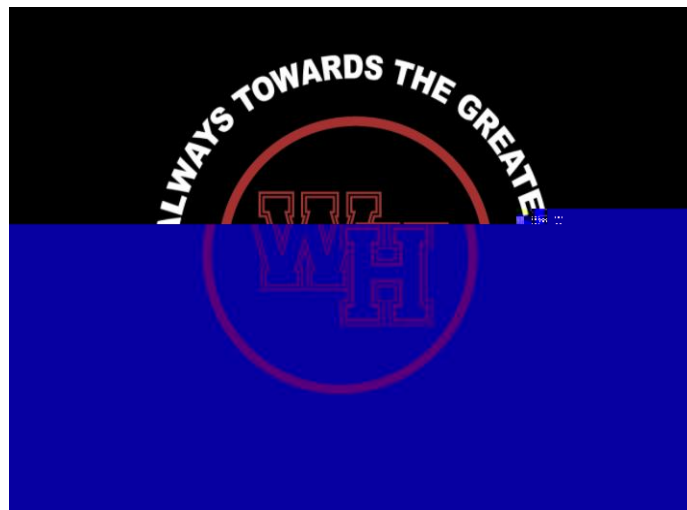


WHITMAN-HANSON REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT



DISTRICT CURRICULUM ACCOMMODATION PLAN (DCAP)

by

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District Mission

District Vision

District Values

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District Curriculum Accommodation Plan Overview

What is the DCAP?

The Whitman-Hanson Regional Public School District, in compliance with the Massachusetts General Law, has developed a District Curriculum Accommodation Plan (DCAP). The intent of this plan is to provide a guidance document for building principals and administrators to ensure that all students within a general education setting are provided with the tools and strategies to be successful. The DCAP provides a framework for teachers and specialists to provide differentiated learning experiences that ensure students build skills and access learning experiences through the use of multiple teaching modalities. The DCAP guidance document describes accommodations, instructional supports and interventions that are provided for all students. According to Chapter 71 Massachusetts General Law: Section 38Q ½:

What is the goal of the DCAP?

The goal of the DCAP is to describe the strategies and resources that classroom teachers and specialists are expected to use to address the diverse learning needs of all students within general education learning environments throughout the school day. The Whitman-Hanson Regional School District seeks to create a learning environment in which students receive targeted instruction, social-emotional supports and accommodations in order to access instruction and assessment based on each individual student's learning style and needs, encouraging multiple entry points to content standards and means of access. Accommodations may include, but are not limited to, adjustments in the presentation of curriculum, use of teaching strategies, instructional materials and the use of various forms of assessment providing all students the opportunity to demonstrate their learning and progress towards standards. The effectiveness of accommodations, instructional supports and strategies is monitored by STAT teams to ensure that all appropriate general education supports and interventions within the DCAP are utilized prior to consideration for referral for evaluation for Special Education services.

- Assist general educators in appropriately accommodating diverse learners
- Articulate support services and instructional delivery options available within general education
- Recommend appropriate interventions for struggling learners
- Identify resources available to educators in the areas of student support, mentoring, professional development and coaching
- Make the general education classroom an appropriate placement for all students

For students with existing 504 plans or IEPs, the team should ensure that any accommodations that are required due to the student's specific disability should still be listed in the IEP or 504 plan, regardless of whether or not they are listed in the DCAP and available to all students. This approach ensures that if students leave Whitman-Hanson to move to another district or graduate, the receiving school has the information necessary to develop an appropriate plan for that student.

As outlined in _____ from the Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE):

The DCAP provides guidance for Tier 1 accommodations, as structured through the Multi-Tiered System of Support (MTSS) Framework.

Multi-Tiered System of Support

What is Multi-Tiered System of Support (MTSS)?

