## PARC: Placement And Readiness Checklists for Students who are Deaf and Hard of Hearing

PARC is a set of placement and readiness checklists designed to assist IEP teams, including students, teachers, specialists, parents and school administrators, when making decisions about programming and placement for students who are deaf and hard of hearing (DHH). Most DHH students are considered for placement in the general education classroom for at least part of their school day. Ultimately, inclusion in the general education classroom for these students should mean that when provided the necessary accommodations, modifications, and supports, they have the ability to actively and meaningfully participate in the communication, instruction, and social activities of their class using their identified communication mode(s). There are two components that should be considered when evaluating placement and service delivery; first, the *skills of the student* and, second, the *learning environment*. Specifically, students should be matched for the learning environment by 1) demonstrating a set of prerequisite skills that are based on their identified individual goals and 2) documenting that the instructional environment is designed to support the student to achieve those goals.

These checklists may be used as tools to assist the IEP team in examining the many factors that influence how well a student is able to function and perform in various classroom settings. Thorough assessment in academic, communication and social areas to identify strengths and challenge areas as well as frequent monitoring of performance is always necessary to ensure that student skills, services and placement are aligned. In some cases, students may be "ready" for some classes or situations while not "ready" for others.

Part 1, the Readiness Checklists, focus on essential skills that students require in order to actively and meaningfully participate in their education programs with the intended communication approach. There are four checklists: General Education Inclusion Readiness, Interpreted/Transliterated Education Readiness, Captioning/Transcribing Readiness, and Instructional Communication Access. These checklists can be used in combination or independently, depending on the student and the purpose of the review. The General Education Inclusion Readiness Checklist may be used to evaluate overall readiness for inclusion in the general education classroom and is appropriate for most students. The Interpreted/Transliterated Education and the Captioning/Transcribing Readiness Checklists identify skills that students need in order to fully benefit from these services in the general education classroom. The Instructional Communication Access Checklist contains indicators that analyzes how a student accesses instruction using listening and spoken language, sign or cues, or both, and how proficient the student is with that approach. This checklist may help determine what communication approach and supports a student may need for their instructional environment whether it is in the general education classroom, a resource room, or a special classroom. These checklists are intended to emphasize skills that may be needed for DHH students to have successful learning experiences. The Readiness Checklists can also be used to identify IEP goals that will assist a student with acquisition of the necessary skills as well as a tool to monitor the acquisition of the desired skills.

Part 2, the *Placement Checklist*, assists the IEP team in evaluating the accessibility and appropriateness of the general education setting to support students who are DHH. The appropriate age level checklist is selected (2A-Preschool/Kindergarten, 2B-Elementary, or 2C-Secondary) and then completed through observation, interview and discussion among team members. The Checklist considers the physical environment, the general learning environment, the instructional style of the teacher, the school culture, and how well the learning environment is matched to the student's communication, language, and social needs. The *Placement Checklist* is intended to be used as often as the classroom environment changes or other needs suggest monitoring.

Acknowledgements: These checklists were compiled and adapted from existing materials. I would like to recognize the original authors of the respective "readiness" checklists (Mary Ellen Nevins & Pat Chute, Brenda Schick, and the team at Children's Hospital of Boston) and the contributors and reviewers for the development of the placement checklists: Dinah Beams, the Colorado Home Intervention Program; Arlene Stedler Brown, formerly with the Colorado Home Intervention Program; Mandy Darr, deaf education consultant, Denver CO; Susan Elliott, teacher of the deaf/hard of hearing, Douglas County School District, Highlands Ranch, CO; Heather Abraham, previously Director of Outreach, Washington School for the Deaf, and Debbie Pfeiffer, Virginia Department of Education. Please contact Cheryl DeConde Johnson, Ed.D. at <a href="mailto:cheryl@colorado.edu">cheryl@colorado.edu</a> or <a href="mailto:cdj1951@gmail.com">cdj1951@gmail.com</a> with comments or for further information.

#### PARC: General Education Inclusion Readiness Checklist<sup>1</sup>

Each year during the Individual Education Program (IEP) process, discussion of whether a student is benefitting from, or ready to benefit from, placement in the general education classroom should be based on analysis of pertinent skills as well as the student's academic performance. The items in this scale include ones suggested by Nevins and Chute in the Mainstream Checklist they designed for children with hearing impairments. The scale represents some of the basic critical skills and behaviors that are thought to contribute to successful participation and inclusion.

<u>Directions:</u> Rate each item using the rubric scale of 1 to 5 that best describes the student's performance.

<u>Interpretation:</u> Students with higher ratings (mostly 4s and 5s) will likely be able to participate more successfully in the general education classroom. Ratings in the 2-3 range indicate that the skill is emerging but still requires significant support to benefit from the general education setting. Students with lower ratings (mostly 1 and 2) will likely require specialized instruction from a teacher of the deaf with focus on language, communication, concept, and academic skill development. Participation should be determined on a class by class basis.

	General Education Inclusion Readiness Checklist									
Name:			Date:							
Completed by:										
1	2	3	4	5						
<ol> <li>Knowledge of class</li> </ol>	sroom routines and a	ability to handle transi	tions:							
□ Appears unaware	Makes	■ Makes transitions	■ Makes	Aware of						
of routine/does not	transitions with	by observing others	transitions with	routines/makes						
make transitions	adult assistance		verbal/sign	transitions						
			prompting	independently						
2. Following Direction	ns:									
□ Does not follow	□ Follows	☐ Follows directions	☐ Follows	□ Follows directions						
directions	directions with	by observing others	directions	independently						
	adult assistance		verbal/sign prompt							
3. Attention to class	room instruction (as	compared to classmate	es):							
☐ Student is	Attends less	☐ Attends 50%	☐ Attends 75%	☐ Attends 100% of						
disengaged	that 25% of the	of the time	of the time	the time						
	time									
4. Comprehension of	classroom instructio	n:								
Example:										
□ Does not	Appears to	□ Appears to	□ Appears to	Appears to have						
comprehend	understand	understand	understand most	complete						
	information that	information that is	information	understanding of all						
	is familiar/highly	familiar/highly	presented	information						
	structured	structured and some								
		information that is								
		new or less								
		structured								
5. Typical behavior	when content is not u	understood:								
□ Drops	☐ Facial cues	□ Looks to another	Asks for	☐ Indicates						
out/engages in	indicate lack of	student for	assistance from	specific content not						
irrelevant activity	understanding	assistance	teacher	understood						

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Adapted with permission from M.E. Nevins and P. Chute (1996). Mainstream Checklist: Checklist for observing classroom participation of hearing impaired student. In *Children with Cochlear Implants in Educational Settings*, (Appendix J). Singular Publishing Group, Inc.

1	2	3	4	5
6. Typical response	behavior:			
☐ Student is	Does not	Answers when	Answers when	Volunteers
disengaged	respond when	called on but	called on with	response/comment
	called on	response is not	response on topic	and is on topic
		related to topic		
7. Student's respons	e and comments in le	ecture/teacher directe	d activities:	
Example:				
□ None made	□ Not related to	$\square$ Incorrect but	Correct and	Enriching to the
	the topic	related to the topic	related to the topic	discussion
•	• .	sion and cooperative le	arning:	
Describe contex	<b>†:</b>			
Student is	Attentive	Attentive;	☐ Attentive;	Participates
disengaged.	initially; gives up	participation not	comments	constructively
		productive	appropriately some	
			of the time	
9. Attends and proc				
Does not	Aware of	Follows chain of	Follows chain of	Follows chain of
acknowledge	multiple speakers	communication	communication	communication
speaker	in chain of	understanding 50%	understanding 75%	understanding 90%
	communication	of information or	of information or	of information or
		less	more	more
•			e classroom or self-ini	
Does not initiate	☐ Initiates	☐ Initiates	☐ Initiates	☐ Initiates
	inappropriately	appropriately 50-	appropriately 70-	appropriately 90%
		70% of the time	90% of the time	of the time or more
11. Academic Perfor				
More than 3 years	3 years below	2 years below grade	Within 1 year of	At or above grade
below grade level:	grade level:	level:	grade level:	level:
□ reading	□ reading	□ reading	□ reading	□ reading
□ writing	□ writing	□ writing	□ writing	□ writing
□ math	□ math	□ math	□ math	□ math
12. Language Skills:				
more than 3 years	3 years below age	2 years below age	Within 1 year of age	At or above age
below age level:	level:	level:	level:	level:
□ receptive	□ receptive	□ receptive	□ receptive	□ receptive
□ expressive	☐ expressive	☐ expressive	☐ expressive	☐ expressive
13. Self-Advocacy S				
□ does not know	□ does not usually	□ does not usually	$\square$ most of the time	□ consistently
when information is	know when	know when	recognizes when	recognizes when
misunderstood,	information is	information is	information is	information is
does not know how	misunderstood;	misunderstood, but	misunderstood, how	misunderstood, how
to ask for	knows <i>how</i> to ask	knows <i>how</i> to ask for	to ask for	to ask for
assistance	for assistance but	assistance	assistance, and when	assistance, and
	manner is not	appropriately when	it is appropriate to	when it is
	appropriate	needed	ask for repetition	appropriate to ask
				for repetition

