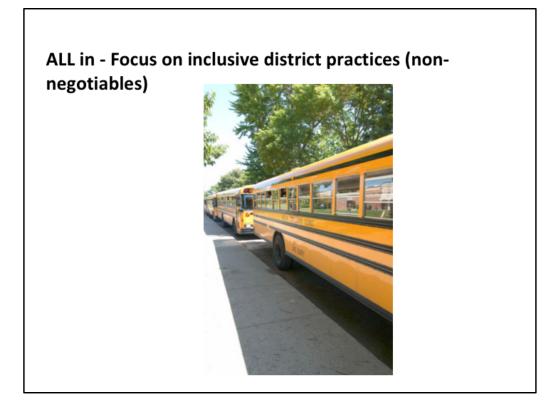


ALL In... Co-Planning That Includes ALL Learners and ALL Professionals

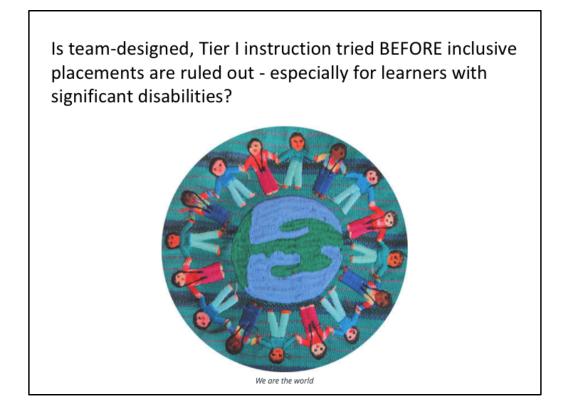




When the doors of our district's open every day... has pre-planning prepared ALL professionals to reach and teach are ALL learners?



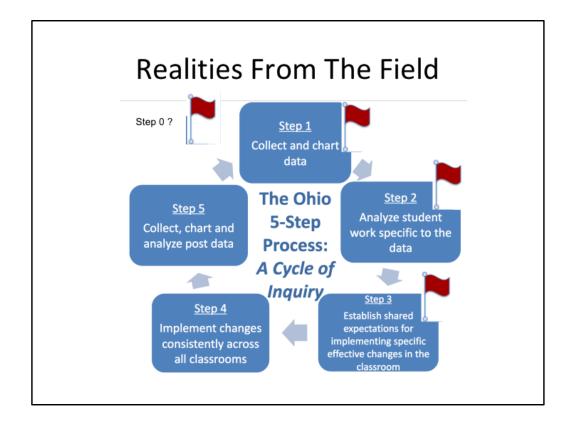
Will start with some questions





Play first clip up to :44

At what point does your team, school, district, etc. pause because they are unsure about the inclusive potential even after they have just said EVERYONE should have the opportunity to go to college? http://www.thinkcollege.net

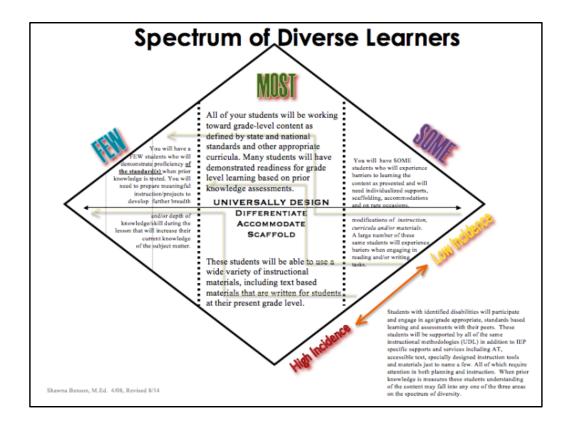


Inclusive practices are not always in place during the 5-step process. Where are there red flags in your practice?

Questions for teams to ponder:

- Who are we planning for? (who is this ALL you speak of)
- Who is needed to support their learning?
- Who is the primary planner?
- Where in the template do content specialists have a voice?
- Where in the template do intervention specialists have a voice?
- Where in the template do other specialists have a voice?
- Are there sections missing to capture the planning for ALL learners?