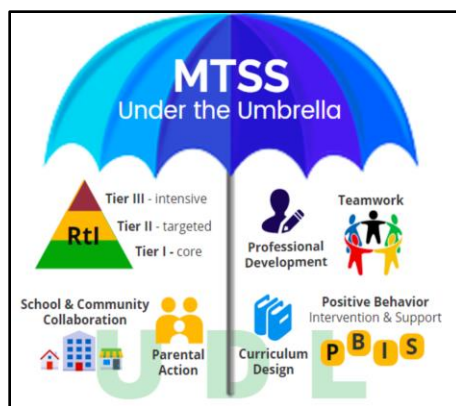
The Whitman-Hanson Regional School District has embraced the Multi-Tiered System of Support (MTSS) model, which provides an essential framework for school and district improvement that focuses on system level change across the classroom, school and district to meet the academic and non-academic needs of all students, including students with disabilities, English Learners, and students who are academically advanced. The MTSS model guides both the provision of high-quality educational experiences in a safe and supportive learning environment for all students, and academic and/or non-academic targeted

interventions/supports for students who experience difficulties, in addition to extension and enrichment opportunities for students who have already demonstrated mastery of the concept and skills being taught.

The MTSS Framework is structured through a three-tier model of accommodations, resources and interventions to appropriately support students based on data-informed identified areas of weakness:

- Tier 1 = All Students: Core curriculum with embedded universal accommodations that are available for all students. The DCAP outlines the context for a list of possible (though not exhaustive) Tier 1 accommodations that can be accessed by all students.
- Tier 2 = Some Students: Targeted instruction or interventions that are provided to students who have been identified to require more support than core, universal supports. These interventions should be identified and recommended through data-driven identification by core content teachers and in collaboration with building-based STAT teams. Many Tier 2 interventions can and should still be implemented within the general education setting as much as possible.
- Tier 3 = Few Students: Intensive instruction or intervention provided to students when it has been identified that a student's rate of progress is slower than expected, has stalled or when regression has occurred. Tier 3 interventions often require services in a pull-out setting, including in a 1:1 format.

Through the MTSS Framework, the interventions — not the students — are tiered. In other words, maximizing the least restrictive learning environment must always remain the goal for all students, with appropriately identified tiered interventions built into a student's schedule for targeted periods of time (typically 6-8 weeks). When data is collected and analyzed with fidelity, the STAT team will be able to continue to provide appropriate interventions for struggling students. Finally, it is important to note that Tier 3 is not equivalent to special education. An IEP provides specially designed instruction for students with an identified disability, and students with disabilities do not automatically require Tier 3 interventions or supports.



How does Whitman-Hanson’s DCAP integrate with the MTSS Framework?

The DCAP includes suggestions for accommodating concerns regarding academic progress as well as strategies and interventions designed to resolve social and behavioral issues. While it lists best practices, sample strategies and other actions from which the teachers and collaborating staff may select appropriate accommodations for individual students, in no way does the DCAP limit the accommodations that staff may choose to implement in order to meet a student’s needs.

STAT Teams, Data Teams and Professional Learning Communities (PLC) meet on a regular basis and provide general education teachers the opportunity to collaboratively work together to find accommodations and interventions to meet the needs of students. Consultation with interventionists and curriculum coordinators who can provide important information and expertise to the general education teacher are a common part of the STAT meetings. Our schools employ the services of specialists, curriculum-based and student support leaders for the purpose of assisting students who need extra support. Careful assessment and remediation is planned. Collaboration with the general education teacher is an important component of the success of this collaboration. Family communication is an important part of the process as well. Establishing home/school connections is a strategy that is often implemented as a result of referral to the team.

The foundation of Whitman-Hanson’s DCAP is based on the frameworks of Universal Design for Learning (UDL), which aligns with the Tier 1 accommodations based on the MTSS Framework.

What is Universal Design for Learning (UDL) and how can it facilitate student success?

