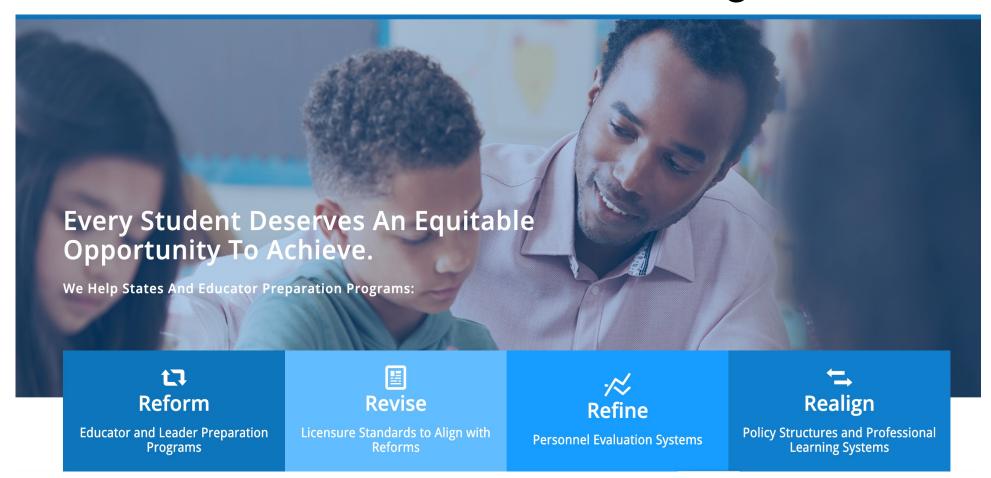


Infusing High-Leverage Practices (HLPs) in Educator Preparation Programs: Strategies and Recommendations

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Introductions

 Please share your name, institution/organization, state, and what interests you most about this pre-conference session



Review Agenda

- HLP Refresh Overview
- Individual Workshop Time and consultation
- Pair and Share



Revised and Updated HLPs "HLP Refresh"







Accessing the e-book





Original HLP Configuration

- Collaborate with professionals
- 2. Organize/facilitate meetings
- 3. Collaborate with families
- 4. Use multiple sources of info.
- 5. Interpret data w/ partners to design program
- 6. Use data to make adjustments
- 7. Learning Environment
- 8. Constructive feedback
- 9. Social Behaviors
- 10. FBAs

- 11. Long-short term goals
- 12. Sys design instruction
- 13. Adapt curriculum
- 14. Cognitive/metacog Strat.
- 15. Scaffolded support
- 16. Explicit instruction
- 17. Flexible Grouping
- 18. Student engagement
- 19. Use AT and IT
- 20. Intensive instruction
- 21. Generalize learning
- 22. Constructive feedback



After about 10 years



We have learned a few things

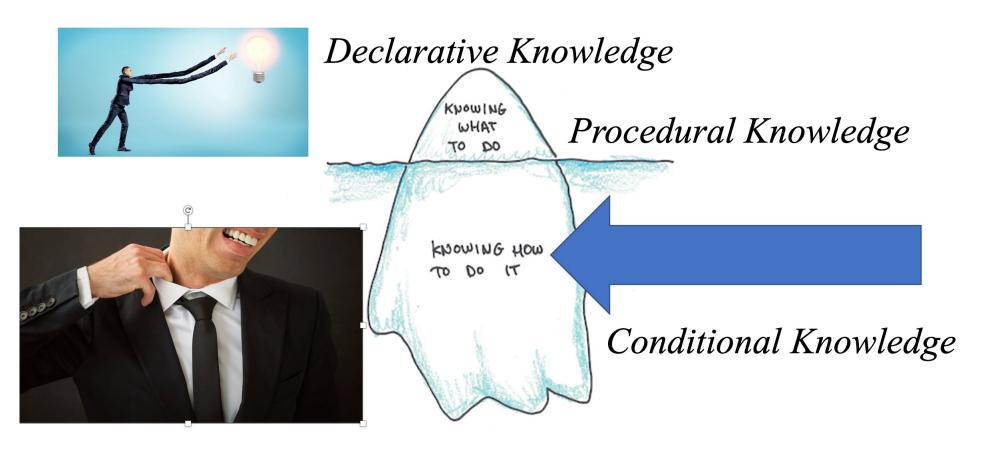


Rationale for Refresh





Declarative vs Conditional Knowledge





Too many practices/impossible to master all





Overlap/redundancy among practices





How does it all fit together?

