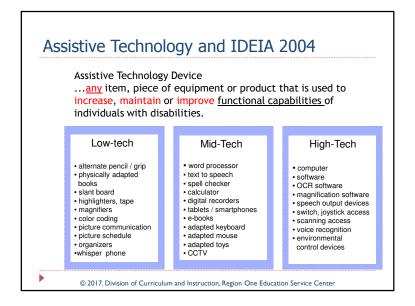
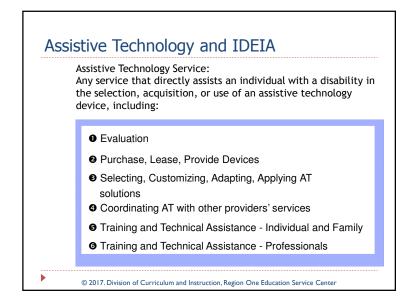
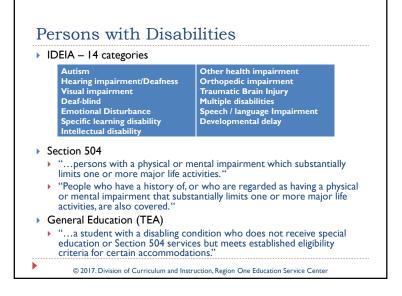




### Overview AT background, laws & policies Describe and demonstrate a range of AT for reading that is available for school-based AT practitioners Discussion AT recommendations for reading with ARD Committee © 2017. Division of Curriculum and Instruction, Region One Education Service Center







### Assistive Technology in Instruction & Assessment ▶ IDEIA Section 504 ▶ AT consideration is based "supplementary aids and on data which may include services" (but is not limited to): www.region10.org/dyslexia/ ▶ Evaluation techplan/ ▶ Review of Present Levels of General Education Performance ▶ ADA defines "auxiliary aids Parent/teacher/student and services" interview "Allowable Test ▶ IEP Goals and objectives **Administration Procedures** □ What is it you want the student to do? and Materials" © 2017. Division of Curriculum and Instruction, Region One Education Service Center

### Accessibility Features Signing test administration directions Translating directions into the native language of an English language learner Allowing a student to read test aloud to self Reading aloud or signing personal narrative, expository, literary, or persuasive writing prompt Providing reading assistance on the grade 3 mathematics test

### **Accessibility Features**

- 6. Making assistive tools available
  - scratch paper
- color overlays
- highlighters, colored
- blank place marker
- magnifying devices
- pencils, or crayons
- 7. Giving permission for students to use tools to minimize distractions (e.g., stress ball)
- 8. Allowing individual and small group administrations
- 9. Gently reminding students to stay on task

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### **Designated Supports**

- ▶ Amplification Devices
- ▶ Basic Transcribing
- Braille
- Calculation Aids
- Content Supports
- Content Supports Guidelines
- Dictionary
- Extra Time
- Individualized Structured Reminders

- Language and Vocabulary Supports
- Language and Vocabulary Supports Guidelines
- ▶ Large Print
- Manipulating Test Materials
- Math Manipulatives
- Oral/Signed Administration
- Projection Devices
- Spelling Assistance
- Supplemental Aids

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### Functional Capabilities that May Be Addressed with AT

- Reading (comprehension, decoding, vocabulary)
- Writing (mechanics, spelling, organization, expression)
- Math (computation, problem solving)
- ▶ Communication
- Recreation

- Seating/Positioning
- Hearing
- Seeing
- Self-Care
- Mobility
- Problem-solving
- Organization
- Behavior
- Specific task-related skills

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Routinely

Independently

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### Additional IDEIA Mandates

- Provision of AT devices/services if they can provide the student with access to school programs and activities (FAPE & LRE)
  - Special education
  - Related services
  - Supplementary aids and services
- IEP team consideration of the AT needs of each and every special education student during the development of his or her IEP
- > AT is provided at no cost to family
- TEC allows for the transfer of an AT device for the continuing use of a student through the sale, lease, or loan of the device.

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Reading Supports

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### Sample Tasks – Why Are You Thinking about AT Supports?

You want the student to be able to...