Notes:

### PARC: Interpreted/Transliterated Education Readiness Checklist<sup>1</sup>

For students who utilize educational interpreting/transliterating services (oral, sign language, cued speech), access to instruction in the general education classroom is dependent on the ability of the interpreter/transliterator and classroom teacher to work together to support the student, the accuracy with which the information is interpreted/transliterated, and the skills of the student to utilize the interpreter/transliterator. This checklist contains skills that have been found to be important for a student to be a successful consumer of educational interpreting/transliterating services.

Each year during the Individual Education Program (IEP), discussion of a student's ability to fully benefit from placement in the general education classroom should be based on analysis of several skills as well as the student's academic performance.

<u>Directions</u>: Rate each of the following skills according to the scale of *always* (>90%), *frequently* (70-90%), *sometimes* (40-69%), *rarely* (10-39%) or *never* (<10%).

<u>Interpretation:</u> Students with mostly ratings of "always" and "frequently" are most likely to benefit from an interpreted/transliterated education program. Areas with ratings of "sometimes" indicate the skill is emerging but still may need significant support. Students with many ratings of "rarely" or "never" will require a program that utilizes more direct instruction from a teacher for students who are Deaf/HH. This checklist can also be used to identify student goals to develop interpreter/transliterator readiness skills as well as to monitor developing student competence with the skills.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Adapted with permission. Schick, B., (2004). Interpreter Use Inventory. In *Colorado Department of Education Educational Interpreter Handbook*, 2nd Edition.

	Interpreted/Transliterated Education Readiness Checklist									
Na	me:		Date:							
Cor	npleted by:									
	<u> </u>	NEVED	RARELY	SOME	EDEO A	I M/AVC				
		<10%			70-90%					
1.	Does the student demonstrate the ability to:	1070	10 37/0	10 07/0	70 70 70	- 70 70				
	a. learn abstract and/or decontextualized material with									
	minimal expansion?									
	b. learn new vocabulary from typical classroom exposure?		_	_	_	_				
	c. comprehend class content and instructions?									
	d. understand what to do without the									
	interpreter/transliterator directing?									
	e. make age-appropriate progress without excessive									
	assistance?									
	f. complete class material and tests without interpreter assistance?									
	g. store, retrieve, and organize information received									
	through an interpreter/transliterator?									
		_								
2.	Does the student demonstrate understanding of the role of									
	the interpreter/transliterator by:									
	a. having appropriate expectations (based on the student's									
	<ul><li>age) for the interpreter/transliterator?</li><li>b. maintaining appropriate boundaries with the</li></ul>									
	<ul> <li>b. maintaining appropriate boundaries with the interpreter/transliterator?</li> </ul>									
	c. allowing the interpreter/transliterator to mostly	_	_							
	interpret/transliterate?									
	'									
3.	Does the student demonstrate how to use the									
	interpreter/transliterator by:									
	a. recruiting interpreting assistance when needed?									
	b. understanding when an interpreter is needed?									
	<ul><li>c. advocating for communication needs?</li><li>d. speaking up about missing information?</li></ul>		_	_	_					
	e. requesting clarification from the interpreter?									
	f. participating in class discussion?									
	g. participating in small group discussion?									
	3 1 1 3 * 3 1	<b>u</b>								
4.	Does the student demonstrate appropriate social									
	development by:									
	a. interacting with peers about class materials?									
	b. interacting with peers about social issues?									
	c. appreciating a variety of traits and personalities?			_		<u> </u>				
	<ul><li>d. experiencing authentic peer relationships?</li><li>e. arguing, playing, preferring, negotiating, or persuading</li></ul>									
	peers?									
	f. participating appropriately in class?			_	_	_				
	. 1 . t 2 .ttt									
5.	Attentional Factors - Does the student									
•	a. attend to the interpreter/transliterator and the teacher?									
	b. manage the multiple visual and/or auditory demands of	_	_	_	_	_				
	complex visual and auditory environments?									

### PARC: Captioning/Transcribing Readiness Checklist<sup>1</sup>

Captioning and transcribing are real time speech to text services that provide critical access to instruction for many students with hearing loss as well as English Language Learners (ELL) and other students with listening, attention, or learning disabilities. Before implementing these services, careful consideration must be made regarding the student's literacy skills and ability to use written information as well as social skills. An individual's reading rate is likely to be affected by the level of difficulty of the material<sup>2</sup> and also on the purpose for reading as well as other factors<sup>3</sup>. Depending upon the student's language and reading skills, a choice between a verbatim and a meaning-for-meaning service must be determined.

Captioning is a verbatim, word for word, transcription service while the meaning-for-meaning system adapts and condenses the vocabulary and modifies the language so that it is understandable to the user. CART (Computerized Access in Real-time) is an example of a formal captioning system with highly trained captioners delivering material. Meaning-for-meaning transcription systems utilize special equipment and/or software that assist with inputting the text with an on-site notetaker adapting the vocabulary and language. TypeWell (www.typewell.com) and C-Print (www.ntid.rit.edu/cprint) are examples of these types of systems. The delivery of captioning and transcribing requires specific training. The services can be provided with the captioner or transcriber in the classroom or remotely. Some systems may also have an option of using speech recognition software in place of a transcriber or captioner although at this time the accuracy of speech recognition software is highly variable. All systems utilize a laptop computer or hand-held device for the user; remote systems require internet access and some may also require a phone line. In addition to these formal programs, captioning may also be provided informally in the classroom as long as the captioners/transcribers are trained to appropriately provide the service.

In addition to a formal training in captioning and transcribing, an individual providing these services to a student should have a good understanding of the student's language, reading, and communication levels. Transcripts are useful tools for reviewing material discussed in class: for parents to review with their children to assist with homework; for teachers to reinforce concepts taught in class, and to help students who are not deaf or hard of hearing, but who may have missed class. Schools using these services should develop policy regarding who has access to the transcript.

For additional information on captioning and transcription services, see *Providing Real-time Captioning, C-Print®*, Speech to Print Transcription and Assistive Listening Devices - Questions and Answers: A handbook that answers questions related to real-time captioning, C-Print and assistive listening devices. Produced by MCPO. 2000. Item #: 109. Available from: http://pdc.pepnet.org/content/PDFforms/PEPNetCatalog3.pdf.

<u>Directions:</u> Rate each of the following skills according to the scale of *always* (>90%), *frequently* (70-90%), *sometimes* (40-69%), *rarely* (10-39%) or *never* (<10%).

