SHELLEY MOORE



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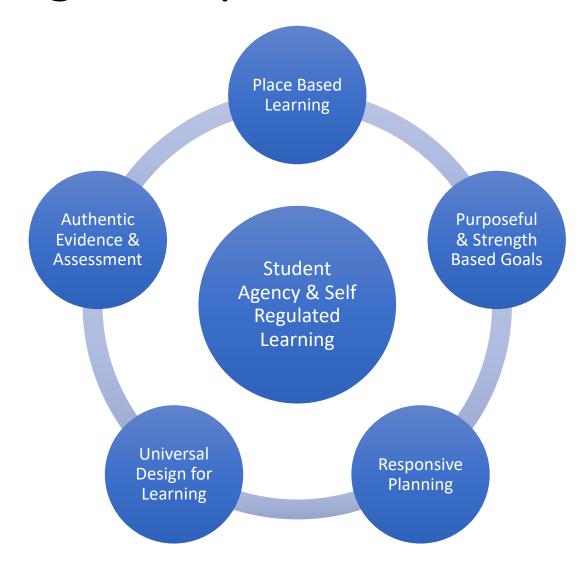
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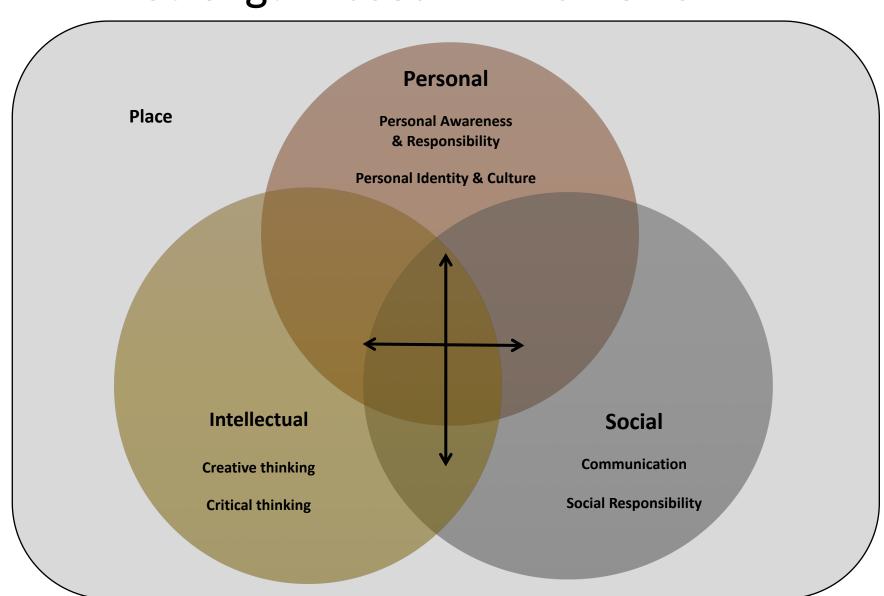
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Guiding Principles of a Renewed IEP



A Place Based, Competency Based & Strength Based IEP Framework!



Finding the Balance for Programming

Strategic Planning

- Students are in classrooms with diverse peers
- Students are working on cognitively appropriate curricular goals (e.g. science, math, phys ed, home ec)
- Students are working on grade specific curriculum

Explicit Planning

- Students are in smaller classrooms with their identity peers
- Students are working on cognitively appropriate or developmental goals (i.e. literacy, numeracy, life skills, OT, PT, SLP, toileting, eating etc.)
- Students are working with age specific curriculum

Guiding Ratios for Inclusive Planning for students with cognitive and developmental disabilities*

Grade	% Strategic Instruction	% Explicit Instruction
K-7	100%	Max 20%
7-9	75 %	25 %
10-11	50 %	50 %
12 – 12+	25%	75%

^{*}These are guiding ratios only, some individuals may need more individualized ratios

- Example Rahul
 - Competency Focus: Personal
 - Goal Area: Positive Personal Identity & Culture
 - Goal: I am able to identify the different groups that I belong to
 - IEP Goal: <u>I can</u> identify the different groups that I belong to by:
 - Objective: describing important people and activities in my life
 - Strategies: Make a map of all the places I go in my life, take photos, books about community etc.

- Example Rahul
 - Competency Area: Personal
 - Goal Area (Area of Development): Personal: Personal Awareness & Responsibility
 - Goal (Annual Student Outcome): I can advocate for myself and my ideas
 - IEP Goal: <u>I can</u> advocate for myself and my ideas by:
 - Objective (short term learning objective): taking my turn in group discussions
 - Strategies: visual cue to turn take, social story
 - Objective (short term learning objective):
 Making sure I let people know when I don't
 feel heard
 - Strategies: make a list of things I want to say, social story

- Example Rahul
 - Competency Focus: Personal
 - Goal Area: Positive Personal Identity & Culture
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 - IEP Goal: <u>I can</u> advocate for myself and my ideas by:
 - Objective: taking my turn in group discussions
 - Strategies: visual cue to turn take, social story
 - Objective: Making sure I let people know when I don't feel heard
 - Strategies: make a list of things I want to say, social story

Assessment

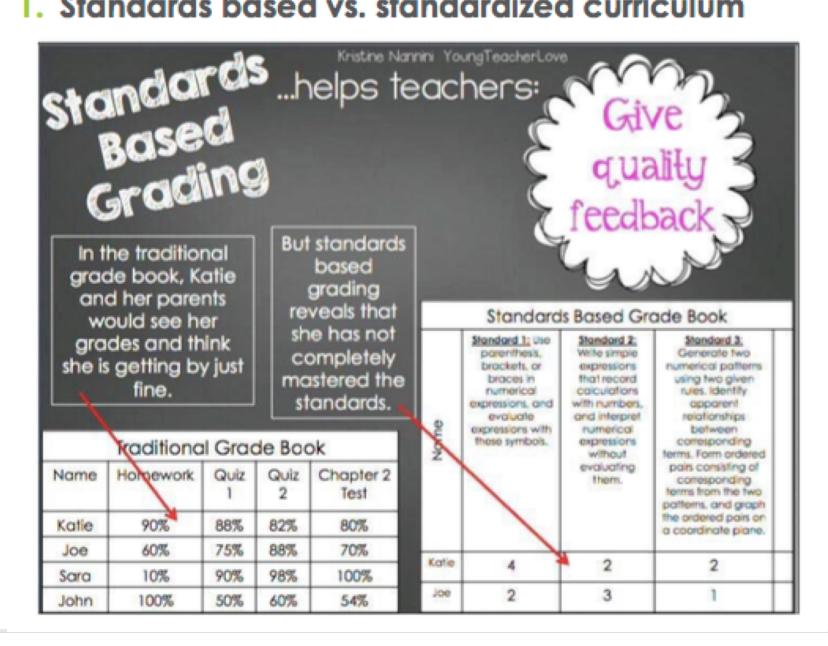
Assessment

- "Learning is only valid if it can be captured by someone else"
- This is tricky if someone has communication difficulties
- Evidence of learning heavily relied on behaviour (things we could see)
- No other curriculum in the world relies on learning in this way

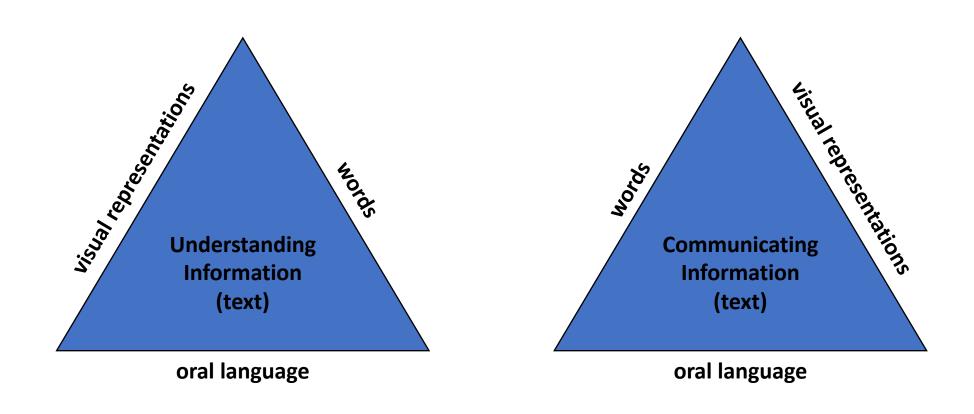
Presuming Competence

- "Learning happens regardless to observation"
- Increasing the definition what it means to know and be
- Aligning evidence to curriculum
- Many ways to demonstrate learning
- Triangulation

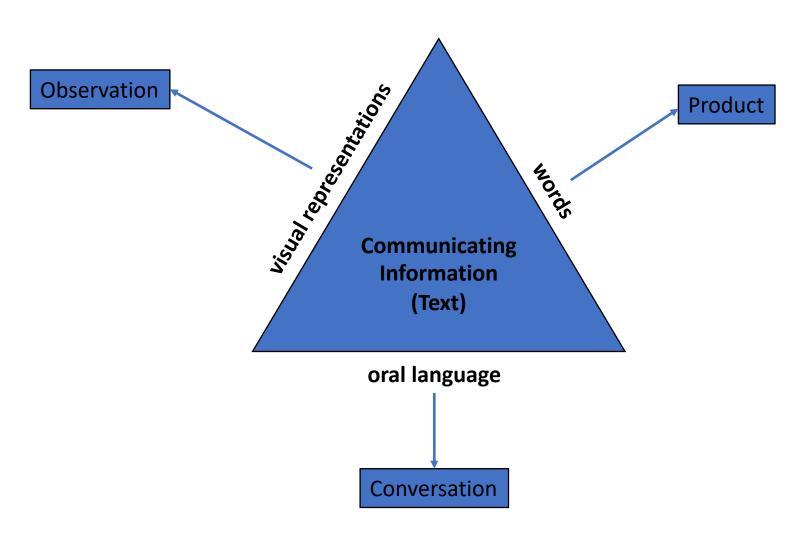
1. Standards based vs. standardized curriculum



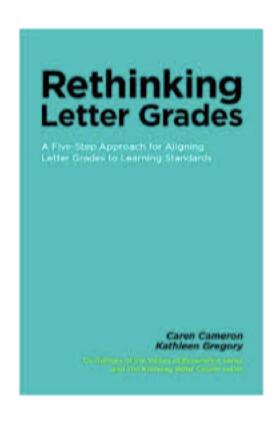
Teaching & Assessing



1. How do students show what they know?



Rethinking Letter Grades





Assessment: Evidence Logs

	F	Progress	5				
	I can do this		Туре	e of evidence			
	With full support	With some support	On my own	product	observation	conversation	Location
Student outcome:							
Objective:							