We didn't/don't pay enough attention to how the HLPs work together, support one another, and interface with EBPs and other practices.





Not enough (or any) focus/emphasis on culturally focused pedagogy



Differences between Elementary & Secondary



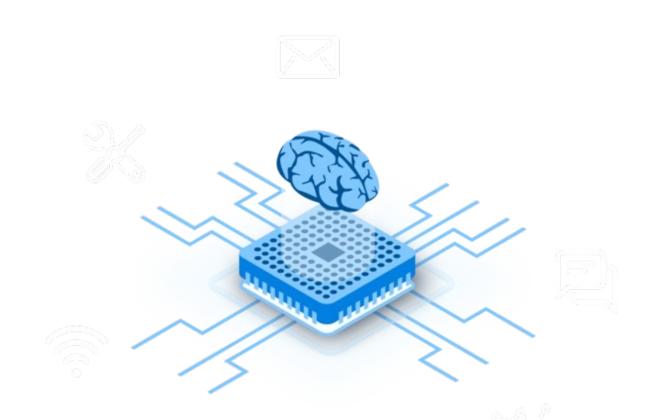


So what happened?

Six Pillar Practices

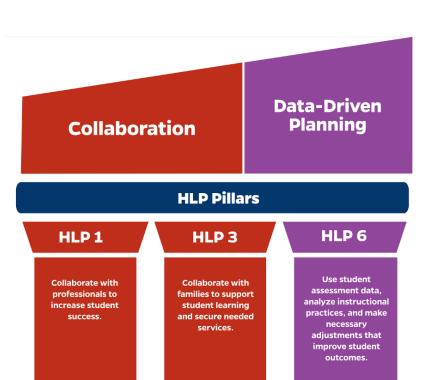


Embedded Practices Support Pillars and other EBP Implementation









HLP 4: Use multiple sources of information to develop a comprehensive understanding of a student's strengths and Embedded HLPs needs. **HLP 2:** Organize and HLP 5: Interpret and facilitate effective meetings communicate assessment with professionals and families. information to collaboratively design and implement educational programs. **HLP 11:** Identify and prioritize long and short-term learning **HLP 12:** Systematically design instruction toward a specific learning goal.

Instruction in Intensify and Behavior and Intervene as Needed Academics HLP Pillars HLP 7 **HLP 16 HLP 20** Provide intensive Use explicit Establish a consistent, instruction for instruction. organized, and academics and responsive learning behavior. environment.

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What to teach How to teach

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HLP 8/22: Provide positive and constructive feedback to guide students' learning (HLP 22) and behavior (HLP 8).

HLP 10: Conduct functional behavioral assessments to develop individual student behavior support plans.

mbedded HLPs



Infused Culturally Informed Pedagogies and Practices (CIPP)





Four Domains

Collaboration



Data Driven Planning



Instruction for All



Intensification





- Old Domain 1: Collaboration
- New Domain 1: Collaboration







Collaboration

HLP Pillars

HLP₁

HLP3

Collaborate with professionals to increase student success.

Collaborate with families to support student learning and secure needed services.

:mbedde:

HLP 2: Organize and facilitate effective meetings with professionals and families.



Course Example:

Reflection: My Collaboration

Collaboration	Successes	Areas for improvement	
Professionals			
Cultivating positive relationships			
Shared problem solving			
Co-teaching considerations			
Families			
Ongoing communication- topics			
Ongoing communication- modes			
Ongoing communication- supports needed and resources available			

Strengthening collaboration with professionals and families



Course Example: Video Analysis Learning to prepare for & facilitate IEP meetings

Yes or No?	Positive Examples or Suggestions		
	for Improvements?		
Prepare			
Facilitate			



Observe a model IEP meeting



Old Domain 2: Assessment

New Domain 2: Data Driven Planning





[No Title]



Domain 2: Data-driven Planning

HLP Pillar

HLP 6

Use student
assessment data,
analyze instructional
practices, and make
necessary
adjustments that
improve student
outcomes.

edded HLPs

HLP 4: Use multiple sources of information to develop a comprehensive understanding of a student's strengths and needs.