<u>Interpretation:</u> Students with mostly ratings of "always" and "frequently" are most likely to benefit from the use of captioning/transcribing services with consideration given to the type of service that is most appropriate. Areas with ratings of "sometimes" indicate the skill is emerging, but still may need significant support. Students with many ratings of "rarely" or "never" should not utilize these services and will require other accommodations. This checklist can also be used to identify student goals to prepare students to use captioning/transcribing services in the future.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Adapted from Interpreter Use Inventory (B. Schick, 2004) by C.D. Johnson, D. Pfeiffer, and B.Parrish-Nowicki.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Carver (1974) as cited in Shroyer & Birch, 1980

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Shroyer & Birch, 1980

	Captioning/Transcribing Readiness Checklist									
Na	me:		D	ate:						
Cor	nnle	ted by:								
		755 5/1						_		
				RARELY						
			<10%	10-39%	40-69%	70-90%	>90%			
1.		es the student demonstrate the ability to:								
	a.	read English at the instructional language level used by the teacher?								
	<b>L</b>	learn abstract and/or decontextualized material with	_	_	_	_	_			
	b.	minimal expansion?								
	c.	learn new vocabulary from typical classroom exposure?								
	d.	comprehend written class content and instructions?								
	e.	understand what to do without continuous prompting from a	_	_	_					
		teacher or other adult?								
	f.	make age-appropriate progress without excessive								
		assistance?								
	g.	complete class material and tests without frequent teacher								
		assistance?								
	h.	store, retrieve, and organize transcription information								
		received through captioning or transcribing?								
2.	Cor	nmunication strengths/preferences. Does the student:								
	a.	prefer reception of academic information in print?								
	b.	require captioning/transcribing of classroom speech to								
		support residual hearing or other support services?								
	c.	display motivation to read captions/transcripts of class								
		content? (Note: studies show this to be an important factor								
		in successful use of captioning/transcription services.)								
	d.	understand classmates' questions/inputs from								
		captioning/transcribing services?								
	e.	communicate his/her own questions/comments in class?  TRANSCRIPTION is recommended if a student is unable								
		to communicate his/her own questions/comments in class								
		as captioning does not allow for the captioner to								
		communicate for the student.								
	f.	need technology that would allow two-way communication								
	••	with the transcriber?								
		TRANSCRIPTION is recommended in this situation		_	_	_	_			
		(TypeWell and C-print provide this service).								
	g.	read at a speed or linguistic level that would require or								
		benefit from condensing strategies?								
		TRANSCRIPTION is recommended if the student has								
		reduced language and reading levels.								
	h.	read at a speed and linguistic level that would enable the								
		student to receive the teacher's speech verbatim, using full								
		text captioning.								
		CAPTIONING is recommended in this situation.								
3.	Doe	es the student demonstrate how to use								
	сар	tioning/transcribing services by:								
	a.	asking for assistance when needed?								
	b.	understanding when additional support is needed (e.g., an	_	_	_	_	_			
		interpreter, or teacher of the deaf)?								
	^	advocating for communication needs?					П			

	-		_		_	_	_
	d.	speaking up about missing information?					
	e.	requesting clarification from the teacher?					
	f.	participating in class discussion?					
	g.	participating in small group discussion?					
	h.	utilizing captions/transcripts as notes for study after					
		class?					
	i.	utilizing highlighting/notetaking tools included in newer					
		transcription software during class, if available?					
	j.	using messaging technology to communicate	_	_	_		J
	J.	questions/comments to captioner during class (if available in					
		transcription software)?					
		11 anson 15 man 30 man 3).	_				_
4.	Doe	es the student demonstrate adequate social development to:					
	α.	interact with peers about class materials without support?					
	b.	interact with peers about social issues without support?					
	c.	participate appropriately in class?					
	d.	take the responsibility to doublecheck spelling of new					
		vocabulary in notes after class?					
	e.	benefit from remote captioning/transcribing?		ā		ū	
5.	Att	tentional Factors - Does the student					
	α.	attend to the captioning/transcribing and the teacher?					
	b.	manage the multiple visual and/or auditory demands of					
		complex visual and auditory environments (reading					
		captions/transcript; looking at teacher; looking at					
		classmates to get the mood of the class; review graphics					
		from board/book, etc)?					

Notes:

#### PARC: Instructional Communication Access Checklist<sup>1</sup>

The Instructional Communication Access Checklist contains indicators that are thought to represent skills necessary for students to access and fully participate in their learning environment. The checklist is designed to analyze the communication approaches used by a student to access instruction and how proficient the student is using that approach whether it is listening and spoken language (LSL), sign/cue, or both. The General Skills section considers competencies that lead to learner independence and may assist with Individual Education Program (IEP) team decisions regarding the level of instructional support needed. Responses to the remaining questions should be based on the student's present learning environment or the one being considered for the student. Examples of typical learning environments are: a special class with direct instruction from a teacher of the deaf or other special educator, a general education classroom with most instruction delivered by the classroom teacher that may also include an interpreter/transliterator, or a setting where class size is smaller and instruction, though provided by the classroom teacher, is more individualized for each student.

The growing number of students who have gained effective use of their listening and spoken language skills with cochlear implants and advanced hearing instrument technology has increased the emphasis on placements in typical learning environments. One aim of this checklist is to help the IEP team determine a student's readiness for instruction through a LSL approach as well as to monitor progress in these critical skill areas through the transition processes from sign/cue.

Due to changing student, instruction, and environmental conditions, consideration of whether a student is ready to benefit from placement and services in the general education classroom, or other setting, as well as the communication competencies of the student that are necessary to sustain meaningful participation in the desired learning environment, should be reconsidered each year through the IEP review process.

<u>Directions</u>: Using the column that represents the communication approach used by the student, rate each of the following skills according to the scale of *always* (>90%), *frequently* (70-90%), *sometimes* (40-69%), *rarely* (10-39%) or *never* (<10%). Some students may only use one approach and other students may use a combination. Then determine how proficiently the student is functioning by identifying the communication approach used and selecting a rating using a scale of 1 to 6 (1= not at all proficient; 6= completely proficient). Multiple colors or symbols can be used to rate proficiency with each approach if desired.

Interpretation: Compare the proficiency level of the student to the approach used to determine if that approach is appropriate or if adjustments may be needed to increase student access to instruction. Students with mostly ratings of "always" or "frequently" are most likely to be successful in the identified communication approach if their proficiency level is high. Areas with ratings of "sometimes" indicate the skill is emerging but still may need significant support. Students with several ratings of "rarely" or "never" in the LSL column will likely require a program that utilizes more sign-supported or cue-supported speech or other direct instruction support for clarification of information. Students with several ratings of "rarely" or "never" in the sign/cue column may require additional direct instruction support for clarification of information. Students with general skills at these rating levels ("rarely" or "never") likely have insufficient skills to be able to function in general education classes without significant support. This checklist can also be used to identify student goals to develop specific skills in the desired approach as well as to monitor developing competence with these skills.

PARC Part 1 Readiness Checklists: Instructional Communication Access Checklist, C.D. Johnson, Revised 2011.

Adapted with permission. Competencies for Transition from Manual to Oral Instruction, the Child with a Cochlear Implant. Boston Center for Deaf and Hard of Hearing Children, Children's Hospital of Boston, 2003.

### Instructional Communication Access Checklist

					LISTENING & SPOKEN LANGUAGE (LSL)					E ONL SIGN/		HOW PROFICIE	
Nar	ne:		•		%			•		%		APPROA	
Dat	e:Grade:	10%	Rarely 10-39%	Some 40-69%	Frequently 70-0%	Always >90%	10%	Rarely 10-39%	Some 40-69%	Frequently 70-0%	Always >90%	□ LSL □ SIGN/	
Con	pleted by:	Never<10%	ely 10	ne 40	ently	vays ;	Never<10%	ely 10	ne 40	ently	ναγς	□ LSL W: SIGN/C	
Titl	e:	Ž	Rare	Son	Frequ	¥ N	Ž	Rare	Son	Frequ	₹	Not at all-Co	mpletely
1.	General Skills												
	Does the student demonstrate the ability to												
	a. learn abstract and/or decontextualized material with minimal											1 2 3 4	5 6
	expansion?											1 2 3 4	5 6
	b. store, retrieve, and organize information received?											1 2 3 4	5 6
	c. learn new vocabulary from typical classroom exposure?												5 (
	d. understand what to do without on-on-one direction?											1 2 3 4	5 6
	e. make age-appropriate progress without excessive assistance?											1 2 3 4	5 6
	f. complete class material and tests independently?											1 2 3 4	5 6
	g. self-advocate for communication and learning needs?												
2.	Receptive Language												
	Does the student												
	a. understand connected discourse used by adults in the proposed												
	education setting?											1 2 3 4	5 6
	b. comprehend and follow directions related to the curriculum?											1 2 3 4	5 6
	c. understand the language of instructional activities and posses a												
	language base strong enough to learn topics in depth?											1 2 3 4	5 6
	d. attend to group conversations?											1 2 3 4	5 6
	e. demonstrate incidental learning?		_					_	_	_		1 2 3 4	5 6
	f. exhibit relative speed in processing of new information comparable	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_		5 5
	to classroom peers?											1 2 3 4	5 6
	g. demonstrate the above receptive skills for language in the												5 0
	following settings:												
	■ one-on-one?											1 2 3 4	5 6
	■ small group?											1 2 3 4	5 6
	■ large group?											1 2 3 4	5 6