Assessment Rubric Review Date: _____

	Approaching Expectations (AE)	Minimally Meeting Expectations (MM)	Fully Meeting Expectations (FM)	Exceeding Expectations (EE)
Support Level	This goal is not yet within reach/ a new goal is needed	Student needs errorless support and/or significant assistance and prompting to meet this goal	Student can meet this goal with some support or prompting	Student can meet this goal without assistance or prompting
Independence Level		Student does not independently initiate	Student sometimes independently initiates	Student independently initiates most/all times
Participation Level		Student can participate when offered one-to-one matches	Student can participate when offered up to 3 choices	Student can participate without any offers of choices

IEP Goals

- Student Profile (Dough)
- Supports (Sauce)
- Competency Goals (Cheese)
 - Apply in ALL settings
 - Student driven
- Curricular Goals (different toppings)
 - Replacement Goals
 - Apply in inclusive classroom settings
 - Teacher driven
- Assessment (dip)

Replacement Curricular Goals Goals, Objectives & Strategies

- 1. Choose Subject/Course
- 2. Determine Big Idea
- 3. Determine "Goal for All" (curricular learning standard similar to peers)
- 4. Determine "Access" goal (objective specific to individual needs)
- 5. Determine strategies specific to objective

Student:	Course		Teacher/Staff:	
What unit are you working on this term?		Why is this unit important? (Big Idea)		
Unit 1:				
What do you want everyone this unit? (Goal)	to get out of	What could this look like for? (Access Goal/ Objective)		
What resources/ strategies a for this unit?	re you using	What do we n (strategies)	eed for?	
How will you assess all stude in this unit?	nts learning	What could th	is look like for ? (assessment)	

Tips for creating access!

- Make it all about me!!!
 - Personally relevant
- Comprehension levels
 - Kids can understand information at a higher level than they can communicate (i.e. read aloud)
- Vocabulary
 - Choose concrete words
- Blooms Taxonomy
- Verbs
 - Match
 - Choose
- Use earlier grade levels to help
- Ask yourself.... "What do you need to know/do to be able to know/do this?
- Ask a primary teacher!

Knowledge

Recall /regurgitate facts without understanding. Exhibits previously learned material by recalling facts, terms, basic concepts and answers.

Comprehension

To show understanding finding information from the text. Demonstrating basic understanding of facts and ideas.

Application

To use in a new situation. Solving problems by applying acquired knowledge, facts, techniques and rules in a different way.

Analysis

To examine in detail. Examining and breaking information into parts by identifying motives or couses; making inferences and finding evidence to support generalisations.

Evaluation

To justify. Presenting and defending opinions by making judgements about information, validity of ideas or quality of work based on a set of crite-

Key words:

Show Choose Observe Omit Spell Copy Define State Quote Tell Duplicate Read Recall Trace Find What How Recibe Identify Recognise When Label Record Where List Relate Which Listen Remember Who Why Locate Repeat Reproduce Match WHITE Retell Memorise Name Select

Key words:

Outline Ask Extend Ote Generalise Predict Classify Give exam-Purpose Compane phes Relate Contrast Bustrate Rephrase Demon-Bustrate Report strate Indicate Restate Discuss Infer Review (stimate Interpret Show Explain Match Summarise Express Observe Translate

Key words:

Act Practice Adminis Relate Experiment Apply with Represent Associate Group Select Build Identify Show Calculate Bustrate Simulate Categorise interpret Solve Choose Interview Summarise Classify Link Teach Connect Make use of Transfer Construct Manipulate Translate Correlation Model Organise Demonstrate Perform. Develop Dramatise Plan

Key words:

Prioritize Analyse Examine Find Appraise Question Focus Rank Arrange Assumption Function Reason Breakdown Group Relation Categorise Highlight ships Cause and In-depth Reorganise effect Research discussion Choose Inference See Classify Inspect Select Difflerences Investigate Separate Discover Isolate Similar to Discriminate List Simplify Motive Dissect Survey Distinction Omit Take part in Distinguish Ontier Test for Divide Organise Theme Establish Point out Comparing

alternative solutions. Key words:

Synthesis

thing new. Compiling information to-

gether in a different way by combining

elements in a new pattern or proposing

To change or create into some-

Adapt Estimate Plan Add to Predict Experiment Build Produce Extend Change Formulate Propose Choose Reframe Happen Combine Hypothesise Revise Bad Compile Imagine Rewrite Simplify Compose Improve Construct Innovate Solve Convert Integrate Speculate Create Invent Substitute Delete Make up Suppose Design Maximise Tabulate Develop Minimise Test Devise Model Theorise Discover Modify Think Discuss Original Transform Elaborate Originate Visualise Determine

Key words:

Measure Agree Disprove Appraise Dispute Opinion (ffective Argue Perceive Assess Estimate Persuade Award Evaluate Prioritise Explain Prove Choose Give reasons Rate Compare Good Recomment Conclude Grade Rule on Consider How do we Select Convince know? Support Criteria Importance Test Infer Useful Criticise Debate influence Validate Interpret Decide Value Deduct Judge Why Defend Justify Mark

Actions:

Outcomes: Describing Definition Finding Fact: Identifying Label Listing List Locating Quit Naming Reproduction Recognising Test Retrieving Workbook Worksheet

Actions:

Classifying Comparing Exemplifying Explaining inferring Interpreting Paraphrasing Summarising

Actions: Outcomes:

Carrying out

Implementing

view with ...?

Executing

Collection Examples Explanation Label Ust Outline Quiz Show and tell Summary

Outcomes:

Demonstration Diany **Bustrations** Interview Journal Performance Presentation Sculpture Simulation

Actions:

Attributing Abstract Deconstructing Chart Checklist Integrating Database Organising Outlining Graph Structuring Mobile Report

Outcomes: Actions:

Constructing Designing Devising Inventing Making Planning Producing Spread sheet

Dutcomes Advertisement

Media product

New game

Painting

Plan

Project

Song

Story

Attributing Checking Deconstructing Integrating Organising Outlining Structuring

ctions:

Outcomes:

Abstract Chart Checklist Database Graph Mobile Report Spread sheet Survey

Questions:

Which one ...?

Who were the main ?

Who was ...?

Why did ...?

Can you list three ...? Can you recall ...? Can you select ...? How did happen? How is ...? How would you describe ...? How would you explain ...? How would you show ...? What is ... 7 When did ...? When did happen? Where is . . . ?

Questions:

Can you explain what is happening . . . what is meant? How would you classify the type of ...? How would you compare ...?contrast ...? How would you rephrase the meaning ...? How would you summarise ...? What can you say about ...? What facts or ideas show ...? What is the main idea of ...? Which is the best answer ...? Which statements support ...? Will you state or interpret in your own words ...?

Questions:

How would you use...? What examples can you find to ...? How would you solve _ ___ using what you have learned ...? How would you organise ______ to show ...? How would you show your understanding of ...? What approach would you use to ...? How would you apply what you learned to develop ...? What other way would you plan to ...? What would result if ...? Can you make use of the facts to ...? What elements would you choose to change ...? What facts would you select to show ...? What questions would you ask in an inter-

Questions:

What are the parts or features of ...? How is ______ related to ...? Why do you think ...? What is the thome __? What motive is there ...? Can you list the parts ...? What inference can you make _? What conclusions can you draw ...? How would you classify ...? How would you categorise ...? Can you identify the difference parts ...? What evidence can you find _? What is the relationship between ...? Can you make a distinction between ...? What is the function of ...? What ideas justify ...?

Survey

Questions:

(plan)...?

you do...?

What changes would you make to solve...? How would you improve ...? What would happen if ...? Can you elaborate on the reason...? Can you propose an alternative...? Can you invent...? How would you adapt _ different...? How could you change (modify) the plot tions...? What could be done to minimise (maximise)...? What way would you design...? Suppose you could , How would you test ...? Can you formulate a theory for...? Can you predict the outcome if ...? How would you estimate the results for...? What facts can you compile...? Can you construct a model that would Can you think of an original way for the ...?

Questions:

Do you agree with the actions/outcomes...? What is your opinion of ...? How would you prove/disprove...? Can you assess the value/importance of ...? Would it be better if...? Why did they (the character) choose...? What would you recommend...? How would you rate the ...? What would you cite to defend the ac-How would you evaluate ...? How could you determine...? What choice would you have made...? What would you select ...? How would you prioritise...? What judgement would you make about...? Based on what you know, how would you explain...? What information would you use to support the view...? How would you justify...? What data was used to make the conclu-

Bloom's Taxonomy: Teacher Planning Kit

IEP Goals: Curricular Competencies					
Course: Grade 6/7 Art Teacher: Holly Support Staff: Term: 4					

Goal: I kno	w how to take a photograph with meaning by		Commu tudent		-
Objective	taking a photo with a person as a subject	AE	ММ	FM	EE
Strategies:					
Objective	taking a photo about subjects that are important to me	AE	ММ	FM	EE
Strategies:					
Objective	describing a photograph that I have taken to others	AE	ММ	FM	EE

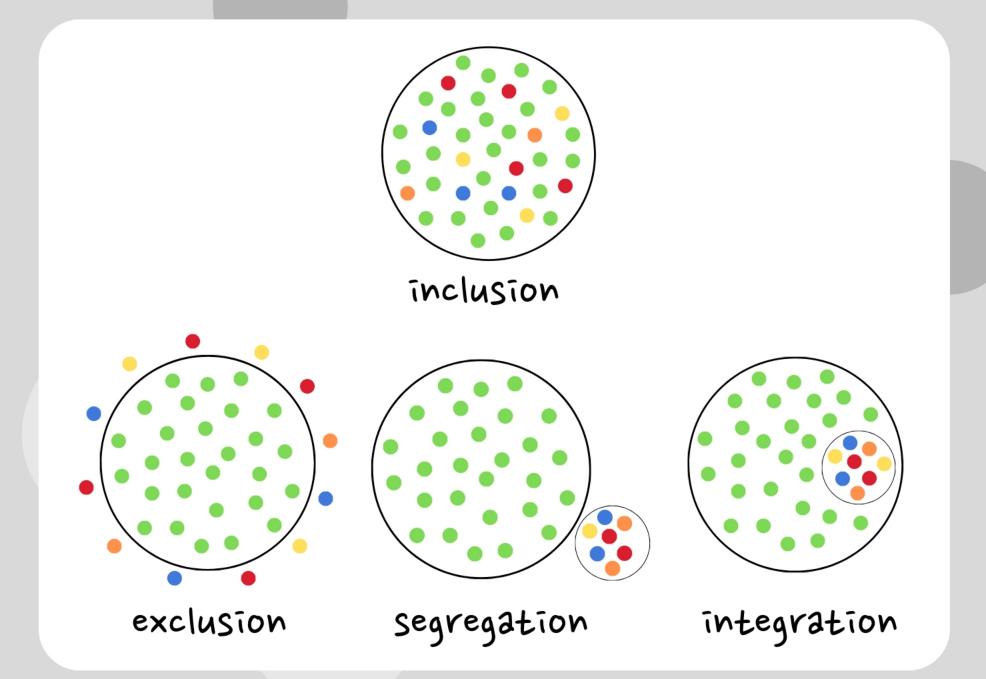
Assessment Rubric

Review	Date:		