Activity 1



"By the student by the skill" TBT data driven discussions from tip-to-tip



Curved Planning Design - we begin our planning by thinking about and preparing for earners who are the hardest to reach.

When did planning become uncool? Ok, so maybe it was never considered cool....BUT we need find value in the planning process.



What is co-planning to co-serve?

Teacher Based Teams co-plan and co-serve through PROACTIVE PRACTICES that meet the needs of each and every learner from tip-to-tip across grade-levels.

What is co-planning to co-serve?

Curriculum is selected and designed for all
 learners in preparation for first teach, rather
 than developed for a normed-group of students
 and then adapted after-the-fact

What is co-planning to co-serve?

D Personalized learning needs are integrated into

a collaborative planning tools which assist educators in determining appropriate instructional practices and documenting

progress toward goals and learning targets.

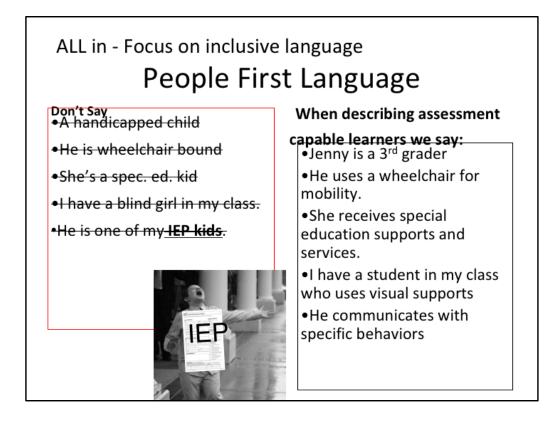


As you watch be on the look-out for common language across the district and proactive planning practices.

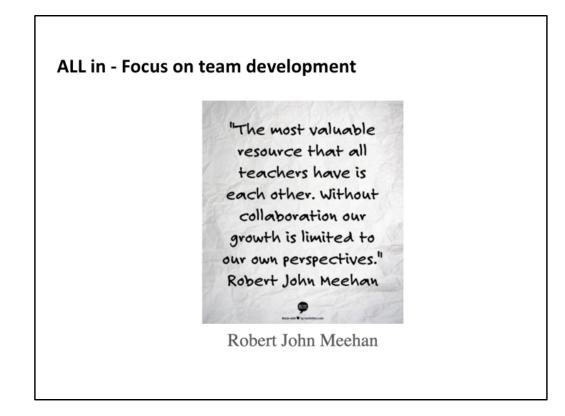
What is the disposition help by every professional within this district?

Champions of Change

As you watched the video **what were some of the traits** <u>ALL</u> <u>buildings across the district</u> <u>embedded</u> that contributed to barrier free learning and high achievement.



Non-Negotiable #1



Non-Negotiable #2

Profile? Social Identity Profile								
Social Identity	Group Membership	You are most aware of	You think about least	Have greatest effect on how others see you (positive or negative)	Have strongest effect on how you see yourself as a person	Have an effect on your decision making	Give you Power and Privilege in society	Have the earliest memories of.
Gender				negative)		making		
Sex								
Race								
Ethnicity								
Sexual Orientation/ Attractionality								
Religion/ Spirituality/Faith/ Meaning								
Social Class								
Age								
(Dis)Ability								
Nation(s) of Origin and/or Citizenship								
Tribal or Indigenous Affiliation								
Body size/type								

Did you know that our identity characteristics drive how we view others? How do our profile, history and upbringing contribute to our decision making and interaction with others?