	LI	STENI LANG	NG & UAGE			☐ SIGN/CUE ONLY ☐ LSL WITH SIGN/CUE				HOW PROFICIENT?					
Name:		. 0		%			. 0		%				PRO		<b> :</b>
Date:Grade:	%(	Rarely 10-39%	Some 40-69%	Frequently 70-0%	Always >90%	%(	Rarely 10-39%	Some 40-69%	Frequently 70-0%	%0		_			
		10	호	<u> </u>	ر ور د	Never<10%	10-	호	<u> </u>	Always >90%		□ <i>S</i> : □ L:			
Completed by:	Never<10%	<u>&gt;</u>	)e 4	ent	ΛαΥ	skel	<u>&gt;</u>	)e 4	lent	ναχ			SL V SN/		
Title:	Ž	Zari	Son	edr	₹	Ž	Zari	Son	nba	₹	No				- oletely
		_		ιĖ			_		ιĒ						5 6
3. Expressive Language															
Does the student															
a. express him/herself in a manner that is easily understood by															
familiar adults?											1	2 :	3 4	5	6
■ less familiar adults?											1	2 :	3 4	5	6
peers in academic and social conversations?											1	2 :	3 4	5	6
b. use no more that 2 to 3 repairs/rephrases per conversation with															
an adult?											1	2 :	3 4	5	6
c. carry on a conversation with one peer		_					_	_	_	_					
■ independently?											1	2 :	3 4	5	6
■ with assistance?											1	2 :	3 4	5	6
d. participate in group conversation (NOTE: group number should be															
comparable to the typical size in the proposed educational setting)															
■ independently?											1	2	3 4	5	6
■ with facilitation by an adult?											1	2 :	3 4	5	6
e. express ideas and convey a meaningful message using connected															
language?											1	2 :	3 4	- 5	6
f. adjust expressive style (pragmatics) to match environmental	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_ `	,	J	Ŭ
conditions?											1	2 :	3 4	5	6
4. Written Language Skills (reading and writing)															
Does the student															
a. demonstrate reading skills comparable to potential															
classmates/peers?											1	2	3 4	5	6
b. demonstrate written skills comparable to potential															
classmates/peers?											1	2 :	3 4	5	6
	_	_	_	_	J		_	_	_	J		_ `	٠ '	Ū	

Notes:

# PARC: Placement And Readiness Checklists Part 2A: Placement Checklist for Children who are Deaf and Hard of Hearing PRESCHOOL/KINDERGARTEN

Before the Individual Education Program (IEP) team makes a decision regarding services and placement for a child who is deaf or hard of hearing, two areas should be considered. First, is the child ready for the placement under consideration and, second, is the classroom environment under consideration sufficiently prepared to support the child? This checklist is the *Placement* component of this two part instrument. Its purpose is to guide considerations and decisions related to placement and service options for children who are deaf or hard of hearing for preschool and kindergarten. Ratings may also guide the IEP team in providing for supports when needed. The companion set of checklists consider the readiness of the child for the various learning environments and situations under consideration.

The information to complete this placement checklist should be obtained through observation and discussion with the current early intervention provider, the prospective teacher(s), the parents and other members of the IEP team. Placement decisions should consider the child's communication, language, pre-academic, and social needs in the context of the proposed learning environment. Note: Each area or item may not be applicable to every child.

Child's Name:					_ Date	e:					
Person completing this f						Title:					
Name of School:											
Type of Classroom:							□ At-risk class □ Other				
Primary Instructor:	□ Preschool or Kindergarten teacher □ Otherr/specialist, describe previous experience with children who										
IEP Deaf education serv	are deaf or hard vices: □ Consult/:	-					out of classroom $\square$ other				
Days/week program off	ered:			Hours	per day: _						
Child's communication m							ssroom:				
					hearing l	oss:	Child: adult ratio:				
Age span of children:	to yrs	Number o	of child	ren who o	are typic	al langua	ge models:				
Personal Hearing Instru	ment: 🗆 Hearing .	Aid(s) □ Coch	nlear In	nplant(s)	□ Bone	anchore	ed device □ none/other				
Hearing Assistance Tec	hnology used:	□ None □ Pe		•		Classrooi	m Audio Distribution System				
IEP Related and Suppor	t Services:				Trai	ning					
	<u>Area</u>				with D		If provided, is service				
Speech-language there			□ Yes	□ No	□ Yes	□ No	In class: $\square$ Out of class $\square$				
English Language Learr	ner (ELL)		□ Yes	□ No	□ Yes	□ No	In class: $\square$ Out of class $\square$				
Educational audiology			□ Yes	□ No	□ Yes	□ No					
Occupational therapy/			□ Yes	□ No	□ Yes	□ No					
Psychology/mental hea			□ Yes	□ No	□ Yes	□ No					
Counseling (by psycholo Behavior/Positive Beha	-		□ Yes	□ No □ No	□ Yes □ Yes	□ No □ No					
Other support services	<b>3</b> :			eaf/Har	d of Hea	ring Role	e Models				
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	eling and training				pport Gr	_					
□ Transportati					 Iool progr	•					

I.	Classroom- Physical Environment	YES	NO
1.	Is the room size conducive to learning? (A large room/high ceiling can distort sound; a		
	small room may be noisier.)		
2.	Is the room adequately lit? (Lighting and shadows may affect speechreading and signing		
	abilities.)		
3.	Is the ambient noise level for the classroom within recommended standards (noise		
	≤35dbA and reverberation ≤.6 msec, ANSI S12.60-2009/10)?		
4.	Is the room treated to reduce noise (carpet on floor, acoustical ceiling tiles, window		
	coverings, cork or other wall coverings)?		
5.	Are noise sources in the classroom minimized (e.g., fish tanks, ventilation/heater fans,		
	computers)?		
6.	Does noise from adjacent spaces (hallways, outside the building) spill over into		
	classroom?		
Coi	mments		
II.	General Learning Environment	YES	NO
7.			
	children?		
8.	Are there a variety of centers (fine motor, art, manipulatives, science, music, dramatic		
	play, sensory, literacy)?		
9.	Is there a visual schedule identifying daily routines and child expectations?		
10.	Is there a visual behavior management system that provides clear structure for the		
	class and consistent rules?		
11.	Is the curriculum standards-based, including a variety of themes, topics, and children's		
	literature?		
	Does the teacher use lesson plans to guide daily activities?		
	Are activities modified to meet a variety of children's needs?		
14.	Are special services children receive		
	a. usually in the general education classroom?		
	b. Supportive of the general education content?		
Col	mments		
III	. Instructional Style	YES	NO
14.	Classroom Discourse and Language		
	a. Are the teacher(s) and other adults good language models for the children?		
	b. Is language consistently accessible to the child?		
	(If sign/cuing is used, do all adults in the classroom consistently sign/cue, including		
	their communications with other adults?)		
	c. Are peer responses repeated?		
	d. Is vocabulary and language expanded by an adult?		
15.	Teacher's Speaking Skills		
	a. Is enunciation clear?		
	b. Is rate appropriate?		
	c. Is loudness appropriate?		
	d. Is facial expression used to clarify the message?		
	e. Are gestures used appropriately?		
	f. Are teacher's (or other speaker's) lips available for speechreading?		
	g. Is teacher's style animated?		
	h. Is a buddy system available to provide additional assistance or clarification?		