HLP 5: Interpret and communicate assessment information to collaboratively design and implement educational programs. **HLP 11:** Identify and prioritize long and short-term learning goals.

HLP 13: Systematically design instruction toward a specific learning goal.



Cycle of Data-Driven Planning





Course Example—Case Study

- 1. Thoroughly describe how student A is progressing in reading including:
 - a. A brief description of the data you are using, what kind of data, what information this kind of data provides and how it is useful
 - b. How could you organize this data?
 - c. An overview of the progress student A made.
 - d. What are her strengths?
 - e. Needs?
 - f. In what area could you monitor student A using CBM? Why? How would you do this? (goal? timeframe?)
 - g. What informal measure would help you to better understand student A's reading?

Case Study Continued...

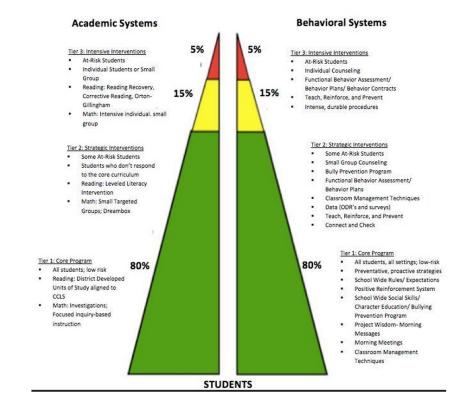
- 1. Create a parent letter for student A. The letter should include:
 - a. Grades and or information for *at-a-glance* for reading, science, and math.
 - i. Your brief comments about how to interpret the achievement graphs over the year.
 - b. A brief description about
 - i. what the student has achieved
 - ii.areas for improvement/future learning
 - iii.what the teacher/school will do to support the student' learning
 - iv.what parents can do at home to help the student' progress



Old Domain 3: Social/Behavioral

Behavior Support

New Domain 3: Instruction for Behavior & Academics





Domain 3: Instruction in Behavior and Academics

HLP Pillars HLP 7 **HLP 16** Use explicit Establish a consistent. instruction. organized, and responsive learning environment. What to Teach **How to Teach** HLP 9: Teach social HLP 13: Adapt curriculum tasks and materials for behaviors. specific learning goals. HLP 14: Teach cognitive and **HLP 15:** Provide metacognitive scaffolded supports. strategies to support learning and HLP 17: Use flexible independence. grouping. HLP 21: Teach **HLP 18:** Use strategies to students to maintain promote active student and generalize new engagement. learning across time and settings. **HLP 19:** Use assistive and instructional technologies. HLP 8/22: Provide positive and constructive feedback to quide students' learning (HLP 22) and behavior (HLP 8).



Course Example: Structured Video Analysis Utilizing HLP Videos (HLP 16) and PLO

Pre-video probing questions

- Describe a time when you used explicit instruction or observed a teacher using it.
- What were the effects of explicit instruction on students' learning?

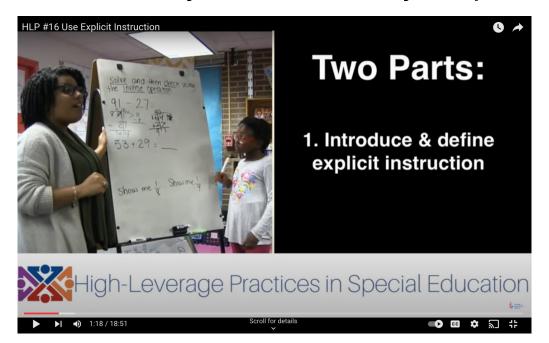
During video probing questions

- Pause at minute 14:35. The third key component Provide multiple opportunities to respond and appropriate feedback is demonstrated by Ms. Kahn.
- As teachers consider the third key component, they may wonder, "How will this work when my curriculum and/or daily schedule has already been developed?" How would you respond to this teacher to help him/her integrate the third key component?

