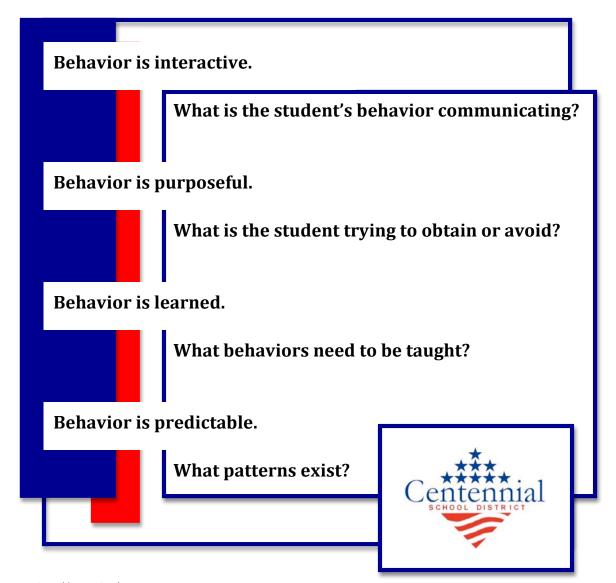
FBA FACILITATOR TOOLKIT



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FBA Facilitator Toolkit Overview

Schools face a serious challenge. The incidence and severity of serious behavior problems threaten effective education. Students who engage in violent, disruptive and dangerous behavior compromise the fundamental ability of our schools to educate children, making defiant, disruptive, and dangerous behaviors an issue for all students and all schools.

The bright spot in this picture is that we are better prepared to prevent and alter patterns of problem behavior than at any time in history. A practical and effective technology for responding to problem behaviors called functional behavioral assessment (FBA) has emerged. The technology of FBA can be used to identify the variables supporting problem behaviors and to rearrange the environment to both reduce problem behaviors and build constructive skills.

Crone, D. A., Horner, R. H. (2003). *Building Positive Behavior Support Systems in Schools:* Functional Behavioral Assessment. New York: The Guilford Press.

There are volumes of books and research on Functional Behavioral Theory, the FBA process and dozens of interpretations of FBA/BIP forms, few practical and useful tools for busy FBA Facilitators exist, thus the *FBA Facilitator Toolkit*. This toolkit attempts to provide all the forms, meeting agendas, explanation tools, data collection protocols and resources necessary for the FBA process. Designed in a "grab and go" fashion it has multiple, reusable copies of the most frequently needed documents, in plastic sleeves, reducing the need to make copies for every meeting. Throughout the FBA process there are numerous meetings required, with hectic schedules the time to prepare meeting agendas, print sample copies and gather resources can be scarce. The development and implementation of effective FBA/BIPs that create environments for students to learn new behavior skills is challenging enough, spending valuable time making copies and gathering materials is significantly reduced with the FBA Facilitator Toolkit.

The FBA/BIP forms included here and available as a separate download are electronically "fillable" using Adobe Reader, a free application for Mac, Windows, and iPad. Using Adobe Reader allows for resizable text and drop down menus.

Section One - Overview

Provided are flowcharts which condense the FBA/BIP system and development process onto a single page. While very visually stimulating, they are intended to provide FBA Facilitators with a handy reference in locating where an FBA/BIP is at in the process and assist in explanation.

<u>Sections Two and Three include two copies of both the meeting agenda and form. The documents are to be printed back to back and placed in a plastic sleeve for quick access and reusability.</u>

FBA Facilitator Toolkit Overview

Section Two - FBA Meetings

FBA Planning The desired outcome: Select components of the FBA process necessary to determine the function of the student's behavior for initial FBA or revision; Select components necessary to determine functionally equivalent replacement behaviors; Assign tasks and determine timeline.

FBA Meeting The desired outcome: Develop a Hypothesis Statement based on Sources of Information, Academic Profile, Student Strengths, and Problem Behavior.

Section Three - BIP Meetings

Initial BIP The desired outcome: Complete the FBA Hypothesis Statement-Competing Pathways by identify a Functionally Equivalent Replacement Behavior, Long-term Skill and Intervention Strategies.

Revision BIP The desired outcome: Use results of implementation and progress monitoring data to revise the FBA Hypothesis Statement-Competing Pathways by adjusting function and identifying a new Functionally Equivalent Replacement Behavior and/or Long-term Skill and/or Intervention Strategies.

Implementation Planning The desired outcome: Develop a plan for implementing the BIP Interventions for Antecedent, Setting Events, Teaching Behavior, and Consequences.

Progress Monitoring The desired outcome: Prior to First BIP Review: Determine Progress Monitoring specifics regarding data collection on behaviors and implementation. BIP Review Meetings: Review Implementation Fidelity data and make any needed adjustments. Review Progress Monitoring data and make any needed adjustments.

<u>Section Four - Escalating Behavior</u>

5-Point Plan For Managing Escalating Behavior This tool is designed to provide a detailed and easy to communicate plan for preventing behavior from escalating to crisis levels. It is developed during the FBA/BIP process.

Acting Out Cycle This is a summary of the research on escalating behavior. It is provided as an explanation and reference.

Safety Plan Example This is an example of a Safety Plan focusing on keeping a student and staff safe and uninjured. Different from a crisis plan (see 5-Point Plan above), it is intended to capture all the nuances involved in working with "high needs" students.

Section Five - Data Collection

FBA Observation Includes examples of observation tools for collecting baseline data and Summary of Behavior hypothesis confirmation.

FBA Facilitator Toolkit Overview

FBA Interviews Includes protocols for interviewing parents, students and staff to be used as sources of information in the development of the FBA.

FBA Records Review Includes protocols for gathering information from school and medical records used in the development of the FBA.

Implementation Fidelity Includes samples of tools used to monitor the implementation fidelity of the BIP.

Section Six - FBA/BIP Evaluation

FBA/BIP Critical Features Guide This guide provides the "big ideas" and examples for each component of the FBA/BIP process.

FBA/BIP Critical Features Scoring This tool is the companion to the Critical Features Guide listed above. The tool is for scoring the quality of FBA/BIP.

FBA: The ABC Big Ideas This is a handy, single page reference for remembering the definitions for the parts of the "The Summary of Behavior" statement.

Contextual Fit A tool for initiating dialogue on the feasibility of the BIP.

Section Seven - FBA/BIP Examples

Bobby This is an example of an elementary student's FBA/BIP focusing on the Long-term Skill of Response Inhibition.

Noah This is an example of an elementary student's FBA/BIP focusing on the Longterm Skill of Emotional Control.

Brian This is an example of a high school student's FBA/BIP focusing on the Longterm Skill of Organization & Engagement.

John This is an example of a high school student's FBA/BIP focusing on the Longterm Skill of a Social Skill.

Frankie This is an example of a two BIPs and Implementation Plans. One is a non-example and the other is a good example of BIP and Implementation Plan for the same student, including guiding questions.

<u>Section Eight - Miscellaneous</u>

This is a section full of tools useful for explaining various FBA/BIP concepts to parents or teachers, selecting interventions and process communication.

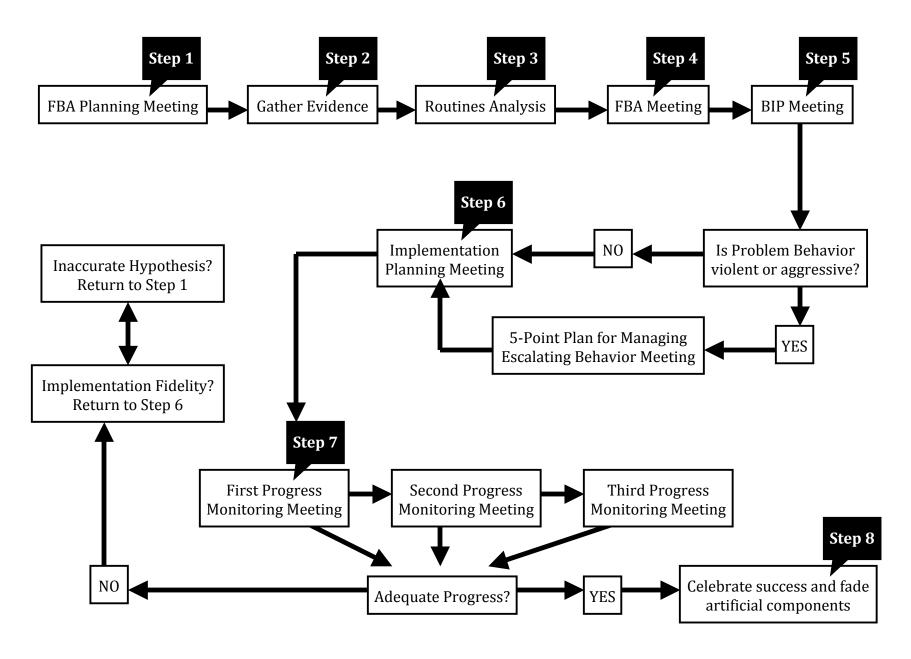
Section Nine - FBA/BIP Forms

All the forms used in the FBA/BIP process. The forms are electronically "fillable" when used with Adobe Reader.

FBA System Flowchart

Pattern of problem behavior **ABC Worksheet** Is there Core Instruction for common expectations, common procedures, and common routines? Is there academic and/or behavioral differentiation? YES Targeted Instruction & Support Provide Core Instruction NO YES Celebrate and fade artificial components Box A Box C Targeted successful? Determine implementation barriers & return to Box B NO Discontinue **Brief FBA** Box B NO Supplemental Instruction & Support Has Implementation Fidelity reached 90%? Continue & Monitor YES Begin collection of progress Box D Return to monitoring data Is BIP successful? Box A Modify & Monitor Continue & Monitor Adequate success Celebrate & begin fading artificial components If after Comprehensive FBA, Modify & Monitor & return Moderate success success is limited, contact to Box D Student Services Consultant Return to Box C NO No success **Comprehensive FBA** Gather more evidence, adjust hypothesis, Implementation develop new BIP & return to Box B Discontinue BIP Inaccurate hypothesis YES Fidelity maintained?

FBA Development Flowchart

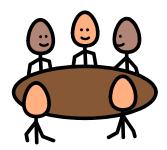


FBA Planning Meeting

1. Introductions

2. Assign Roles

- a. Facilitator
- b. Note Taker
- c. Time Keeper
- d. Thinkers



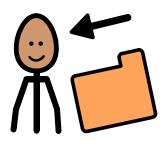
3. Review Desired Outcomes

- a. Select components of the FBA process necessary to determine the function of the student's behavior for initial FBA or revision
- b. Select components necessary to determine functionally equivalent replacement behaviors
- c. Assign tasks and determine timeline

4. Determine ending time and amount of time for each item

5. Determine "What", "By Who", "By When" for each section

- a. Planning
- b. Records Review
- c. Interviews
- d. Data
- e. Reports



"Behavior is the mirror in which everyone shows their image"
-Johann Wolfgang von Goethe



Functional Behavior Assessment Planning

Date:

DOB: IEP: IEP Case Manager:

Teacher: ELL: Grade:

FBA Facilitator: YTD Removals: School:

Brief FBA Date of ABC Worksheet:

Comprehensive FBA		
What	By Who	By When
	Planning	
X X Parental Permission		
X X FBA Meeting		
X X BIP Meeting		
X X First BIP Follow-Up Meeting		
	Records Review	
X X Discipline (referrals, suspension)		
X X Academic (assessment, work sample)		
X X Permanent Record File		
X X Medical/Health		
X X Special Education		
	Interviews	
X Principal, Support Staff, Medical, Other		
1.		
2.		
3.		
X Student		
X Parent/Family		
X X FACTS w/:		
X X Routines Analysis w/:		
	Data	
X X ABC Observation		
1.		
2.		
X X Baseline		
X Scatter Plot		
	Forms	
X X FBA Report		
X X Behavior Intervention Plan (BIP)		
X X BIP Implementation Plan		
X X BIP Progress Monitoring		
X 5-Point Plan for Escalating Behavior		
X Safety/Crisis Plan		
X Restraint/Seclusion Plan		

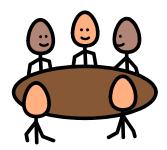
Notes:

FBA Planning Meeting

1. Introductions

2. Assign Roles

- a. Facilitator
- b. Note Taker
- c. Time Keeper
- d. Thinkers

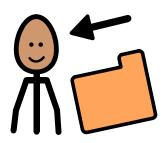


3. Review Desired Outcomes

- a. Select components of the FBA process necessary to determine the function of the student's behavior for initial FBA or revision
- b. Select components necessary to determine functionally equivalent replacement behaviors
- c. Assign tasks and determine timeline

4. Determine ending time and amount of time for each item

- 5. Determine "What", "By Who", "By When" for each section
 - a. Planning
 - b. Records Review
 - c. Interviews
 - d. Data
 - e. Reports



"Behavior is the mirror in which everyone shows their image"
-Johann Wolfgang von Goethe



Functional Behavior Assessment Planning

Date:

DOB: IEP: IEP Case Manager:

Teacher: ELL: Grade:

FBA Facilitator: YTD Removals: School:

Brief FBA Date of ABC Worksheet:

Comprehensive FBA		
What	By Who	By When
	Planning	
X X Parental Permission		
X X FBA Meeting		
X X BIP Meeting		
X X First BIP Follow-Up Meeting		
	Records Review	
X X Discipline (referrals, suspension)		
X X Academic (assessment, work sample)		
X X Permanent Record File		
X X Medical/Health		
X X Special Education		
	Interviews	
X Principal, Support Staff, Medical, Other		
1.		
2.		
3.		
X Student		
X Parent/Family		
X X FACTS w/:		
X X Routines Analysis w/:		
	Data	
X X ABC Observation		
1.		
2.		
X X Baseline		
X Scatter Plot		
	Forms	
X X FBA Report		
X X Behavior Intervention Plan (BIP)		
X X BIP Implementation Plan		
X X BIP Progress Monitoring		
X 5-Point Plan for Escalating Behavior		
X Safety/Crisis Plan		
X Restraint/Seclusion Plan		

