certain
	items belong
	Collect all belongings and hand them out at the
	beginning of each activity
	Organize notebooks by color, etc.
	Take digital picture of how items should appear in desk,
	cubby, etc.

#### Gross Motor Issues

Concerns	Possible Classroom Adaptations/ Strategies for Teachers
Difficulty with mobility in the classroom	Provide hand held assist
Crassi com	Encourage use of environmental supports (e.g., handrail)
	Change place in line
Frequent falls	Decrease clutter
	Provide visual and tactile cues
	Observe if student catches self or gets injured
	Use peer partner for transitions
	Provide extended time for hall travel
Difficulty changing positions (in/out of chairs, up/down from floor	Use environmental supports (e.g., table)
	Use appropriate height chair
Poor posture due to low or high muscle tone	Use proper fitting chair and table
	Allow to floor sit against furniture
	Use chair with arms
Difficulty with hopping, jumping, skipping, or running as compared to same age peers	Modify PE activities to address skills

#### Section 4: Program Modifications or Supports for School Personnel

Use these questions and examples to assist you in making decisions regarding the need for program modifications or supports for school personnel to be implemented on behalf of the child.

- What modifications need to be made to the general education program to meet the needs of the student? For example:
  - o an explanation of the collaboration model being used;
    - Sample: Special Education Teacher and Regular Education
      Teacher of Language Arts will collaborate in the implementation
      of the reading and writing goals using the co-teaching model. In
      this model both teachers are responsible for planning,
      implementing, and evaluating instruction together in the general
      setting for a specified amount of time on a consistent basis. In
      implementing this model, the regular education teacher provides
      the content or skill instruction consistently, while the special
      education provides strategies, re-teaching, reinforcing, or
      restating instruction to enhance learning or connect to content.
      Each serves in the role consistently. If, on occasion, an
      individual student or a small group requires specific skill
      instruction or assessment, the special education teacher may
      remove them from the regular classroom for that instruction or
      assessment.
    - Sample: The regular education teacher and speech language pathologist will discuss individual student needs in relationship to performance in the general education setting. The teachers will not work in the same classroom at any time, but will confer once per week to ensure the student is making progress toward goals.
  - a statement that a copy of the IEP is shared with all regular educators and a description of the plan for teacher-planning on behalf of the student;

- a description of any other adult assistance provided on behalf of the student;
  - Sample: While in all school settings, in addition to the special or regular teacher, adult assistance will be available for Leroy to meet his needs in the following areas:
    - 1) toileting;
    - 2) eating and caring for tray during lunch;
    - 3) getting to and from the bus;
    - 4) during exit and re-entry during fire drills or other emergency situations;
    - 5) during playground activities.
  - Sample: While in all special and regular classes, in addition to the special or regular teacher, adult assistance will be available for Dillon to meet his needs in the following areas:
    - academic tasks that involve working independently (verbal and/or physical prompting to stay on task; verbal and/or physical prompting to keep place in assignment)
- a description of therapist recommended classroom suggestions for a student.
  - Sample: When asked to write for an assignment or test, provide wide-spaced lined paper and a fat writing utensil.
- What specialized training, use of school time, or use of school staff needs to be provided on behalf of the student to meet the unique needs? (i.e., may include specialized training for bus drivers, paraprofessionals, general and special education teachers, related service providers, cafeteria workers on topics such as brushing protocol, gait training, feeding procedures, medical procedures, communication systems, diapering, positioning, etc.)
  - E.g., Training for school personnel in the use of a text reader; training for school personnel for implementation of a Sensory Diet

#### Section 4: Transition Services

Transition Services means a coordinated set of activities for a child with a disability that:

- a. Is designed to be within a results-oriented process, focused on improving the academic and functional achievement of the child to facilitate the child's movement from school to post-school activities, including:
  - postsecondary education,
  - vocational training,
  - integrated employment (including supported employment),
  - continuing and adult education,
  - adult services,
  - independent living,
  - or community participation;
- b. Is based on the individual student's needs, taking into account the child's strengths, preferences, and interests; and
- c. Includes:
  - Instruction
  - Related services:
  - Community experiences;
  - The development of employment and other post-school adult living objectives; and
  - If appropriate, acquisition of daily living skills and function vocational evaluation.