15-20 minutes

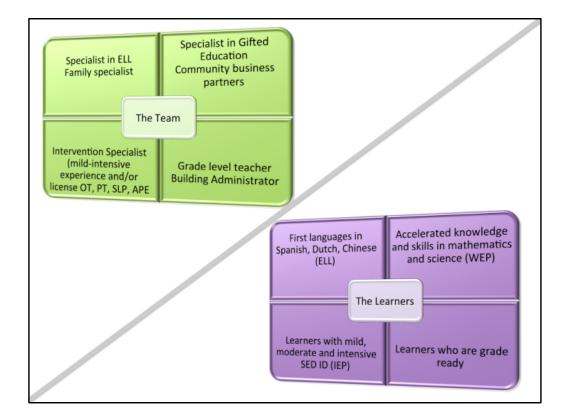
Ah ha's based on your own profile - discussion

How does your profile represent learners?

Do you express (knowingly or unknowingly) MICROAGGRESSIONS in your daily interactions with others?

Professionals involved in the planning process must mirror learners receiving instruction. If learners do not have representation FIND SOMEONE!

Doesn't mean they have to be face to face at every meeting, but they need a voice at the beginning of the planning process and periodically during follow-up and followalong.



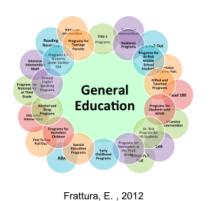
Your planning team should be made up of professionals who mirror your learners to ensure that all learner needs will be met by using evidence based instruction strategies, methods and materials as detailed in special learning plans and be provided during first time instruction and assessment within Tier I by ALL professionals.

Students should never have to wait to fail or go to a certain location or professional to get what they need. Remember, learning occurs all day every day and all professionals on the grade level team must be "in the know" about how to best reach and teach ALL learners at that grade level.

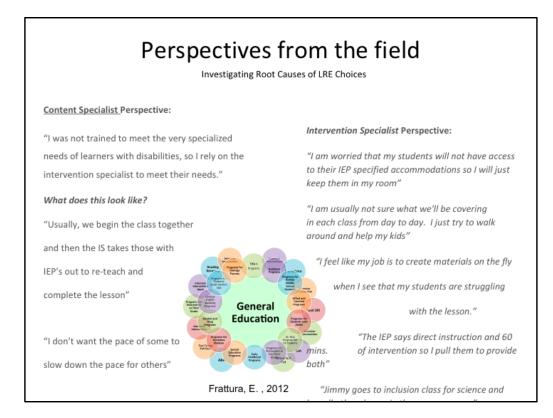
WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE schools have a culture of marginalization

By:

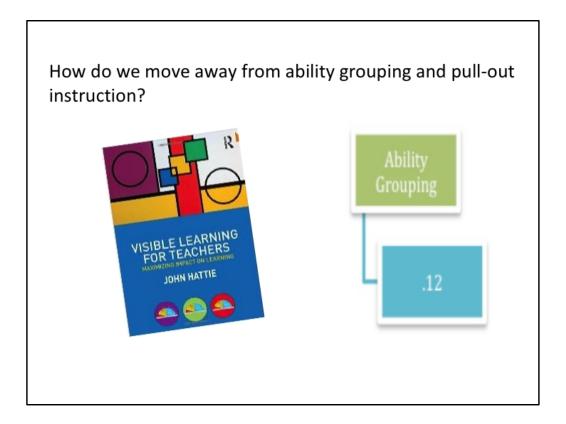
- ability
- race
- disability
- language
- social class



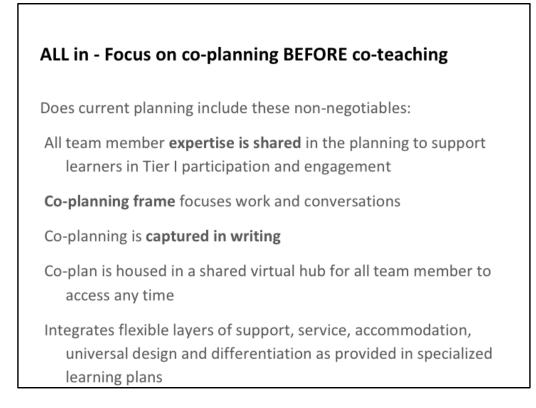
21



Barb



Teamwork, coaching, modeling, co-planning can promote integration and less pullout.