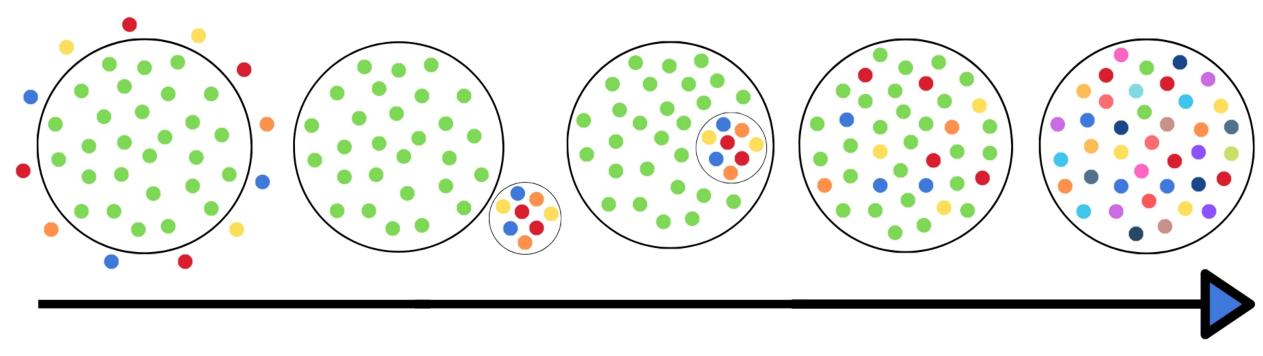
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Supporting Classrooms

- Curricular Design
 - How do we plan for diversity?
- Instructional Design
 - How do we teach to diversity?
- Universal Design
 - How do we support diversity?

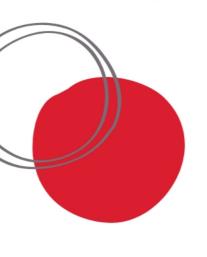


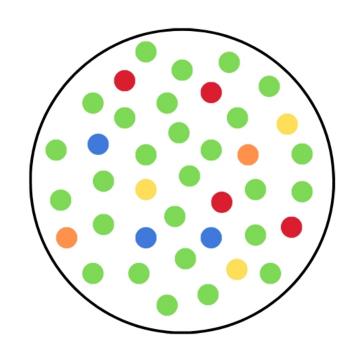
WHAT IS INCLUSION?



where are you on this continuum? What's the next step?

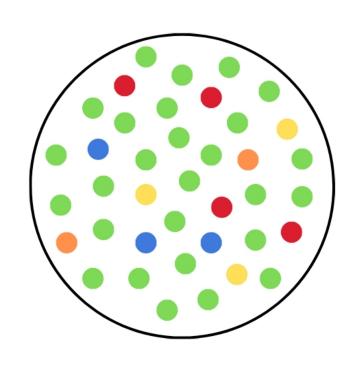
WHERE DID GREEN COME FROM?







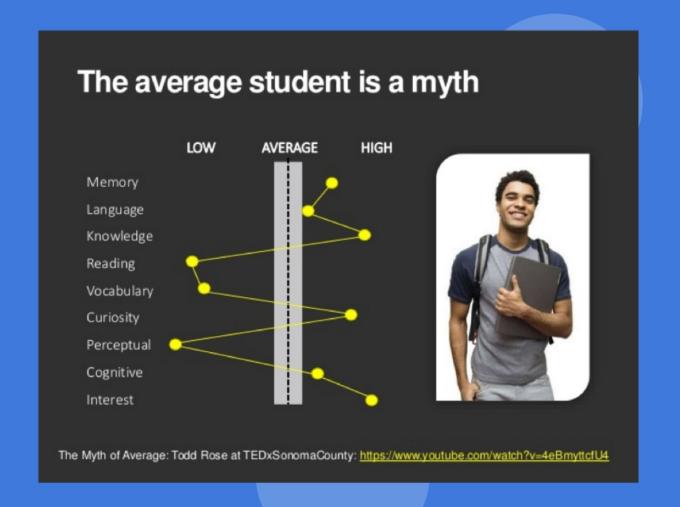
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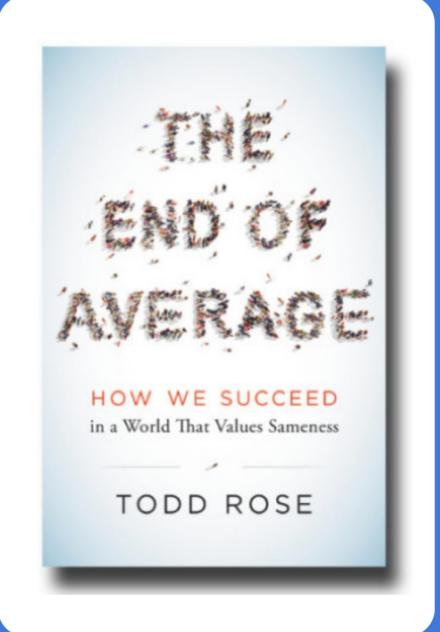




GREEN = AVERAGE

The End of Average!





Shelley Moore, 2019 @tweetsomemoore

THE AIRPLANE DILEMMA...

Effectiveness: Building individualized planes for every pilot

Efficiency: Building one standardized plane for ALL pilots

THE CURRICULUM DILEMMA...

Effectiveness: Building individualized education plans for every student

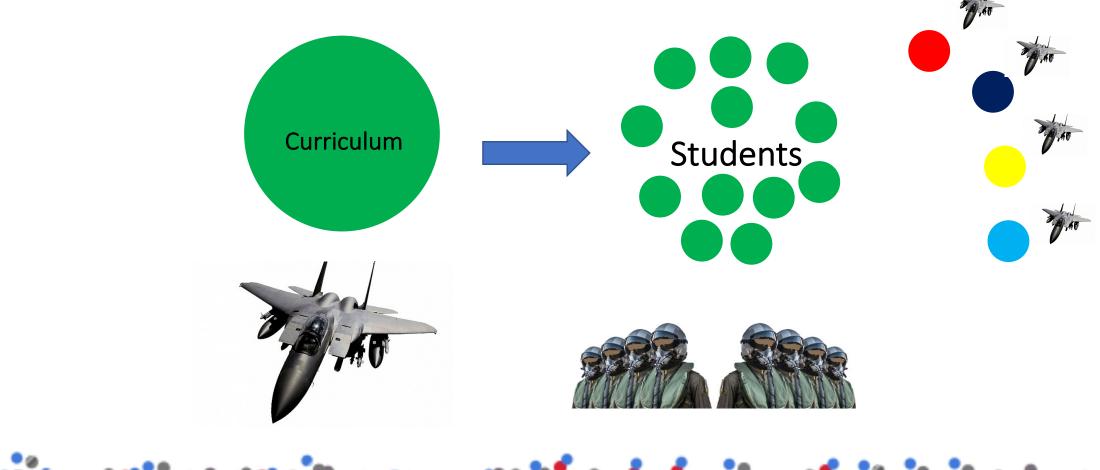
Efficiency: Building one standardized curriculum for ALL students

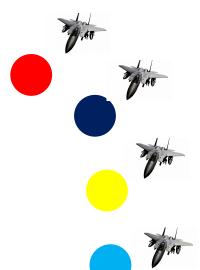
A SOLUTION?! Effective & Efficient?

An adjustable plane designed for a range of dimensions

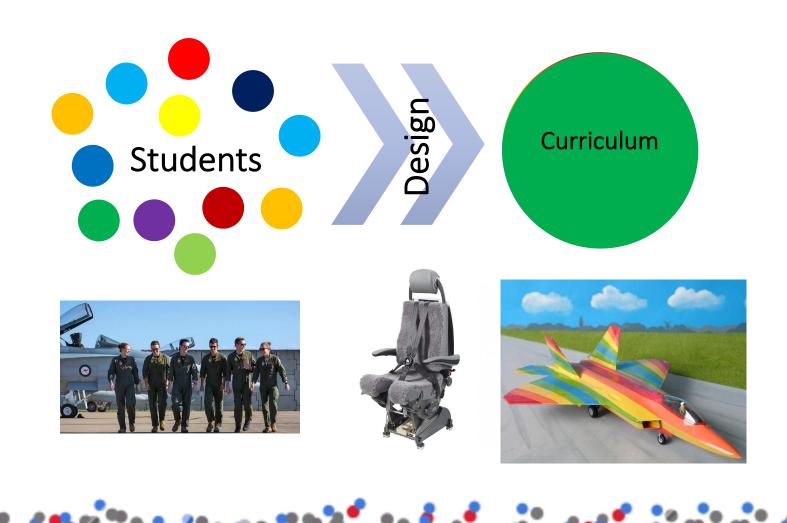
An adjustable curriculum designed for a range of diversity

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?



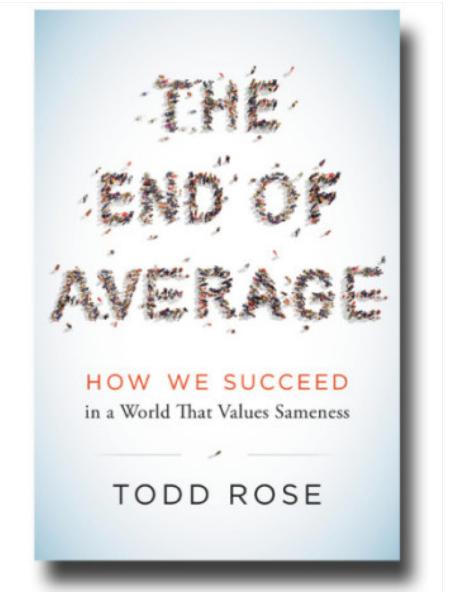


DESIGN: THE MOST UNDERUTILIZED SUPPORT









HOW DO WE DESIGN AN ADJUSTABLE AIRPLANE?