#### Transition Services in the area of Instruction

Activities/strategies can be formal or informal instruction a student needs to receive in specific areas to complete needed courses, succeed in the general curriculum and gain needed skills. The activities/strategies include, but are not limited to, such things as:

- Provide course of study leading to a diploma
- Provide course of study leading to a certificate
- Keep appraised of graduation status and follow-up if issues arise
- Provide opportunities to visit college campuses and meet with student support services (Disability Services Coordinator)
- Enrollment in a tech-prep program
- Enrollment in a cooperative education course
- Instruction about Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act and Americans with Disabilities Act

- Provide opportunities to explore admission requirements for possible parttime enrollment at a Vocational/Technical School
- Instruction in the process for accessing apartments for rent
- Provide information on continuing and adult education opportunities
- Self-Advocacy/Self-Awareness instruction
- Enrollment in career and vocational education/vocational English
- Enrollment in occupation specific courses
- Enrollment in an adult living course
- Enrollment in an internship/apprenticeship program
- Provide opportunities in extra curricular activities such as \_\_\_\_\_
- Enrollment in Adult/Continuing Education courses such as \_\_\_\_\_
- Enrollment in Community College courses such as \_\_\_\_\_
- Enrollment in parenting classes
- Instruction in financial management-money skills
- Instruction in time management and organizational skills
- Provide opportunities to practice negotiation skills for job raises, car purchases, etc.
- Provide access to tutoring services in school
- Instruction in writing an information interview letter to the disabilities resource coordinator at a postsecondary school of interest
- Conduct a learning styles inventory to identify preferences and strength modes
- Provide practice in taking a GED pre-test
- Assist in application for a Big Brother/Big Sister to help with homework and mentoring
- Instruction in CPR/First Aid course
- Enrollment in an SAT prep course
- Enrollment in college prep courses; complete ACT/SAT application
- Instruction about community agencies that provide services and support to people with disabilities
- Provide opportunity to tour post school occupational training programs
- Provide assistance in obtaining, completing, and submitting applications to colleges of choice
- Provide opportunities to research college scholarship opportunities
- Provide assistance in obtaining, completing, and submitting applications for tuition assistance programs
- Provide assistance in enrolling in and taking classes through the local County Extension Program
- Apply for and provide for taking modified ACT test
- Instruction and practice self-advocacy
- Instruction about employability skills and schedule a work experience
- Instruction in work readiness skills and vocational English

- Instruction and practice of social skills
- Instruction and practice of communication skills
- Instruction about the decision making process and practice necessary skills
- Instruction in Crisis Management skills
- Enrollment in a driver's education class
- Instruction and practice in obtaining materials in accessible formats independently (electronic text, large print)
- Instruction and practice in identifying vendors and organizations offering materials in accessible format

#### Transition Services in the area of Related Services

Activities/strategies consider the current and projected related service needs of the student. This area of the transition services is not for specifying the needed related services for the next school year which is addressed in another section of the IEP. Rather, this decision is to determine if the related service needs will continue beyond school. If so, the IEP identifies who or what agency might provide those services, help identify how the student and parent can access those services and connect the student and parent to whomever will provide those services before the student leaves the school system. This type of planning, discussion, and identification of activities/strategies helps make the move from the school acting as one related service provider to another adult agency or service provider as seamless as possible for students and families.