Course Example (Continued)

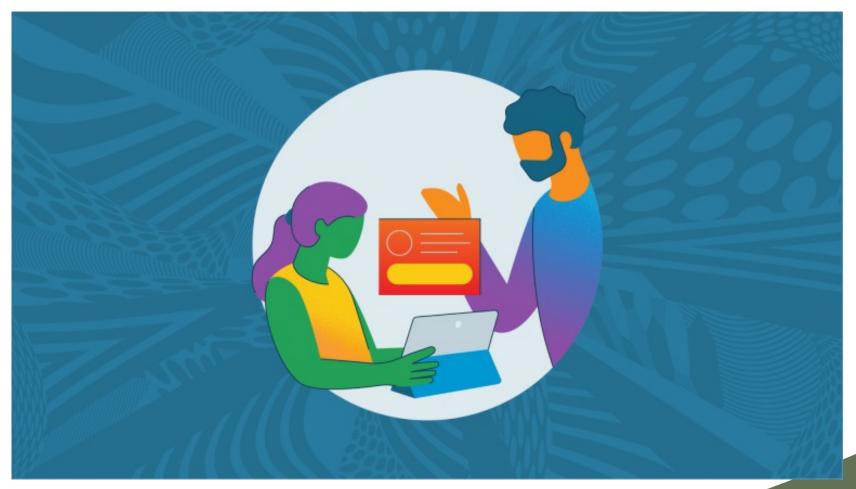
Post-video probing questions

 The video briefly mentioned the importance of teachers using data to make informed decisions in terms of intensifying their instruction. Provide examples of when you used data to intensify your instruction to support your students' learning (or when you observed a cooperating teacher use data to intensify instruction in your placement).





New Domain 4: Intensify and Intervene when Needed





Domain 4: Intensify and Intervene

HLP Pillar

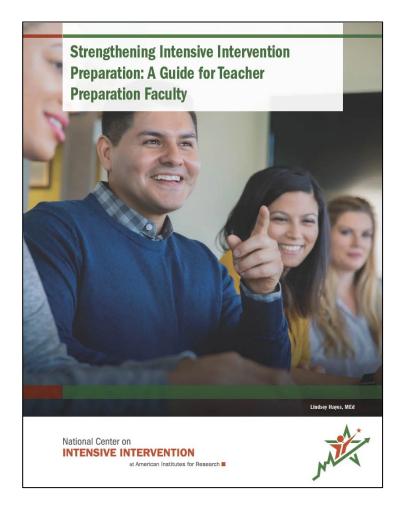
HLP 20

Provide intensive instruction for academics and behavior.

HLP 10: Conduct functional behavioral assessments to develop individual student behavior plans.



Strengthening Intensive Intervention Preparation: A Guide for Teacher Preparation Faculty



- This guide for faculty
 explains how to incorporate
 intensive intervention content
 and skills into teacher
 preparation experiences via:
 - Introductory courses
 - Methods courses
 - Assessment courses
 - Clinical and practicum courses



Course Examples: Methods Courses

- Faculty incorporate National Center on Intensive Intervention <u>course content resources</u> in reading, mathematics, behavior, and explicit instruction into course design and delivery
- Candidates review, critique, and reflect on exemplar intensive intervention lesson plans in <u>literacy</u>, <u>mathematics</u>, and <u>behavior</u> <u>strategies</u> before creating their own
- Candidates administer a <u>diagnostic assessment</u>, summarize the results, make data-based instructional recommendations, and reflect on the process



Course Example: Assessment Courses

Candidates <u>evaluate</u> an existing intervention tool or platform using the <u>Taxonomy of Intervention</u> <u>Intensity</u> or select a new intervention tool or platform for their instructional setting.

		Rating	
Dimension	Definition	(0-3)	How could you intensify?
Strength	How well the program works for students with intensive intervention needs, expressed in terms of effect sizes. Effect sizes of above 0.25 indicate that an intervention has value in improving outcomes. Effect sizes of 0.35 to 0.40 are moderate; effect sizes of 0.50 or larger are strong (preferred).		