Notes:

FBA Meeting Agenda

1. Introductions

2. Assign Roles

- a. Facilitator
- b. Note Taker
- c. Time Keeper
- d. Thinkers



3. Review Desired Outcome

Develop an <u>ABC Hypothesis Statement</u> based on <u>Sources of</u> <u>Information</u>, <u>Academic Profile</u>, <u>Student Strength's</u>, and <u>Problem</u> Behavior

- 4. Determine ending time and amount of time for each item
- 5. Review "What is an FBA and BIP?" and "FBA Key Concepts"
- 6. Complete FBA Report
 - a. Review "Sources of Information"
 - b. Complete "Academic Profile"
 - c. Complete "Student's Strengths"
 - d. Describe "Problem Behavior"
 - e. Develop "ABC Hypothesis Statement"
 - f. Document "Previous Interventions"



"What you do speaks so loud that I cannot hear what you say." -Ralph Waldo Emerson



Functional Behavior Assessment Report

	Student: Teacher:		School: Grade:	Date: Age:	
IEP:	Case Manager:	ELL:	FBA Facilitator:		
Name/R	FBA Team Member Role	'S	Initial F Name/Role	BA Revision of FB	A Dated
,					
Sources	of Information				
Suspensi		Days Tardy:	Days Absent:		
	Records	Review		By Whom	Attached
Disciplin					
	ive Records				
Medical					
	Interv	iews			
	s Analysis FACTS				
Student					
Other:					
	Dat	ta			
ABC Obs	ervations: (list dates)				
Baseline					
Other:					
Academ	ic Profile				
Level:	Reading:	Math:	Writing:		
Classro	om Performance (Preferred T	asks, Work Comple	etion, Participation, et	cc.)	
Student	's Strengths, Talents, or Spec	ific Intoracts			
Student	3 Strengths, Talents, or Spec	inc interests			
Summai	ry of Behavior (From FACTS o	r Routines Analysi	s)		
Routine	/Activity:				
Setting l	Evente	Problem Behavio	Ar.	Consequence:	
Setting i	Events.	r i obiem benavio)1.	consequence.	
Anteced	lonte			Describe:	
Anteceu	ients:			Describe.	

FBA Meeting Agenda

1. Introductions

2. Assign Roles

- a. Facilitator
- b. Note Taker
- c. Time Keeper
- d. Thinkers



3. Review Desired Outcome

Develop an <u>ABC Hypothesis Statement</u> based on <u>Sources of</u> <u>Information</u>, <u>Academic Profile</u>, <u>Student Strength's</u>, and <u>Problem</u> Behavior

- 4. Determine ending time and amount of time for each item
- 5. Review "What is an FBA and BIP?" and "FBA Key Concepts"
- 6. Complete FBA Report
 - a. Review "Sources of Information"
 - b. Complete "Academic Profile"
 - c. Complete "Student's Strengths"
 - d. Describe "Problem Behavior"
 - e. Develop "ABC Hypothesis Statement"
 - f. Document "Previous Interventions"





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-Ralph Waldo Emerson



Functional Behavior Assessment Report

	Student: Teacher:		School: Grade:	Date: Age:	
IEP:	Case Manager:	ELL:	FBA Facilitator:		
Name/R	FBA Team Member Role	'S	Initial F Name/Role	BA Revision of FB	A Dated
,					
Sources	of Information				
Suspensi		Days Tardy:	Days Absent:		
	Records	Review		By Whom	Attached
Disciplin					
	ive Records				
Medical					
	Interv	iews			
	s Analysis FACTS				
Student					
Other:					
	Dat	ta			
ABC Obs	ervations: (list dates)				
Baseline					
Other:					
Academ	ic Profile				
Level:	Reading:	Math:	Writing:		
Classro	om Performance (Preferred T	asks, Work Comple	etion, Participation, et	cc.)	
Student	's Strengths, Talents, or Spec	ific Intoracts			
Student	3 Strengths, Talents, or Spec	inc interests			
Summai	ry of Behavior (From FACTS o	r Routines Analysi	s)		
Routine	/Activity:				
Setting l	Evente	Problem Behavio	Ar.	Consequence:	
Setting i	Events.	r i obiem benavio)1.	consequence.	
Anteced	lonte			Describe:	
Anteceu	ients:			Describe.	



FBA Routines Analysis

Student: Reporter:

Date: Interviewer:

Schedule		Activity		Problem Behavior	Likeliho	ood	Who is around?
					Low 1—3—	6 High	
				Analysis (pick routin			
What situation	ns seem	to set off the pr	oblem beha	vior? When is the p	roblem beh	avior m	ost likely to occur?
When is the p	roblem	behavior least li	kely to occi	ır?			
Setting Event	s: Are tl	nere specific con	ditions, eve	nts that make the p	roblem beh	avior w	orse?
		•	•	•			
			D				
What usually	happen	s after the behav		ption of Consequen	ices		
	парроп		101 00001151				
		S	ummary of	Routine for ABC Ob	sarvation		
Routine:			ummary or	Routine for ABC Ob	SCI Vation		
Setting Event	:s:	When (A):		Student will (B):	Т	herefor	e the Function (C) is:
					T.	\	
						escribe	:



FBA Routines Analysis

Student: Reporter:

Date: Interviewer:

Schedule		Activity		Problem Behavior	Likeliho	ood	Who is around?
					Low 1—3—	6 High	
				Analysis (pick routin			
What situation	ns seem	to set off the pr	oblem beha	vior? When is the p	roblem beh	avior m	ost likely to occur?
When is the p	roblem	behavior least li	kely to occi	ır?			
Setting Event	s: Are tl	nere specific con	ditions, eve	nts that make the p	roblem beh	avior w	orse?
		•	•	•			
			D				
What usually	happen	s after the behav		ption of Consequen	ices		
	парроп		101 00001151				
		S	ummary of	Routine for ABC Ob	sarvation		
Routine:			ummary or	Routine for ABC Ob	SCI Vation		
Setting Event	:s:	When (A):		Student will (B):	Т	herefor	e the Function (C) is:
					T.	\	
						escribe	:

BIP Meeting Agenda-Initial

1. Introductions

2. Assign Roles

- a. Facilitator
- b. Note Taker
- c. Time Keeper
- d. Thinkers



3. Review Desired Outcome

Develop an <u>FBA Hypothesis Statement-Competing Pathways</u>, identify a <u>Functionally Equivalent Replacement Behavior</u> and <u>Intervention Strategies</u>.

- 4. Determine ending time and amount of time for each item
- 5. Review "What is an FBA and BIP?" and "FBA Key Concepts"
- 6. Complete BIP Report
 - a. Complete "FBA Hypothesis Statement-Competing Pathways
 - b. Determine "Functionally Equivalent Replacement Behavior"
 - c. If "Problem Behavior" is violent, complete a "5-Point Plan for Managing Escalating Behavior"
 - d. Determine "Intervention Stratigies"



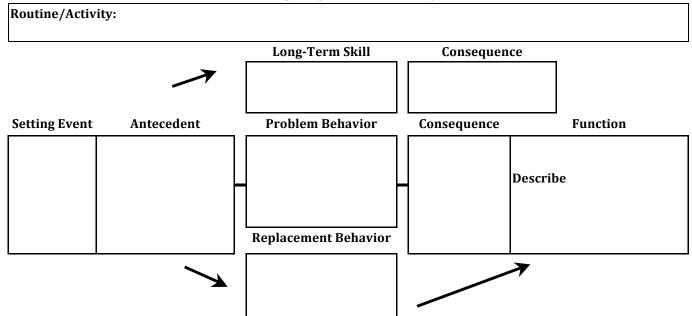
"What you do speaks so loud that I cannot hear what you say."
-Ralph Waldo Emerson



Behavior Intervention Plan

Student FBA Date BIP Revision
Date

Competing Behavior Pathway



Intervention Strategies

	intervention	intervention strategies			
Change the Envir	Change the Environment to Make Prob. Beh. Irrelevant		Make Prob. Beh. Ineffective		
Setting Events	Antecedent	Teach Behavior	Consequence		
		Replacement Behavior	Reinforcement of Replacement Behavior		
		Long-Term Skill	Corrective Consequence		

BIP Meeting Agenda-Initial

1. Introductions

2. Assign Roles

- a. Facilitator
- b. Note Taker
- c. Time Keeper
- d. Thinkers



3. Review Desired Outcome

Develop an <u>FBA Hypothesis Statement-Competing Pathways</u>, identify a <u>Functionally Equivalent Replacement Behavior</u> and <u>Intervention Strategies</u>.

- 4. Determine ending time and amount of time for each item
- 5. Review "What is an FBA and BIP?" and "FBA Key Concepts"
- 6. Complete BIP Report
 - a. Complete "FBA Hypothesis Statement-Competing Pathways
 - b. Determine "Functionally Equivalent Replacement Behavior"
 - c. If "Problem Behavior" is violent, complete a "5-Point Plan for Managing Escalating Behavior"
 - d. Determine "Intervention Stratigies"



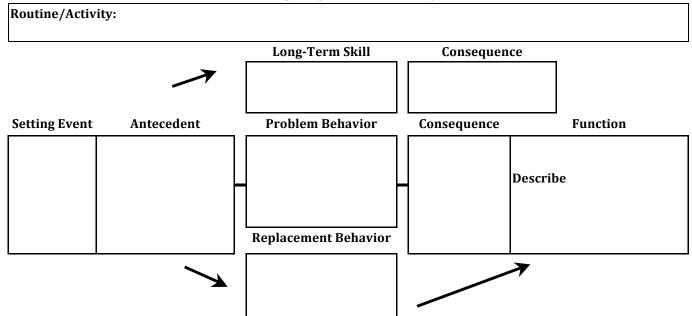
"What you do speaks so loud that I cannot hear what you say."
-Ralph Waldo Emerson



Behavior Intervention Plan

Student FBA Date BIP Revision
Date

Competing Behavior Pathway



Intervention Strategies

	intervention	intervention strategies			
Change the Envir	Change the Environment to Make Prob. Beh. Irrelevant		Make Prob. Beh. Ineffective		
Setting Events	Antecedent	Teach Behavior	Consequence		
		Replacement Behavior	Reinforcement of Replacement Behavior		
		Long-Term Skill	Corrective Consequence		

BIP Meeting Agenda-Revision

1. Introductions

2. Assign Roles

- a. Facilitator
- b. Note Taker
- c. Time Keeper
- d. Thinkers



3. Review Desired Outcome

Use results of implementation and progress monitoring data to revise the <u>FBA Hypothesis Statement-Competing Pathways</u> by adjusting function and identifying a new <u>Functionally Equivalent Replacement Behavior</u> and <u>Intervention Strategies</u>.

- 4. Determine ending time and amount of time for each item
- 5. Review "What is an FBA and BIP?" and "FBA Key Concepts"

6. Complete BIP Report

- a. Complete "FBA Hypothesis Statement-Competing Pathways
- b. Determine "Functionally Equivalent Replacement Behavior"
- c. If "Problem Behavior" is violent, complete a "5-Point Plan for Managing Escalating Behavior"
- d. Determine "Intervention Stratigies"



"Determine strategies for making the problem behavior ineffective, inefficient, or irrelevant through changes to the routine or environment."

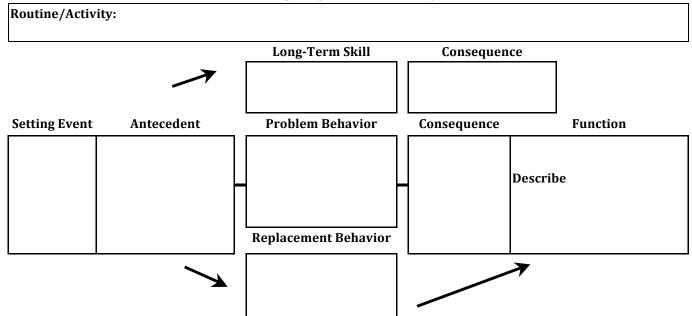
-Deanne Crone & Rob Horner



Behavior Intervention Plan

Student FBA Date BIP Revision
Date

Competing Behavior Pathway



Intervention Strategies

	intervention	intervention strategies			
Change the Envir	Change the Environment to Make Prob. Beh. Irrelevant		Make Prob. Beh. Ineffective		
Setting Events	Antecedent	Teach Behavior	Consequence		
		Replacement Behavior	Reinforcement of Replacement Behavior		
		Long-Term Skill	Corrective Consequence		

BIP Meeting Agenda-Revision

1. Introductions

2. Assign Roles

- a. Facilitator
- b. Note Taker
- c. Time Keeper
- d. Thinkers



3. Review Desired Outcome

Use results of implementation and progress monitoring data to revise the <u>FBA Hypothesis Statement-Competing Pathways</u> by adjusting function and identifying a new <u>Functionally Equivalent Replacement Behavior</u> and <u>Intervention Strategies</u>.

- 4. Determine ending time and amount of time for each item
- 5. Review "What is an FBA and BIP?" and "FBA Key Concepts"

6. Complete BIP Report

- a. Complete "FBA Hypothesis Statement-Competing Pathways
- b. Determine "Functionally Equivalent Replacement Behavior"
- c. If "Problem Behavior" is violent, complete a "5-Point Plan for Managing Escalating Behavior"
- d. Determine "Intervention Stratigies"



"Determine strategies for making the problem behavior ineffective, inefficient, or irrelevant through changes to the routine or environment."