16.	Use	e of Visual Information		
	a.	Are props or other visual materials used for stories and activities?		
	b.	Are appropriate attention-getting strategies utilized?		
	c.	Are fingerplays, action songs, and dramatic play used in circle time, story time,		
		centers, etc.		
17.	Sm	all Group/Circle Time		
	a.	Are all children encouraged to share and participate?		
	b.	Does the teacher face children when speaking?		
	c.	Do the children face one another when speaking?		
	d.	Does the teacher lead group activities in an organized, but child-friendly manner?		
	e.	Is appropriate wait time utilized to encourage children to think and participate?		
	f.	Are children seated within the teacher's "arc of arms"?		
	g.	Does teacher obtain eye contact prior to and while speaking?		
	h.	Is the FM microphone passed around to all speakers?		
18		e of Sign (note: Direct instruction is preferable to use of an interpreter/	□ Not	
10.		nsliterator for preschool children. The IEP team may find the <i>Interpreted</i> /	Applica	able
		ansliterated Education Readiness Checklist a useful tool for assessing readiness levels	7.77	2010
		young children and suggesting supports that may be needed).		
	a.	Is sign consistently used by all adults in the class?		
		Is sign consistently used by all children in the class?		
	b.			
	C.	Does the type of sign used in the classroom match the signs used by this child?		
	d.	Is fingerspelling used?		
	e.	Does the interpreter/transliterator adjust the language in order to make it more		
	,	accessible to the child?		
	f.	Does the interpreter/transiliterator make changes to content vocabulary for		
		the child?		
	<b>g</b> .	Does the interpreter/transliterator expand on concepts presented in class?		
	h.	Are gestures used appropriately?		
	i.	Are there opportunities for parents and peers to learn to sign?		
19.	Op	portunities for Hands-on Experience		
	a.	Are a variety of materials available?		
		Check those used: □ books □ visual props □ audio tapes □ video tapes		
		□ objects for dramatic play □ manipulatives		
	b.	Are stories experienced in a variety of ways?		
	c.	Are there field trips?		
	d.	Are cooking experiences available?		
	e.	Are art and sensory activities conducted?		
20.		plification/Technology	□ Not	
	a.	Are personal hearing instruments (hearing aids/cochlear implants) and hearing	Applica	able
		assistance devices (FM, infrared) checked at school each day?		
	b.	Is amplification used consistently in all learning environments?		
	c.	Are current instructional technologies used (Smart boards, computers, internet)?		
_		-		
Con	nmer	nts		
-14			\/5-	110
	5ch	nool Culture	YES	NO
21.		Is there evidence that the school administration supports children with disabilities?		
22.		Is the school welcoming of parents and does it encourage parent involvement?		
23.		Is the school/district administrator knowledgeable about hearing loss or willing to		
		learn about hearing loss?		
24.		Is the school committed to making the necessary accommodations for	_	
		children with hearing loss?		
25.		Is the teacher open to consultation with other professionals or specialists?		

26. 27. 28.	Is the teacher welcoming of children with special needs?		
	Reflection		
	Individual Child Considerations	YES	NO
29.	Communication and Language Think about how the child communicates thoughts, ideas, and needs. Think about how the child interacts with other children. Are there sufficient opportunities for direct communication with peers and professionals in the child's language and communication mode and at the child's academic level? Is there direct instruction in the child's language and communication mode? Will the child's communication needs be nurtured in this classroom environment? Does the child have sufficient language abilities to benefit from instruction in the classroom? Will this child develop English language competency in this environment?		
	Social Interactions and Self-Concept Think about how the child plays alone and in groups. Think about how the child interacts with other children. Will the child's self-concept and social needs be nurtured in this classroom environment? Will this child be encouraged to develop self-advocacy skills? Listening Skills Does the child attend well? Is the child able to listen and process information in noise?		
	☐ Not Applica		
Con	nments		

# PARC: Placement And Readiness Checklists Part 2B: Placement Checklist for Students who are Deaf and Hard of Hearing: ELEMENTARY

Before the Individual Education Program (IEP) team makes a decision regarding services and placement for a student who is deaf or hard of hearing, two areas should be considered. First, is the student ready for the placement under consideration and, second, is the classroom environment under consideration sufficiently prepared to support the student? This checklist is the *Placement* component of this two part instrument. Its purpose is to guide considerations and decisions related to placement and service options for students who are deaf or hard of hearing in elementary school. Ratings may also guide the IEP team in providing for supports when needed. The companion set of checklists consider the readiness of the student for the various learning environments and situations under consideration.

The information to complete this placement checklist should be obtained through observation and discussion with the current teacher, the prospective teacher(s), the parents and other members of the IEP team. Placement decisions should consider the student's communication, language, pre-academic, and social needs in the context of the proposed learning environment. Note: Each area or item may not be applicable to every student.

Student:		Date:							
Person completing this form:				Title:					
Name of School:				Grade:					
Type of Classroom:				ducation clo		☐ At-risk class ☐ Other			
If primary instructor is not a deaf education teacher/sp are deaf or hard of hearing:					•	rience with students who			
IEP Deaf education services: $\Box$ Consultation/Itiner $\Box$ Special School $\Box$ or									
Observers:   Deaf education teacher: check type:   General education teacher   Special education									
Total number of students in classroom: Number of	stuc	dent	s with h	earing loss	:: S	tudent: adult ratio:			
Student's communication mode(s):	_ ^	Node	e(s) obse	erved in cla	assroom:				
Receptive language level: $\square$ above grade level $\square$ at grade	e lev	el 🗆	below o	grade level	□ >2 yrs	below grade level			
Expressive language level: □ above grade level □ at grad	de le	vel [	□ below	grade leve	el □ >2 yr	's below grade level			
Personal Hearing Instrument: □ Hearing Aid(s) □ Coch	nlear	Imp	olant(s)	□ Bone a	nchored	device □ None/other			
Hearing Assistance Technology used: □ Personal FM Sys	stem	. 🗆	Classro	om Audio (					
Educational Interpreter assigned?   Yes   No					standard	d?□Yes□No			
IEP Related and Support Services:				Has had	training				
<u>Area</u>				with D		If provided, is service			
Speech-language therapy	□ Y		□ No	□ Yes	□ No	In class:   Out of class			
English Language Learner (ELL)	□ Y		□ No □ No	□ Yes □ Yes	□ No	In class: $\square$ Out of class $\square$			
Educational audiology	□ Y		□ No	□ Yes	□ No □ No				
Occupational therapy/physical therapy Psychology/mental health	□Y		□ No	□ Yes	□ No				
Counseling (by psychologist or social worker)	□Y		□ No	□ Yes	□ No				
Behavior/Positive Behavior Intervention/Support Plan	□ Y		□ No	□ Yes	□ No				
Other support services:			af/Har	d of Hearin		lodels			
☐ Parent counseling and training				pport Grou	_				
□ Transportation				ool progran	•				

NOTE: If an item is not relevant for a child, please write "NA" in the "NO" column.