- Identify letters in isolation and in sequence
- ▶ Recognize/read name
- ▶ Read basic/primer sight words
- ▶ Read functional words (community, emergency, grocery, etc.)
- ▶ Read target/selected words within a sentence
- ▶ Comprehend age/grade appropriate reading materials
- Read print materials from textbooks and supplemental materials with comprehension
- ▶ Read material from worksheet with comprehension
- Read longer reading samples with comprehension and without fatigue
- Answer literal questions regarding materials read
- Answer questions regarding main idea of materials read

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### A Continuum of Considerations Standard text Book adapted for access Low-Tech Modifications to text Handheld device to read individual words Use of pictures/symbols with text Electronic Text Modified Electronic Text Text reader Scanner with OCR and text reader Text Reader with Study Skill support WATI, 2005

### Standard Text

- Printed textbook
- Digital textbook
  - ▶ Pearson through iBooks
    - reading supports, video, audio, 3D animations and interactive graphics
  - ▶ Houghton Mifflin Harcourt
    - ▶ CD
    - ▶ DVD
  - ▶ McGraw Hill
    - ▶ connect ED online access

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### **Book Adapted for Access**

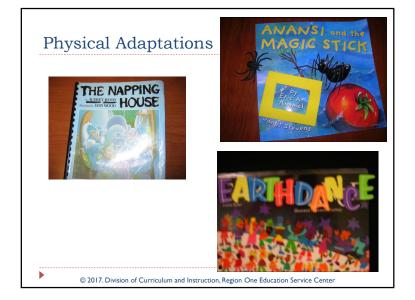
- ▶ Reading tabs / Post It notes
- ▶ Book or page stand
- ▶ Page turners
- ▶ Page fluffers

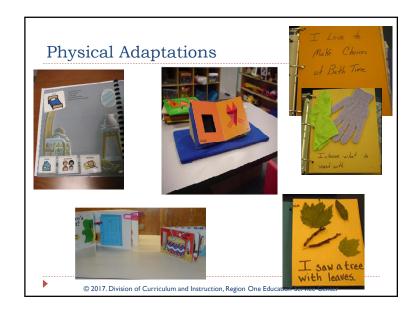
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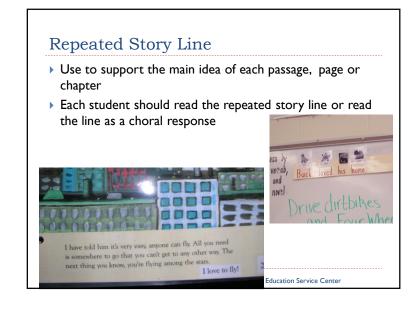
### Low Tech Modifications to Text

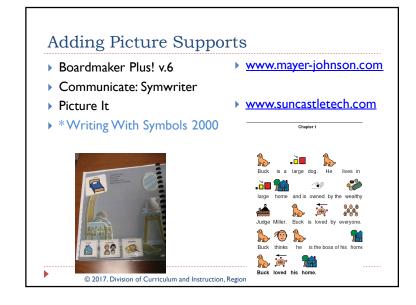
- ▶ Highlighter tape
- ▶ Transparent Post-It Notes
- Color filters
- Reading guides
- Line markers
- Outline for reading
- Magnifier bar, sheet
- Divide longer reading passages into sections

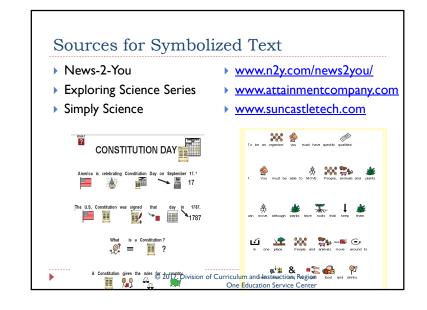
- Wikki stix / puff paint / foam letters
- Frames
- Objects and tactiles
- Add symbols
- ▶ Reduce readability
- ▶ Add repeated line











### Sources of Free Symbolized Text

- University of North Carolina at Charlotte
  - Adapted chapter books
  - http://access.uncc.edu/parent-teacher-and-educatorresources/assorted-general-curriculum-projects-adapted-texts
- ▶ Paul V. Sherlock Center on Disabilities
  - Assorted adapted books
  - http://www.ric.edu/sherlockcenter/wwslist.html
- ▶ Baltimore City Public Schools
  - Adapted elementary books with communication boards
  - http://www.baltimorecityschools.org/site/Default.aspx?PageID=1446

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### Low Tech Adaptations to Text