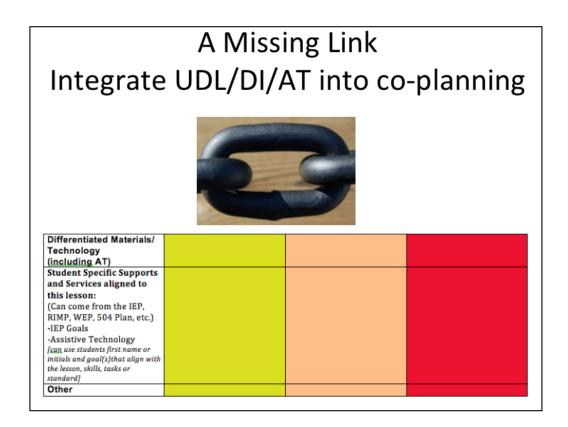
Non-Negotiable #3



tell about calls from the field from team members who are just in the room but not heard

having a voice at the table for all members

Sample Planning That Includes ALL										
Include full standard statements or abbreviations below – Highlight, bold, underline or italicize if only part of the standard is targeted (remember you must include the full range of extended standards-do not pick and choose)										
Grade Level Standard	ONLS-E Most Complex		ONLS-E Least Complex							
Grade Level: Standard (Subject): Strand/Domain: Standard/Content Statement #:										
Task Analysis/Learning Progressions/Unpacking the Standard										
Steps to the Lesson: UDL/PBL (Instruction that the whole group receives) 1.										
The items below can be students specific or level specific	4	Tip to Tip Pre-Planning	(you can add student initials or i.d. #'s here)							
	Universal Tools	Task Specific Differentiated Tools	Student Specific Supports/Services/AT							
Pre/Post-Assessment Work sample-with √ list, rubric or notes Captioned photo(s) Video tape – with data sheet Audio recording – with data sheet Test/Quiz √ list Rubric										



Planning can take many forms. This is an example of leveled planning for diverse groups of learners. After pre-assessments are given student level of support and specific instruction based on pre-knowledge data can be determined.

Activity

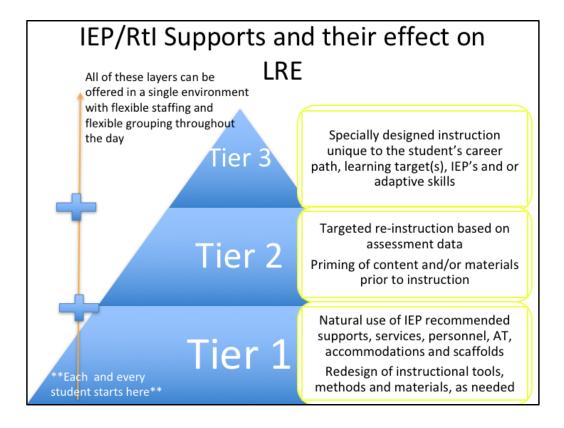
Supports and services list and sort:

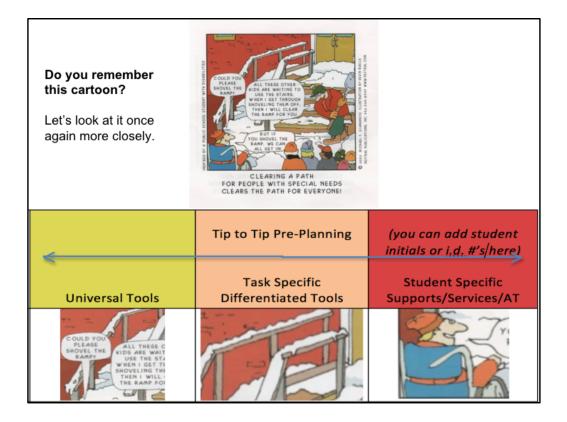
- Make a list of supports and services from one class or grade level – across all learners that adults would provide during instruction (RIMP, WEP, IEP, 504, ELL, etc.)
- Cluster like supports and services into groups

 Which should become UDL features?
 Which will be included in differentiated design features?
 Which will remain student specific? (AT)

WHAT ELSE DO YOU NEED TO KNOW???? This is what teachers struggle with. They have the basics, but need to know more to be able to plan accordingly. Have the right people and the right information at the table.