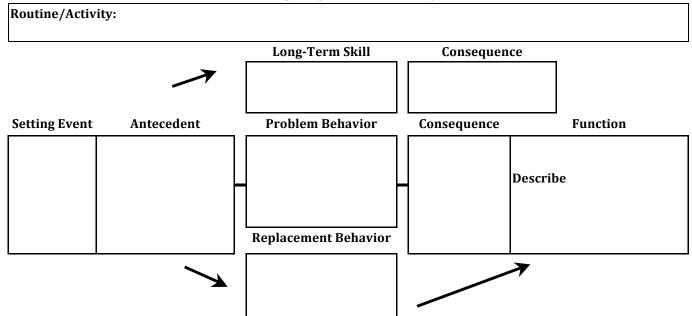
-Deanne Crone & Rob Horner



Behavior Intervention Plan

Student FBA Date BIP Revision
Date

Competing Behavior Pathway



Intervention Strategies

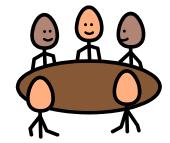
	intervention	intervention strategies			
Change the Envir	Change the Environment to Make Prob. Beh. Irrelevant		Make Prob. Beh. Ineffective		
Setting Events	Antecedent	Teach Behavior	Consequence		
		Replacement Behavior	Reinforcement of Replacement Behavior		
		Long-Term Skill	Corrective Consequence		

Implementation Plan Meeting Agenda

1. Introductions

2. Assign Roles

- a. Facilitator
- b. Note Taker
- c. Time Keeper
- d. Thinkers



3. Review Desired Outcomes

Develop an <u>Implementation Plan</u> for the BIP Interventions for <u>Antecedent, Setting Events, Teaching Behavior, and Consequences</u>

4. Determine ending time and amount of time for each item

5. Review BIP Intervention Strategies

6. Complete Implementation Plan

- a. Determine implementation plan for <u>Antecedent and Setting</u> Event interventions
- b. Determine implementation plan for <u>Teach Behavior</u> intervention
- c. Determine implementation plan for <u>Consequences</u> interventions



"Behavior support is the redesign of environments, not the redesign of individuals. BIPs define changes in the behavior of those who will implement the plan. A BIP describes what we will do differently."

-Rob Horner



BIP Implementation Plan

FBA Date:

BIP Date:

Date:

Include for Each Section: 1) Materials 2) Teaching Student 3) Supporting Staff

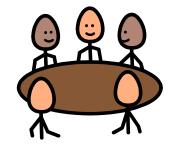
Setting Events/Antecedent	Who	When
Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach)		
Criteria for fidelity:		
Teach Behavior: Replacement Behavior and/or Long Term Skill	Who	When
Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach)		
Criteria for fidelity:		
Consequence-Reinforcement of Replacement Behavior and/or Long Term Skill	Who	When
Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach)		
Criteria for fidelity:		
Consequence-Correction of Replacement Behavior and/or Long Term Skill	Who	When
Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach)		
Criteria for fidelity:	ı	
Implementation Check-in and Evaluation	Date:	

Implementation Plan Meeting Agenda

1. Introductions

2. Assign Roles

- a. Facilitator
- b. Note Taker
- c. Time Keeper
- d. Thinkers



3. Review Desired Outcomes

Develop an <u>Implementation Plan</u> for the BIP Interventions for <u>Antecedent, Setting Events, Teaching Behavior, and Consequences</u>

4. Determine ending time and amount of time for each item

5. Review BIP Intervention Strategies

6. Complete Implementation Plan

- a. Determine implementation plan for <u>Antecedent and Setting</u> Event interventions
- b. Determine implementation plan for <u>Teach Behavior</u> intervention
- c. Determine implementation plan for <u>Consequences</u> interventions



"Behavior support is the redesign of environments, not the redesign of individuals. BIPs define changes in the behavior of those who will implement the plan. A BIP describes what we will do differently."

-Rob Horner



BIP Implementation Plan

FBA Date:

BIP Date:

Date:

Include for Each Section: 1) Materials 2) Teaching Student 3) Supporting Staff

Setting Events/Antecedent	Who	When
Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach)		
Criteria for fidelity:		
Teach Behavior: Replacement Behavior and/or Long Term Skill	Who	When
Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach)		
Criteria for fidelity:		
Consequence-Reinforcement of Replacement Behavior and/or Long Term Skill	Who	When
Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach)		
Criteria for fidelity:		
Consequence-Correction of Replacement Behavior and/or Long Term Skill	Who	When
Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach)		
Criteria for fidelity:	ı	
Implementation Check-in and Evaluation	Date:	

BIP Progress Monitoring Meeting Agenda

1. Introductions

2. Assign Roles

- a. Facilitator
- b. Note Taker
- c. Time Keeper
- d. Thinkers



3. Review Desired Outcomes

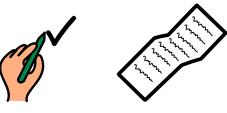
<u>Prior to First BIP Review</u>: Determine <u>Progress Monitoring</u> specifics <u>BIP Review Meetings</u>: Review <u>Implementation Fidelity</u> data and make any needed adjustments. Review <u>Progress Monitoring</u> data and make any needed adjustments.

4. Determine ending time and amount of time for each item

5. Review BIP Intervention Strategies

6. Review and Complete Behavior Intervention Monitoring Plan

- a. Review Behavioral Goals
- b. Review Progress Monitoring data collection procedures
- c. Review <u>Implementation Plan</u> and determine if fidelity has been established
- d. Review Progress Monitoring data and evaluate
- e. Determine BIP Next Steps and Describe



"If you can not measure it, you can not improve it."
-Lord Kelvin



BIP Progress Monitoring

SCHOOL D	Student		FBA Date Progress Check #	e:	BIP Date: Date:	
Behavioral G	ioals					
Replacement Behavior						
Long-term Skill						
Data Collecti	on Plan					
Data	Who		How		Starting	Review Date
Baseline						
Problem						
Behavior Replacement						
Behavior						
Long-term Skill						
<u> </u>						
	s Monitoring M	eeting been established	? (Check if "Yes")			
Antecedent l	Interventions:	been established	Teach Behavior:	Cor	nsequences:	
If "No", reviev	v/adjust BIP Im	plementation Pla	an. If all "Yes", proceed wit			
Data Review	,					
Data	Results					
Problem Behavior						
Replacement Behavior						
Long-term Skill						
BIP Next Ste	ns:					
Describe:	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , 					

BIP Progress Monitoring Meeting Agenda

1. Introductions

2. Assign Roles

- a. Facilitator
- b. Note Taker
- c. Time Keeper
- d. Thinkers



3. Review Desired Outcomes

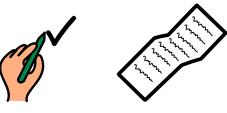
<u>Prior to First BIP Review</u>: Determine <u>Progress Monitoring</u> specifics <u>BIP Review Meetings</u>: Review <u>Implementation Fidelity</u> data and make any needed adjustments. Review <u>Progress Monitoring</u> data and make any needed adjustments.

4. Determine ending time and amount of time for each item

5. Review BIP Intervention Strategies

6. Review and Complete Behavior Intervention Monitoring Plan

- a. Review Behavioral Goals
- b. Review Progress Monitoring data collection procedures
- c. Review <u>Implementation Plan</u> and determine if fidelity has been established
- d. Review Progress Monitoring data and evaluate
- e. Determine BIP Next Steps and Describe



"If you can not measure it, you can not improve it."
-Lord Kelvin



BIP Progress Monitoring

SCHOOL D	Student		FBA Date Progress Check #	e:	BIP Date: Date:	
Behavioral G	ioals					
Replacement Behavior						
Long-term Skill						
Data Collecti	on Plan					
Data	Who		How		Starting	Review Date
Baseline						
Problem						
Behavior Replacement						
Behavior						
Long-term Skill						
<u> </u>						
	s Monitoring M	eeting been established	? (Check if "Yes")			
Antecedent l	Interventions:	been established	Teach Behavior:	Cor	nsequences:	
If "No", reviev	v/adjust BIP Im	plementation Pla	an. If all "Yes", proceed wit			
Data Review	,					
Data	Results					
Problem Behavior						
Replacement Behavior						
Long-term Skill						
BIP Next Ste	ns:					
Describe:	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , 					

5-Point Plan For Managing Escalating Behavior

Student: Date of FBA/BIP: Date:

5 Point Scale		Student Behavior	Staff Behavior	Cool Down Options	
5	Peak Time of anxiety and stress. Safety is focus. Problem solve when calm.				
4	Acceleration Give clear direction, direct to relax, give time, and disengage.				
3	Agitation Use specific words, change setting or task. Don't discuss the incident.				
2	Triggers Prompt skills, problem solve, redirect to calm.				
1	Calm Time for skill building and teaching. Praise desired behaviors.				
List Antecedents and How to Prevent		Teach Replacement Behavior	Long-term Skill		

5-Point Plan for Managing Escalating Behaviors Acting Out Cycle

Phase 1 - Calm

Student is:

- cooperative
- follows directions
- able to receive corrections

Prevention Strategies

- high rates of engagement with academic and social success
- teach & practice appropriate replacement responses

Phase 2 - Triggers

Student experiences a series of unresolved conflicts:

- with other people
- routine breakdowns
- deadline or other task demands
- social and academic errors
- facing a consequence for prior misbehavior

Intervention - Goal is to break the cycle and redirect student back to calm stage by:

- prompt to prior social skills
- problem solving
- prompt to individual plan
- debrief when student reengaged

ALL must be taught during Calm phase Debrief once student is back to Calm phase

Phase 3 - Agitation

Student exhibits increases in:

- non-focused activity
- desire to terminate interactions/conversation with teacher/peers
- off-task / easily distracted

Intervention - Goal is to break the cycle and redirect student back to calm stage by:

- modify work
- provide a quiet space
- alter schedule to move to easier task

ALL must be taught during Calm phase Debrief once student is back to Calm phase

Phase 4 - Acceleration

Student exhibits increases in:

- provocative behaviors
- verbal abuse / intimidation
- defiance
- desire to escape setting

Intervention - Goal is to break the cycle and redirect student back to calm stage by:

- give student choice and DISENGAGE
- corrective procedures
- time-out
- begin focus on crisis prevention
 - o bottom line
 - o give warning
 - o withdraw and give student time to respond
- PRIORITY IS SAFETY

ALL must be taught during Calm phase Debrief once student is back to Calm phase

Phase 5 - Peak

Student is out of control and typically verbally and physically aggressive

Focus of intervention is safety - no attention toward student (room clear)

Phase 6 - De-escalation

Student exhibits increases in:

- confusion
- attempts to reconcile
- withdrawal
- denial of action
- blame others
- justification
- will respond to clear concrete directions

Intervention:

- DO NOT give excess attention, simply clear concrete directions to get student reengaged
- have student establish ownership through a "think sheet"
 - o what did I do
 - o why did I do it
 - o what else could I have done
 - o what will I need to avoid event happening again

Phase 7 - Recovery (return to Calm)

Student exhibits increases in:

- eager to become engaged in academic work
- reluctant to address the peak behavior

Intervention (goal to return to Calm phase of instructional supports)

- strong focus on routines and typical activities
- implement the consequence for Peak behavior
- reinforce appropriate student behavior (4:1)

Across the cycle

- 1. Intervene early in the chain by prompting student to use previously taught skills
- 2. Assist student in identifying "triggers" and problem solving was to respond appropriately
- 3. Teach and practice, teach and practice, teach and practice

*Colvin, G. (2004). Managing the cycle of acting-out behavior in the classroom. Eugene, OR: Behavior Associates.

Response To Problem Behavior Escalating Behavior Cycle

Preventive Strategies	Phase Student Behavior	Corrective/Follow Up Strategies
Teach and practice	Calm: • Following	Praise students who are following expectations rules
Classroom routines Teach and practice "corrective" routines (e.g., safe seat, buddy room, office) Teach and Practice "problem solving*" Creatively teach child how to communicate wishes, needs, and frustrations with words, in an acceptable manner After you have directly and explicitly taught classroom routines, "corrective" routines, "problem solving" routines and how to communicate in an acceptable manner, Precorrect regularly during class meeting and before routines, (e.g. "Dan, will you model our routine for (lining up)?" "Great model of (lining up), now this group may follow the routine."		 Praise students who are following expectations, rules and routines (e.g. "Great job of keeping your bodies safe while we moved to the carpet.") Ask for expected behavior (e.g. "Tom would you please try saying that again with a respectful learner's tone of voice? Physical proximity Have student sit by teacher Teacher walks, stands or sits by student Walk with student during transitions, in hall Change seating Provide a private work area "office" Provide private desk Provide private table Simple re-direct to expected behavior (e.g. "Tammy your voice should be at level zero now.") Privately correct behavior. Remember to praise publicly and redirect as privately as
students who are following expectations, rules and routines (e.g. "Great job of keeping your bodies safe		and redirect as privately as possible.
while we moved to the carpet.")		

Preventive Strategies	Phase Student Behavior	Corrective/Follow Up Strategies
Keep your tone "teaching" vs. "punishing." Prompt / walk through	Triggers	Attention Prompt student to problem solve Disengage from student
problem solving process.		Praise student if he or she is re-focused on task
Teach, practice and precorrect students the strategies to use before typical triggers may take place (e.g. what to do during independent work when they will not be getting attention or how to ask for help during hard work that they may try to escape).		• Praise student for doing the work and seeking help in an appropriate way.
Attention • Privately precorrect students (e.g. what to do to get attention during independent/small group work) • Teach self-monitoring Escape • Provide alternate task – break tasks into smaller parts. • Provide step-by-step directions; break tasks into parts, giving feedback after the completion of each part.		