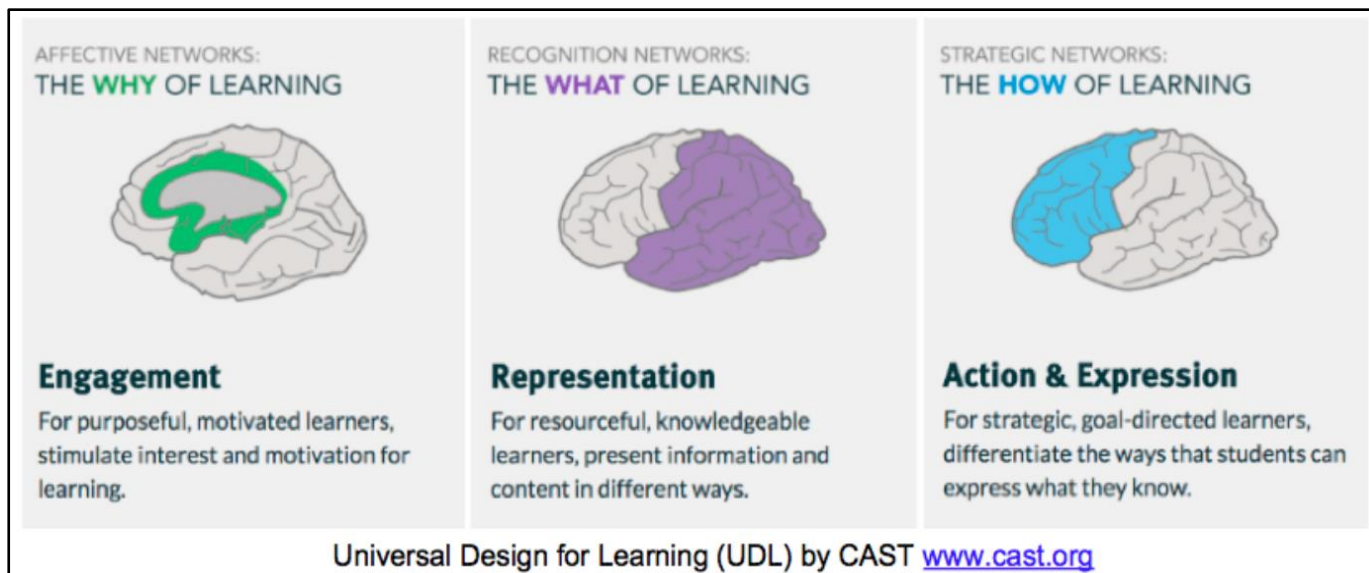
Universal Design for Learning is a research-based, concrete educational framework that helps guide the design of learning environments in order to make them accessible and effective for all. Through UDL, educators provide multiple means of representation (the “what” of learning),

action/expression (the “how” of learning) and engagement (the “why” of learning). UDL can be applied to any discipline or domain and ensures that all learners have access and the ability to participate in meaningful, challenging learning opportunities. The [National Center on Universal Design for Learning](#) describes the three UDL frames as follows:

Multiple Means of Representation: Learners differ in the ways that they perceive and comprehend information that is presented to them. For example, those with sensory disabilities (e.g., blindness or deafness), learning disabilities (e.g., dyslexia) language or cultural differences and so forth may all require different ways of approaching content. Others may simply grasp information quicker or more efficiently through visual or auditory means rather than printed text. Also learning, and transfer of learning, occurs when multiple representations are used because they allow students to make connections within, as well as between, concepts. In short, there is not one means of representation that will be optimal for all learners; providing options for representation is essential.

Multiple Means of Action/Expression: Learners differ in the ways that they can navigate a learning environment and express what they know. For example, individuals with significant movement impairments (e.g., cerebral palsy), those who struggle with strategic and organizational abilities (executive function disorders), those who have language barriers and so forth approach learning tasks very differently. Some may be able to express themselves well in written text but not speech and vice versa. It should also be recognized that action and expression require a great deal of strategy, practice and organization, and this is another area in which learners can differ. In reality, there is not one means of action and expression that will be optimal for all learners; providing options for action and expression is essential.