- Rehabilitation counseling
- Orientation and mobility services
- Develop linkages to adult agencies or providers
- Create a list of people, phone numbers, etc., who can be resources after high school
- Instruction in how to apply at adult support agencies
- Instruction in how to identify community mental health agencies
- Instruction in how to identify potential post school providers of related services and funding sources
- Instruction in how to identify potential post school providers of recreation therapy or occupational therapy and potential funding sources
- Instruction in how to identify potential post school providers of physical therapy
- Assistance in applying for a mentor through a local, non-profit agency for counseling of substance abuse and delinquency
- Provide practice in conversations using an augmentative communication device

- Provide orientation and mobility training in place of future employment
- Provide opportunities for interviewing a job coach for assistance with learning job tasks
- Instruction in how to identify potential post school providers of speech therapy
- Instruction in identifying city/county transportation options
- Assistance in applying for eligibility with state transportation program
- Assistance in applying for eligibility with the state division of Mental Health Services
- Assistance in applying for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) from the Social Security Administration (SSA)
- Assistance in writing a Plan for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) and submit it to SSA to obtain funding for transportation to and from a job
- Instruction in how to identify possible sources of support for coping with difficult life situations
- Instruction in how to obtain a driving capability assessment from
- Instruction in how to interview and select an adult provider
- Instruction in how to identify options for modified transportation
- Conduct an assistive technology evaluation
- Instruction in how to obtain new equipment (wheelchair, seating, braces, Assistive Technology, etc.)
- Instruction in how to obtain audiological services for post school
- Assistance in contacting college/tech school to arrange for class interpreters
- School health and social work services
- Instruction in what accommodations are necessary for after high school
- Prepare to contact college professors within the first week of class to discuss needed accommodations and modifications and arrange for needed materials in alternate format
- Prepare to advertise and hire a reader or note-taker for college classes

#### Transition Services in the area of Community Experiences

The following items emphasize activities/strategies that are generally provided outside the school building and that prepare the student for participation in community life. These activities encourage the student to participate in community settings that may include community-based work experiences/exploration, job site training, government, social, recreational, leisure, shopping, banking, transportation, and/or other opportunities.

- Instruction about relevant community resources (health care facilities, bank, library, laundry-mat, postal services, church, restaurants, hair salon)
- Provide opportunities for practice in using relevant community resources (health care facilities, bank, library, laundry-mat, postal services, church, restaurants, hair salon)
- Practice making and keeping own appointments
- Teach appropriate social behaviors in the community (tipping, asking for assistance, standing in line, being quiet in relevant situations)
- Provide opportunities for practice in using cost saving techniques (comparison shopping, sale prices, discount stores versus department stores)
- Provide opportunities for practice getting around in the community (using driver's license/vehicle, public transportation, maps/schedules/asking for directions)
- Develop a realistic plan for addressing post secondary housing needs and demonstrate the ability to secure housing (understands cost of different types of housing, housing contracts, process of relocating)
- Instruction in how to apply for residential services
- Provide opportunities for practice in using purchasing options and pay for large purchases in the community (use of credit cards, loans)
- Instruction in basic insurance needs and where to purchase coverage
- Provide opportunities for practice in finding specified areas with his/her own school and neighborhood
- Teach relevant community signs (Men, Women, Do Not Enter, Danger)
- Provide opportunities for practice accessing services and items which have a constant location (restrooms, classrooms, school, ordering counters, ticket booths, bus stops)
- Provide opportunities for practice selecting and ordering his/her own food in restaurants
- Provide opportunities for practice safely crossing streets including those with traffic lights
- Provide opportunities for practice locating needed items in grocery store
- Teach recognition cost and pay for small purchases in the community
- Teach the dangers of accepting assistance or goods from strangers
- Teach how to respond to emergency situations in the community (missing the bus, contact with strangers, being lost)
- Provide opportunities to practice identifying the names and locations of social service agencies (employment agencies, rehabilitation services, social services, adult services)
- Provide opportunities for practice banking, budgeting, and shopping skills
- Provide opportunities for practice using public transportation or get a driver's license