Preventive Strategies	Phase Student Behavior	Corrective/Follow Up Strategies
 Teach and practice "corrective" routines (e.g., safe seat, buddy room, office) High rates of attention for other students who are complying 	Agitation	 Give students choices - disengage from student and allow time Privately recognize agitation and ask if you they need help Allow student to move to location away from other students Alter amount of time for task (shorten/lengthen) Give a short break and allow to engage in preferred or independent activity (important – student must still complete original task) Allow student to move/ physically active (brain break) Prompt relaxation technique Return to class activity as soon as possible
• Teach and practice "corrective" routines (e.g., safe seat, buddy room, office)	Acceleration	Disengage from student if escalation continues • Maintain calm & respectful tone • Use short concrete directives • Stay focused on original problem – don't focus on related "angry" responses • Acknowledge cooperation • High rates of attention for student compliance Return to class activity as soon as possible • Crisis prevention: a) follow established negative consequences (e.g. office visit), b) inform student of outcome through choice, c) follow-through

Preventive Strategies	Phase Student Behavior	Corrective/Follow Up Strategies
Teach and practice "corrective" routines (e.g., office, room clear)	Peak	 Isolation of student Student moves self Room Clear No attention to the student outside of monitoring at this point No directions or conversation with student
	De-Escalation	 Student removed from classroom Allow student to "cool down" before approaching Give concrete task to re-engage student Re-assure rest of the class through review of expectations and high rates of positives
	Recovery	 Implement "negative" consequence/restitution Resume class activities & routines No excessive attention to target student around problem, but look for opportunities to praise appropriate behavior Reinforce use of problem solving & re-visit plan

^{*}Problem Solving: a) what is source of problem (what got you upset), b) identify possible solutions or options, c) assist student with evaluating generated options and selection, d) discuss what happens when option exercised / evaluate outcomes with student (after a time period).

Safety Plan

THIS IS A SAMPLE AND NEEDS TO BE MODIFIED FOR USE

Student: Taylor SampleDate: SampleeSIS #: SampleDOB: SampleSchool: SampleCase Manager: Sample

Description of Behavior

Aggression toward peers and adults as evidenced by: screaming, throw work materials, grab (forearm, clothing), pull hair, hit, pinch, kick, head butt, spit and bite.

Staff Guidelines

All staff working with Taylor need to be CPI trained by District standards
All staff working with Taylor need to wear Kevlar hand and arm protectors
If staff are alone with Taylor and need assistance, call school office to request
support
When CPI holds are used, an Incident Report needs to be completed
If Taylor or staff are injured an OSHA Incident Report needs to be completed
When Taylor uses aggressive behaviors when outside the classroom, she will
return and use the classroom de-escalation space and procedure
Before assuming responsibility for Taylor staff will first prepare all materials
needed for her activities, communication needs, reinforcers and de-escalation
During the school day, when switching Taylor's support staff, they will be explicit
and intentional and say things like, "Taylor's with you now and ready to"

Hallways

Taylor will not transition in the hallways during high traffic times.
Staff will hold Taylor's hand or have hand on Taylor's shoulder at all times.
Staff will position Taylor on inside (wall side) and themselves on the outside.
When students/staff are passing, stop with Taylor until others have passed.

Bathr	ooms
	Staff will wait until no other students are in the bathroom. If more than 3 other students, wait until bathroom is clear. Staff will position themselves between Taylor and any other students. Taylor should be within reach (1 foot) of staff at all times.
Scho	ol Office
	Staff will hold Taylor's hand or have hand on Taylor's shoulder at all times. Staff will position themselves between Taylor and any other students. Taylor should be within reach (1 foot) of staff at all times.
Class	room
	When moving in classroom, staff will position themselves between Taylor and any other students. Staff should hold one or both of her hands at all times. When escalated staff will use a CPI transport hold.
	During carpet time activities, Taylor will sit at the back left, with cabinet to her left and staff to her right. Staff will position their chair slightly in front, at an angle of Taylor.
	When at worktables, staff will position their chair slightly behind and at an angle or from behind if standing.
Gymr	nasium
	Staff will hold Taylor's hand or have hand on Taylor's shoulder at all times. Staff will position themselves between Taylor and any other students. Taylor should be with reach (1 foot) of staff at all times.
Playg	round
	Taylor will not be on the playground with other students If others come outside, staff will position themselves between Taylor and others. Taylor should be within reach (1 foot) of staff at all times. Staff will hold Taylor's hand or have hand on Taylor's shoulder at all times.
Lunc	n Line
	Staff will hold Taylor's hand or have hand on Taylor's shoulder at all times. If others are in lunch line, staff will position themselves between Taylor and any others. Taylor should be within reach (1 foot) of staff at all times.

ABC Analysis

Name: George

Description of behavior(s) of interest: humming loudly, telling an inappropriate joke, putting head on desk, refusal to participate, throwing books.

Date	Time	Antecendent	Behavior	Consequence	Possible Function
2/7/99	9:40am	Teacher announces it is time for reading		Peers laugh, class disrupted	Escape/Atten.
2/7/99	9:45am	Teacher calls on George to read first	Throws book	Sent to office	Escape
2/8/99	9:35am	Teacher asks George to pay attention	George crouches down so he can't see	George can't see instruction	Escape
2/8/99	9:40am	Teacher instructs class to move into reading groups	George sighs, puts head on desk	George doesn't join his group	Escape
2/8/99	9:42am	Teacher asks George to move to his reading group	book shut	George's teacher warns him not to throw book	Escape
2/8/99	9:50am	Teacher says go to your group	George throws his book and walks out of the class towards the principal's office	Avoids reading group	Escape

Reprinted with permission: Freeman, R. L., Britten, J., McCart, A., Smith, C., Poston, D., Anderson, D., Edmonson, H., Baker, D., Sailor, W., Guess, D., & Reichle, J. (1999). (Module 2) *Functional Assessment* [Online]. Lawrence, KS: Kansas University Affiliated Program, Center for Research on Learning. Available: uappbs.lsi.ku.edu

ABC Analysis

Date //	Name of Person Observed:	Observer:
Behavior(s):		

Date	Time	Antecedent	Behavior	Consequence	Possible Function

Functional Assessment ABC Observation Form

Student:		Observer:	Date:
Routine/Settin	g Information:		
WHAT TO LO	OOK FOR (transfer from Summa	ary of Behavior on FACTS - teacher	r interview)
	Antecedent	Behavior	Consequence
Time	Antecedent	Behavior	Consequence

ABC Interview Form

<u>Use this form to record ABC information when interviewing others who know the student</u>

Student:	Date:	Recorder:	Person(s) Intervi	ewed:
Setting Events/Antecedents		<u>Problem Behaviors</u>		Responses which escalate problem behavior
Antecedent Strategies		Skills Learned (academic, exercical skills, language processing	cutive functioning,	Responses which de-escalate problem behavior and prompt learned skills
		sociai skiiis, iaiiguage processii	ng)	prompt tearned skins

ABC Data Analysis Chart

Student:	Date:
	Days of Data (count total number of days data was collected)
	Total Number of Incidents (count total number of incidents during data collection)
	Average Number of Incidents Daily (total incidents divided by number of days)
	Total Number of Minutes Enganged in Target Behavior (count on A/B/C form)
	Average Length of Incidents (divide total number of incident minutes by number of incidents)
of minutes a	_ % of Day Engaged in Behavior (Add total number of incident minutes divided by the total number nd multiply by 100)

Break day into segments based on student schedule.

TIME OF DAY	Tally	Ratio	% Involved

Tally the number of incidents on each day of the week to determine if there is a pattern to the behaviors based on the day of the week:

Tally	Average Incidents Per Day
	Tally

List and review the contexts you measured to determine if there is a pattern:

CONTEXT	Letter	Tally	Ratio	% Involved
	Α			
	В			
	С			
	D			
	E			
	F			
	G			
	Н			
	ı		_	
	J			
	К			

List the behaviors you tracked and tally the frequency. Are there any that do not have enough information to make a hypothesis?

BEHAVIORS	Tally	Ratio	% Involved

List the antecedents measured:

ANTECEDENTS	Letter	Tally	Ratio	% Involved
	Α			
	В			
	С			
	D			
	E			
	F			
	G			
	Н			
	ı			
	J			
	K			

Look for patterns to see if certain behaviors are associated with certain antecedents. List the antecedents and behaviors. Tally the frequency of each behavior that correlates with the antecedent

	Behaviors				
ANTECEDENTS	Letter				
	Α				
	В				
	С				
	D				
	E				
	F				
	G				
	н				
	I				
	J				
	К				

Look for patterns to see if certain behaviors are associated with certain consequences. List the antecedents and behaviors. Tally the frequency of each behavior that correlates with the consequence

Behaviors

CONSEQUENCES	Letter		
	Α		
	В		
	С		
	D		
	E		
	F		
	G		
	Н		
	1		
	J		
	К		

Review the consequences to see if certain consequences stop the behavior effectively. Unless the answer is "stopped" the behavior is considered to have continued.

CONCEOUENCEC	1 - 44	T-11.	Student	Reaction	% Effective
CONSEQUENCES	Letter	Tally	Stopped	Continued	
	Α				
	В				
	С				
	D				
	E				
	F				
	G				
	Н				
	1				
	J				
	К				

Add the total tallies beside each consequence.

Add the number of stops and the number of continues in each row. Divide the total stopped by the total number of tallies in each row to determine % of effectiveness

ABC Data Analysis Chart

Student: Danita Hart Date: May 16, 2009

- 406 Total Number of Minutes Engaged in Target Behavior (count on A/B/C form)
- <u>12.69</u> Average Length of Incidents (divide total number of incident minutes by number of incidents)

<u>5,3</u> **% of Day Engaged in Behavior** (Add total number of incident minutes divided by the total number of minutes and multiply by 100)

Break day into segments based on student schedule.

TIME OF DAY	Tally	Ratio	% Involved
8:00 - 8:29		0/32	0%
8:30 - 8:59	√√√√ ✓	6/32	19%
9:00 - 9:29	√√√√ ✓	6/32	19%
9:30 - 9:50		0/32	0%
10:00 - 10:29	✓	1/32	3%
10:30 - 10:59		0/32	0%
11:00 - 11:29		0/32	0%
11:30 - 11:59		0/32	0%
12:00 -12:29	√√√ √	5/32	16%
12:30 - 12:59	✓	1/32	3%
1:00 - 1:29	///	4/32	13%
1:30 - 1:59		0/32	0%
2:00 -2:29	✓	1/32	3%
2:30 - 3:00		0/32	0%
3:00 - 3:30	√√√√ √√	8/32	25%

Tally the number of incidents on each day of the week to determine if there is a pattern to the behaviors based on the day of the week:

DAY OF WEEK	Tally	Average Incidents Per Day
Mon (2)	✓✓✓✓✓ ✓✓✓✓ ✓	5,5
Tues (2)	√√√	1,5
Wed (2)	√√√	1,5
Thurs (2)	✓✓✓✓ ✓	3.0
Fri (2)	✓✓✓✓ ✓✓✓	4.5

List and review the contexts you measured to determine if there is a pattern:

CONTEXT	Letter	Tally	Ratio	% Involved
Group work	Α	///// ///// ////	14/32	44%
Independent work	В			
Reading	С	√√√√ ✓	6/32	19%
Math	D	////	5/32	16%
Spelling	E	✓	1/32	3%
Social Studies	F			
Science	G			
Home Room	Н			
Lunch	ı	√√√√ ✓	6/32	19%
Outside	J			
	К			

List the behaviors you tracked and tally the frequency. Are there any that do not have enough information to make a hypothesis?

BEHAVIORS	Tally	Ratio	% Involved
Throwing objects	√ √	2/32	6%
Disruptive outbursts	 	20/32	63%
Physical aggression	✓✓✓✓ ✓✓✓✓	10/32	31%

List the antecedents measured:

ANTECEDENTS	Letter	Tally	Ratio	% Involved
Transitions	Α	✓✓✓✓ ✓✓✓✓ ✓✓✓✓	14/32	44%
Choice given	В			
Redirection	С			
Instruction/directive	D	√√√	3/32	9%
New task	Е	//// ///	8/32	25%
Routine task	F			
Physical prompt	G			
Teacher attention to others	Н	√√√√ ✓ √	7/32	22%
Told "NO"	ı			
	J			
	K			

Look for patterns to see if certain behaviors are associated with certain antecedents. List the antecedents and behaviors. Tally the frequency of each behavior that correlates with the antecedent Behaviors

			Bellaviors	T
ANTECEDENTS	Letter	Throwing Objects	Disruptive Outbursts	Physical Aggression
Transitions	А		\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	
Choice given	В			
Redirection	С			
Instruction/directive	D			///
New task	E		✓	√√√√√ √√
Routine task	F			
Physical prompt	G			
Teacher attention to others	Н	√√	////	
Told "NO"	1			
	J			
	К			

Look for patterns to see if certain behaviors are associated with certain consequences. List the antecedents and behaviors. Tally the frequency of each behavior that correlates with the consequence Behaviors

CONSEQUENCES	Letter	Throwing Objects	Disruptive Outbursts	Physical Aggression
Choice given	Α		√√√√ ✓	
Redirection	В		///// ///	
Discussion	С	✓	√ √	✓
Personal Space Given	D			
Changed Activity	Е		√ √	
Peer Attention	F	✓	✓	
Verbal Reprimand	G			
Physical Prompt	Н			
Time Out	I			\ \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
	J			
	К			

Review the consequences to see if certain consequences stop the behavior effectively. Unless the answer is "stopped" the behavior is considered to have continued.

201155011511650		- "	Student	Reaction	0/ 555
CONSEQUENCES	Letter	Tally	Stopped	Continued	% Effective
Choice given	Α	√√√√ ✓	/////	✓	83%
Redirection	В	√√√√√ √√√	√√√	////	38%
Discussion	С	√√√	√√	√ √	50%
Personal Space Given	D				
Changed Activity	Е	√√		√ √	50%
Peer Attention	F				
Verbal Reprimand	G				
Physical Prompt	Н				
Time Out	I	//////////	/////	////	50%
	J				
	K				

Add the total tallies beside each consequence.