I.	Clo	assroom- Physical Environment	YES	NO
		Is the room size conducive to learning? (A large room/high ceiling can distort sound; a	, 45	
		small room may be noisier.)		
	2.	Is the room adequately lit? (Lighting and shadows may affect speechreading and signing		
		abilities.)		
	3.	Is the ambient noise level for the classroom within recommended standards (noise		
		≤35dbA and reverberation ≤.6 sec, ANSI S12.60-2009/10)?		
	4.	Is the room treated to reduce noise (carpet on floor, acoustical ceiling tiles, window		
		coverings, cork or other wall coverings)?		
	5.	Are noise and movement sources in the classroom minimized (e.g., computers,		
		ventilation/heater fans, fish tanks, small group activities)?		
	6.	Does noise from adjacent spaces (hallways, outside the building) spill over into		
		classroom?		
	Com	nments		
I	T	General Learning Environment	YES	NO
		Do teacher(s)/adult(s) use a variety of techniques to elicit positive behavior from	, 20	. 10
	•	students?		
	8.	Are there a variety of centers (fine motor, art, manipulatives, science, music, dramatic		
		play, sensory, literacy) or opportunities for demonstrating learning?		
	9.	Is there a visual schedule identifying daily routines and student expectations?		
		Is there a visual behavior management system that provides clear structure for the		
		class and consistent rules?		
	11.	Is the curriculum standards-based including a variety of themes, topics, and children's		
		literature?		
		Does the teacher use lesson plans to guide daily activities?		
	12	Ana activities modified to meet a variety of students' needs?		
	13.	Are activities modified to meet a variety of students' needs?		
		nments		
	Com	nments	VES	 
I	Com	Instructional Style	YES	NO NO
I	Com	Instructional Style Classroom Discourse and Language	YES	NO
I	Com	Instructional Style Classroom Discourse and Language a. Are the teacher(s), students, and other adults good language models for the	YES	NO
I	Com	Instructional Style Classroom Discourse and Language a. Are the teacher(s), students, and other adults good language models for the student?	YES	NO
I	Com	Instructional Style Classroom Discourse and Language a. Are the teacher(s), students, and other adults good language models for the student?	YES	NO
I	Com	Instructional Style  Classroom Discourse and Language  a. Are the teacher(s), students, and other adults good language models for the student?  b. Is language consistently accessible to this student? If sign/cueing is used, does the interpreter/transliterator, or all adults in the classroom if no interpreter,	YES	NO
I	Com	Instructional Style  Classroom Discourse and Language  a. Are the teacher(s), students, and other adults good language models for the student?  b. Is language consistently accessible to this student? If sign/cueing is used, does the	YES	NO
I	Com	Instructional Style  Classroom Discourse and Language  a. Are the teacher(s), students, and other adults good language models for the student?  b. Is language consistently accessible to this student? If sign/cueing is used, does the interpreter/transliterator, or all adults in the classroom if no interpreter, consistently sign/cue, including communications with other adults?	YES	NO
I	Com <b>II</b> . 14.	Instructional Style  Classroom Discourse and Language  a. Are the teacher(s), students, and other adults good language models for the student?  b. Is language consistently accessible to this student? If sign/cueing is used, does the interpreter/transliterator, or all adults in the classroom if no interpreter, consistently sign/cue, including communications with other adults?  c. Are peer responses repeated or signed/cued?	YES	NO
I	Com <b>II</b> . 14.	Instructional Style  Classroom Discourse and Language a. Are the teacher(s), students, and other adults good language models for the student? b. Is language consistently accessible to this student? If sign/cueing is used, does the interpreter/transliterator, or all adults in the classroom if no interpreter, consistently sign/cue, including communications with other adults? c. Are peer responses repeated or signed/cued? d. Is vocabulary and language expanded by the teacher? Teacher's Speaking Skills a. Is enunciation clear?	YES	NO
I	Com <b>II</b> . 14.	Instructional Style  Classroom Discourse and Language  a. Are the teacher(s), students, and other adults good language models for the student?  b. Is language consistently accessible to this student? If sign/cueing is used, does the interpreter/transliterator, or all adults in the classroom if no interpreter, consistently sign/cue, including communications with other adults?  c. Are peer responses repeated or signed/cued?  d. Is vocabulary and language expanded by the teacher?  Teacher's Speaking Skills  a. Is enunciation clear?  b. Is rate appropriate?	YES	NO
I	Com <b>II</b> . 14.	Instructional Style  Classroom Discourse and Language  a. Are the teacher(s), students, and other adults good language models for the student?  b. Is language consistently accessible to this student? If sign/cueing is used, does the interpreter/transliterator, or all adults in the classroom if no interpreter, consistently sign/cue, including communications with other adults?  c. Are peer responses repeated or signed/cued?  d. Is vocabulary and language expanded by the teacher?  Teacher's Speaking Skills  a. Is enunciation clear?  b. Is rate appropriate?  c. Is loudness appropriate?	YES	NO
I	Com <b>II</b> . 14.	Instructional Style  Classroom Discourse and Language a. Are the teacher(s), students, and other adults good language models for the student? b. Is language consistently accessible to this student? If sign/cueing is used, does the interpreter/transliterator, or all adults in the classroom if no interpreter, consistently sign/cue, including communications with other adults? c. Are peer responses repeated or signed/cued? d. Is vocabulary and language expanded by the teacher? Teacher's Speaking Skills a. Is enunciation clear? b. Is rate appropriate? c. Is loudness appropriate? d. Is facial expression used to clarify the message?	YES	NO
I	Com <b>II</b> . 14.	Instructional Style  Classroom Discourse and Language a. Are the teacher(s), students, and other adults good language models for the student? b. Is language consistently accessible to this student? If sign/cueing is used, does the interpreter/transliterator, or all adults in the classroom if no interpreter, consistently sign/cue, including communications with other adults? c. Are peer responses repeated or signed/cued? d. Is vocabulary and language expanded by the teacher? Teacher's Speaking Skills a. Is enunciation clear? b. Is rate appropriate? c. Is loudness appropriate? d. Is facial expression used to clarify the message? e. Are gestures used appropriately?	YES	NO
I	Com <b>II</b> . 14.	Instructional Style  Classroom Discourse and Language  a. Are the teacher(s), students, and other adults good language models for the student?  b. Is language consistently accessible to this student? If sign/cueing is used, does the interpreter/transliterator, or all adults in the classroom if no interpreter, consistently sign/cue, including communications with other adults?  c. Are peer responses repeated or signed/cued?  d. Is vocabulary and language expanded by the teacher?  Teacher's Speaking Skills  a. Is enunciation clear?  b. Is rate appropriate?  c. Is loudness appropriate?  d. Is facial expression used to clarify the message?  e. Are gestures used appropriately?  f. Are teacher's (or other speaker's) lips available for speechreading?	YES	NO
I	Com <b>II</b> . 14.	Instructional Style  Classroom Discourse and Language a. Are the teacher(s), students, and other adults good language models for the student? b. Is language consistently accessible to this student? If sign/cueing is used, does the interpreter/transliterator, or all adults in the classroom if no interpreter, consistently sign/cue, including communications with other adults? c. Are peer responses repeated or signed/cued? d. Is vocabulary and language expanded by the teacher? Teacher's Speaking Skills a. Is enunciation clear? b. Is rate appropriate? c. Is loudness appropriate? d. Is facial expression used to clarify the message? e. Are gestures used appropriately? f. Are teacher's (or other speaker's) lips available for speechreading? g. Is teacher's style animated?	YES	NO
I	Com. 11. 14. 15.	Instructional Style  Classroom Discourse and Language a. Are the teacher(s), students, and other adults good language models for the student? b. Is language consistently accessible to this student? If sign/cueing is used, does the interpreter/transliterator, or all adults in the classroom if no interpreter, consistently sign/cue, including communications with other adults? c. Are peer responses repeated or signed/cued? d. Is vocabulary and language expanded by the teacher? Teacher's Speaking Skills a. Is enunciation clear? b. Is rate appropriate? c. Is loudness appropriate? d. Is facial expression used to clarify the message? e. Are gestures used appropriately? f. Are teacher's (or other speaker's) lips available for speechreading? g. Is teacher's style animated? h. Is a buddy system available to provide additional assistance or clarification?	YES	NO
I	Com. 11. 14. 15.	Instructional Style  Classroom Discourse and Language  a. Are the teacher(s), students, and other adults good language models for the student?  b. Is language consistently accessible to this student? If sign/cueing is used, does the interpreter/transliterator, or all adults in the classroom if no interpreter, consistently sign/cue, including communications with other adults?  c. Are peer responses repeated or signed/cued?  d. Is vocabulary and language expanded by the teacher?  Teacher's Speaking Skills  a. Is enunciation clear?  b. Is rate appropriate?  c. Is loudness appropriate?  d. Is facial expression used to clarify the message?  e. Are gestures used appropriately?  f. Are teacher's (or other speaker's) lips available for speechreading?  g. Is teacher's style animated?  h. Is a buddy system available to provide additional assistance or clarification?  Use of Visual Information	YES	NO
I	Com. 11. 14. 15.	Instructional Style  Classroom Discourse and Language  a. Are the teacher(s), students, and other adults good language models for the student?  b. Is language consistently accessible to this student? If sign/cueing is used, does the interpreter/transliterator, or all adults in the classroom if no interpreter, consistently sign/cue, including communications with other adults?  c. Are peer responses repeated or signed/cued?  d. Is vocabulary and language expanded by the teacher?  Teacher's Speaking Skills  a. Is enunciation clear?  b. Is rate appropriate?  c. Is loudness appropriate?  d. Is facial expression used to clarify the message?  e. Are gestures used appropriately?  f. Are teacher's (or other speaker's) lips available for speechreading?  g. Is teacher's style animated?  h. Is a buddy system available to provide additional assistance or clarification?  Use of Visual Information  a. Are props or other visual materials used for stories and activities?	YES	NO
I	Com. 11. 14. 15.	Instructional Style  Classroom Discourse and Language a. Are the teacher(s), students, and other adults good language models for the student? b. Is language consistently accessible to this student? If sign/cueing is used, does the interpreter/transliterator, or all adults in the classroom if no interpreter, consistently sign/cue, including communications with other adults? c. Are peer responses repeated or signed/cued? d. Is vocabulary and language expanded by the teacher? Teacher's Speaking Skills a. Is enunciation clear? b. Is rate appropriate? c. Is loudness appropriate? d. Is facial expression used to clarify the message? e. Are gestures used appropriately? f. Are teacher's (or other speaker's) lips available for speechreading? Is teacher's style animated? h. Is a buddy system available to provide additional assistance or clarification? Use of Visual Information a. Are props or other visual materials used for stories and activities? b. Are appropriate attention-getting strategies utilized?	YES	NO
I	Com. 11. 14. 15.	Instructional Style  Classroom Discourse and Language a. Are the teacher(s), students, and other adults good language models for the student? b. Is language consistently accessible to this student? If sign/cueing is used, does the interpreter/transliterator, or all adults in the classroom if no interpreter, consistently sign/cue, including communications with other adults? c. Are peer responses repeated or signed/cued? d. Is vocabulary and language expanded by the teacher? Teacher's Speaking Skills a. Is enunciation clear? b. Is rate appropriate? c. Is loudness appropriate? d. Is facial expression used to clarify the message? e. Are gestures used appropriately? f. Are teacher's (or other speaker's) lips available for speechreading? g. Is teacher's style animated? h. Is a buddy system available to provide additional assistance or clarification? Use of Visual Information a. Are props or other visual materials used for stories and activities? b. Are appropriate attention-getting strategies utilized? c. Are overhead projectors, VCRs, LCDs, Smart Boards and other equipment to provide	YES	NO
I	Com. 11. 14. 15.	Instructional Style  Classroom Discourse and Language a. Are the teacher(s), students, and other adults good language models for the student? b. Is language consistently accessible to this student? If sign/cueing is used, does the interpreter/transliterator, or all adults in the classroom if no interpreter, consistently sign/cue, including communications with other adults? c. Are peer responses repeated or signed/cued? d. Is vocabulary and language expanded by the teacher? Teacher's Speaking Skills a. Is enunciation clear? b. Is rate appropriate? c. Is loudness appropriate? d. Is facial expression used to clarify the message? e. Are gestures used appropriately? f. Are teacher's (or other speaker's) lips available for speechreading? Is teacher's style animated? h. Is a buddy system available to provide additional assistance or clarification? Use of Visual Information a. Are props or other visual materials used for stories and activities? b. Are appropriate attention-getting strategies utilized?	YES	NO