- Who are the pilots? What is the range of dimensions?
- What kind of planes are the pilots flying?
- How is the plane responsive to the pilot's dimensions?
- How do the pilots make the adjustments they need to fly the plane?

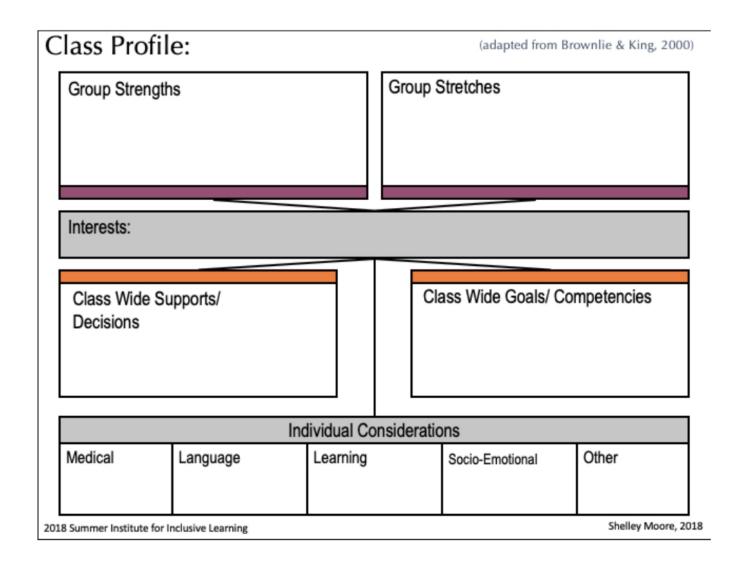
HOW DO WE DESIGN AN ADJUSTABLE CURRICULUM?

- Who are the students? What is the range of diversity?
- What kind of curricula are the students learning?
- How is the curriculum responsive to the students dimensions?
- How do the students make the adjustments they need to use the curriculum?

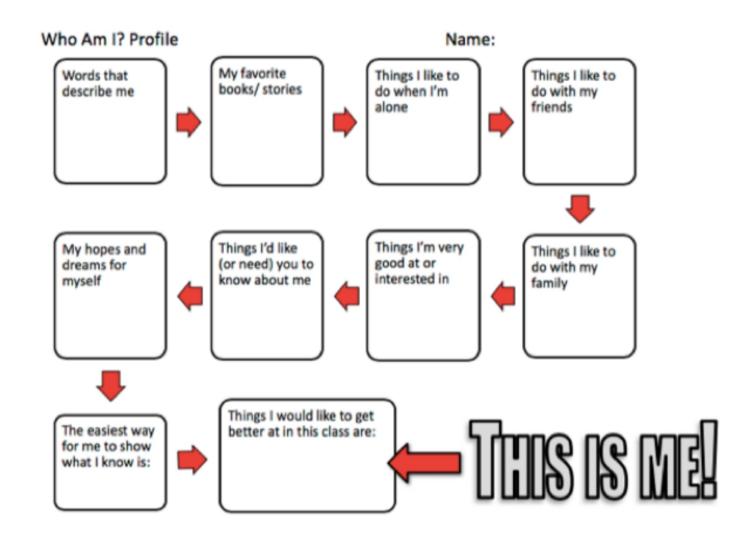


STRENGTH BASED **PERSPECTIVES**

STRATEGY: THE CLASS PROFILE



STRATEGY: THE WHO AM I? PROFILE





SHIFTING OUR SUPPORT MODELS

The cupcake Model



Special Education

Medical Model

The cupcake model



The layered cake model

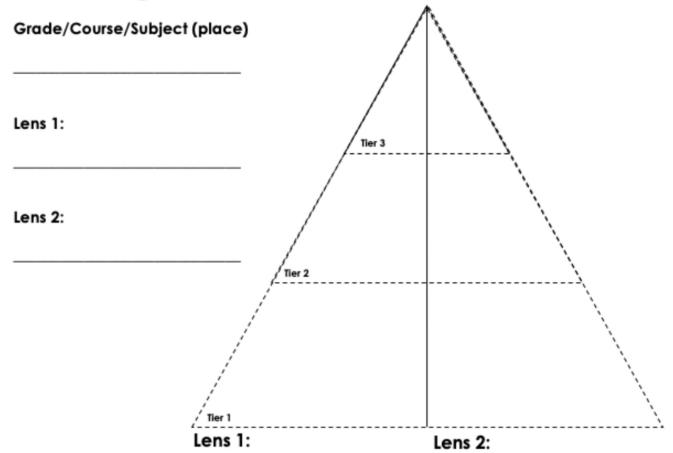


The layered cake model

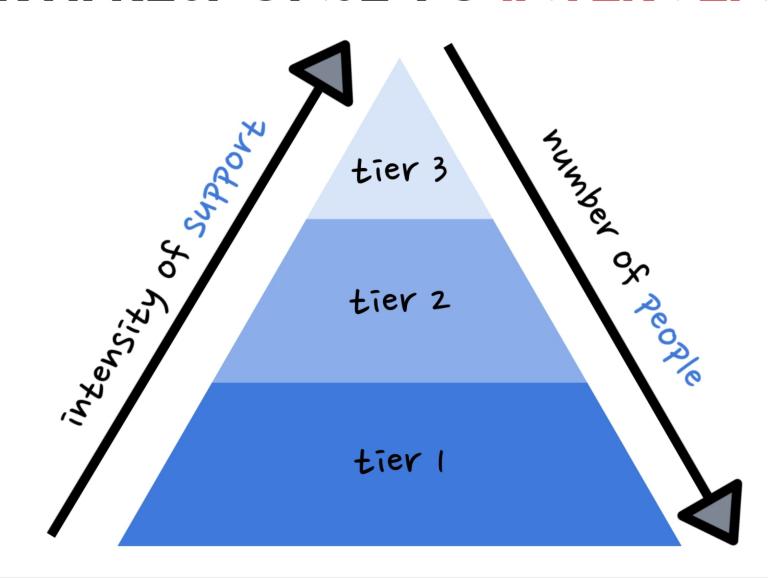


STRATEGY: RTI/MTLS

RTI Triangle

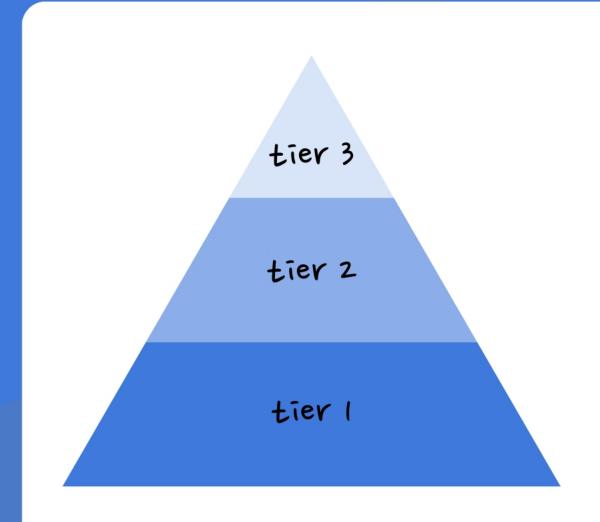


RTI: RESPONSE TO INTERVENTION





RTI: RESPONSE TO INTERVENTION



 early intervention of support

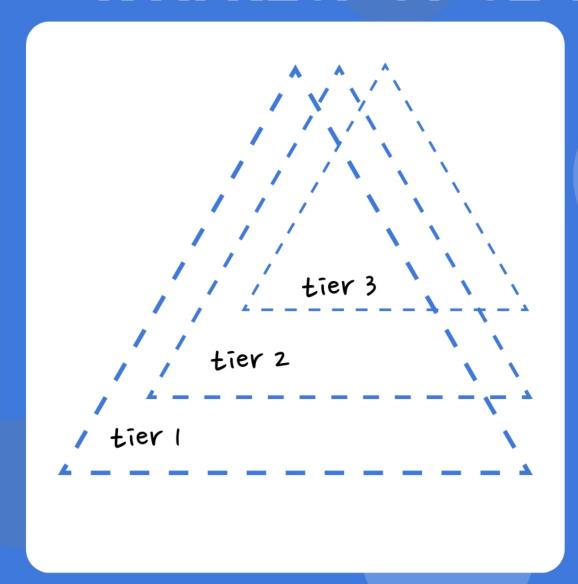
 assessment of students

regulated supports

RTI: RESPONSE TO INTERMENTION ??

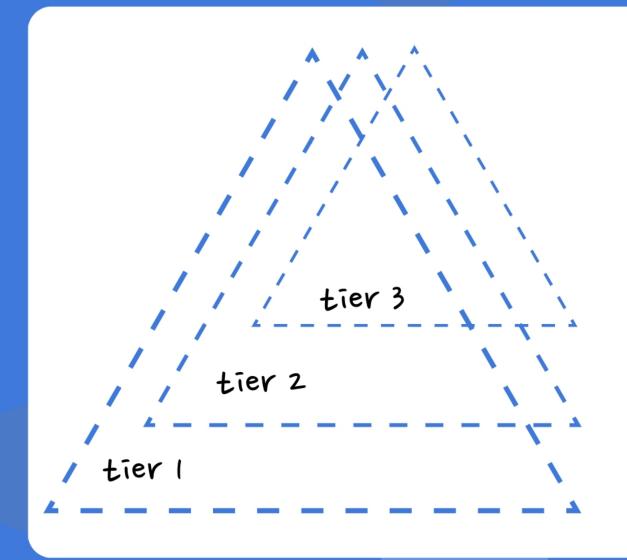


RTI: RESPONSE TO INSTRUCTION





RTI: RESPONSE TO INSTRUCTION



- early instruction of support
- assessment of the
 - environment
- universal supports

RESPONSE TO INSTRUCTION

- supports are determined BEFORE teaching
- supports are designed for specific students
- supports are taught to ALL students
- supports are available to ALL students