Add the number of stops and the number of continues in each row. Divide the total stopped by the total number of tallies in each row to determine % of effectiveness

Antecedent / Behavior / Consequence Form

	Circle One: Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Full Day Absen	t Partial Day: <i>in</i>	out	_
Student:						Date:	P	age	of

Time Start & End Time	Context/Activity Student's environmental surroundings (people, places, events)	Antecedent/Setting What occurred in environment immediately before target behavior occurs	Identified Target Behaviors List type of behavior displayed during incident	Consequence/ Outcome What happened in the environment immediately after the behavior occurred	Student Reaction How did the student react immediately after the initial consequence delivered	Staff Initials
Key	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	
	В.	В.	B.	B.	B.	
	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	
	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	
	E.	E.	E.	E.	E.	
	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	_
	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	4
	l.	l.	l.	l.	l.	4
	J.	J.	J.	J.	J.	-
	K.	K.	K.	K.	K.	

Antecedent / Behavior / Consequence Form

Circle One: Mon Tue Wed (Thurs Fri Full Day Absent Partial Day: in____ out____

Time	Context/Activity	Antecedent/Setting	Identified Target	Consequence/	Student Reaction	Staff
Start & End Time	Student's environmental surroundings (people, places, events)	What occurred in environment immediately before target behavior occurs	Behaviors List type of behavior displayed during incident	Outcome What happened in the environment immediately after the behavior occurred	How did the student react immediately after the initial consequence delivered	Initials
8:30-8:39	A	A	В	β	B	LT
9:00-9:22	C	6	c	/	A	RS
12:15-12-2	7 /	H	A	C	A	UT
3:15 - 3:30	A	A	\mathcal{B}	3	3	GP
Key	A. group work	A. transition	A. throwing objects	A. choice given	A. stopped	
	B. individual work	B. choice given	B. disruptive outburst	B. redirection	B. continued	
	C. reading	C. redirection	C. physical aggression	C. discussion of beh.	C. intensified	
	D. math	D. instruction/directive	D.	D. personal space given	D. slept	
	E. spelling	E. new task	E.	E. changed activity	E. yelled	
	F. social studies	F. routine task	F.	F. peer attention	F. cried	
	G. science	G. physical prompt	G.	G. verbal reprimand	G. other behavior	
	H. free choice	H. teacher attention to others	H.	H. physical prompt	H. moved away	
	I. lunch	I. told "No"	1.	I. time out	I. self-stimulation	
	J. outside	J. close proximity	J.	J.	J.	
	K.	K. interaction	K.	K.	K.	

58 out of 420 mins = 14%

Sample Key of Common Entries for Schools

Context	Antecedent	Behavior	Consequence	Student Reaction
Bus Area	Transition	List observable and	Ignored	Stopped
Bathroom	Teacher attention to	measurable behaviors	Redirect	Continued
Hallway	others		Verbal	Intensified
Pre/voc activity	Redirection		reprimand/warning	Showed remorse
Home Living	Praise		Time-out	Apologized
Academics	Request by teacher		Applied restraints	Cried
CBI	Told "NO"		Sent to office	Different behavior
Lunchroom	Close physical proximity		Sent home	Moved away
Outside/Playground	Easy task		Chair time-out	Laughed
Gym/P.E.	Difficult task		Physical restraint	Slept
Music	Physical assist		Physical assist	
Speech	Food presentation		Removal of materials	
Art	Down time/waiting		Removal of	
Leisure Activity	Denied access		reinforcement	
Centers	Individual work time		Peer attention	
Story Time	Rest time		Head on desk	
Choices	Break time		Change/delayed activity	
Group Activity	Attempt to communicate		Gave personal space	
Individual Activity	Removal of a tangible		Natural consequence	
Computer Lab	Corrective feedback		Reflection	
	Peer interaction		Problem solving	
			Stated rules	
			Gave choice	

Graphing - Description, Procedures, & Example

In addition to measuring the behavior, it is very important to graph the measurements that you gather, as this allows you to have a visual image of the status of the behavior at any point in time.

A graph allows you to determine, at-a-glance: On average, how often the behavior of interest occurs, times when the behavior is lower, and times when the behavior is higher. By looking at a graph, you can tell right away if the behavior is increasing or decreasing, when it peaks, when it plummets... You can then follow up on this information by examining the situations surrounding times when the behavior changed.

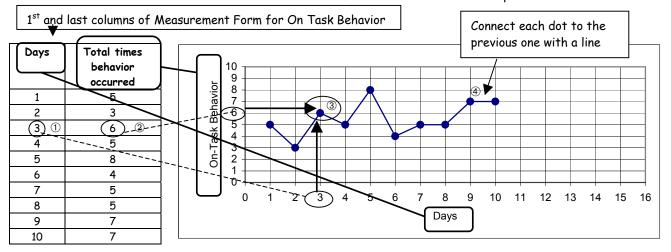
Procedures 3 Number each line, starting from 0 (bottom of axis), with a regular repeating Preparing your graph interval, by either 1's, 2's, 5's, 10's, etc., for example: 0, 1, 2, ..., 9, 10; 0, 2, 4, ..., ① Label the horizontal axis 18, 20; 0, 5, 10, ..., 45, 50; or 0, 10, 20, ..., 90, 100). Make sure to choose your with the time component interval so that you will be able to graph the maximum amount of times that the behavior could occur during each observation. 2 Label the vertical axis with the behavior 3 Number the vertical axis 10 9876543210 On-Task Behavior 2 Enter the name of the behavior that you are measuring here 3 5 6 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 Days 1) Enter the time component in which you are measuring the behavior here (Ex. Days, weeks, sessions)

Entering information on your graph / Example

* Every time that you collect information, enter it on your graph.

To place the points on the graph:

- ① Look at the 1st column on your measurement form -On the <u>horizontal axis</u>, find the time component that represents <u>when</u> you collected the information (ex. Day 3);
- ② Look at the last column on your measurement form -On the vertical axis, find the value of the measurement (ex. 6).
- ③ Place a dot where the horizontal and vertical lines cross; ④ connect each dot to the previous one with a line.



Graphing Form

Student's N	ame: _			 		 	_	Tead	cher	:					 	Sub	ject	/Peri	iod:	 	 	
Date(s):						Ne	xt m	neeti	ng D	ate/	'Time	e/Pla	ice:		 					 	 	
Procedures: * If you ne * Bring this	ed more	spac	e, pl	ease he ne	make ext me	copie	s of	this	form	1		·										
Behavior (f	From 1 ^s	† Mee	ting																	 	 	
Method of	Measu	remer	nt: _												 			, , , , ,			 	
l															 					 	 	
	-																					
	-																					
	-																					
	<u>.</u>																					
	(Behavior)																					
!	. Be																					
	-																					
	-																					
ı																						

Tieghi-Benet, M. C., Miller, K., Reiners, J., Robinett, B. E. Freeman, R. L., Smith, C. L., Baer, D., Palmer, A. (2003). *Encouraging Student Progress (ESP), Student/team book.* Lawrence, KS: University of Kansas.

10 11 12

13

(Time component)

14 15 16 17 18 19

Functional Behavioral Assessment Staff Interview

Instructional Packet and Forms

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INTRODUCTION

This document will guide you through the process of conducting a Functional Behavioral Assessment (FBA) Interview with staff. There are many more components of FBA (i.e. records review, ABC Observation, etc.) that this packet is not going to address. The primary reason to conduct an FBA is to guide the development of a Behavior Support Plan. The training you are attending, and this document, do not provide training in the development of a Behavior Support Plan based on FBA. This requires a more extensive training than allowed in the limited training you attended. For more information on the entire process of developing Function-Based Support Plans you can contact Chris Borgmeier at cborgmei@pdx.edu.

FUNCTIONAL BEHAVIORAL ASSESSMENT

STAFF INTERVIEW - Functional Assessment Checklist for Teachers and Staff (FACTS)

The FACTS is an <u>interview</u> to be completed by teachers and school staff who work most closely with the student. A staff interview should be the first step in identifying a Summary of Behavior on which to develop a Behavior Support plan.

It is recommended that the FACTS be used as an interview, not given to staff to complete individually. When conducting a FACTS interview it is beneficial to give a copy of the interview to the respondent so they can follow along and select from the checklists.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE FACTS-Part A

Student/Interview Information and Student Strengths

Begin with focus on positive skills and attributes the student brings to school.

Routines Analysis: Where, When & With Whom Problem Behaviors are Likely

- A. <u>Time:</u> List the times that define changes in the student's daily schedule. Include subject changes, changes in classes, transitions, lunch, before school, and adapt for complex schedule features (e.g. odd/even days) if appropriate.
- B. <u>Activity & Staff</u>: Identify the activity or routine (e.g. small group instruction, math, independent art, transition) during each time identified and the staff involved.
- C. <u>Likelihood of Problem Behavior</u>: Rate the likelihood of problem behavior during each time/activity/routine on the 1 to 6 scale provided.
- D. <u>Problem Behavior</u>: Indicate the specific problem behavior(s) that occur during each time with a rating of 4, 5, or 6.
- E. <u>Current Intervention</u>: Indicate any interventions currently in place for the problem behavior during that time.

List the Routines in Priority of Behavior Support

Since the function of problem behavior often varies across different environments and settings, it is essential that we always focus on behavior within the context of a routine.

First, identify those routines with the highest ratings (4, 5 or 6 in the Routines Analysis).

Select between 1 and 3 routines for further analysis and prioritize which routine to begin the assessment with. Write the name of the highest priority routine and the most common problem behavior(s) during that routine in Routine #1. Do the same for Routine #2 and 3.

In some cases, it may be possible to combine multiple routines, but only when:

- a) the structure and demands within the routine are very similar, for example
 - i. consistent problem behavior in recess, lunch and free-time might be combined into unstructured times with peers or
 - ii. if problems occur in reading and social studies primarily during round-robin reading, the routine might be large group reading which would encompass both reading and social studies.

Select the single most prioritized routine to focus on for FACTS-Part B.

Identify Problem Behaviors

Now, focusing on the single routine you have prioritized. Check those behaviors that occur in the target routine and then rank order the top 3 or 4 most concerning problem behaviors in the routine. Provide a brief description of exactly what the behavior <u>looks like</u> when the student engages in these behaviors. This definition should be so clear that you could clearly identify when the behavior does or does not occur.

Frequency & Duration: Estimate occurrence of the problem behavior in the target routine.

<u>Escalation</u>: Identify whether the behavior(s) have a tendency to escalate within the routine. If Yes, complete the Behavior Escalation Worksheet. If No, move directly to FACTS-Part B.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE FACTS-Part B

Identify the Target Routine

List the prioritized target routine and problem behavior as selected from <u>List the Routines in Priority for Behavior Support</u> from FACTS-Part A. The FACTS-Part B will only focus on this single routine. If multiple routines are identified, use a separate FACTS-Part B form for each routine.

ANTECEDENTS

When asking about antecedents remember to do the following:

- a. remind the respondent that you are only talking about the target routine
- b. have the person initially check all antecedents in the list that apply
- c. then, have the person rank order the 3 strongest predictors from those selected

Follow-up Ouestions

After identifying the strongest predictor(s) ask the follow-up question(s) coinciding with the letter of the item(s) rank ordered #1 and #2. The provided follow-up questions should not be considered a complete list. It is the job of the interviewer to ask the additional follow-up questions necessary to obtain the clearest understanding of the antecedents triggering the problem behavior. The interviewer should have a clear enough understanding of the antecedents to be able to make changes to, or eliminate, the triggers to make the student need for the problem behavior irrelevant.

Example: Identifying task too hard and answering "reading" to the follow-up questions is probably not sufficient to inform intervention development. It is essential to know specifically the type and level of reading tasks that are too difficult and what skills the student does or does not possess. A better description of the difficulty of the task would be "reading passages or activities higher than a 1st grade reading level. The student is fluent with letter sound correspondence and can blend cvc words, but is not fluent with multi-syllabic words, nor most irregular words. Specifically, the student cannot answer comprehension questions nor read aloud in content areas or literacy when reading is higher than a 1st grade level." If staff cannot give specific enough information, it may be necessary to sit down with the student to assess specific academic skills and deficits related to the task.

Before moving on with the interview, ask the following about the antecedent response:

- 1. Are there further follow-up questions I should ask to get a clearer understanding of what triggers the problem behavior?
- 2. Is the antecedent clear enough that I can identify specific environmental changes that should prevent the problem behavior?

CONSEQUENCES

When asking about antecedents remember to do the following:

- a. remind the respondent that you are only talking about the target routine
- b. have the person initially check all consequences in the list that apply
- c. then, have the person rank order the 3 strongest consequences from those selected

Follow-up Questions

After identifying the strongest consequence(s) ask the follow-up question(s) coinciding with the letter of the item(s) rank ordered #1 and #2. The provided follow-up questions should not be considered a complete list. It is the job of the interviewer to ask the additional follow-up questions necessary to obtain the clearest understanding of the consequences maintaining the problem behavior. The interviewer should feel that they understand how the problem behavior is functional in paying off for the student in getting a desired outcome.

Before moving on ask the following questions about the consequence response:

- 1. Are there further follow-up questions I should ask to get a clearer understanding of what consequences are maintaining the problem behavior?
- 2. Are the consequences and function of behavior clear enough that I can understand how the problem behavior is paying off for the student?
- 3. When considering the antecedent and consequence together, do they make sense?

 For example, if the consequence/function is avoiding difficult task, it would *make sense* that the antecedent be a specific <u>task that is too difficult</u>. It might *make less sense* if the consequence/function is to escape a difficult task and the antecedent is <u>unstructured time with peers</u>.

SETTING EVENTS

When asking about setting events remember to do the following:

- a. remind the respondent that you are only talking about the target routine
- b. have the person initially check all setting events in the list that apply
- c. then, have the person rank order the 3 strongest setting events from those selected

Remember that setting events do not usually occur in the immediate routine or environment.

Since setting events often happen at home or previously in the school day, it is not uncommon for teachers to be unsure of setting events.