Roles assignrd Admins recorder

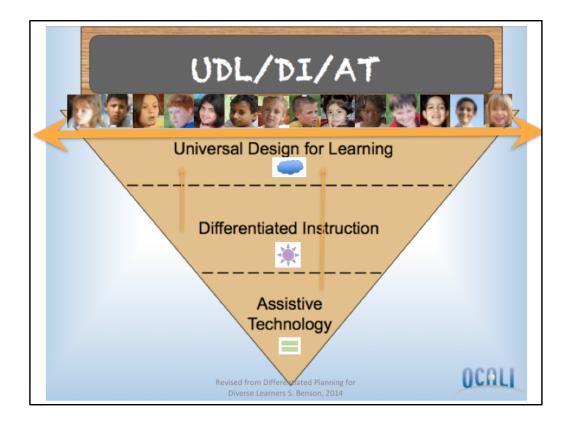




What part of this image represents **UDL** - (planful design that is accessible and usable by all people all of the time)

What part of this image represents **multiple means or differentiation** - (planful design that is available to all people by flexible choice)

What part of this image represents **Specially Designed Instruction/Assistive Technology** - (planful design that aligns a specific learner to feature matched tools, methods or materials that are unique to a specific learner's needs)



All of these supports and services should be planned into Tier I instruction first and added to the other tiers as needed later.

Time for a perspective shift

What happens when we neglect to pre-plan with all layers of support?

When I was presented with text I couldn't read I...

- Asked to use the pass
- Got into trouble so you would ask me to leave
- Pretended to read while you watched
- Listened to the comments of my classmates and added a comment or two to piggyback on to what they said
- Felt dumb
- Shut down
- Gave up
- Made excuses
- Asked someone for help
- Went home and used my computer to scan in the text and had the computer read it to me

When I attend classes with my peers but I am not provided my AT tools that I have access to in therapy or intervention I...

- Feel like a fool just sitting there
- Get frustrated and angry
- I don't ask for help
- I ask for help every 5
 seconds
- Crack jokes about how dumb this lesson is
- I group myself with a peer who will do the work
- Entertain myself usually resulting in some type of reprimand
- Try me best but can't show half of what I really know or can do

When I was presented with a writing task about content I know but can't spell the words I...

- Waited to go home to complete the writing because my mom, friend or sibling will type what I tell them
- Used my cell phone texting app that lets me speak and it writes my words into the text box and I just copied those
- Gave up and didn't turn in the assignment
- Write a few words on a page that didn't make sense
- Wrote using words I can spell but not what I was thinking
- Saved the work for my intervention period were I knew I could get help
- Broke my pencil

When people talk to me with no expectation that I will respond because I am not traditionally verbal I...

- Discredit what you say to me
- Feel frustrated, mad and stupid
- Gag when you use that baby sing-song voice
- Roll my eyes

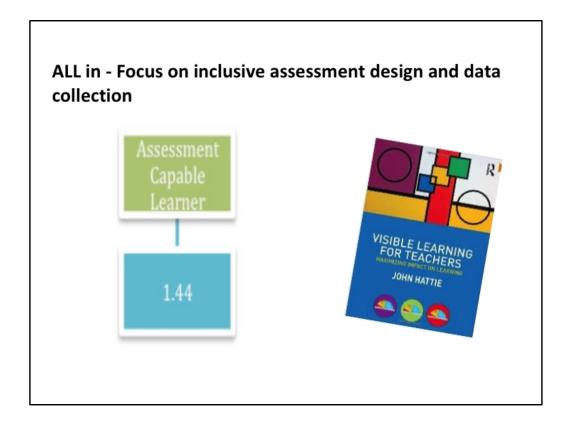
- Look away
- Stare back at you intently, thinking if I say the words in my mind you might hear my answer
- Wish I had a way to communicate so you know I am "in here"

When you provide assistance without asking (including touching me and my stuff) I...