17.	e. Ord a. b.	access to course content, instruction, and discourse amongst the class?  Is visual information accessible to the student (e.g., within view, written in appropriate language)?  Il Discussion/Small Groups  Are all students encouraged to share and participate?  Does the teacher face the students when speaking?		
	c. d. e.	Do the students face one another when speaking?  Does the teacher lead group activities in an organized and student-friendly manner?  Is appropriate wait time utilized to encourage students to think and participate?		
	f.	Are students seated within the teacher's "arc of arms"?  Does the teacher obtain eye contact prior to and while speaking?		
	g. h.	If used, is the FM microphone passed around to all speakers?		
18		of Sign/Cued Speech	□ Not	
-0.	α.	If an educational interpreter/transliterator is assigned to the student, does the interpreter/transliterator promote student self-advocacy yet assure full access to all communication in the classroom?	Applica	ble 
	Ь.	Is the interpreter/transliterator familiar with the student's IEP, and does s/he know his/her role in its implementation?		
	c.	Does the interpreter/transliterator adjust the language in order to make it more accessible to the student?		
	d.	Does the interpreter/transiliterator make changes to content vocabulary for the student?		
	e.	Does the interpreter/transliterator expand on concepts presented in class?		
	f.	Is sign/cued speech consistently used by all adults in the class?		
	g.	Are teachers and paras proficient in the sign/cued mode of the student?		
	h.	Is sign/cuing consistently used by all students in the class?		
	i.	Does the type of sign/cuing used in the classroom match the signs/cues used by this		
		student?		
	j.	Is fingerspelling used?	<del></del>	<del></del>
	k. I.	Are there opportunities for parents and peers to learn to sign/cued speech?  Do they take advantage of them?		
10	••	portunities for Hands-on Experience		
19.	a.	Are a variety of materials available?		
		Check those used: □ books □ visual props □ audio/video CDs/DVDs □ objects for dramatic play □ manipulatives		
		Are stories experienced in a variety of ways?		
		Are there field trips?		
20		Are art and sensory activities conducted?		
20.		plification/Technology  Are personal hearing instruments (hearing aids/cochlear implants) and hearing	□ Not	hla
	a.	assistance devices (FM, infrared) checked at school each day?	Applica	DIE
	b.	Is amplification used consistently in all learning environments?		
	о. С.	Are current instructional technologies used (Smart boards, computers, internet)?		
Con	nmen			
IV.	Sch	ool Culture	YES	NO
21.		Is there evidence that the school administration supports students with disabilities?		
22.		Is the school welcoming of parents and does it encourage parent involvement?		
23.		Is the school/district administrator knowledgeable about hearing loss or willing to learn?		
24.		Is the school committed to making the necessary accommodations for students with hearing loss?		
25.		Is the teacher open to consultation with other professionals or specialists?		
26.		Does the teacher provide opportunities for individualized attention?		
@P/	ARC:	2B-Elementary Placement Checklist. C. D. Johnson, M. Darr, S. Elliott. Revised 2011.	3	

27. 28. 29.	Is the teacher willing to use and troubleshoot hearing assistance technology (e.g., FMs) and other technologies (e.g., captioning, transcription)?		
Con	nments		<del></del>
٧.	Reflection: Individual Student Considerations	YES	NO
	Communication and Language Think about how this student communicates thoughts, ideas, and needs. Think about how this student interacts with other students. Will his/her communication be nurtured in this classroom environment? Are there opportunities for direct communication with peers and professionals in the student's language and communication mode and at the student's academic level? Is there direct instruction in the student's language and communication mode? Does this student have sufficient language abilities to benefit from instruction in the classroom (generally within 2 years of most students in the class)? Will this student develop English language competency in this environment?		
	Social Interactions, Self-Concept, Self-Efficacy, and Self-Advocacy Think about how this student plays and behaves alone and in groups. Think about how this student interacts with other students. Will this student's social skills and self- concept be nurtured in this classroom environment? Will this student be supported to develop self-efficacy and self-advocacy skills?		
32.	Listening Skills Does this student attend well? Is this student able to listen and process information in noise? Think about what this student does when he/she cannot hear? Does this student take responsibility for his/her personal hearing instruments? Will this student's listening needs be supported in this classroom, lunchroom and all other school environments? Is the staff qualified and able to support the student's listening needs?		able
Con	nments		<del></del>

# PARC: Placement And Readiness Checklists Part 2C: Placement Checklist for Students who are Deaf and Hard of Hearing: SECONDARY

Before the Individual Education Program (IEP) team makes a decision regarding services and placement for a student who is deaf or hard of hearing, two areas should be considered. First, is the student ready for the placement under consideration and, second, is the classroom environment under consideration sufficiently prepared to support the student? This checklist is the *Placement* component of this two part instrument. Its purpose is to guide considerations and decisions related to placement and service options for students who are deaf or hard of hearing in middle school and high school. Ratings may also guide the IEP team in providing supports when needed. The companion set of checklists consider the readiness of the student for the various learning environments and situations under consideration.

The information to complete this placement checklist should be obtained through observation and discussion with the current teacher, the prospective teacher(s), the parents and other members of the IEP team. Placement decisions should consider the student's communication, language, academic, and social needs in the context of the proposed learning environment. Note: Each area or item may not be applicable to every student.