- Provide opportunities for joining local organization or club
- Instruction in how to register to vote and how to vote
- Teach skills necessary to participate in the voting process
- Instruction in ways to use leisure time
- Instruction in how to identify any supports needed to participate in activities
- Teach about banking options: checking, savings, etc.
- Instruction in how to identify specific community facilities to join for recreation/leisure services
- Instruction in how to identify specific recreation/leisure activities of choice and participate independently
- Instruction in how to identify activities of choice to do with family members or friends
- Instruction in how to identify activities of choice to do with a provider
- Instruction in how to identify different living/housing options
- Assistance in obtaining a state identification card or driver's license
- Instruction in how to register with Selective Service
- Provide opportunities to tour colleges and technical schools
- Provide opportunities for practice arranging private transportation
- Arrange for meeting with Office for the Blind Counselor to review community support services available and to obtain information about state and national organizations

#### Transition Services in the area of Employment

Activities/strategies focus on development of work-related behaviors, job seeking and keeping skills, career exploration, skill training, apprenticeship training, and actual employment.

- Conduct assessments regarding the student's desired employment and career interests for adult life beyond college and/or postsecondary vocational training
- Assistance in preparing for work towards obtaining a license to become a
- Arrange for meeting with adult workers in the career field of
- Enrollment in a career awareness program
- Provide a community-based career exploration program
- Provide opportunity to explore possible summer employment through the Summer Youth JTPA program
- Arrange for meeting with supported employment agencies to identify and evaluate their services

- Provide for opportunity to participate in a supported employment job experience
- Instruction about county one-stop career centers
- Provide information and/or apply for youth apprenticeship program
- Arrange for completion of an application for OVR
- Arrange for meeting with an OVR counselor to develop an Individualized Plan for Employment
- Assist in writing a Plan for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) and submit it to Social Security to obtain funding for starting a business
- Instruction about the voucher for Ticket to Work (for SSI beneficiaries) and interview providers
- Contact the state Office for the Blind to obtain employment services
- Instruction in how to register with Employment Services
- Conduct the ASVAB (Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery)
- Provide opportunities for practice completing job applications and interviewing skills
- Provide opportunities for practice explaining disability and needed accommodations
- Provide opportunities to memorize Social Security number
- Provide opportunity to attend transition fair or career fair at school and/or in the community
- Provide opportunities to research through O\*Net (www.online.onetcenter.org) careers, qualifications and specifications, and key words for resume development
- Obtain a list of providers to Office of Vocational Rehabilitation who conduct person-centered planning, job development and placement, and job coaching
- Provide practice in writing resume, cover letters, and thank you notes for after interviews
- Provide job shadowing
- Observe job site and develop a task analysis for job activities
- Instruction in how to select clothes for job interviews
- Instruction in factors which influence job retention, dismissal, and promotion
- Provide opportunities for practice in responding appropriately to verbal correction from others
- Provide opportunities for practice in maintaining appropriate work habits when supervisor is not present
- Provide opportunities for practice demonstrating the skills necessary to perform successfully in a job interview
- Instruction in how to complete a job application
- Provide for a variety of successful community-based work experiences

- Provide opportunities to visit possible employment sites
- Instruction in how to access various resources for assistance in job searching: want ads, employment agencies, on-line resources
- Provide opportunities for practice demonstrating the necessary interpersonal skills to work with others (good listening skills, good verbal communication skills)
- Instruction in how to locate and complete information for grants, loans, scholarships
- Arrange meeting with the Office for the Blind counselor to develop an Individual Written Rehabilitation Plan

#### Transition Services in the area of Post School Living Objectives

Activities/strategies focus on adult living skills. These are generally activities that are done occasionally such as registering to vote, filing taxes, obtaining a driver's license, renting or buying a home, accessing medical services, obtaining and filing for insurance, planning for retirement, and accessing adult services such as Social Security Income (SSI).