- ▶ Changes in text size, fonts, spacing, color and background
- > Sans serif preferred over serif fonts
  - Verdana
  - Century Gothic
  - Calibri
  - Lexia Readable (www.k-type.com) designed for dyslexia
  - Tiresias PC (<a href="http://tiresias.org/fonts/fonts\_download.htm">http://tiresias.org/fonts/fonts\_download.htm</a> )
     designed for visual impairment
  - ► Sassoon http://fontzone.net/font-details/sassooninfantstd
  - Myriad Pro <a href="http://www.fontpalace.com/font-download/MyriadPro-Regular/">http://www.fontpalace.com/font-download/MyriadPro-Regular/</a>
  - ▶ Open-Dyslexic <u>www.dafont.com/open-dyslexic.font</u>

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### Fonts and Spacing

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

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### Low Tech Adaptations to Text

- ▶ DECORATIVE, condensed and fiandwriting styles are not effective
- Type size should be as big as possible, 16 to 18 point, with 12 point the minimum
- ▶ Keep to the same amount of space between each word
- Align text to the left margin
- Avoid indented paragraphs
- Spacing between lines should be wide enough to allow the reader to easily locate the next line of text:

Single leading is standard and easy to read 16 point leading is even easier to read 17 to read 18 to read 19 to read 19 to read 10 t

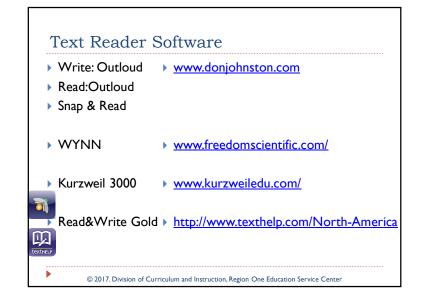
### Low Tech Adaptations to Text Avoid blocks of CAPITAL LETTERS, underlining or italics Text should be printed with the highest possible contrast against the background light (white or light yellow) letters on a dark (black) background are more readable Dark letters (black or dark blue) on a light background (yellow or pale green) may be preferred Use solid background colors rather than textured or patterned Avoid glossy paper or thin paper

# High Tech Adaptations to Text Digital – creation, storage, and production CCTV Electronic text (e-text) Intel Reader Text Reader software MP3 and CD player Screen Reader software Smartphones and tablets Test taking software

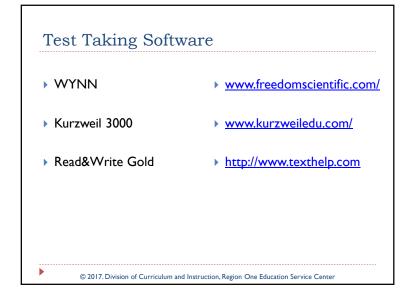
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### Handheld Device to Read Words / Text Reading pen Portable speaking dictionary Franklin Anybook Reader Bookworm Reading Time Communicator Book Talker © 2017. Division of Curriculum and Instruction, Region One Education Service Center



### Free Text Reader Software Microsoft Word TTS Natural Reader Www.naturalreaders.com/ WordTalk Malabolka M



### Text Readers vs. Screen Readers

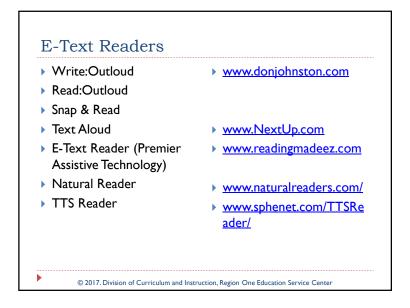
- Specialized software, called Text Readers and Screen Readers use voice synthesis to create spoken audio from text. Also know as text to speech technology (TTS.)
- Text Reader: allows for visual enhancements (size, color, visual tracking, and speech output modifications. Some programs require text to be selected).
- Screen Reader: allows for speech output modifications, provides Braille output. Reads everything on the screen including active windows (like web pages).

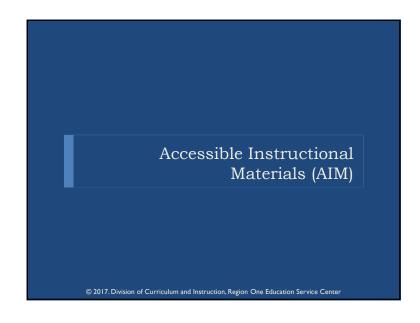
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### Text Readers with Scanning

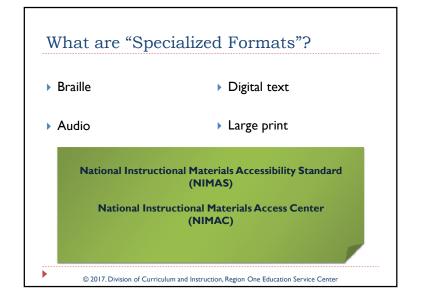
- Scan and Read/Scan and Read Pro (Premier Assistive Technology)
- Read & Write Gold (textHELP Systems Ltd)
- Kurzweil (Kurzweil Educational Systems)
- WYNN (Freedom Scientific)