Dimensions* Strength Dosage Alignment Attention to transfer Comprehensiveness **Behavioral support** Individualization



Course Example: Practicum Courses

- Candidates develop an <u>individualized intervention plan</u> for a student or small group of students (resource: <u>Intensification Strategy Checklist</u>).
- Candidates implement the plan and conduct progress monitoring.
- This could become part of a semester-long case study or portfolio project.

Dosage	
Increas	e opportunities for practice and corrective feedback.
	Increase the length of intervention sessions.
	Increase the number of intervention sessions per week.
	Decrease the group size.
	Increase the total number of sessions.
	Decrease the heterogeneity of the groups (group students with similar performance levels).
	Consider an intervention setting with fewer distractions.
	Embed additional practice and feedback sessions throughout the day.

Pillar HLPs

- Collaborate with colleagues
- Collaborate with families
- Make data driven decisions
- Use explicit instruction
- Create a respectful and organized learning environment
- Use intensive instruction for academics and behavior



Program Level Reform





CEEDAR Roadmap for Education Preparation Reform

• The <u>Roadmap for Educator Preparation Reform</u> is a planning framework intended to guide and support educator preparation programs (EPPs) to integrate evidence-based and high-leverage practices within and across coursework and field experiences. The roadmap highlights the major guidelines that EPPs should consider throughout the reform process and provides supporting facilitation guidance, examples, resources, and tools from EPPs that have engaged in and benefited from this process.





CEEDAR Course Enhancement Modules

• Course Enhancement Modules (CEM) include usable resources for faculty and professional development providers to include in effective opportunities for teachers and leaders to learn about and use evidence-based practices. Each CEM is designed to be used in whole or in part to support teacher and leader learning at the pre-service and in-service levels.

CEMs include:

- Classroom & Behavior Management
- Culturally Relevant Education
- Evidence-based Reading Instruction for K-5
- Evidence-based Transition Planning & Services
- MTSS for Mathematics
- School Leadership for Students with Disabilities
- ...and more!



IRIS Modules



High-Leverage Practices

Developed by the Council for Exceptional Children and the CEEDAR Center, high-leverage practices are 22 essential special education techniques that all K-12 special education teachers should master for use across a variety of classroom contexts. Learn more about these practices in the guidance document <u>High-Leverages Practices in Special Education</u>.



This interactive alignment tool, developed in collaboration with CEEDAR, identifies which IRIS resources provide information on HLPs.

Assessment (23)

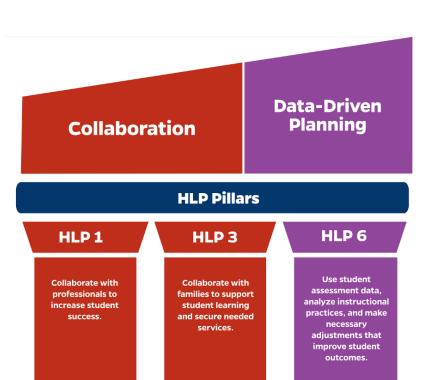


HLP4: Use multiple sources of information to develop a comprehensive understanding of a student's strengths and needs.

HLP5: Interpret and communicate assessment information with stakeholders to collaboratively design and implement educational programs.

HLP6: Use student assessment data, analyze instructional practices, and make necessary adjustments that improve student outcomes.





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mbedded HLPs



Individual Workshop Time

- Now you have time to consider how you can make revisions/reforms to your program
- Feel free to consult with us!
- Refer to the e-book for CIPP and examples of elementary vs secondary







Collaboration Time

- Pair with someone and share what you have planned so far
 - (15 min per partner)





Share Outs

- Lessons learned?
- Next steps?
- Accomplishments?





Wrap Up

Questions?

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HLP Palooza

Wednesday, April 24, 2024 | 1:30 - 7:00 PM ET

- Join us at the inaugural HLP Palooza!
- 14 live sessions based on content from the 2nd edition of High-Leverage Practices for Students with Disabilities (Revised & Updated).
- 3 time blocks of sessions
- Attend live and/or get the recordings

exceptionalchildren.org/HLPpalooza