- Provide for completion of Individual Learning Plan
- Conduct transition assessments regarding the student's desired residential life beyond high school and a residential postsecondary education setting
- Instruction in how to identify post secondary housing options
- Instruction in how to apply for post secondary housing
- Instruction in how to apply for post secondary educational options
- Instruction in how to apply for financial assistance to access post secondary training/learning options
- Provide information about guardianship issues and estate planning
- Instruction about managing/maintaining/performing simple repairs on a home and obtaining modifications/accommodations
- Instruction in how to open a bank account and manage finances/budgets/bills
- Instruction in how to apply for credit cards and manage personal debt
- Instruction in how to apply for housing assistance (HUD)
- Instruction about consumer skills, rights, and responsibilities
- Instruction in how to join the local YMCA, YWCA, health club, or community recreation center
- Contact the state Office for the Blind to obtain training on independent living

#### Transition Services in the area of Daily Living Skills

Daily living skills are activities that adults do most every day. These include such things as preparing meals, budgeting, maintaining a residence, paying bills, raising a family, caring for clothing, and/or personal grooming.

- Provide information about community agencies that provide daily living skills training to adults
- Develop a contact list of agencies that provide residential supports in this county
- Provide information about a variety of adult housing options with supports
- Instruction in how to identify possible assistive technology and adaptive assistance
- Enrollment in courses in foods, family life, child development, and life management
- Instruction in how to file taxes
- Enrollment in childcare classes
- Enrollment in cooking class
- Instruction in how to sign up for utilities (gas, water, electric, telephone, cable, etc.)
- Instruction in how to operate a washer and dryer
- Instruction in how to prepare an initial housing budget (down payment, furniture, bath towels, cleansers, utilities, etc.)
- Instruction in how to cost compare for household items (appliances, linens, etc.)
- Instruction in how to manage daily time schedule
- Instruction in how to manage money and pay bills
- Instruction in how to develop a personal fitness routine
- Provide opportunities for practice purchasing food
- Provide opportunities for practice preparing meals
- Provide opportunities for practice purchasing clothing and caring for clothes
- Provide opportunities for practice managing personal self care (dressing/undressing and grooming)
- Instruction in how to communicate personal information (i.e., name, address, gender, telephone number, Soc. Sec. #)
- Instruction in how to dress appropriately for specific situations (i.e., weather, special events, casual, seasonal)
- Provide opportunities for practice choosing and wear clothing appropriate in size, color, and style
- Provide opportunities for practice demonstrating safety precautions (i.e., use of locks, proper use of appliances)
- Instruction in how and when to seek medical assistance

 Provide opportunities for practice demonstrating advanced telephone skills (i.e., long distance, phone card, directory, directory assistance, taking messages, call waiting/forwarding, cell phone)

#### Transition Services in the area of Functional Vocational Evaluation

A functional vocational evaluation is an assessment process that provides information about job or career interests, aptitudes, and skills. Information is gathered through situational assessments in the setting where the job is performed. This includes observations, formal or informal measures, and should be practical. Information gathered through a functional vocational assessment is used to refine educational experiences, courses of study, and employment activities/strategies listed in the transition services in the IEP.

- Conduct a functional vocational evaluation
- Maintain a portfolio of observable work samples
- Conduct an interest/aptitude survey
- Conduct ASVAB test
- Teacher and parents/guardians complete an Enderle-Severson Transition Rating Scale/other transition assessment
- Complete non-verbal picture career interest inventory
- Complete application to OVR

These examples are adapted from a combination of works by Dr. Ed O'Leary, Wendy Collison and CESA 7 (January, 2009). Information included was taken from Transition Requirements - A Guide for States, Districts, Schools, Universities and Families, collaboratively developed by Jane Storms, Ed O'Leary and Jane Williams, May, 2000.

#### Section 5: Lesson Plan Development

Use these instructional strategies and materials to assist your students in making progress through the Program of Studies.