THE SUPPORT EQUATION

RTI

+

UDL

SRL

Response to

Instruction

universal

Design for

Learning

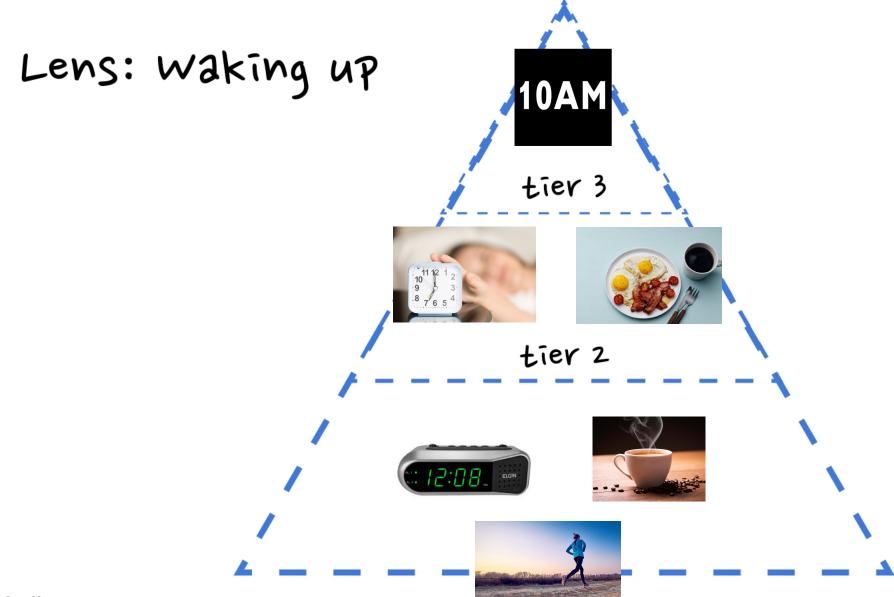
Self Regulation

for

Learning



RESPONSE TO INSTRUCTION



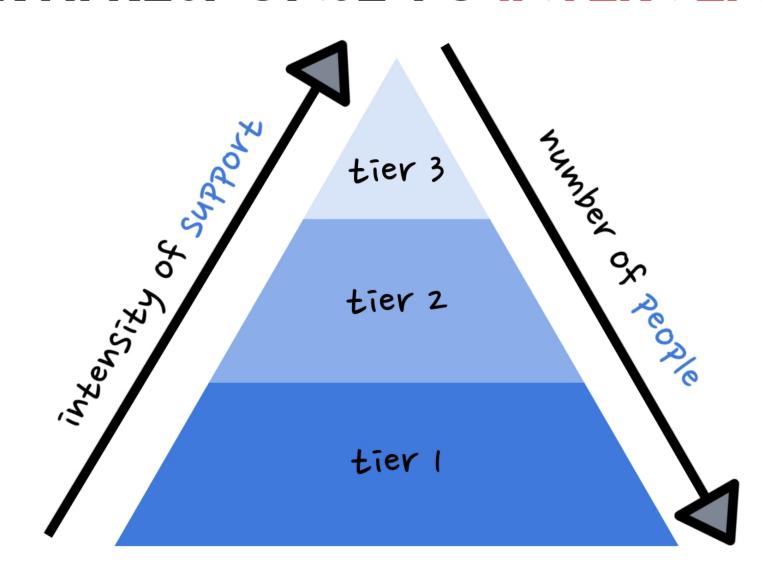
The cupcake model



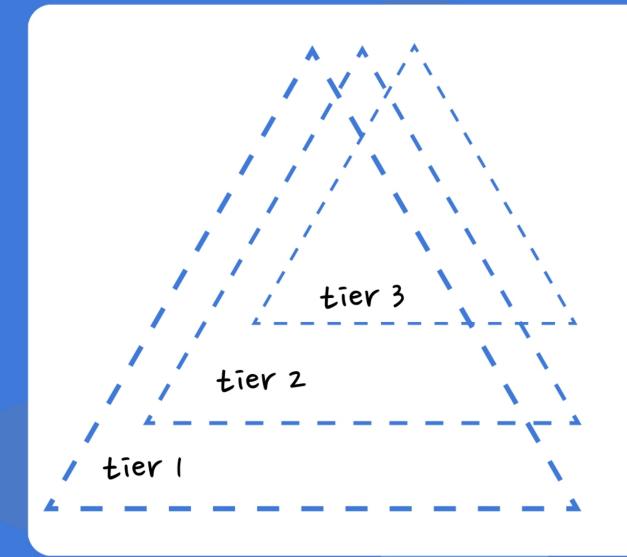
The layered cake model



RTI: RESPONSE TO INTERVENTION

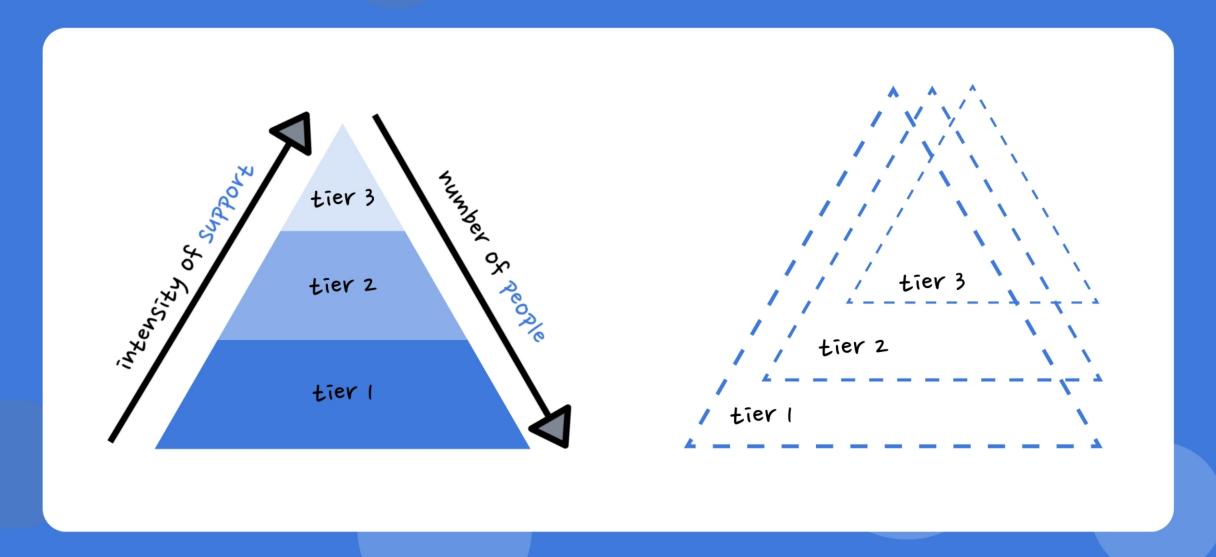


RTI: RESPONSE TO INSTRUCTION

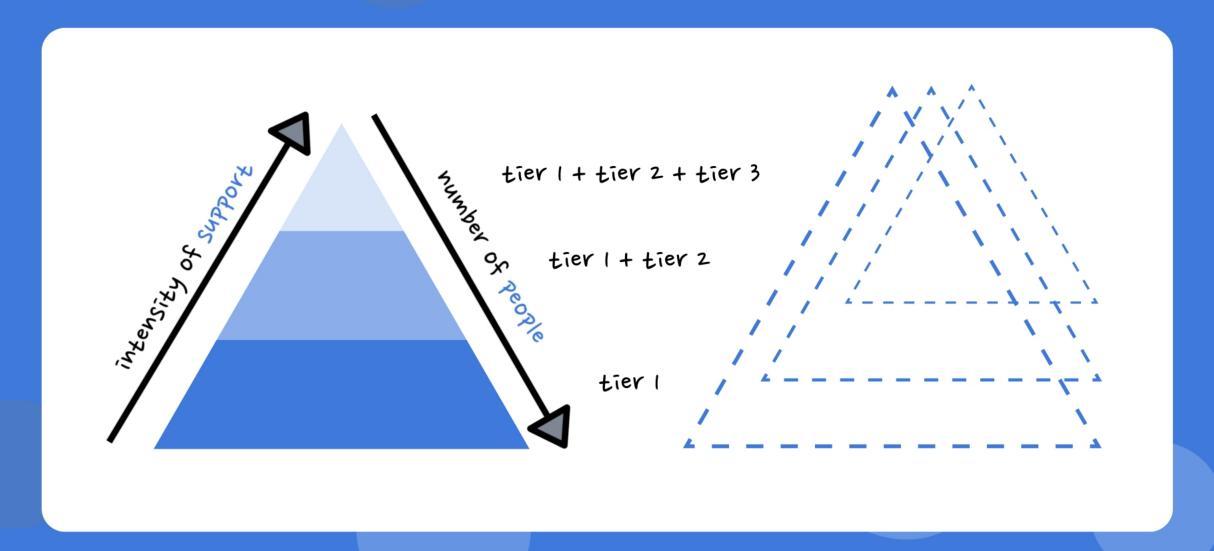


- early instruction of support
- assessment of the
 - environment
- universal supports

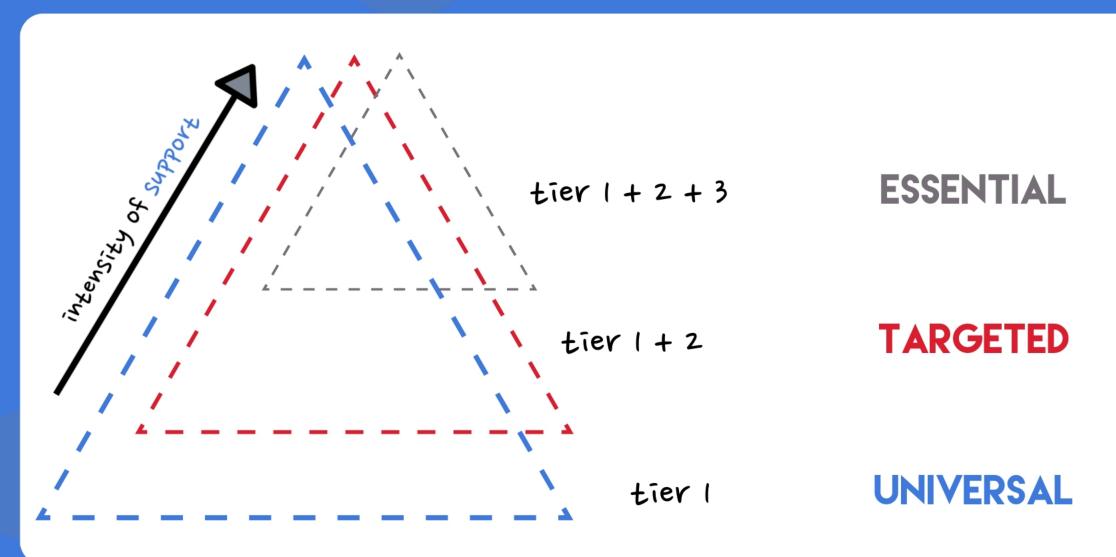
Multi Tiered Levels of Support (MTLS)