Follow-up Questions

After identifying the most common setting events ask any follow-up questions that will provide a clearer picture of the impact and occurrence of setting events. You may want to follow-up with the student or parent interview for more information on setting events.

SUMMARY OF BEHAVIOR

After completing the setting events, tell the person you are interviewing that you will need a couple of minutes to review their responses and form the Summary of Behavior.

The summary of behavior combines all of the information gathered in the FACTS-Part B.

To complete each of the boxes in the Summary of Behavior take the information from the corresponding boxes above.

<u>ANTECEDENTS</u> – write the highest ranked item from the Antecedents category and provide additional details provided through the follow-up questions.

<u>Problem Behaviors</u> – write in the description of problem behavior identified in the Identifying the Target Routine box at the top of the page

<u>CONSEQUENCES</u> – write the highest ranked item from Consequences category and provide additional details provided through the follow-up questions.

<u>SETTING EVENTS</u> – write the highest ranked item from the Setting Events category above and provide additional details provided through follow-up questions.

After completing the Summary of Behavior, read the summary back to the respondent according to the following format.

"During <u><insert target routine></u>, <u><insert student name></u> is likely to <u><insert problem behaviors></u> when he is <u><insert details of antecedent conditions that trigger behavior></u>, and you believe that he does this to <insert details of consequence/function>."

Ask the person interviewed "Do you agree with this Summary of Behavior or is there anything you would like to add or change?"

Lastly, ask the person interviewed to rate the extent they believe the summary of behavior is accurate on the provided 6 point scale.

AFTER THE FBA INTERVIEW WITH STAFF

After the staff interview look at the Summary of Behavior and answer the following questions.

- 1. Are you are confident enough in the Summary of Behavior to move on to development of the Behavior Support Plan?
- 2. Do you feel that more assessment or information is needed to develop an effective behavior support plan?

It is usually recommended, at the very least, to do an ABC observation to follow-up and confirm the initial staff interview.

*For more information on developing Behavior Support Plans based on FBA information, more extensive training is necessary.

Functional Assessment Checklist for Teachers and Staff (FACTS-Part A)

Student: Shane		Grade _	8 th	Date: _	Nov. 12 th 200-
Staff Interviewed: N	1r. Torborg		Interv	viewer:	Chris B
Student Strengths: Ide Academic strengths -	3	_			ent brings to school. boarding & like computers
Social/Recreational -					usic, well liked by peers, popular
Other -	Good sense o	f humor, usua	illy respe	ectful	

ROUTINES ANALYSIS: Where, When and With Whom Problem Behaviors are Most Likely.

Time	Activity & Staff Involved		elih havio		of Pro	oblei	m	Specific Problem Behavior	Current
0.20		-)ľ			T. 1	T	Intervention
8:30-	HomeRm	Lo					ligh	Late to class	Send to office
8:40	Mrs. K	1	<u> </u>	3	4	5	6		
8:40-	Math							Refuses to work, does not	
9:40	Mr. T	1	2	3	4	5	(6)	follow directive, disruptive	
9:40-	Language Arts						<u> </u>	Doesn't participate, work not	
10:40	Mrs. K	1	2	(3)) 4	5	6	done, talks to peers	
10:40	Keyboarding Ms. P				,			No problem	
10:55		\mathbb{U}	2	3	4	5	6	_	
10:55	Computer-Ms. P				_	_		S -Refuses to work, does not	S – Send to
11:40	Science - Mr. T	(1C)	2	3	4 (S	5)	6	follow directive, disruptive	office
11:40	Lunch – Mr. J					7		None	
12:00		$\overline{1}$	2	3	4	5	6		
12:00	Recess – Mr. J		$\overline{}$					Argument w/ peer once, verbal	
12:20		1 (2)	3	4	5	6	harassment	
12:20	US History – Mr. H				$\overline{}$			Doesn't participate, work not	
-1:20		1	2	3	(4) 5	6	done, talks to peers	
1:20-	P.E. – Mr. V			<u> </u>				None	
2:20		1	6) 3	4	5	6		
		1	2	3	4	5	6		

<u>List the Routines in order of Priority for Behavior Support</u>: Select routines with ratings of 5 or 6. Only combine routines when there is significant (a) similarity of activities (conditions) and (b) similarity of problem behavior(s). Complete the FACTS-Part B for each of the prioritized routine(s) identified.

	Routines/Activities/Context	Problem Behavior(s)
Routine # 1	Math – given math work or directive - Mr.	Refuses to work, does not follow directive,
	T	doodling, disruptive, yells at teacher
Routine # 2	Science – given science work or directive,	Refuses to work, does not follow directive,
	especially labs - Mr. T	disruptive, yells at teacher
Routine # 3	U.S. History, large group instruction – Mr.	Doesn't participate, work not done, talking to
	Н	peers

BEHAVIOR(s): Rank order the top priority problem behaviors occurring in the targeted routine above:								
<u>X</u> Tardy	Fight/physical Aggression	_X_ Disruptive	Theft					
X_ Unresponsive	X Inappropriate Language	_X Insubordination	Vandalism					
Self-injury	X Verbal Harassment	X Work not done	Other					
Describe prioritized	l problem behavior(s) in observa	ible terms:						
Doodling and head down, not looking at board, ignoring teacher directives and instruction, talking back to the								
teacher, refusing to fo	ollow teacher directives, talking ba	ck to teacher, "leave me	alone", yelling "I don't know", walking					
4 C 1								

What is the frequency of the Problem Behavior in the targeted routine (# x's /day or hour)? 4/5 days							
What is the duration of the Problem Behavior in the targeted routine (in seconds or min)? $10 \text{ s} - 10 \text{mn}$.							
Does the Behavior Escalate? (Y) N If Yes, complete the Behavior Escalation worksheet							

Functional Assessment Checklist for Teachers & Staff (FACTS-Part B)

Identify the Target Routine: Select <u>ONE</u> of the prioritized routines from FACTS-Part A for assessment.

Routine/Activities/Context	Problem Behavior(s) – make description observable
Math – given math work or directive - Mr. T	Refuses to work, doodling, does not follow directive, disruptive, yells at teacher

<u>ANTECEDENT(s)</u>: Rank Order the strongest triggers/predictors of problem behavior in the routine above. Then ask corresponding follow-up question(s) to get a detailed understanding of triggers ranked #1 & 2.

Then us to ottes bottering to no ;; up the section (s) to get	a activica anacistanaing of triggers ranked #1 ec 2.
Environmental Features (Rank order strongest 3)	Follow Up Questions – <u>Get as Specific as possible</u>
$1 \underline{X}$ a. task too hard $3\underline{X}$ g. large group instruction	If a,b,c,d or e - describe task/demand in detail any basic
b. task too easy h. small group work	math word problem if asked to do it individually, or on the
c. bored w/ task i. unstructured time	board – homework is never completed
d. task too long j. transitions	<u>If f</u> - describe <u>purpose</u> of correction, voice tone, volume etc.
e. physical demand k. isolated/limited attn	I ask him to do work or tell him he needs to quit drawing
$2 \times f$. correction/reprimand $\times I$. with peers	If g, h, I, j or k - describe setting/activity/content in detail
m. Other, describe	
	If I – what peers?

CONSEQUENCE(s): Rank Order the strongest pay-off for student that appears most likely to maintain the problem behavior in the routine above. The ask follow-up questions to detail consequences ranked #1 & 2.

Consequences/Function	As applicable Follow Up Questions - <u>Get as Specific as possible</u>
a. get adult attention	If a or b Whose attention is obtained?
b. get peer attention	
4X c. get preferred activity	How is the attention provided?
d. get object/things/money	
e. get other, describe	If c or d What specific items or activities are obtained?
17 6 :11 14 1 /6:1	
$1\underline{X}$ f. avoid hard tasks/failure	If f, g or h – Describe specific task/ activity avoided?
<u>X</u> g. avoid undesired task/activity	Math - any basic math word problem
h. avoid physical effort	Be specific, DO NOT simply list subject area, but specifically describe type
: avoid man magativas	of work within the subject area (be precise)? <u>Student may not know</u>
i. avoid peer negatives j. avoid adult attention	multiplication or division facts and relies on fingers for addition/subtraction,
3X k. avoid reprimands	seems to struggle w/ reading
l. avoid/escape other, describe	Can the student perform the task independently? Y N
i. avoid/escape other, describe	Is academic assessment needed to ID specific skill deficits? Y N
	If i, j or k Who is avoided? <u>teacher</u>
	Why avoiding this person? Looking dumb in front of peers

SETTING EVENT(s): Rank Order any events that happen outside of the immediate routine (at home or							
earlier in day) that commonly make problem behavior more likely or worse in the routine above.							
hungerconflict at homeconflict at schoolmissed medicationillness 2Xfailure in previous class							
lack of sleepchange in routine 1X homework not done not sure Other							

SUMMARY OF BEHAVIOR

Fill in boxes below using top ranked responses and follow-up responses from corresponding categories above.

ANTECEDENT(s) / Triggers	Problem Behavior(s)	CONSEQUENCE(s)/ Function
Difficult math tasks, any word		1. Avoid math task – word problems; not
problems and most math operations	Refuses to work, doodling,	fluent with basic math facts, struggles w/
problems particularly problematic if	does not follow directive,	reading
asked to go to front of the board	disruptive, yells at teacher	Doodling, work refusal, Sent to office
SETTING EVENTS		
Homework not done		
How likely is it that this Summary of l	Behavior accurately explains t	he identified behavior occurring?
Not real sure		100% Sure/No Doubt
1 2	3 4	(5) 6

Behavior Escalation Worksheet

Student Shane		Date	November 1	5 th , 200
School Multnomah M	iddle School			
Worksheet Completed By	Chris B & Mr	. Torborg		
Students who commonly eso more severe behaviors. Con behaviors according to inter behaviors for the identified	nplete the escalation asity level and the ext	continuum	below for the ta	arget student, identifying
Lower Intensity/ More predictable	of an Escalation Co	ontinuum fo	or a hypothetic	eal student Higher Intensity/ Less predictable
Whining, talking out Tapping on desk	Tantrumming noncompliance	_	up papers threatening	Physical Aggression
Crisis			Behavior(Gets between Shane & door (Staff Response)
Higher Intensity/ Less Predictable	Tells tead	cher to lea	<u>Rer</u> ve him alone	(Staff Response)
Increased Frequency Of Lower Intensity Behaviors	Loudly co (slam bo	omplies wooks, talk b	directive	(Staff Response)
Lower Intensity/	Head down,	doodling,	D not respondi	(Staff Response)
More Predictable Off task/ Minor	Doodling o	ittina avia		(Staff Response)
Off-task/ Minor Acting Out	Doodling, S	iuing quie	tly, not doing	<u>g work</u>
On-task/ No Behavior	Working (or pr	etending t	o work) guie	(Staff Response)

FBA Facilitator Toolkit Created by C. Borgmeier (2003) Portland State University

3

HISTORIAL DE SALUD Y DE DESARROLLO DEL ESTUDIANTE

El entender la salud y los antecedentes familiares de su hijo nos ayudará a proveer un programa escolar óptimo. Esta información formará parte del archivo confidencial de su hijo.

Nombre del Estudiante: _					Edad	: Fecha	a de Nac.:	
Escuela:			Gra	Edad: Fecha de Nac.: Grado: Teléfono de su Casa:				
Direccion de su Casa: Nombre del Padre / Tuto:	·•				1	eletono de su	Casa:	
Nombre del Padre / Tutor Escuela Anterior:								
Experiencia Preescolar:							_	
DATOS DE LOS MIEM NOMBRE	RELACION		FECH		<u>in en el h</u> IENE PROI		¿TIENE PROBLEMAS DE	
NONIDRE	KELACION	'	DE NA	~ 611	ARA APRE		SALUD?	
							S.IZCJ (
SALUD DURANTE EL	EMBARAZO							
¿Desde qué mes recibió a:		uand	lo estuv	o embaraz	ada?			
Mientras estuvo embaraza								
¿Tomó medicina			No	Si	su respuesta	fue afirmativ	ra, ¿cuáles?	
¿Fumó?	□ Sí		No	Si	su respuesta	fue afirmativ	ra, ¿cuánto?	
¿Consumió alcol	nol? 🔲 Sí							
¿Consumió drog	as? 🔲 Sí							
¿Padece la presid								
¿Padece de Toxe								
¿Padece de Aner ¿Requiere estar e								
Por favor indique alguna				sentado du	rante el emb	narazo		
1 of favor marque arguna	complicación que	30 110	iya pro	sciitado da	rante er enne	didzo.		
Historial del Nacimiento								
Fue el nacimiento de su h								
	as de atraso?				¿Qué	tan atrasado?	??	
¿Prematuro?	. 0			l No	¿Que	tan prematuro	D?	
¿Nacimiento por	cesarea?		Si L	l No	¿Razo	on?		
HISTOTIA PRENATAI	L Y NEONATAL	:						
Peso del niño al			OZ.					
	mas respiratorios?			Sí □ N	Ю			
¿Se le suministré	oxigeno?			l No	¿Por o	cuanto tiempo	9?	
¿Tenia el niño Ic			Sí 🛚	l No				
¿Se interno al nii	io al hospital?		Sí 🛚] No	¿Por c	cuanto tiempo	? disiones, problemas del corazón, e	
	ones al nacer, last	ımac	luras, o	defectos d	diagnosticad	os (ej.: Convi	ilsiones, problemas del corazón, e	
Por favor explique:								