Student:					Date	.:		
Person completing this form:					Title	::		
Name of School:								
Type of Classroom:	•	cial education class of education class					□ At-risk class ther	
•	not a de		ecialist	, describ	oe any pre	vious exp	perience with students who	
IEP Deaf education ser	vices:						irect- out of classroom	
Range of class size of s	tudent's	in classrooms:to	_ Nun	nber of s	students v	vith hear	ring loss in school:	
Student's communicatio	n mode(s	s):	_ Moc	le(s) obs	served in c	lassroon	1:	
Receptive language leve	l: □ abo	ve grade level □ at grad	e level [	□ 1-2 yr	s below gr	ade leve	l □ >2 yrs below grade level	
Expressive language lev	el: 🗆 abo	ove grade level $\square$ at grad	de level	□ 1-2 yr	rs below gi	ade leve	el □ >2 yrs below grade leve	
				•	_		d device □ None/other	
_		used:   Personal FM sys	stem □	Classro		Distribu		
Educational Interprete	assigne	.d?□Yes□No	Mee	ts state	e's minimur	n standa	rd?□Yes□No	
IEP Related and Suppor	t Servic	es:						
	Area				Has had with D		If provided, is service.	
Speech-language there		<u> </u>	□ Yes	□ No	□ Yes	□ No	In class: $\square$ Out of class $\square$	
English Language Leari		)	□ Yes	□ No	□ Yes	□ No	In class: $\square$ Out of class $\square$	
Educational audiology	•	•	□ Yes	□ No	□ Yes	□ No		
Occupational therapy/	physical	therapy	□ Yes	□ No	□ Yes	□ No		
Psychology/mental hea		.,	□ Yes	□ No	□ Yes	□ No		
Counseling (by psychol		social worker)	□ Yes	□ No	□ Yes	□ No		
	_	ervention/Support Plan	□ Yes	□ No	□ Yes	□ No		
Other support services	s:			eaf/Har	d of Hear	ing Role	Models	
□ Parent couns		d training	□ P	arent Su	upport Gro	ups/Act	ivities	
□ Transportati	ion	-	$\Box A$	fter sch	nool progr	ıms		

NOTE: If an item is not relevant for a child, please write "NA" in the "NO" column.

I. CI	assroom- Physical Environment	YES	NO
1.	Is the room size conducive to learning? (A large room/high ceiling can distort sound; a		
	small room may be noisier.)		
2.	Is the room adequately lit? (Lighting and shadows may affect speechreading and signing		
	abilities.)		
3.	Is the ambient noise level for the classroom within recommended standards (noise		
	≤35dbA and reverberation ≤.6 sec, ANSI S12.60-2009/10)?		
4.	Is the room treated to reduce noise (carpet on floor, acoustical ceiling tiles, window		
	coverings, cork or other wall coverings)?		
5.	Are noise and movement sources in the classroom minimized (e.g., computers,		
	ventilation/heater fans, fish tanks, small group activities)?		
6.	Does noise from adjacent spaces (hallways, outside the building) spill over into		
	classroom?		
Can	um auta		
Con	nments		
TT	General Learning Environment YES	NO	
	•	NO	
7.	Do teacher(s)/adult(s) use a variety of techniques to elicit positive behavior from students?		
0			
	Is there a visual schedule identifying daily routines and student expectations?  Is there a visual behavior management system that provides clear structure for the		
9.	class and consistent rules?		
10	Is the curriculum standards-based including a variety of themes, topics, and age level		
10.	appropriate literature?		
11	Does the teacher use lesson plans to guide daily activities?		
	Are activities modified to meet a variety of students' needs?		
16.	The defivities modified to meet a variety of stadems needs.		
Con			
	nments		
	nments		
		VEC	
	. Instructional Style	YES	NO
	. Instructional Style Classroom Discourse and Language		
	. Instructional Style  Classroom Discourse and Language  a. Are the teacher(s), students, and other adults good language models for the student?		
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<u>~ 1</u>		disabilities?		
<b>V</b> . 21.	Sch	ool Culture  Is there evidence that the school administration supports students with	УES	NO
Com	mer	†s		
	e.	When appropriate, are linkages made with adult services (e.g., Voc Rehab)?		
	d.	Are there opportunities for job shadowing within the community?		
	c.	Does the student's education program support his/her post-school goals?		
	b.	Is there an emphasis on career exploration and development of career goals?		
	α.	Is personal responsibility/self-advocacy development supported for independent thinking and decision-making?		
٠υ.				
20	C.	Are current instructional technologies used (Smart boards, computers, internet)? nsition		
	b.	Is amplification used consistently in all learning environments?  Are current instructional technologies used (Smart boards, computers, internet)?		
	h	assistance devices (FM, infrared) checked at school each day?  To amplification used consistantly in all learning applications are all learning applications.		
	a.	Are personal hearing instruments (hearing aids/cochlear implants) and hearing		
У.		plification/Technology	⊔ No <sup>-</sup>	t Applic
_	d.	Are art and sensory activities conducted?		
	С.	Are there field trips?		
		Are stories experienced in a variety of ways?		
		Check those used: □ books □ visual props □ audio/video Cds/DVDs		
	a.	Are a variety of materials available?		
<b>8</b> .		portunities for Experiential Learning		
_	l.	Do they take advantage of them?		
	_	Are there opportunities for parents and peers to learn to sign/cued speech?		
	j.	Is fingerspelling used?		
		by this student?		
	i.	Does the type of sign/cue used in the classroom match the signs/cued speech used		
	h.	Is sign/cuing consistently used by all students in the class?		
	g. h	Are teachers and paras proficient in the sign/cue mode of the student?  To give (suite consistently used by all students in the class?)		
	f.	Is sign/cued speech consistently used by all adults in the class?		
	e. r	Does the interpreter/transliterator expand on concepts presented in class?		
	_	student?		
	d.	Does the interpreter/transiliterator make changes to content vocabulary for the		
	J	accessible to the student?		
	c.	Does the interpreter/transliterator adjust the language in order to make it more		
	_	know his/her role in its implementation?		
	b.	Is the interpreter/transliterator familiar with the student's IEP, and does s/he		
	L	all communication in the classroom?		
		interpreter/transliterator promote student self-advocacy yet assure full access to		
	a.	If an educational interpreter/transliterator is assigned to the student, does the		
/.		of Sign/Cued Speech	□ No	t Applic
_	h.	If used, is the FM microphone passed around to all speakers?		
	g.	Does the teacher obtain eye contact prior to and while speaking?		
	f.	Are students seated within the teacher's "arc of arms"?		
	e.	Is appropriate wait time utilized to encourage students to think and participate?		
	d.	Does the teacher lead group activities in an organized and student-friendly manner?		
	c.	Do the students face one another when speaking?		
	b.	Does the teacher face the students when speaking?		
	a.	Are all students encouraged to share and participate?		
6.	Ord	ll Discussion/Small Groups		
	e.	Is visual information accessible to the student (e.g., within view)?		
		access to course content, instruction, and discourse amongst the class?		

	Is the school/district administrator knowledgeable about hearing loss or willing to learn?		
23.	Is the school committed to making the necessary accommodations for students with hearing loss?		
24.	Is the teacher open to consultation with other professionals or specialists?		
25.	Does the teacher provide opportunities for individualized attention?		
26.	Is the teacher welcoming of students with special needs?		
27.	Is the teacher willing to use and troubleshoot hearing assistance technology (FMs) and other technologies (captioning, transcription)?		
28.	Are the extra-curricular (sports, drama, clubs) staff and settings going to assure communication access for this student?		
Com	ments		
. R	eflection: Individual Student Considerations	УES	NO
29.	Communication and Language Think about how this student communicates thoughts, ideas, and needs. Think about how		
30.	this student interacts with other students. Will his/her communication be nurtured in this classroom environment? Are there opportunities for direct communication with peers and professionals in the student's language and communication mode and at the student's academic level? Is there direct instruction in the student's language and communication mode? Does this student have sufficient language abilities to benefit from instruction in the classroom (generally within 2 years of most students in the class)? Will this student develop English language competency in this environment? Social Interactions, Self-Concept, Self-Efficacy, and Self-Advocacy Think about how this student behaves alone and in groups. Think about how this student interacts with other students. Will this student's social skills and self-concept be nurtured in this classroom environment? Will this student be supported to develop self-efficacy and self-advocacy skills? Listening Skills		
31.	Does this student attend well? Is this student able to listen and process information in	□ Not	Applicable
	noise? Think about what this student does when he/she cannot hear? Does this student take responsibility for his/her personal hearing instruments? Will this student's listening needs be supported in this classroom, lunchroom and all other school environments? Is the staff qualified and able to support the student's listening needs?		••