

PROGRAM COMPONENTS TO SUPPORT STUDENTS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES

Mental retardation is a disability characterized by significant limitations, both in intellectual functioning and in adaptive skills (American Association on Mental Retardation, 2002b). In accordance with Rosa's Law (Pub. L. 111-256), the Los Angeles Unified School District has updated all data systems to reflect the new eligibility terminology for "intellectual disabilities" (ID), which replaces the former eligibility of "mental retardation" (REF-5905.0).

Students with Intellectual Disabilities (ID), placed in an alternate curriculum program would benefit from a highly structured program embedded with a multi-modal communication system, differentiated instruction, and a consistent social skills program that address the academic and social-emotional challenges of the students. Students with ID need consistent and effective instructional support in order to learn new concepts and tasks that many of their general education peers may learn incidentally.

The Individuals With Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), signed into law in 1990, specifies that schools must provide early intervention, special education, and any respective related service to students with disabilities, including students with mental retardation (intellectual disabilities).

The following *Program Components to Support Students with Intellectual Disabilities* was developed to enable teachers to reflect on their respective instructional pedagogy and to review the recommended components necessary to establish a successful program.



School:	Date:	Time:	
Teacher:	Room No		
Grade Level: Pre, K, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,	12		
Type of Program: Alternate Curriculum			
Number of Students: Number of Adul	ts:(including tea	acher)	
Completed by:			

QUALITY INDICATORS:

Assessment: Quality assessment, which drives all programming decisions, for students with intellectual disabilities must take into account communication, social, and behavioral needs that impact a student's ability to receive educational benefit. Assessment occurs for curriculum and program development as well as for student evaluation of progress. When using a progress monitoring assessment, data-driven decisions are made to continue or modify any instruction to support goal achievement.

√ if present	DATA AND ASSESSMENT	Description:
Int	tervention data is collected and evaluated systematically on an a-going and frequent basis.	
ina	ata is analyzed to determine progress. If progress deemed adequate, subsequent program modification or additional sessment occurs.	
	ata collection procedures, design and graphic display align to easurement criteria as specified in IEP goals.	
	vidence of instructional planning that ties the daily lessons to ch academic content area.	
	tilizes the District approved instructional curriculum and its spective assessments to measure student progress.	
(e.	tilizes a variety of summative and formative assessment tools .g., Brigance, SANDI, Unique Learning System, Oxford Picture ictionary).	
As	ssessment findings utilized for goal development and structional planning in areas of communication, social, and shavioral needs.	
	ngoing assessment and evaluation occurs to measure student ogress and modify instruction as necessary.	

Instructional Planning: Instructional planning provides the necessary framework and components to support a systematic instructional process. These indicators allow for assessment, development of objectives, implementation of instruction, and evaluation to occur in a learning environment conducive to educating students with intellectual disabilities.

√ if present	PHYSICAL STRUCTURE:	Description:
	Clear physical and visual boundaries help students to understand w ends and minimizes visual and auditory distractions. Physical struct understand what is expected of them (e.g., area dictates independen	here each area begins and ture also helps students
	Teacher Directed Work Areas (individual & small group)	
	Independent Work Areas for students to work without adult assistance	
	Choice/Play Area in the primary grades	
	Table-Top Activity Area (board games, puzzles, etc.) for students to practice social skills and stay engaged when work is completed	
	Sensory Area (Bean bag chair, rocking chair, large balls, etc.) for students to be able to calm and self-regulate behavior	Appearance and materials will be different depending upon age level of students
	"Whole Group" Instructional Area	

<u>Visual Support</u>: Visual schedules are meant to help children understand and manage the daily events in their lives. Visual schedules may be created using physical objects, photographs, pictures, line drawings, and/or written words. They communicate clear expectations for the student and decrease the need for constant adult involvement in the activity.

√ if

 present
 SCHEDULING:
 Description:

 Object/Picture/Written schedule for class routine
 Object/Picture/Written schedule for individual students
 Image: Comparison of the schedule for individual students

 Older students are being taught to make their own schedules
 Image: Comparison of the schedule for individual students
 Image: Comparison of the schedule for individual students

 Transitions times are clearly indicated and students receive warnings and signals that facilitate with transition.
 Image: Comparison of the schedule for class routine

 Task Analysis Schedules for class routine
 Image: Comparison of the schedule for class routine
 Image: Comparison of the schedule for class routine

 DIS/Inclusion Schedule
 Image: Comparison of the schedule for class routine
 Image: Comparison of the schedule for class routine

Delivery of Instruction: Instructional groupings are carefully designed to consider age of student, level of student understanding/ competence of the skill or concept being taught, attention span, and readiness for generalization.