# Difficulty: Adapt the skill level, problem type, or the rules on how the learner may approach the work.

- Identify and focus on critical information. Prioritize the "need to know" content rather than "nice to know". Organize instruction around the big ideas.
- Simplify task directions.
- Introduce new vocabulary before beginning lesson.
- Photocopy pieces of research material related to subject for report or project, then read and underline/highlight main ideas and important details.
- Change rules to accommodate learner needs.
- Use advanced organizers and post-organizers to introduce and summarize lesson content.
- Highlight, underline, or color-code main ideas, important vocabulary, and/or key concepts.
- Highlight root words to aid in decoding.
- Discuss task and check for clear understanding of all parts of assignment from the beginning.
- Frequently restate concepts/directions using short phrases.
- Provide handouts summarizing important information.
  - Give an outline listing the main ideas and related subtopics. Provide space to take additional notes.
  - Provide visuals (e.g., multimedia presentations, transparencies, flip charts) to list important concepts.
  - When assignment requires drawing diagrams, provide diagram and have student label parts.
  - Require less detailed drawings (e.g., structure of cell)
  - Provide handbook of grammar and punctuation rules, review frequently and allow student to use as reference.

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- On a cue card, provide list of adjectives, adverbs, to use as reference.
- On a cue card, list steps in math processes/formulas to use as references.
- Allow the use of calculator to figure math problems.
- For language exercises, (i.e., punctuation) provide copy of assignment and require only the addition of appropriate punctuation.
- When asking for students to express their ideas in writing on a given subject, allow student to make a list of words that reflect the content.
- Provide an adapted text of the same title.
- Provide choice of reading materials that match interest and skill level.
- Chunk material for easier comprehension.

#### Delivery: Adapt the way instruction is delivered to the learner.

- Reduce amount of copying from text and board.
- Provide copy of vocabulary/terms instead of copying from text.
- Provide manuscript copy of lecture notes.
- Posters of steps for specific learning strategies (open response, writing process, formulas).
- Alert student to focus before expressing key points.
- Read sections of the text aloud or have volunteers to read aloud.
- Develop study guides to be completed as material is read.
- Use cued notes.
- Read questions and discuss before the student writes answers.
- Provide books on tape, or allow student to use a text reader.
- Provide chapter outlines.
- Instruct and provide directions using a step-by-step process (sequential & numbered).
  - Visual displays and graphic organizers.
  - Analogies, stories, examples, non-examples.
  - Conduct large group discussion before assigning group work.
  - Avoid crowded, cluttered worksheets by utilizing techniques such as blocking, cutting (cut
    worksheets into sections, folding) and highlighting, color-coding or underlining.
- Provide diagrams (i.e., water cycle) and pre-labeled cards to place on diagrams.
- Provide many opportunities for processing (before, during, and after lesson).
- Teach mnemonic devices.
- Teach students how to interpret graphs, charts, and illustrations.
- Give written directions to supplement verbal directions.
  - Paraphrase information.
  - Encourage feedback to check for understanding.
- Record questions on tape recorder.
- Tape alternate pages for read one page, listen to second page.
- Provide additional directions and information.
- Assist in prewriting activities and provide writing prompts.
- Show project examples that others have done and point out and list key features that students must include.
- Demonstrate math concepts using concrete objects before requiring independent work.
- Vary the pace and change tasks frequently.
- Use cooperative learning groups.
- Use multi-sensory instructional strategies.
- Keep directions concise and simple.
- Monitor the student's understanding by asking student to repeat directions.
- Include rebus pictures with written directions for students who are unable to read.
- Place a piece of yellow acetate or yellow shelf liner (hot cover) over the page of print to enhance contrast, darken print, and focus student on smaller chunks.
- Use black marker pens to trace over directions and darken print for students with low vision.
- Always state/write the goals and objectives at the beginning of each lesson.
- Connect previous day's learning with new lesson.