ETAP/	AS DE DESARROLLO;							
	Se sentó por sí solo:	□ 6-8 meses	☐ 8-10 meses			Si después. ¿	Cuando?	
	Gateo	□ 6-9 meses	□ 9-12 meses			Si después. ¿		
	Camino solo::	□ 8-12 meses	☐ 12-14 meses	□ 14 1	8 meses	Si después. ¿		
	Dijo palabras:	□ 8-12 meses	☐ 12-14 meses		4 meses	Si después. ¿	Cuando?	
	Dijo frases		□ 2 años	□ 3 añ		Si después. ¿		
	¿Problemas para hablar?				¿Terapia?	□ Sí □ N	10	
	¿Edad que se le enseño ir	al baño						
	¿Recuerda retrasos en su	desarrollo, o una	regresión? Si	□ No	Si la respuesta e	es afirmativa, ex	cplique:	
HISTO	PRIAL MÉDICO Y DE S.	ALUD Tiene su Si	hijo algún problei No	ma en las	siguientes áreas?		Si	No
	Elaina /matria	51	INO	Dagmar			51	No
	Físico /motriz				yos / mareos			
	Diabetes				respiración			
	Estomago				le Cabeza			
	Corazón			Ojos /v				
	Anemia /desordenes de la	a Sangre \square		Oído / e	escuchar			
	Tumores			Resfria	dos Frecuentes			
	Leucemia / Cáncer				do de la nariz			
	Hepatitis / CMV				iones de la piel			
	Encefalitis / Meningitis				/ Apetito			
	Desórdenes emocionales				Familiar de problema			
	Cuidado psiquiátrico				edad seria/ fiebre	alta		
	Accidentes				enes Genéticos			
	Cirugía				alización			
	Comentarios							
	Alergias:							
	~							
	¿Cómo se manifiestan las Medicina de Emergencia	requerida para est	ta alergia (;Cuál?	')				
	¿Que medicamento toma	cu niño regularm	in aicigia (¿Cuai: anta?	/				
	¿Que medicamento toma	su iiiio regulariii	=======================================					
DESAI	RROLLO DEL COMPO	RTAMIENTO S	OCIAL V EMO	CIONAL				
	todo lo que concierne al te			CIOIVIL	<u>1</u>			
marque	•	•	•					
	☐ Hiperactivo ☐ Desa			idadizo	☐ Optimista	☐ Alegre		vadero
	□ Positivo □ Enoj			rimido	□ Zacatón	☐ Tímido	□ Pas	ivo
	☐ Temeroso ☐ Mal	Humorado□ Res		perativo	□ Disruptivo	☐ Respetuos	O	
	☐ Sin motivación	□ Dep	ende de otros					
	Comentarios:	-						
	¿Ha habido algunos camb	pios en la vida de	la familia reciente	mente?				
CUIDA	ADO MÉDICO ACTUAL	:						
			Hecho	por el Dr				
	Fecha del ultimo examen Ha recibido su niño cuida	ido medico de un	esnecialista como	un FNT	n Neurálogo?	ПSí ПN	Jo	
	: Facha dal ultimo avama	n?	: Nombre del de	votor?	o incurologo.	Tal	••	
	¿Fecha del ultimo exame ¿Ha sido su hijo/a examin			Γ - 1 - 1 - 1	/16	161	•	
	¿Ha sido su hijo/a examii	nado de la vista?	\square S1 \square No	Fecha del	ultimo examen:			
	Resultados del examen de	e la vista: 🗆 Apro	obado □ Necesita	lentes pa	ra ver leios □ No	ecesita lentes pa	ıra leer.	
	¿Ha sido evaluado su hijo	*		-	•			
	=	_	-					
	Resultados del examen de	el oído: 🗆 Aprob	ado □ No lo pas	ó; está baj	o supervisión 🗆	Necesita instru	ımentos par	a oir.
	Firma del Padre o Tutor			_	Fecha		_	
	Firma de la Enfermera del Distrito				Fecha			

STUDENT HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY

Understanding your child's health and family background will help us to provide an optimum school program. This information will be a part of your child's confidential school record. Student's name _____ Grade_____ _____ Age____ DOB _____ Home Address Home Phone Last School Attended Preschool Experience _____ DATA OF FAMILY MEMBERS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLD: NAME RELATIONSHIP LEARNING PROBLEMS? **HEALTH PROBLEMS?** DOB **HEALTH DURING PREGNANCY:** From what month did you receive medical care? While pregnant, did you: Take medications? □ Yes □ No If yes, which ones? Smoke? □ Yes □ No If yes, how much? Drink alcohol? □ Yes □ No Take drugs? □ Yes □ No Have high blood pressure? ☐ Yes ☐ No Have Toxemia? □ Yes □ No Have Anemia? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No Require bed rest? Please note any complications during pregnancy; any illness or injury to mother, high fevers, unusual stress, etc.: **BIRTH HISTORY:** Was your child's birth: How late? _____ Length of your labor? _____ How early? _____ Two weeks past due? □ Yes □ No □ Yes □ No Premature birth? Cesarean delivery? □ Yes □ No Reason? PRENATAL AND NEONATAL HISTORY: Birth weight of baby lbs ozs Breathing difficulty? ☐ Yes ☐ No Was oxygen given? ☐ Yes ☐ No Was the baby jaundice? ☐ Yes ☐ No

How long? _

Other birth complications, injury, or diagnosed defects (e.g., seizures, heart problems, etc.) Please explain:

Baby kept in hospital?

□ Yes □ No

DEVEL	LOPMENTAL MILES	TONES:									
	Sat alone:	□ 6-8 r	nonths	□ 8-10 r	nonths				If later, when? _ If later, when? _		
	Crawled:	□ 6-9 r	nonths	□ 9-12 r	nonths				If later, when?		
	Walked alone:	□ 8-12	months	□ 12-14	months	□ 14-18	3 months		If later, when?		
	Said single words:			□ 12-18					If later, when?		
	Said phrases:	□ 1 yea		□ 2 year		□ 3 yea			If later, when?		
	Speech problems?	☐ Yes		L 2 year	.5	Therapy			☐ Yes ☐ No		_
		L ICS				тистару	1				
	Age toilet trained?			_	. 0				1 1 .		
	Do you remember dela	ys in develo	opment, o	r a regress	310n?	⊔ Yes	□ No If	yes, p	lease explain:		
MEDIC		DV/ II	1.71		1	1 6 11					
MEDIC	CAL/HEALTH HISTO	KY: Has y		_	oiem in t	ne follow	ving areas?			Vac	Ma
	DI : 1/		Yes	No		D	11 / 1:			Yes	No
	Physical/motor						spells/dizz	ıness			
	Diabetes						/breathing				
	Stomach/bowel					Headach	nes				
	Heart					Eye/visi	on				
	Anemia/blood disorder	S				Ear/hear	ring				
	Tumors					Frequen					
	Leukemia/Cancer					Noseble					
						Skin cor					
	Hepatitis/CMV										
	Encephalitis/Meningiti					Eating/a					
	Emotional disturbance								disabilities		
	Psychiatric Care						illness/high	fever			
	Accidents					Genetic	disorder				
	Surgery					Hospital	lization				
	Comments:										
	Allergies:										
	How does this allergy s	rh arred									_
	now does this allergy s	snow?	/1 · 11	(°C	1 (0)						_
	Emergency medication	required to	or this alle	ergy (if so,	what?)						
	What medication does	your child t	ake on a i	regular bas	sis?						
SOCIA	L, EMOTIONAL, ANI	D BEHAVI	ORAL D	DEVELO	PMENT	: Check	all that app	ly.			
	☐ Hyperactive ☐ In	attentive	□ Anxi	0110	□ Forge	x+f-11	□ Optimis	tio	☐ Cheerful	□ Out	aoina
							□ Withdra				
					□ Depre				□ Shy	□ Pass	sive
		oody	□ Resp		□ Coop	erative	☐ Disrupt	ive	☐ Respectful		
	☐ Poorly motivated		☐ Depe	endent on o	others						
	Comments:										
	Have there been any ch	nanges in fa	mily life 1	recently?_							
CURRI	ENT MEDICAL CARE	Ε:									
	Date of child's last phy	sical			Provided	d by Dr.					
	Date of child's last phy Has your child received	d care from	a medical	_ l specialis	t such as	an FNT	or Neurolos	oist?	П Ves П No		
	Data of last axam?	a care mom	u mourou	Name of	doctor?	un Divi	or recurorog	5151.	Dhone		
	Date of last exam? Has your child had a vi			TVAILLE OF	uocioi !	-4			Phone		_
	Results of vision exam										
	Has your child had a H										
	Results of hearing exar	n: 🛘 Passe	d □ F	ailed, mo	nitoring	□ Nee	ds assistive	techno	ology		
	Poront/Guardian Citi			_			D ₌ /				
	Parent/Guardian Signature						Date				

District Nurse Signature

Review Date

Parent FBA Questionnaire

This questionnaire is intended to assist us in understanding and addressing the learning needs of your child. Only answer what you are comfortable with, however, the more accurate information we share, the more effective a plan can be made to assist him/her in school.

- 1. What does he/she most like to do?
- 2. What is he/she best at?
- 3. What activities do you share with your child?
- 4. How much time do you get to spend together doing what he/she likes?
- 5. How much time do you spend together on homework?
- 6. What is your child's general health?
- 7. What other health needs are there in the family?
- 8. What subjects in school does your child like?
- 9. What subject is she/he successful in?
- 10. What subjects does he/she struggle with most?
- 11. What are you most concerned about in her/his school life?
- 12. What is your understanding of the schools concern about your child?
- 13. Do you see the same problem at home?
- 14. What are the behaviors you see at home?
- 15. Where, with whom and when does the problem occur?
- 16. What happens after?
- 17. Have you sought or been offered help through private or public agencies for this or other problems?
- 18. How do you handle it?

"What follows is a brief developmental history:"

- 1. Were there complications of pregnancy or birth?
- 2. Was mother's health OK? Illness? Medications?
- 3. Were there drugs or alcohol used during pregnancy?
- 4. Did anyone express concern about the use of substances during pregnancy?
- 5. Is there drug or alcohol issue adults struggle with currently?
- 6. Was your child healthy and normal?
- 7. Did any MD or other adult express concern about your child's development in physical, motor, sensory, language or behavior areas?
- 8. Does any blood relative have learning problems?
- 9. How able was he/she to focus, sit on a lap, sleep, and stay with a task?
- 10. What was his/her school, preschool experience like?
- 11. Did staff express concerns to you?
- 12. What would you like to see your child be able to do at this time in school?
- 13. What would you like the school to do in considering your child's needs?

Thank you for the valuable information. Please call if you think of something else. We will be getting back to you to get your input about what might be helpful to your child in school.

C. Dunn **74**

Student FBA Questionnaire

Instructions:

"I work with many kids who are capable learners but who need to improve on something in school. These questions will help us find the best ways to help you get on track and be the best student you can be. OK? Any questions before we start?"

- 1. What do you enjoy doing most in your life?
- 2. What do you do well?
- 3. What things in school do you feel best about?
- 4. Who are the people in school who like you and want you to do well?
- 5. Who do you think sometimes doesn't like you or care if you do well?
- 6. Who in school can you tell if something's not OK in your life?
- 7. What would you like to improve in school?
- 8. What do you think your teacher(s)would like you to improve?
- 9. What do you mostly get in trouble for?
- 10. What is your class doing then?
- 11. What does your teacher want all kids to be doing at that time?
- 12. What do you do if you don't know what to do?
- 13. What makes it difficult for you to do that?
- 14. What are you doing when you're in trouble?
- 15. What are you thinking or saying inside to yourself before you get in trouble?
- 16. What are you feeling inside then?
- 17. What happens after you make that choice?
- 18. What do you wish would happen?
- 19. What do you wish your teacher or other adult would do at that time?
- 20. What do you wish you would do?
- 21. What would be one thing you could do to make it better?
- 22. What gets in your way of doing it
- 23. What would help you to make that choice?
- 24. What of all things bothers you the most in class/school?
- 25. What helps you most in your out of school life (home)?
- 26. What do you wish would happen from home that would help you make responsible choices in school?
- 27. Does something happen in your out of school life that makes it easier to do well in school? Harder?
- 28. Has something happened recently that gets in your way?

"Thank you for the valuable information. I will talk with your teacher(s) and we will work on ways to use your answers to help you be the good learner we know you can be."

C. Dunn **75**

Records Review Summary

Student:	Date of Review:				
Person Completing Review:					
Place an "X" in the box indicating the documents that were a significant information from the review of each.	vailable for review and write down any				
□ Office Discipline Referrals and Disciplinary Records					
$\underline{IDENTIFYPATTERNS}(ANTECEDENTS \boldsymbol{\to} Location?Time?Pers$	ons involved?)				
$\underline{IDENTIFYPATTERNS}(CONSEQUENCES \boldsymbol{\to} Motivation?Admin.I$	Decision?)				
Data and documentation from previous Behavioral Interve	ntions (Check-In/Check-Out, etc.)				
□ Past Behavior Support Plans and Behavioral Assessments (F	BA, etc.)				
□ Attendance					
□ Individualized Education Plan (IEP)					
$\hfill \Box$ Academic Assessment Results and Records (CBM, DIBELS, g	rades, etc.)				
- Madical Decords / Health History					
□ Medical Records/ Health History					
□ Other					
□ Other					

Archival Review

Data Source	What to look for	Why?	Notes
Attendance History	Patterns of absences and total number of absences	May give clues about antecedents for problem behavior and possible skill deficits from lack of opportunity to receive instruction.	
Standardized test scores	Current and historical results of standardized testing	May indicate academic subjects and activities that are most difficult for the student (skill deficits) and may be helpful for identifying at what age/grade the deficits became more pronounced (useful for planning curriculum based measurements)	
Medical history	Vision and hearing problems as well as other problems that may be related to school performance (e.g. motor difficulties, head traumas, long-term illnesses, current medication use	Helpful for identifying conditions that may exacerbate existing problematic behavior or increase the likelihood of other problematic use behaviors.	
Social history	Frequent changes in address, foster home placement, recent occurrence of stressful events (e.g. divorce, remarriage of parent, death, number of schools attended)	Points to possible establishing operations or setting events that may be impacting school behavior.	