Multiple Means of Engagement: Affect represents a crucial element to learning, and learners differ markedly in the ways in which they can be engaged or motivated to learn. There are a variety of sources that can influence individual variation in affect including neurology, culture, personal relevance, subjectivity and background knowledge, along with a variety of other factors. Some learners are highly engaged by spontaneity and novelty, while others are disengaged, even frightened, by those aspects, preferring strict routine. Some learners might like to work alone, while others prefer to work with their peers. In reality, there is not one means of engagement that will be optimal for all learners in all contexts; providing multiple options for engagement is essential.



Structures to Support Teachers, Students and Families

How can the DCAP help teachers, students and families?

The DCAP assists in identifying strategies and accommodations that can be provided to students within all content and instructional environments. It is essential that accommodations are offered and provided in an individualized manner in recognition of differing learning styles and the varied points at which students begin to access content area learning. Across all content areas and grade levels, students will require various levels of support to make effective educational progress. When a student requires and receives accommodations, especially through the structure of the STAT team, this ensures that the student is appropriately supported; it does not mean a student is considered to be “at-risk” and should not automatically be considered for a special education referral.

Providing appropriate accommodations and support to students across the school day and across all environments creates accessible learning experiences and opportunities for students to engage with content, their peers and their community while honoring their diverse backgrounds and experiencing and fostering an environment of mutual respect. The DCAP serves as a key reference and resource to all district staff, as well as a resource for parents to see the wide range of support that their students may access within the general education setting. The DCAP also serves to clarify the difference between universal accommodations that can be provided to all students and the specially designed accommodations, modifications and instruction delineated within an IEP or 504 plan for a student with an identified disability.

The Whitman-Hanson Regional School District is committed to accommodating and differentiating our instruction and curriculum to support the whole student. All district staff may provide individual accommodations to students on an as-needed basis and specific to the content or situation.

While the DCAP lists best practices, sample accommodations/strategies and other action steps to appropriately support students, the DCAP is not a fully exhaustive list.

Family and Community Support Structures

Promotes the learning and growth of all students through effective partnerships with families, caregivers, community members and organizations.

- School Councils
- Curriculum Nights/Open Houses
- Parent/Teacher Conferences
- Special Education Parent Advisory Council (SEPAC)
- Parent Information Events
- Preschool Parent Open House
- Preschool Screening
- Kindergarten Screening
- Community Messaging System
- District and Individual School webpages
- Teacher/Classroom-based communications
- Report Cards and Progress Reports
- Volunteer Opportunities

Teacher and Staff Support Structures

Support for teachers that will help them analyze and accommodate various student learning needs and support teacher collaboration:

- New Teacher Induction and Mentor Program
- District and School-Based Professional Development
- STAT Teams
- Grade-Level Meetings and Common Planning Time (CPT)
- Professional Learning Communities (PLCs)
- Faculty Meetings
- Elementary Technology Coach
- School-Based Data Meetings
- Elementary Math Interventionist
- Elementary Literacy Interventionist
- Elementary Curriculum Leader
- Secondary Curriculum Leaders
- Secondary Interventionists

- Secondary Technology Coach
- District Health and Wellness Curriculum Leader
- Elementary Special Education Coordinator
- Secondary Special Education Coordinator
- Title I Reading Teachers
- BCBA's
- Teacher-selected professional development opportunities
- English Language (EL) Teachers
- School Counselors and School Adjustment Counselors
- School Psychologists
- Common Assessments/Benchmarking

Student Support Structures

Support structures that are available to students through general education, including support to address the needs of students whose behavior may interfere with learning:

- Responsive Classroom
- Collaborative Problem Solving
- Restorative Practices
- Behavior Plans
- School Accommodation Plans
- 504 Accommodation Plans
- Counseling (School Adjustment Counselor, Counselor, Psychologist)
- STAT Team
- Community Meetings
- Morning Meetings
- English Language Learner Services
- Co-taught class offerings (secondary schools)
- Interventions by Reading and Literacy Specialists
- Interventions by Title I Staff (math, reading)
- After-school and summer enrichment programs (all levels)
- Technology: Lexia Core 5 (elementary), Heggerty Reading Platform, iReady Math, iReady Reading, IXL
- Access to Technology
- Differentiated Instruction
- Peer Mentoring/Mediation (secondary)
- Community Evening School (high school)
- Support Blocks

Recommended Universal Accommodations

Accommodations are available to all students in the Whitman-Regional Public School District. General education teachers are strongly encouraged to use these and other accommodations to meet the diverse learning needs of all students. This list is representative of suggested accommodations and is not inclusive of all options that may be successful with students.