- Want to scream or lash out
- Feel like you think I can't do this myself
- Think you must be frustrated with me
- Feel violated
- Give you a mean look
- Eventually give up and just wait for you to come along because I know you will do it for me
- Think I am doing something wrong
- Shut down

Revised from Differentiated Planning for Diverse Learners S. Benson, 2014



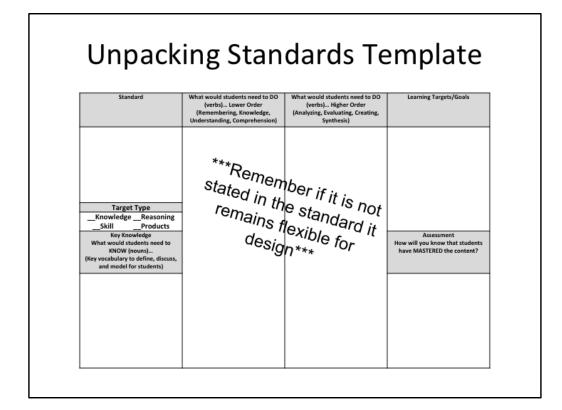


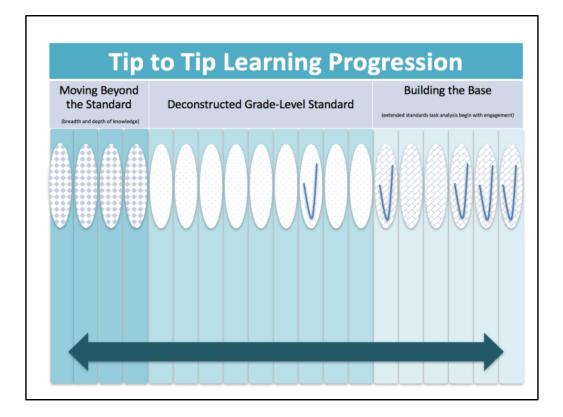
Non-Negotiable #4

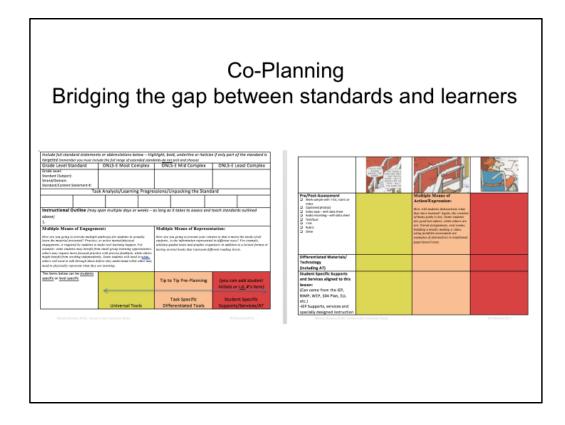
Unpacking the Standards

- Identify the grade level standard
- Identify the noun(s) in the standard <u>What</u> students will learn
- Identify the verb(s) in the standard <u>How</u> students will demonstrate learning – if provided (or this could be flexible)
- Identify the context if provided (or this could be flexible)

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- Select a grade-level standard
- Identify the noun(s) (what) and the verb (how) in the selected standard
- **Unpack** the standard by writing each skill or bit of knowledge essential to completing the whole standard
- Sequence **deconstructed** skills and knowledge into sequential order
- Add 3 **extended standards** into the Building the Base section deconstruct these skills further with a beginning point of engagement in standard skill or concept
- Copy and paste learning progression, planning tools and assessment design