- www.readingmadeez.com
- www.texthelp.com/North-America
- www.kurzweiledu.com/
- www2.freedomscientific.c om/lsg/products/wynn.asp





## What are Accessible Instructional Materials? IDEIA 2004 requires that core instructional materials be provided in specialized formats when needed by students with disabilities. 'Specialized" is an alternate format (e.g. Braille, tactile graphics, large print, digital or audio) to support access to curriculum. IDEIA 2004 and TEC Section 31.028 require that local education agencies provide needed accessible core materials in a timely manner. 'Timely manner" is defined as "at the same time materials are available for students who do not need materials in an alternate format."



### Which Students Qualify to Receive NIMAS Files?

- Students qualify to receive NIMAS files at no cost to the education agency if they meet ALL of the following requirements:
  - The student qualifies for special education services and has an IEP.
  - The student's IEP team has determined that the student needs accessible instructional materials.
  - The student qualifies as a person with a print disability as defined by the 1996 Chafee amendment to the copyright law.

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### The Chafee Amendment to Copyright Law

- The Chafee Amendment established an exception to copyright protection for the reproduction of works for use by the blind or other persons with print disabilities.
- IDEIA 2004 specifies that students who qualify under the Chafee Amendment can receive digital files from the NIMAC through an Authorized User designated by the state at no cost.
- The four categories of eligibility under the Chafee amendment are:
- Blindness
- Visual disability
- ▶ Physical Limitations
- Reading disability from organic dysfunction.

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### Who Certifies a Student as Eligible?

In order to qualify to receive digital files from the NIMAC, a "competent authority" must certify that the child meets the qualifications for the specific print disability.

### Competent Authority is defined in 36 CFR 701.6(b) (2).

### In cases of blindness, visual disability or physical limitations, includes:

Doctors of medicine, doctors of osteopathy, ophthalmologists, optometrists, registered nurses, therapists, professional staff of hospitals, institutions and public or welfare agencies (e.g. social workers, case workers, counselors, rehabilitation teachers, and superintendents.)

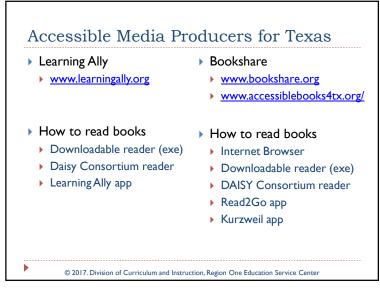
### In cases of a reading disability from organic dysfunction, includes:

Doctors of medicine who may consult with colleagues in associated disciplines

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### How Do Schools Obtain NIMAS Files?

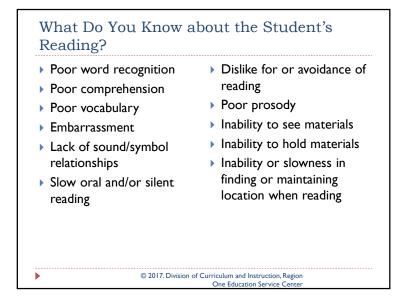
- Once a student has been certified eligible by an LEA's competent authority, the IEP team may take steps to obtain digital textbook files through Learning Ally or Bookshare.
  - · Each campus can create an account.
  - · There should be a central administrator





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### PAR (Protocol for Accommodations in Reading) http://donjohnston.com/par/#.U9AGMxA7uM4 Formal Assistive Technology Evaluations © 2017. Division of Curriculum and Instruction, Region One Education Service Center



### What do we want to see change? Spontaneity Speed Accuracy ▶ Energy expended Independence Duration Satisfaction Frequency ▶ Level of support Latency Quality Interest Quantity Motivation Value (to student) ▶ Participation What is it we want the child to be able to do within the educational program, that he/she isn't able to because of his/her disability? A.C. Chambers from Has Technology Been Considered?



### Make Recommendations to ARDC

- Describe what you are recommending
- Describe what the expected outcome is for the student.
- Advise that technical support and / or training may be required
- Discuss timeline for support and / or training
- Determine what data needs to be collected to monitor expected outcome and
  - ▶ Who will collect data
  - ▶ Who will review data
- ▶ Write implementation plan with follow up dates
- **FOLLOW UP**