

Noecker SEPAC - May 8, 2019

- Evaluation / Re-Evaluation Process
- Understanding IEP Accommodations / Modifications
- Helping Students with School Anxiety
- Recap & The Future

Participants



- Debbie Wallace Special Education Teacher (LLD)
- Sharon Zeman Speech & Language Pathologist
- Susan Tesoriero Special Education Teacher (Inclusion & Replacement)
- Lynn Cummings School Counselor
- Daniella Rivera Pre-School Teacher / Special Education Teacher
- Jarrad Brown School & Clinical Social Worker
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Childhood Anxiety



Assisting Students With School Anxiety

Clinically, most effective treatment: CBT Cognitive Behavioral Therapy

A specific type of CBT: Exposure Therapy

Mild Anxiety: short term, meet with students, teach strategies,

graduate to "check-ins"

More severe anxiety: Collaborate w the student's Clinical Therapist

School Counselor's Role

Support Parents

Collaborate with Therapists and Doctors

Students: Help Students challenge distorted thinking (like CBT)

Teach them that their symptoms are caused by a worry / aren't sick

Teach "2 options" 1. Calm myself

2. Distract myself

Managing Childhood Anxiety

Biggest piece to the puzzle.....YOU





Assisting Students With Anxiety

YALE

STUDY:

"Treatment Plans

for children with

Anxiety

are best targeted

at Parents"





Assisting Students With Anxiety

In a new program developed at the Yale Child Study Center called SPACE, or Supportive Parenting for Anxious Childhood Emotions, grown-ups are being taught to help their kids manage anxiety by **reducing** – lovingly and supportively – the **accommodations** the adults make **for** their children's **symptoms**.

Never underestimate the power of....

EXERCISE, NUTRITION & SLEEP



Understanding IEP Accommodations / Modifications

The Difference between Accommodations and Modifications

Accommodations-

- Are changes that remove barriers to learning
- Change how students learn, not what they learn
- Students can receive accommodations through the teacher, IEP or 504 plan





Modifications-

- Are changes to what the student is taught or expected to do in class.
- Students with an IEP may have modifications.



Types of Accommodations and Modifications

Content/Material: copy of class notes, extra time for class completion, use of a calculator

Assessment: modify length of test, do not penalize for spelling errors, adjust test format to student ability level, provide a word bank for fill in the blank test

Teacher Created: Teacher can create ones that are more student specific as needed

Examples of Accommodations (IEPs, 504)



Instructional: simplify task directions, provide modeling, provide outline in advance of lesson

Organizational: use of a checklist, use of an assignment notebook or planner

Attention and Focus: preferential seating, arrange private signal to cue student to off-task behavior, refocusing and direction

Written Language: allow use of a word processor, use graphic organizers

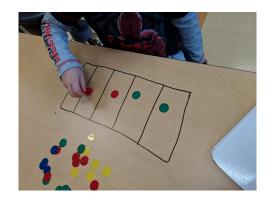
Social/Behavioral:give student choices to allow control, provide positive reinforcement, develop signal for when break is needed

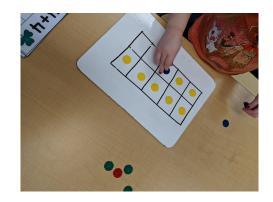
Examples of Modifications (IEPs)

- Use of alternate books/reading passages
- Completion of projects instead of written reports
- Alternate test questions to assess understanding
- Allow the student to continue to work on a topic/concept until grasped while other students may move on



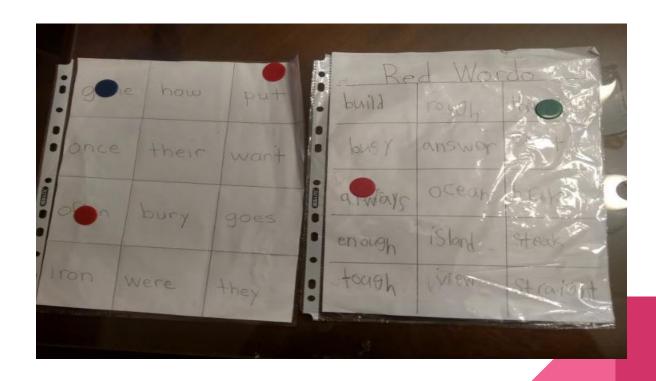








Example: Developing Automaticity with Non-Phonetic Words





Example of IEP modifications section

Modifications:				
Classroom General and Special Education	Modifications - Adjust classwork assignments to account for the increase - Break down activity or skill into small units. - Use of calculator - Tests modifications/accommodations may include:time modifications, text or unknown words may be read - Mask a portion of the test booklet or work materials to eli - Provide manipulatives	aloud, directions may be read aloud, repeated, or rephrased (except for reading passages		
General Education	Adjust expectations for writing activities. Ensure that			
Special Education	 Provide multi-sensory instruction Adjust expectations for writing activities. Use of confidential visual, auditory or tactile cue to 	adicating the need to refocus attention.		
Supplementary Aids and Services:				
Classroom General Education	Supplementary Aids and Services Prompting, Cueing and Redirecting Student Participation Supplementary Support from an Instructional Aide for Social Studies/Science 5x per week 1/30/2019-06/20/2019 Orton Gillingham 5x per week 1/30/2019-06/20/2019			

Orton Gillingham 5x per week 09/03/2019-01/29/2020

Assistive Technology Devices:

Not applicable



Example of Goals and Objectives section

AIMA, NEADING			This percentage can also change based on support needed (see be	
Goal: 1.	When presented with words from reading narratives or specific informational text,	will correctly decode the	e words with 90% success	
Benchmarks or Short Term Objectives			Criteria	Evaluation Procedure
1.1	will accurately read unfamiliar multisyllabic words in context.			Teacher selected tasks and activities
1.2	will accurately read unfamiliar multisyllabic words out of context.		90% success	Teacher selected tasks and activities
Goal: 10.	will solve addition and subtraction problems of mixed numbers with like denomination	nators with 85% success v	with moderate assistance	
Benchmarks or Short Term Objectives		Criteria	Evaluation Procedure	
10.1	will demonstrate with manipulatives or drawings that addition and subtraction of separating parts referring to the same whole.	fractions is joining and	85% success with moderate assistance	Teacher selected tasks and activities; Class participation
Goal: 9.	will participate in and follow classroom routines and activities throughout	the school day with 80	0% success	
Benchmarks or Short Term Objectives			Criteria	Evaluation Procedure
9.1	will ask for teacher assistance when needed		95% success	Teacher Observation
Goal: 10.	will identify and comply with teacher directives, classroom rules/expecta	ectives, classroom rules/expectations and school rules throughout the school day with 80% success		
Benchmarks or Short Term Objectives			Criteria	Evaluation Procedure
10.1	will remain seated during the classroom lesson.		80% success	Charting of targeted behavior





- Teachers or parents may submit a written request for an Initial Identification/Evaluation Planning meeting to discuss concerns regarding academics, behavior, social-emotional skills, speech-language development, or motor development
- The CST (child study team) will meet with parents and teachers to discuss concerns and determine whether assessments are needed
- Meeting participants may include: classroom teacher, special educator, school psychologist, LDTC, social worker, speech language pathologist
- If it is determined that assessments are warranted, parents will sign consent for the assessments to be completed



Evaluation Process for Child Study Team

- The assessments need to be completed within 90 days
- Assessment reports will be sent home 10 days before the next meeting for parents to review
- The CST will meet again for an Eligibility Determination meeting, at which time the assessments will be reviewed and the CST will determine whether the student is eligible for services
- A student may be found eligible if "the disability adversely affects the student's educational performance and the student is in need of special education and related services."
- If the student is eligible, then an Initial IEP will be written





- CST (Child Study Team) assessment components may include:
 - Psychological assessment (completed by school psychologist)- to evaluate the student's cognitive abilities; includes processing speed, working memory, verbal ability, etc
 - Educational assessment (completed by LDTC)- to evaluate the student's educational skills, including reading, written language, and math
 - Social history (completed by school social worker)- assist child study team with understanding a student's level of functioning and appropriate individualized interventions. It includes aspects of the patient's developmental history, family life, and medical history, as well as relevant information about life events, social interaction and BASC3.
 - Speech-Language evaluation (completed by speech-language pathologists)- to assess the student's articulation, fluency, and/or receptive/expressive/pragmatic language skills
 - Occupational therapy evaluation- to assess fine motor skills and visual-spatial skills
 - Physical therapy evaluation- to assess gross motor skills





- Auditorily impaired
- Communication Impaired
- Pre-school child with disability
- Other health Impaired
- Specific learning disability
- Multiply Disabled
- Social Maladjustment

Refer to the NJ Administrative code Title 6A Special Ed. Handbook

Pages 45-50





- If the concerns are only related to speech (e.g. articulation, stuttering), then the Speech-Language Pathologist will serve as the case manager and will schedule the IEP meetings
- Meeting participants include the Speech-Language Pathologist, classroom teacher, and parents
- Similar to CST planning meetings, parents will sign consent to complete assessments and the assessments must be completed within 90 days
- In order to be found eligible, the student's speech and language disability must have a negative impact on their classroom performance (e.g. poor speech intelligibility, difficulty communicating in classroom)

Re-evaluation Process for Child Study Team and Speech Services Only Meetings

- Re-evaluations for students who have an IEP are completed every three years to determine whether the student continues to be eligible for services
- The CST or Speech-Language Pathologist will meet with the parents and teacher for a Re-evaluation Planning meeting to discuss which assessments need to be completed
- Parents will sign permission for the assessments to be completed
- Assessments must be completed within 60 days
- The CST/SLP will meet again for a Re-evaluation Eligibility meeting to determine if the student is still eligible
- If the student continues to qualify for services, then an IEP will be written





Questions Feedback





November - All About Inclusion

January - The Referral Process

March - Strategies to Help your Child at Home

We would like to thank everyone for coming out and supporting us and hope we have been a valuable resource for our first year!



2019 and Beyond....

- 3 meetings Fall, Winter, Spring
- Later Start Time & Varying Days to increase parent attendance
- Differing Meeting Formats Speeches, Workshops, etc.
- Ideas from parents to increase attendance?
- Parent Participants in the Planning Process State
 Training by the Assistant Commissioner for committee
 members





- Presenters Individuals who would work with staff to present / select topics of interest at our
 meetings on topics of interest to them or other parents (This can be at one or multiple meetings).
- Outside Speakers Individuals who would seek out presenters to come to a meeting next year and share knowledge with our group.
- Mentors Individuals who would be willing to be resources for parents who have questions about the Special Education Process from a parents point of view. You can be available to share your experience, give advice, and guide newly referred parents through the special education process as well as help others find answers. You will have the CST and Supervisor of Special Services as resources.
- A majority of our communication & planning will be done via email, but we will have planning meetings to prepare for each SEPAC evening. We are looking to hold 3 meetings next year (Fall, Winter, Spring)



Thank you for your involvement!