Sample a	ssessment	t checklist u	sing conti	nued tas	k analysis					
Beyond the Standard Grade Level Task Analysis of Standard Developing skills toward the standard										
I can analyze the explicit evidence within a bind and determine the nonex ample.	I can analyze an inference drawn from a set as tron a set asplicit informatio support it.	Standard RL 5.1 Solaton accurately from a text wexplaining what the text of aswing on the solaton accurately and when drawing on the solaton accurately from a text when here and accurately from a text when drawing information when drawing information accurately from a text when drawing information accurately from a text when drawing information from a text when drawing information from a text when drawing information from a text from	I can define explicit evidence.	I can locate explicit evidence.	I can define what it means to infer.	Ecan make inferences / read between between between explain what the text says.	Jingle-Inferi Read between the lines.	i can list sentence tarfters to quoting evidence. (copied directly directly chart. Anchor chart. text) tarters	I can use quotation marks to directly (skplicitly) (skplicitly) guote a source.	icen define "source.
			Exte	ended Stand	lards and lea	rning progress	sions			
RL.35.1a Answer inferential questions based on details from the text.	I can define explicit evidence. I can locate explicit evidence. I can define what it means to infer.	RL.35.1b Answer literal questions based on details from the text. I can locate important details in the text. I can ask hiteral questions about the details using "WII" words.	RL.35.1c Answer literal questions to show understan ding of text. I can identify characters in/from a text I can identify when and where the story takes place	I can give picture cues, verbal prompting , or choices answer wh questions (who, what, where, where, why) from a field of 3 choices.	I can identify the meaning of words as they are used in grade- level/ age- appropriate information al or procedural text from a field of 3 choices.	I can match pictures or objects to printed words or phrases about vocabulary from a field of 3 choices.	I can find the meaning of the word or phrase and engage with others about the word or phrase from a field of 3 choices (Vocabulary) (e.g., head nod; A-tech response)	I can locate the printed word or phrase/ pictures from a field of 3 choices about details from the text.	I can listen to the instructional text and engage with others about details in the text. (e.g., head nod; A-tech response)	I can sho some sign of engagem t or attention the instruction al text. (e.g., eye contact; remain in instruction al area)

Standards should be deconstructed to detail learning progressions, entry points and learning targets for ALL learners.

Sample Grade Card/Progress Report Using Learning Progressions

Social Studies - Economics

Production and Consumption

ECON 3.3	A consumer is a person whose wants are satisfied by using goods and services. A producer makes goods and/or provides services.	
ECON.35.3a	Explain decisions producers and consumers must make (e.g., how much to produce, how to price goods, how much a consumer can spend).	
ECON.35.3b	Identify traits of producers and consumers (e.g., producers make goods/provide services, consumers buy goods).	
ECON.35.3c	Identify examples of producers and consumers (e.g., farmer, shopper).	
	Sort pictures of consumers and producers	
	Wear the producer sign when growing a garden	
	Pick out a snack from the "SNACK shack" and put on the consumer button	

This indicates where the student started out before the unit began based on pre-assessments
 This indicates where the student scored at the end of the unit based on post-assessments
 This symbol represents a no-response[from the child un able to test
 The highlighted area is the projected growth target for this standard