Academic/Instructional Supports

- Direct and systematic instruction in reading
- Appropriate services for linguistic minority students
- Arrange partner or small group instruction
- Apply Universal Design for Learning (UDL) strategies
- Develop academic improvement plans
- Develop and implement student accommodation plans
- Provide wait time to encourage participation
- Provide flexible seating (i.e., stand-up desks, furniture arrangements within the classroom)
- Repeat or reteach concepts as necessary based on informal and formal assessment results; focus on ensuring standards-based mastery
- Frequently monitor progress and provide feedback to student
- Instruct students in study skills and model these skills during instruction
- Utilize technology and approved computer-assisted instruction
- Provide reference tools, online options (i.e., Google classroom, websites, etc.) and textbooks for homework support
- Provide study guides and/or review sheets with corresponding answer keys at least one day prior to the test
- Provide a scribe when needed to assess student mastery
- Allow the use of word processing and/or speech-to-text for assignments and assessments
- Provide visual tools such as graphic organizers and rubrics
- Provide manipulative materials for mathematics instruction
- Use rubrics, checklists, teacher check-ins, calendars and project organizers to break down long-term assignments
- Provide clarification of directions
- Survey students regarding time used to complete assignments
- Provide exemplars when appropriate
- Utilize alternate paper format when appropriate (i.e., graph paper)
- Provide alternate testing environment to reduce or eliminate distractions
- Provide a copy of class notes, handouts, summaries of content and audio notes
- Break down tasks into manageable steps
- Offer extended time for tests/assignments when time is not a contributing factor of the assessment

- Allow multiple means of expression to assess student mastery (i.e., oral, portfolio, etc.)

Organizational Supports

- Provide daily schedule, agenda and objectives
- Allow time for recording assignments
- Use timer to cue for task focus
- Begin each class with an “ ” and end each class with an
- Collaborate with parents to monitor homework/study habits and create homework/study schedules/homework space
- Utilize class or flex block time for binder checks and organization
- Implement a frequent progress monitoring system to ensure work completion and submission
- Provide organizational strategies to parents to implement at home
- Instruct students in organizational, planning and time management strategies
- Provide frequent check-ins regarding organization

Social/Emotional and Behavioral Supports

- Post classroom expectations and routines in view of all students and review regularly
- Involve student in “Lunch Bunch” groups/social skill groups
- Arrange seating to promote increased engagement for all students
- Develop individual positive behavioral improvement plans
- Utilize data in the form of charts and/or graphs to monitor expectations
- Adjust classroom management strategies and group contingencies
- Utilize reinforcement procedures and antecedent interventions to promote proactive approaches
- Identify and teach positive replacement behaviors
- Scheduled check-ins with school counselors
- Facilitate consistent and ongoing parent support strategies and communication
- Include movement breaks, fidget tools and energizers during instructional periods
- Incorporate stress-release activities and opportunities as part of core curriculum
- Aim for an organized and clean classroom environment to limit/eliminate distractions
- Provide cueing and redirection
- Inform student of changes to routines with as much lead time as possible
- Provide strategic seating

UDL Framework Accommodation List

The chart below lists the accommodations found on pages 12 and 13, but aligns each accommodation with the UDL framework of ensuring that all students have access to multiple means of representation, multiple means of action and expressions and multiple means of engagement.