- Provide all information in a logically organized and sequential format.
- Vary the level of questions during class discussion to include all students.
- Use closure strategies regularly.
- Connect to student's prior knowledge.
- Use a variety of practice formats.
- Incorporate active learning strategies.
- Give immediate reinforcement of correct response.
- Give immediate correction of errors.
- Provide individual student instruction when needed.
- Use concrete and manipulative objects at all grade levels.
- Teach reading within all content areas.
- Use specific questions to guide content reading.
- .Communicate your expectations.
- Lab work.
- Problem based inquiry.
  - Independent projects.
  - Small group projects.
- Whole group projects.
- Use picture metaphors or storytelling.
- Use music.
- Teach memory strategies including mnemonic devices.
- Color and visual symbols.
  - Use music to enhance learning.
- Teach using multi-sensory modes including multiple intelligences and learning styles.
- Use interval learning and processing time.

#### Assessment: Adapt how the student can respond to instruction.

- Provide a menu of options for student to demonstrate knowledge other than (or in addition to) pencil/paper tests.
- Use verbal responses, a communication book, or show knowledge with hands-on materials.
- Draw and write sentences to demonstrate comprehension.
- Make a poster or dictate a report instead of writing.
- Use technology (e.g., PowerPoint presentation).
- Dictate into tape recorder.
- Dictate answers to peers.
- Assign a reader.
- Assign a scribe.
- Verbal descriptions of diagrams instead of drawing.
- Choice of cursive or manuscript handwriting.
- Allow for spelling errors.
- Accept key responses instead of complete sentences.
- Give option of verbal assignment.
- Provide additional space to record written responses.
- Emphasize important words in written assessments through underlining, color-coding, bolding, and enlarged print.
- Reduce number of choices on multiple-choice or matching tests.

- For language lessons, have student read sentences aloud and verbalize corrections instead of writing.
- Allow demonstration to answers in math using concrete materials.
- Paraphrase.
- Prompts and cueing.
- Extended time.
- Provide each student with a small chalkboard or whiteboard, old sock for erasing, and chalk or a dry erase marker for written responses.
- Index cards can be used to respond to true/false or agree/disagree statements. Once question is asked, student shows response by holding up their card.
- Thumbs up/thumbs down to encourage active group participation during presentations.
- Include one direction per sentence.
- Underline or box directions.
- Provide examples of correct responses.
- Use large, bold print when possible.
- When creating multiple-choice tests, exclude "all of the above" and "none of the above" statements.
- When creating matching tests, organize both columns so student's choices are clear and concise. Present matching statements/answers in blocks of five. Double space between blocks of information.
- When creating true/false tests, eliminate words such as "all" or "never". Avoid using double negatives.
- Create fill-in-the-blank tests by placing the choices under the blank space.
- Use a variety of formats to review for several days before a test or a quiz (i.e., quiz bowls, small group reviews, question & answer period, study buddies).
- When giving essay tests, provide the student with a blank outline format for organization of ideas. Highlight or underline key words in questions.
- Have the student demonstrate knowledge learned by performing or demonstrating key concepts.
- Provide all students a copy of the test so that they do not have to guess what is "need to know" content.
- Provide study guides.
- Vary testing format.
- Design collages, posters, timelines of events, and storyboards to manipulate the information.
- Develop and conduct surveys.
- Create maps, graphs, diagrams.
- Design and play simulation game activities.
- Write and perform skits.
- Design an inquiry project.
  - Provide scoring guides/rubrics to clarify expectations.
  - Use a grading contract detailing the basis for grades.
  - Use labels.
  - Have students design overhead presentations.
  - Provide an outline of content.
  - Have students create photo essays.
- Journal entry.
  - Illustrated book.
  - Slide show.

- Power point presentation.
- Models.
- Diorama.
- Art project.
- Felt board or storyboard.
- Handmade puzzle.
- Debate.
- Oral report.
- Chant or song.
- Walking tour talk.
- Radio advertisement.
- Storytelling.
- Demonstration.
- Dramatization.
- Role play.
  - Chalkboard walk.
  - Design and run a business.
- Charades.
- Large construction project.
- Poetry.
- Allow student to take the test a second time.
- Taped tests.
- Open book exams.
- Frequent but shorter guizzes.
- Encourage the student to summarize what they have learned that was NOT asked on the test.