Delivery of Instruction:	Description:
Individual, small, or whole group direct instruction occurs, as well as opportunities for independent work	
Instruction takes into account phases of learning from acquisition and fluency to maintenance	
Systematic instruction is rigorous and provides high level of engagement	
A variety of settings, people, objects, and other materials are used during instruction to promote generalization of concepts and skills	

√ if

present CURRICULUM:	Description:
Elementary Level - Please circle if present	Other:
Unique Learning System OPD ELSB Touch Math	
Social Skills Curriculum	
Secondary Alternate - Please circle if present	Other:
Unique Learning System OPD	
Attainment Science Attainment Math Attainment Social Skills	
Lessons emphasize learning of concepts, not just rote learning of skills	
Activities and lessons are functional and reflect individual needs	
Lessons, activities, and materials are age-appropriate	
Teaching of functional communication and positive social behaviors is part of the curriculum and occurs throughout the day by all staff	

POSITIVE BEHAVIOR SUPPORT:	Description
Behavior expectations are stated positively	
Behavioral expectations defined, taught, and reinforced by all	
staff throughout the school year	
Positive classroom management system in place & consistently	
implemented by all	
Ratio of Positive Interaction to Negative Interaction	:
How well do students make transition from activity to activity	
Circle One	
Proficient Approaching Proficient Need Improvement	
How well do students make transition from area to area	
Circle One	
Proficient Approaching Proficient Need Improvement	
Reinforcers are age-appropriate, accessible to all staff and used consistently	
Schedules of reinforcement and actual reinforcers are continually evaluated based upon efficacy	
evaluated based upon enleacy	
Replacement and general positive behaviors are actively taught,	
reinforced and checked for understanding	
Opportunities exist for students to exercise choice, negotiate conflict, and problem solve	
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Emotional regulation strategies are taught	
Students engage in self-management of general positive behavior	

<u>INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES</u>: Instruction that is rigorous and engaging is paramount to quality programming for students with autism. Implementing structured, direct teaching and capturing teachable moments should be maximized when targeting the core needs of students with autism. Evidence-based interventions matched to the student's needs and learning style exist within an educational model. \sqrt{if}

presen	t LANGUAGE/COMMUNICATION:	Description
	All staff directly teach, encourage and assist students' development of receptive and expressive language skills throughout the day	
	For nonverbal or limited verbal students, alternate communication system taught, utilized, and available throughout the day	
	Pragmatic language that enhances communication between peers and with adults is taught, modeled, and reinforced	
	LAS, when provided as a related service, trains and collaborates with classroom staff in proper techniques/strategies	

√ if

preser	nt SENSORY NEEDS:	Description:
	Staff are sensitive to, and address, sensory differences of students	
	Sensory diets are posted and implemented for appropriate students	
	O.T., when provided as a related service, trains and collaborates with classroom staff in proper techniques	

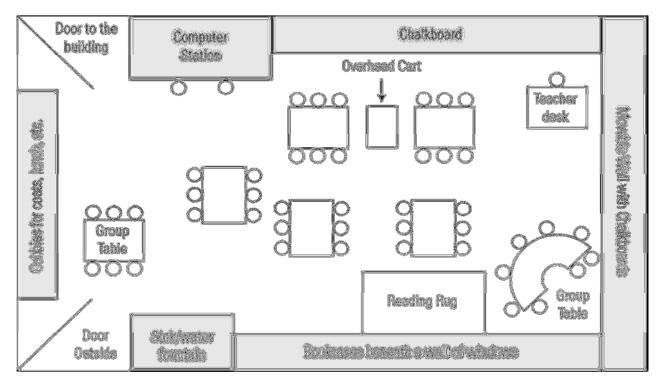
<u>OTHER:</u> √ if

present

Staff to student ratio appropriate to the needs of the students and the learning process	
Assistants included in all aspects of program development and implementation	
Evidence of ongoing home to school communication	

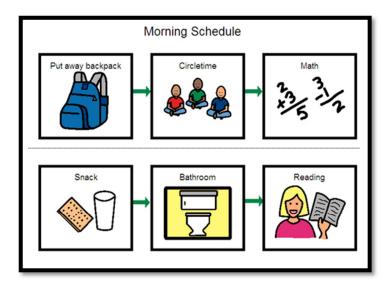
RESOURCES

Sample of Classroom Physical Structure

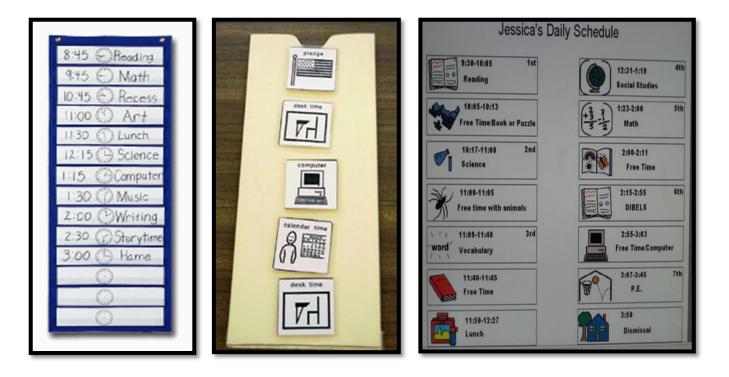


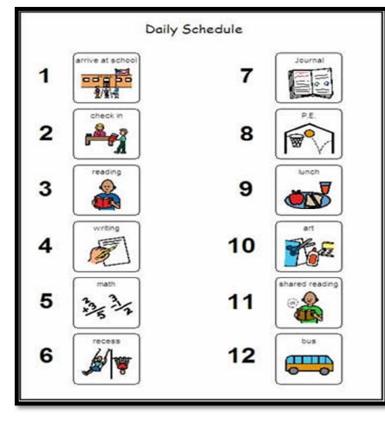
(Adapted from the work of James H. Stronge, Pamela D. Tucker and Jennifer L. Hindman; Handbook for Qualities of Effective Teachers)

Samples of Visual Schedules











Samples of Positive Behavior Resources (Whole Class/Individual)