ACADEMIC/INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORTS				
		Representation	Action & Expression	Engagement
1	Direct and systematic instruction in reading	X		X
2	Appropriate services for linguistic minority students	X	X	X
3	Arrange partner or small group instruction		X	X
4	Apply Universal Design for Learning (UDL) strategies	X	X	X
5	Develop academic improvement plans	X		X
6	Develop and implement student accommodation plans	X		X
7	Provide wait time to encourage participation	X		X
8	Provide flexible seating (i.e., stand-up desks, furniture arrangements within the classroom)			X
9	Repeat or reteach concepts as necessary based on informal and formal assessment results; focus on ensuring standards-based mastery	X		
10	Frequently monitor progress and provide feedback to student		X	X
11	Instruct students in study skills and model these skills during instruction	X		
12	Utilize technology and approved computer-assisted instruction	X	X	X
13	Provide reference tools, online options (i.e., Google classroom, websites, etc.) and textbooks for homework support			X
14	Provide study guides and/or review sheets with corresponding answer keys at least one day prior to the test			X
15	Provide a scribe when needed to assess student mastery		X	
16	Allow the use of word processing and/or speech-to-text for assignments and assessments		X	X
17	Provide visual tools such as graphic organizers, rubrics and exemplars	X		
18	Provide manipulative materials for mathematics instruction	X		
19	Use rubrics, organizers, teacher check-ins, calendars and organizers to break down long-term assignments	X		
20	Provide clarification of directions			X
21	Survey students regarding time used to complete assignments	X	X	
22	Provide exemplars when appropriate	X		
23	Utilize alternate paper format when appropriate (i.e., graph paper)	X		
24	Provide alternate testing environment to reduce or eliminate distractions	X		X
25	Provide a copy of class notes, handouts and summaries of content	X		
26	Break down tasks into manageable steps	X	X	X
27	Offer extended time for tests/assignments when time is not a contributing factor of the assessment		X	

28	Allow multiple means of expression to assess student mastery (i.e., oral, portfolio, etc.)	X	X	X
ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORTS				
		Representation	Action & Expression	Engagement
1	Provide daily schedule, agenda and objectives	X		X
2	Allow time for recording assignments	X		
3	Use timer to cue for task focus	X		
4	Collaborate with parents to monitor homework/study habits and create homework/study schedules	X		X
5	Utilize class or flex block time for binder checks and organization		X	
6	Implement a frequent progress monitoring system to ensure work completion and submission	X		X
7	Provide organizational strategies to parents to implement at home		X	X
8	Instruct students in organizational, planning and time management strategies		X	
9	Provide frequent check-ins regarding processes for organization	X		X
10	Post homework assignments consistently	X		
11	Begin each class with an “ ” and end each class with an “ ”		X	X

SOCIAL/EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIORAL SUPPORTS				
		Representation	Action & Expression	Engagement
1	Post classroom expectations and routines in view of all students and review regularly			X
2	Involve student in “Lunch Bunch” groups/social skill groups	X		X
3	Arrange seating to promote increased engagement for all students			X
4	Develop individual positive behavioral improvement plans			X
5	Utilize data in the form of charts and/or graphs to monitor expectations		X	X
6	Adjust classroom management strategies and group contingencies	X		
7	Utilize reinforcement procedures and antecedent interventions to promote proactive approaches		X	X
8	Identify and teach positive replacement behaviors			X
9	Scheduled check-ins with school counselors or psychologists		X	X
10	Facilitate consistent and ongoing parent support strategies and communication		X	X
11	Include movement breaks, fidget tools and energizers during instructional periods	X		X
12	Incorporate stress-release activities and opportunities as part of core curriculum	X		X
13	Aim for an organized and clean classroom environment to limit/eliminate distractions	X		
14	Provide cueing and redirection		X	X
15	Inform student of changes to routines with as much lead time as possible	X		X
16	Provide strategic seating			X

References

Reading Public Schools DCAP
Acton-Boxborough DCAP
Groton-Dunstable DCAP

Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE):

Educator Effectiveness Guidebook for Inclusive Practices

- <http://www.doe.mass.edu/eeval/guidebook/>

Universal Design for Learning

- <https://cast.org>
- <http://udlguidelines.cast.org/>