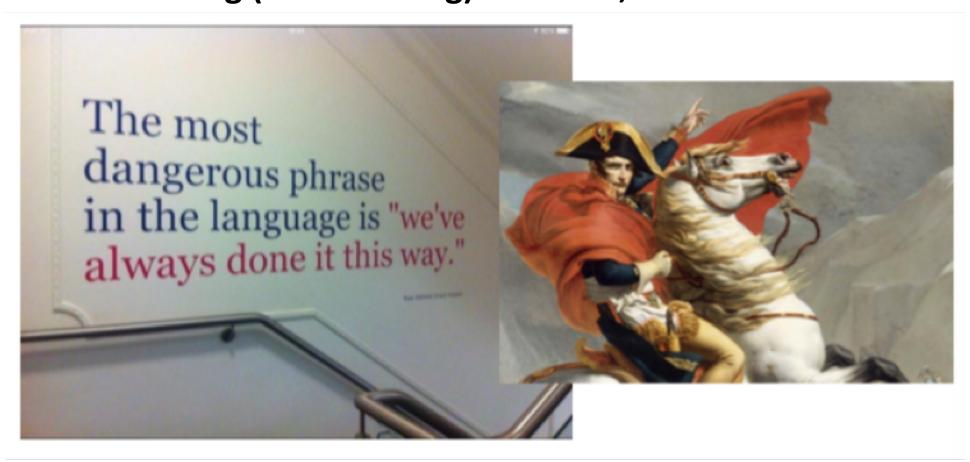
Multi Tiered Levels of Support (MTLS)



RTI/MTLS

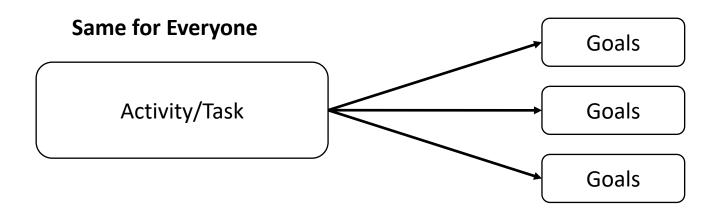


What is the learning goal? Teaching (and Learning) to Goals, not activities



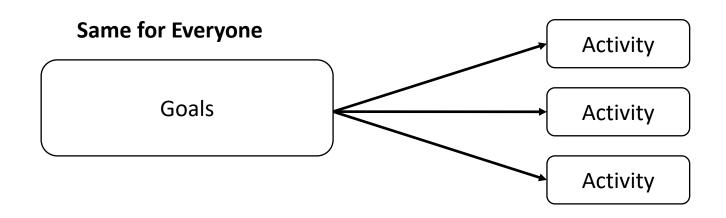
Forward Design

Differentiated

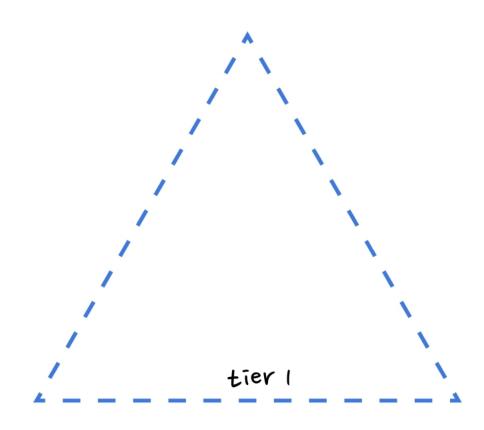


Backward Design

Differentiated



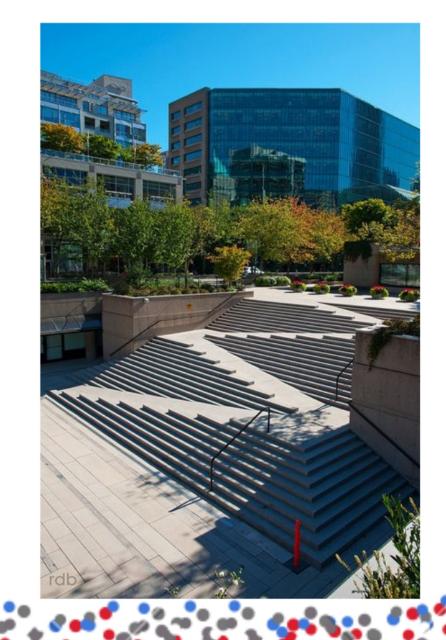




Designed for one or more; useful for ALL

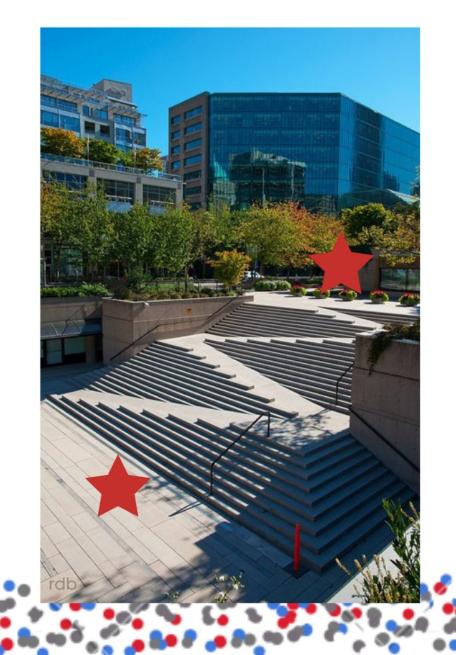
1. What is the goal?

2. What supports are necessary to access the goal?



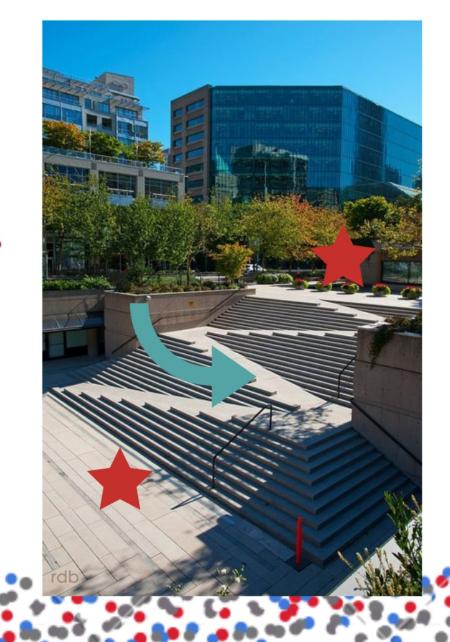
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1. What is the goal?

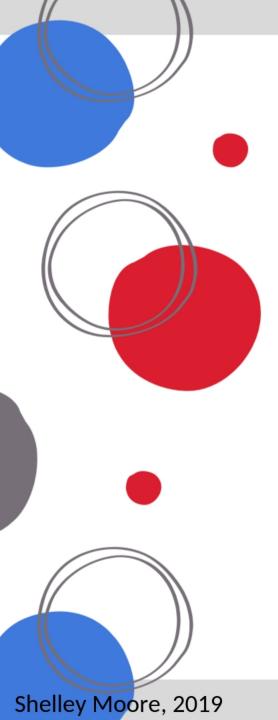
2. What supports are necessary to access the goal?



1. What is the goal?

2. What supports are necessary to access the goal?





UNIVERSAL DESIGN

Equal opportunities in LIFE

Equitable Plantain & design

universal supports



UNIVERSAL DESIGN FOR LEARNING

Equal opportunities in EDUCATION

Equitable Planning & design

universal supports

WHAT ARE THE STAIRS/ RAMPS FOR LEARNING?

Universal Design for Learning Guidelines



Provide Multiple Means of Engagement

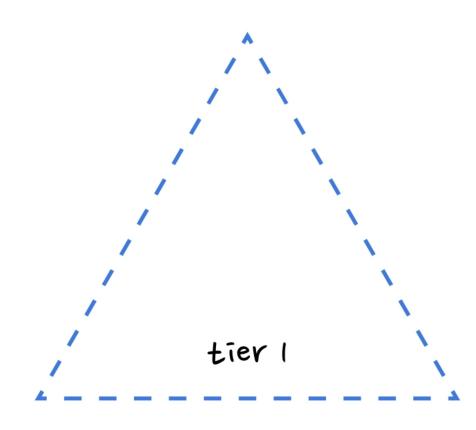


Provide Multiple Means of Representation



Action & Expression

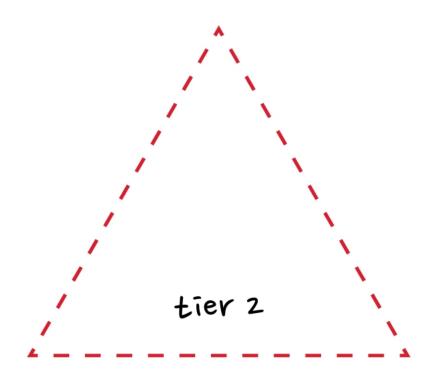




Designed for one or more; useful for ALL



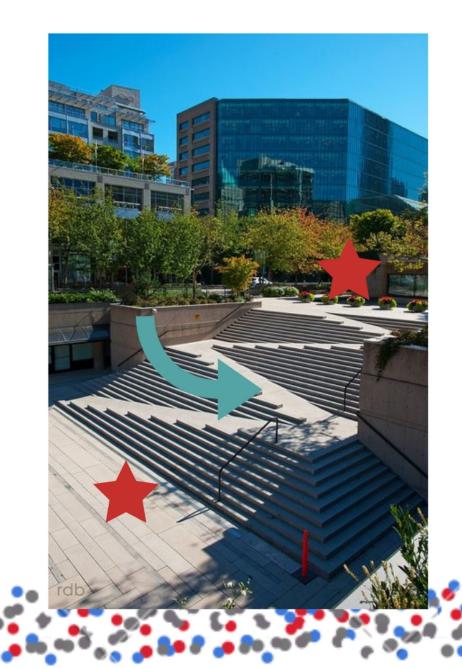
RTI/MTLS: TARGETED SUPPORTS



Designed for one or more; useful for some

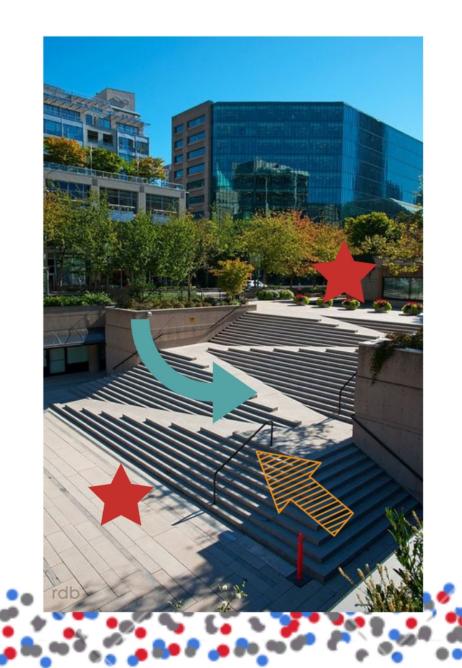
1. What is the goal?