# Size: Adapt the number of items that the learner is expected to learn or complete.

- Reduce the number of terms a learner must memorize at any one time.
- Integrate several short, learning activities rather than a single long one into the session.
- Select fewer comprehension questions to complete.
  - Reduce amount of required writing. (Don't use writing as a punitive consequence.)
  - When giving a language assignment to complete on the same concept, require fewer sentences to be completed.
  - Reduce the spelling list.
  - Assign a specific number of math "problems" and allow student to choose those problems.
  - Limit the number of concepts presented on each test.
  - Divide the test into segments. Each segment should have individual directions and should be graded separately.

#### Time: Adapt the time allotted for learning, task completion, or testing.

- Individualize a time line (through the student planner) for completing task. This may include time limits and time extensions.
- When assignments require answers to comprehension questions, give the material several days early and have parents, aide, or special education teacher to read the material with the students and discuss the comprehension questions.

- Provide extra classroom time to work on assignments.
- Allow assignments to be taken home to complete.
- Permit re-take spelling tests.
- Spend more time on complex math processes. Do much review and give fewer problems but more days to practice those processes.
- Recognize effort and do not require the completion of the entire activity.
- Teacher/assistant can work in advance to assist in generating ideas for participation to contribute to group discussions.
- Prioritize assignments and/or steps to completing assignments.
- Alternate quiet and active tasks. Set time limits for specific task completion.
- Increase time allowed for completion of tests or assignments.
- Reduce the length of the test.
- Space short work periods with breaks or change of tasks.
- Follow a specific, consistent routine.
- Post the daily schedule on the board for students who like the big picture.
- Develop classroom routines and celebrations and use them.

#### Environment: Adapt the physical setting.

- Post daily work, schedules, and homework assignments at eye level in front of class.
- Surround student with peers who model appropriate behavior.
- Use a study carrel.
- Use proximity seating.
- Be aware of student's sensory preferences.
- Provide a distraction-free zone.
- Encourage students to find "best study place".
- Help student keep workspace free of unnecessary materials.
- Be aware of student allergies.
- Provide extra structure during transition times.
- Review class/school guidelines and classroom rules frequently.
- Be aware of assignment of schedules in regard to "on-task" behaviors.
- Engage the student in community-based instruction.

## Level of Support: Increase the amount of personal assistance with a specific learner.

- Assign peer buddy.
- Assign teaching assistant.
- Assign peer tutor.
- Pair students for review games and questioning.
- Have student use a scribe.
- Have student orally respond to a test.
- Pair students to develop a duet story.
- Use small groups to master specific content.
- Use graphic organizers for note-taking.
- Use cued notes for note-taking.
- Use cooperative learning groups.

## Participation: Adapt the extent to which a learner is actively involved in a task.

- Integrate choral response into lessons.
- Use instructional games.
- Use Think-Pair-Share strategy.
- Use Turn-to-Your-Neighbor strategy.
- Involve student in listening and participating in group discussions, but do not require a written response.

## Organization: Instruct the student in organization techniques to assist within the classroom and school situation.

- Set clear time limits for assignments.
- Questioning at the end of each sentence or paragraph.
- Allow additional time to complete tasks and take notes.
- Highlight main facts in the book or photocopied pages.
- Provide materials checklist.
- Ask student to paraphrase directions given.
- Use a student assignment notebook.
- Assign student a volunteer homework buddy.
- Lend student a second set of books for home.

# Motivation Strategies: Students can only be motivated to do tasks they are physically and mentally capable of doing.

- Use a symbol system for correct response.
- Send home daily progress reports.
- Keep graphs and charts of student's progress.
- Conference with student's parent.
- Conference with student's other teachers.
  - Use behavior performance charts.
- Use checks for accuracy.
- Use goal setting or contracts with student.
- Use immediate reinforcement of correct response.
- Develop a reward or point system.