S. Benson, OCALICON 11/14 This sample provided by Kathy Pero

Embedding Learning Progressions into the TBT Process

TBT Protocol

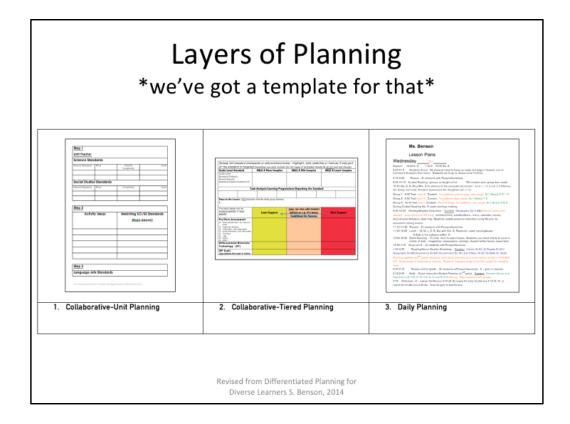
Date: January 8, 2013					Team/School: 7-8 Grade Language Arts					
Facilitator: Ms. B				Time Keeper: Ms. B						
Recorder: Ms. J					Process Monitor: Mr. P					
Participants: Ms. B, Ms. B,	Ms. J, Mr. P									
Ground Rules Everyone has a vo	ice	Data Driv	en			Assume	e positive inte	nt		
Topic/Focus:	Reading - Informational Text									
Standard: Learning Target: Sub Learning Targets	Cite textual evidence that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferenced strong from the text ONLS-E RLSB.LG Cite evidence in text to support answers to literal questions. RLSB.LG textuals from text to support the answers to literal questions. RLSB.LG textuals from text to support answers to literal questions. RLSB.LG textual strom text to support answers to literal questions. RLSB.LG textual evidence and make references from a text. • Cites explicit textual evidence to support position • Identify details/evidence related to the topic/position • Identify details/evidence related to the topic/position • Identify textual evidence related to the topic/position • Identify textual evidence related to the topic/position • Identify textual evidence related to the topic/position									
	Identify inferential information from a text									
Step 1: Collect and chart If STAR data is used, the										
Time Student Grou	# of students who took the	% gf total students scheduled to take	# and % of students who are AT OR ABOVE BENCHMARK # %		# and % of students who are ON WATCH # %		Number of students who are INTERVENTION or URGENT INTERVENTION # %			
	assessment	the test		%						

Ponder this: Current Systems Barriers

Examine the systems we put in place that set up barriers to co-planning and co-serving learners.

- What are some structures that present barriers?
- How are learners and professionals organized?
- How are ALL professional talents utilized and shared?
- Take a critical look at learners in data based subgroups (SWD's, race/ethnicity, socio-eco.)

...Are your current practices conducive to or in opposition to your goals in redesigning roles and improving learning outcomes?

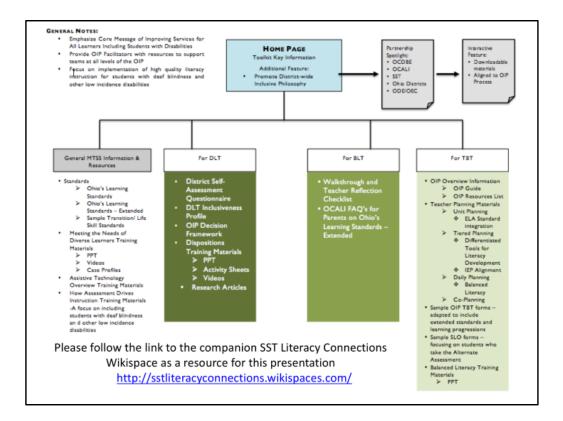


Collaborative Unit Planning Tiered Planning **Daily Planning** Planning \mathbf{r} 4 Unit Planning Tiered Planning Daily Planning Collaborative Planning Learn how developing units Learn to plan so that each Develop the details and the Join other professionals to flow of the daily schedule of study can bring together learner has what they need share expertise and standards across subject to actively participate in through daily planning. resources for standards areas into meaningful Outline each staff member's based planning designed to daily instruction and clusters that merge academic learning and real responsibilities and student support the full range of assessments within a unit of study. The Tiered Plan specific schedules with this diverse learners in any life applications. contains the details for each third layer of planning. classroom.

lesson.

http://www.ocali.org/project/TDL_pla nning

Revised from Differentiated Planning for Diverse Learners S. Benson, 2014



Three Levels of Planning

Planning



Providing daily standards based <u>Balanced Literacy</u> instruction for learners with complex and multiple disabilities, including deaf-blindness, requires a variety of materials, strategies and differentiation. With this in mind, it is apparent that quality literacy instruction

cannot be provided without detailed pre-planning. Plans should include the identification of learning targets based on both academic standards and functional curriculum. The development of differentiated materials in pairing with individualized instructional strategies and interventions is also an integral part of planning.

66 A goal without a plan is just a wish." (Antoine de Saint-Exupéry).

http://literacy.nationaldb.org/

Strategies for Planning

- 1. Unit Planning
- 2. Tiered Planning
- 3. Daily Planning
- 4. Collaborative Planning

Please feel free to contact me:



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