2. What MORE supports are necessary to access the goal?



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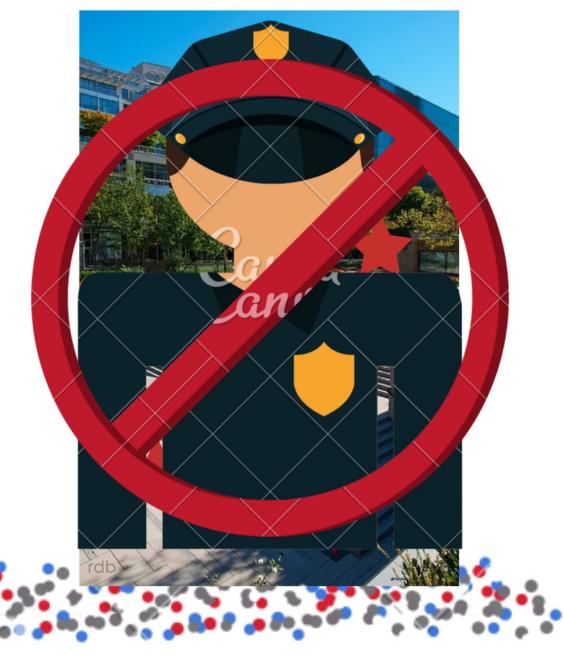
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1. What is the goal?

2. What MORE supports are necessary to access the goal?



WHAT ARE THE RAILS FOR LEARNING?

what additional supports are needed for targeted needs to meet the goal?

Learning

Disability (LD)

Autism Spectrum

LGBTQ2S

Fetal Alcohol

Syndrome

Trauma



Attention Deficit/

Hyperactivity (AD/HD







Refugee

English Language

Learners (ELL)

At risk

cultural/ Indigenous

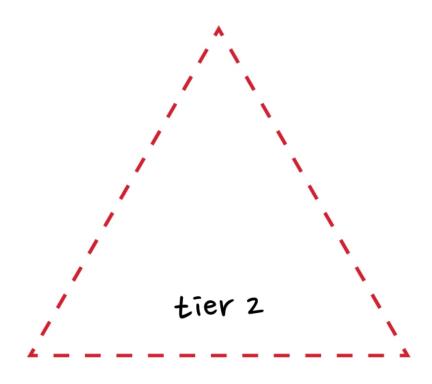
Anxiety/ Mental Health

Behaviour

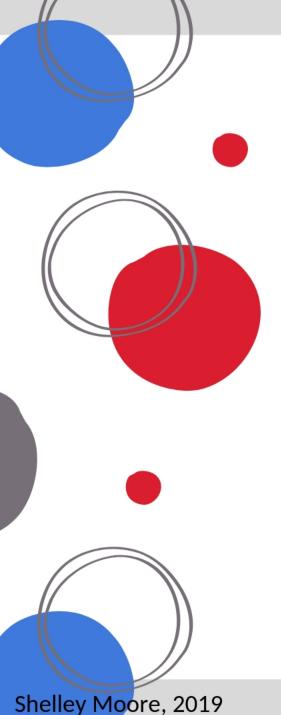
Shelley Moore, 2019



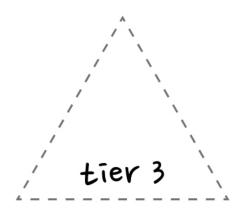
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RTI/MTLS: ESSENTIAL SUPPORTS



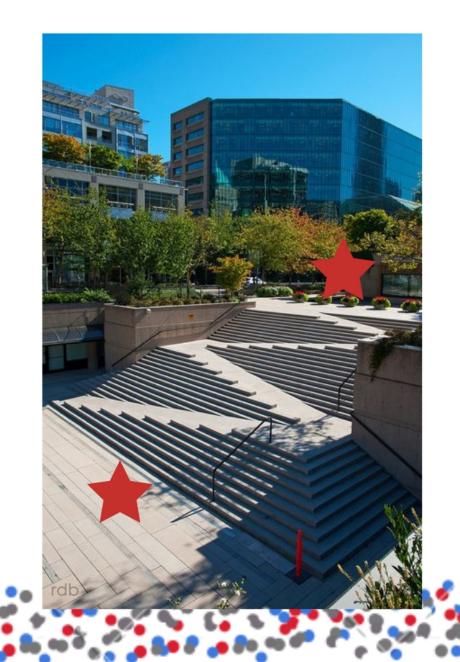
Designed for one; useful for one

ESSENTIAL SUPPORTS

1. What is the goal?

2. What EVEN MORE supports are necessary to access the goal?

3. How do we teach everyone about the support so that we can advocate for ourselves and each other?



WHAT ARE INDIVIDUALIZED SUPPORTS FOR LEARNING?

what essential supports are needed to meet the goal?

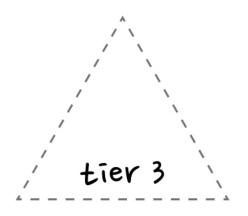








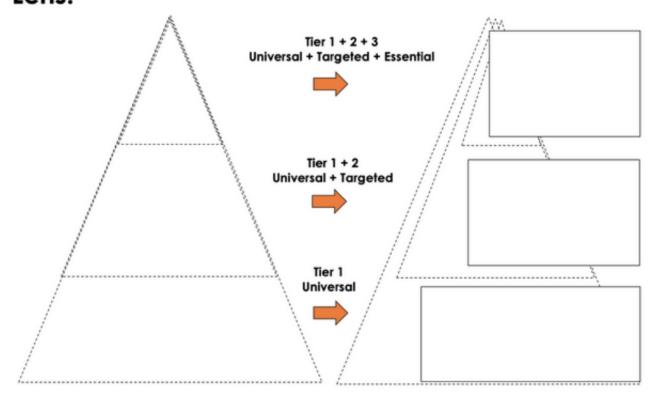
RTI/MTLS: ESSENTIAL SUPPORTS



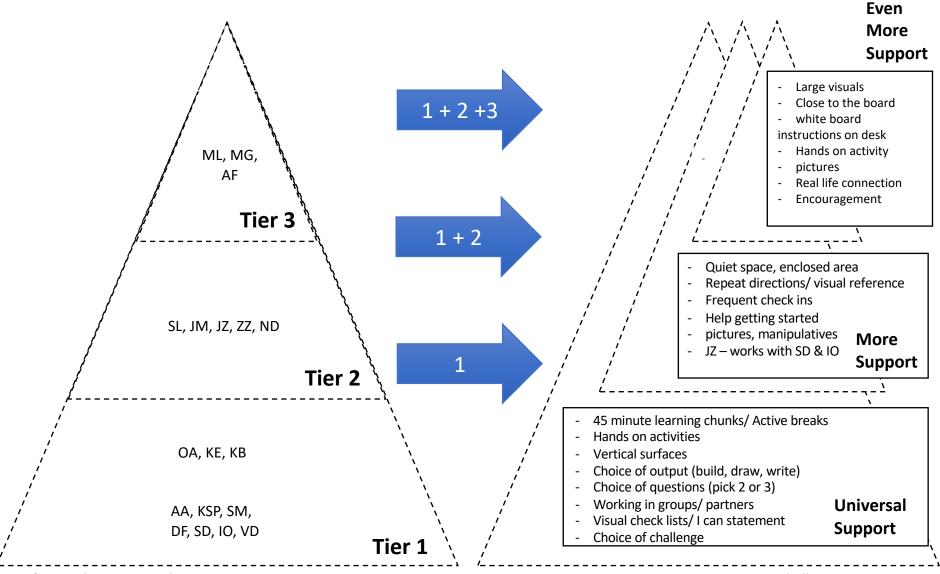
Designed for one; useful for one

STRATEGY: RTI/MTLS

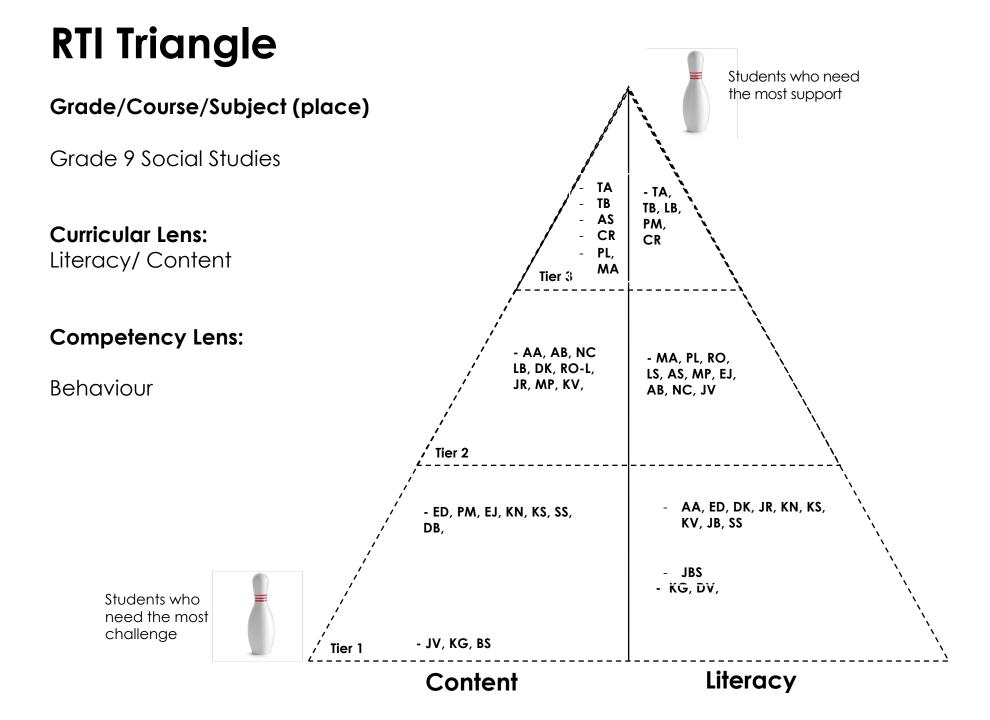
RTI Support Plan: Lens:



Designing Supports for Diverse Classes Lens: Math 6

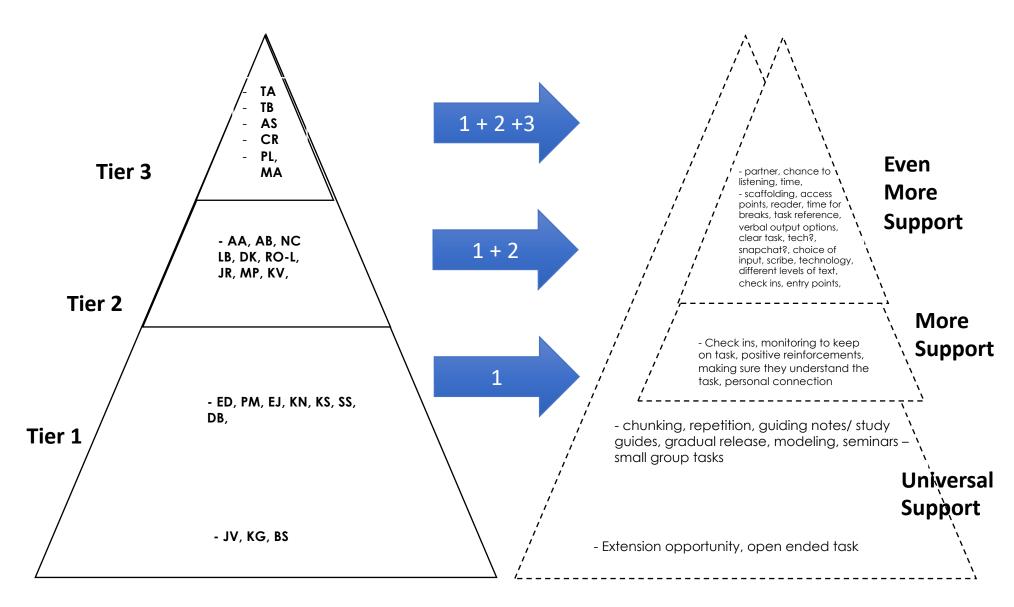


RTI/MTLS Planning Template Shelley Moore 2018



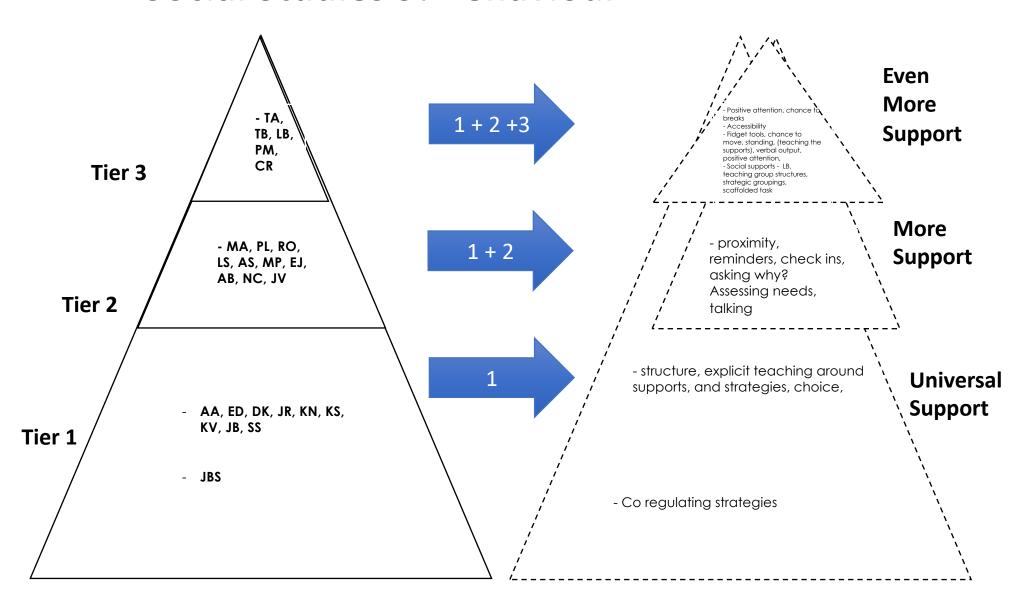
Designing Supports for a DIVERSE group

- Social Studies 9: Curricular

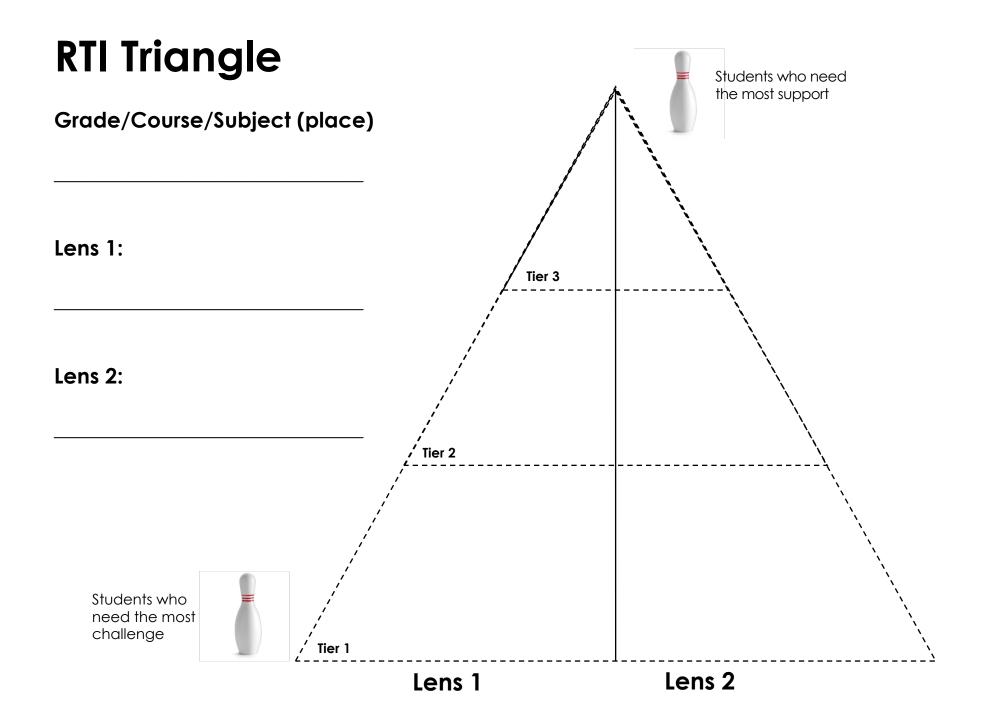


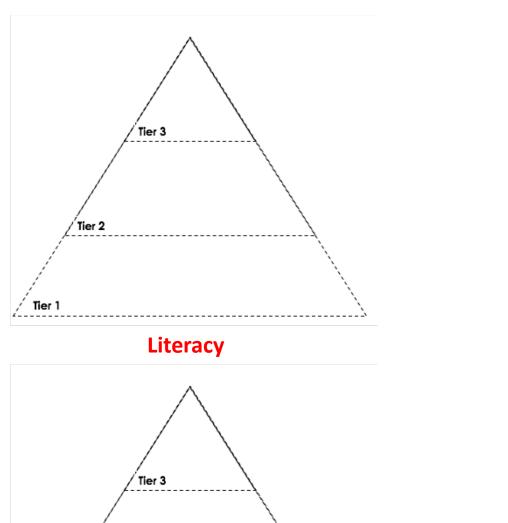
Designing Supports for a DIVERSE group

- Social Studies 9: Behaviour

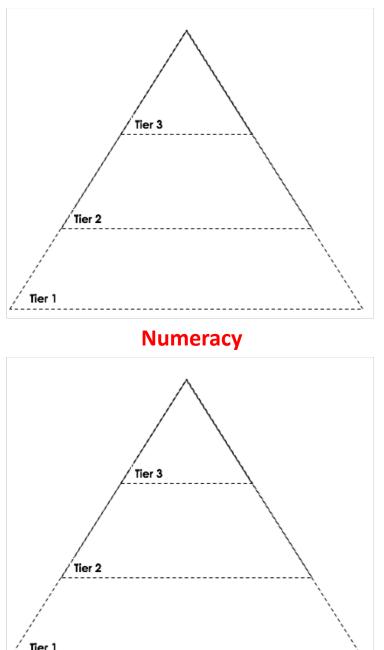


RTI Triangle Lens: Tier 3 Tier 2 Tier 1





Tier 2



Tier 3

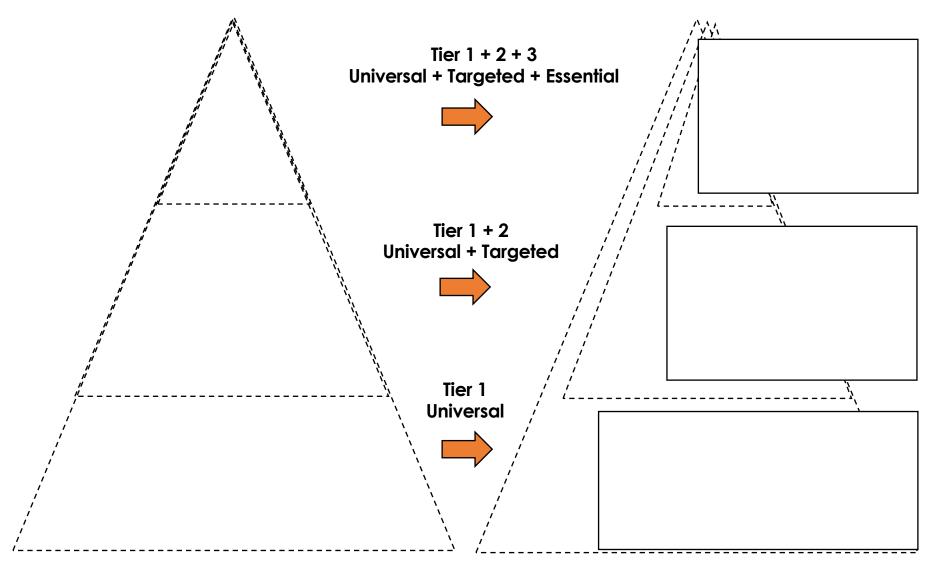
Tier 2

Tier 1

Behaviour

Social Emotional

RTI Support Plan: Lens:



MAKING A PLAN...

- What is one useful thing so far?
- What is something you want to try?
- what is your first step?
- what supports do you need?
- How will you celebrate your success?

Next Steps

- Class Student Support Plan = Class Review + RTI+ MTLS + UDL + SRL
 - Support plan move to universal and increasing student agency but teaching supports to kids
 - Starting with a new term
 - Connecting to High School
- Work on an exemplar IEP What are the steps within the process?
- Combine RTI with Class Review process
- Bring tiered support planning into the curricular planning process with our target teacher

Examples & feedback

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