Disciplinary history	Types of problematic behaviors, times and locations in which they occurred disciplinary penalty imposed, and increase/decrease in frequency/intensity of problem behavior. {e.g., Office Disc Reports, SMC, Buddy Rooms}	Helps to identify patterns of behavior (antecedents), effective and ineffective disciplinary strategies, and possible maintaining consequences, and helps chart the progression of problematic behavior.	
Previous related assessment results	Other assessments that have been conducted that focus on academic skills, behavioral functioning, language skills, etc.	Possible changes in function of behavior, previous antecedents, history of behavior and interventions, and programming decisions.	
Previous Individually developed interventions	Formal and informal interventions that are documented in some way.	Identify interventions that have been successful or unsuccessful and why they were or were not successful: if successful, why are they not currently being used; likewise, why are unsuccessful interventions continuing to be applied?	
IEP	Instructional goals and objectives, how/if they are being taught, how/if they are being monitored, and other data supporting student performance	Provides information on the degree to which the behaviors of concern are being addressed in the classroom and on the extent to which the teacher collects and records behavioral data.	

Before School ___Data Sheets Ready __Problem Solvers Ready __Quiet Place Ready __Behavior Stories Ready __Staff Visuals Ready

Noah's Data Sheet

Read "Tucker Turtle"
Read "Worries Book"
Read 1 other Behavior story
Review "Stress Scale"

Trigger Observed	
Physical Response	

Steps	Cue	Student Response	Prompt		
1	Go to student, say, "I saw that (trigger) and noticed you (physical response). Your Stress Scale might be 3 or higher, go to the Quiet Place."	Student goes to Quiet Place.	2	/	
2	Cool Down steps posted in Quiet Place	Student engages in Cool Down activitiesStudent turns "Turtle Card" to problem solve			
3	Go to Quiet Place, say, "Show me your Stress Scale is at a 2". Have student show you the 4 indicators.	a. Hands Quietb. Breathing Slowc. Heart beating just rightd. Thinking happy thoughts	1	2	3
4	Say," Let's go problem solve over"	Student walks to problem solving area.			
5	Say," Get out a problem solving sheet and I'll do the writing."	Student gets out problem solving sheet.			
6	Talk through the 4 steps of problem solver with student.	Student engaged in problem solvingWas the "Solutions Book" needed?			
7	Ask," Are you ready to rejoin the group?"	Student rejoins group, engages in activity and appears at a 1 on the Stress Scale.			

Triggers

- A. Peer touched personal object
- **B.** Peer got in way
- **C.** Peer touched him
- **D.** Wanted peer apology
- E. Revenge
- **F.** Highly stimulating activity
- **G.** Loud/noisy setting

Physical Response-5 pt scale

- **5.** Biting, hitting, scratching, screaming, (i.e. "Get away from me."
- **4.** Grabbing, saying "He's really bugging me, He's making me mad."
- **3.** Poking, fidgety, tense body
- **2.** Quiet, worried, staring
- 1. Following directions, relaxed, happy

Prompt

- I. Independent
- **P.** Proximity
- **G.** Gesture
- V. Verbal prompt
- PH. Partial Physical
- FH. Full Physical

FTK Kirschmann 79

Before School
Make "Smart Charts"
Have bell, visuals, timer

Transition Routine

Step	Description	Did	Teacher Action	Did	Student Response
1	Sound Cue	(check)	Ring bell Say "Eyes on me" Point to "Eye/Ear" card (should be up, near head) Say "Everybody find their X"	(circle) Y N Y N	Student looks at teacher Student listens to teacher
2	Wait Time		Set one minute timer	Y N	1) Student moves to spot on carpet
3	Engine Check In		Point to "Eye/Ear" card Hold up "Engine" card Say "Check your engine", "How's you're engine running?" Wait Give students individual feedback: "Looks like your engine is running fast", "Looks like your engines running slow" Show just right example	Y N Y N Y N	1) Student looks at and listen to teacher 2) Student looks at "Engine" card 3) Student quietly thinks 4) Student sitting on X, showing "Just Right"
4	Present Task Expectations		Point to "Eye/Ear" card Present task expectations visually (written on board)	Y N Y N	Student looks at and listens to teacher Student appears to attend to task
5	Students Move to Tables		Say "Timer is set to go to tables" Set one minute timer Give compliments "(student name), Thanks for finding your seat, Thanks for getting out your sheet"	Y N Y N	Student goes and sits at table Student receives compliment
6	Sound Cue		Ring bell Say "Eyes on me" Hold up "Ear" card Give compliments "(student name), Thanks for sitting in chair", Thanks for having quite hands"	Y N Y N	Student looks at and listens to teacher Student receives compliment for at least 1 correct action
7	Review Task Expectations		Point to "Eye/Ear" card Show students "Smart Chart" Review "Smart Chart" OK if students start working during review.	Y N Y N Y N	Student looks at and listens to teacher Student looks at "smart chart" Student engages in task
8	Celebrate Success		Announce "spaces" earned on Race Car Track Give compliments "(student name) Nice job (restate task expectations)	Y N	1) Student is happy

FBA Planning

Purpose: A tool used to plan what information is needed and to assign tasks to gather information.

Big Ideas:

- Only plan to gather the information you need to determine the Summary of Behavior.
- This can be a quick meeting to simply assign tasks. To be efficient, involve only staff that will be a part of gathering information.
- This is used for <u>planning</u>, not documenting what you have done. You will document what you have completed on the FBA Report. (see below) In other words, don't go back and fill things in.
- Record Review: Only gather the information you need or don't know about the student to develop the Summary of Behavior
- Record Review: If a student is new to a building or the district, the team will spend more time gathering information. If staff has been working with the student for a period of time, the team will need to spend less time gathering information.
- Record Review: Look for conditions that influence student's behavior such as attendance, academic ability, social/communication deficits, medical problems, previous behavior plans, and mental health history.

	Yes	No
Initial FBA	Parent Permission, Record Review, Routines Analysis or FACTS, and an ABC Observation	
Comprehensive	Additional interviews, observations, medical records and mental health information	

Routines Analysis or FACTS

Purpose: Interview(s) of staff working closely with the student to examine student's behavior in the context of the daily schedule in order to prioritize and determine a "Summary of Routine for ABC Observation".

Big Ideas:

- Funnel down information until you agree on one routine and one behavior to focus on in the Behavior Intervention Plan.
- You will determine specific antecedents, consequences and function that influence behavior.
- When complete, staff should have a Summary of Behavior taken from a specific routine that will be confirmed with an ABC Observation.
- A student may also be interviewed using a Student FACTS form.

Yes	Almost	No
Identifies one target routine/activity, e.g. "During small group, special education reading group in the resource room" (activity), "When transitioning between activities in the classroom" (routine)	"During small group activities"= no location, activity or others	"When at school"
Identifies one behavior or behavior chain, e.g. "Calls peers stupid" (one behavior), "Pushes books/materials on floor, falls to floor, crawls under desk, makes growling sound, swings fist at peers/adults within proximity" (behavior chain)	"Hits peers at recess, during reading group and when in line"= multiple locations, doesn't describe who's around, but indicates one behavior. Function of behavior is likely different in various setting.	
Includes complete "Summary of Routine for ABC Observation" e.g. A="Difficult reading & writing tasks at the late 2 nd -early 3 rd grade level", B="Work Refusal; says, I don't want to read & will blurt out answers if peers are struggling-becomes impatient with peer, C=Teacher sends student to Buddy Class until reading is over, Fx=Escape Activity, difficult reading tasks	Is missing Routine, Antecedent, Behavior, Consequence or Function.	

ABC Observation

Purpose: An observation used to confirm the information from the Routines Analysis or FACTS - "Summary of Routine for ABC Observation" (antecedents, consequences, behavior and function), and to identify antecedents or consequences the teacher may have overlooked.

Big Ideas:

- This is the "assessment" in the FBA process. The records review and interviews are used to determine the "Summary of Routine for ABC Observation".
- It should list observable and measureable behavior of student and others.
- You may have to do several attempts or revise the "Summary of Routine for ABC Observation" if unable to confirm.
- Behavior and learning take place in a social context so determining variables (ABC) is not always obvious and almost always takes several attempts to determine and confirm. An accurate ABC Summary of Behavior makes for easier and more efficient selection of interventions that will help the student and staff.

• This has nothing to do with Centennial's ABC Worksheet, except they both have ABC (Antecedent, Behavior, Consequence) as part of the process. Thinking functional about behavior!

Yes	Almost	No
Observation is during routine identified in the FACTS/Routines Analysis - "Summary		Not related to routine
of Routine for ABC Observation"		identified in Routines
		Analysis or FACTS.
Antecedent describes time, activity, location, subject, people, events		
Behavior records observable behavior of student		
Consequence records observable actions of others		

FBA Report

Purpose: This is documentation of the information that has been gathered to determine the Summary of Behavior. This is the "assessment" in the FBA process.

Big Ideas:

- This is the information used to guide the discussion at the FBA Report meeting.
- FBA's are a team process. Having all team members at this meeting increases the likelihood that the Summary of Behavior is accurate and agreed upon.

	Yes	Almost	No
Sources of Information	Record Review, Routines Analysis or FACTS, ABC		
Sources of information	Observation, Discipline and Attendance Information are		
	attached.		
Academic Profile	Yes		No
Academic Level	Reading, Writing and Math performance level is		
Academic Level	selected; (at, above or below grade level)		
	Classroom performance in various settings or groupings		
	Example:		
Classroom Performance	Location, groupings (small group, large group),		
	activities, degree of independence, transitions, etc.		

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Strengths	Students' strengths, talents and/or interests are listed.	
	Summary of Behavior is complete and matches the	
Summary of Behavior	Routines Analysis/FACTS and ABC Observation. Is	
	logically related to information listed on FBA Report.	

Behavior Intervention Plan

Purpose: Determine the short-term replacement behavior and long-term skill to replace challenging behavior. The plan describes environmental changes to prevent the triggering and escalation of challenging behavior and make the problem behavior irrelevant. Describes how staff will reinforce the use of replacement behaviors and describes how staff will provide corrective consequences for the challenging behavior.

Big Ideas:

- Summary of Behavior is the same as the one listed in the FBA
- Replacement Behavior is easier for student than Problem Behavior and serves the same function
- Long-term Behavior is an Executive Functioning Skill, Social Skill or Academic Skill
- Reinforcement is meaningful to student, is applied quickly, includes intrinsic motivation
- Corrective Consequence is not punitive and directs student back to Replacement Behavior or Long-term Skill

	Yes	Almost	No
	Describes event that occurs earlier (hours, weeks,		The setting events are
	years)		from other environments
	Describes circumstances that make it more likely a problem behavior will occur or be more intense		Describe an internal state
	·		Is a diagnosis of student
	Describes events that occur outside regular routines,		or family, not particular
Setting Event	i.e. if it doesn't come and go it isn't a setting event		behavior
	Examples: Often becomes frustrated when he misunderstands peers' intentions Fights with sibling before school		Recommendation for non school-based services, i.e. counseling, mental health, medical
			Examples:
	Often fails to complete long assignments		

Antecedent	Described in sufficient detail: • Taken from one routine • Includes details such as place, activity, curriculum, degree of independence or choice • Identify where (routine) • Identify when (triggers) Example: "Difficult Task" = not sufficient, better = "Worksheet of double digit subtraction with borrowing"	Not enough details, e.g. "When Billy is requested to do work." More than one antecedent for same behavior, e.g. "When Billy is asked to do difficult academic tasks and when peers tease Billy."	Low self-esteem = internal state Depressed = internal state ADHD = diagnosis Special education eligibility = diagnosis Antecedents are from other, non school environments and are not triggers in the current environment, e.g. "Billy refuses to do homework without help from family member"
Behavior	Behavior is observable and measurable One behavior or one chain of behaviors Examples: "Hits head with fist" = one behavior, "falls to floor, crawls under desk and makes growling noise" = chain of behaviors	Unrelated behaviors or two different routines, e.g. "refuses to do homework and pushes students at recess" = two different routines and two different behaviors	Behavior is not observable or measurable, e.g. "willful noncompliance", "disrespectful", "acts inappropriately"
Consequence	Described in sufficient detail: The behavior of others What is most meaningful to the student Informs function		Consequence does not occur immediately after behavior, e.g. "teacher calls parent after school"

	Example: "Gains peer attention" is not sufficient; describe whose attention and how it's delivered; "whole class laughs at student" is sufficient Function of the behavior identifies what the student obtains OR escapes; Attention Activity Stimulation	Function is identified as what the student: obtains or escapes BUT is not logically related to the	Function is not specified as what student: 1) obtains or 2) escapes. Revenge, Control, Power,
Function	AND function is logically related to antecedent AND is described with details Example: A= when student chatter gets loud during small group activities B= student will stop working, cover ears and crawl under desk C=peers and teacher will ask "what's wrong" Fx= escape stimulation of loud chatter in classroom	antecedent Example: A= when student chatter gets loud during small group activities B= student will stop working, cover ears and crawl under desk C=peers and teacher will ask "what's wrong" Fx= obtain peer attention	Vengeance
Replacement Behavior	Matches function by allowing student to Obtain/Escape Easier to do	Meets some but not all criteria	Does not match function Is not easier to do
Long Term Behavior	Socially acceptable Skill that would allow student to follow classroom norms as independently as possible: Academic skill Social Skill Executive Functioning Skill		Is not socially acceptable Not a skill, e.g. "Will be happy", "Will stay out of trouble"

Setting Event Strategies	Logically related to Setting Event, e.g. SE="Often comes to school hungry"; Strategy="Eats a snack when gets to school"	Described but not related to Setting Event	
Antecedent Strategies	Changes to the environment which prevent problem behavior: Address the antecedent (make it irrelevant) Change the environment; adult behavior, peer behavior, setting, location, time, activity, procedure, expectation, choice Relate to the function	One or more changes are described, BUT all are not logically related to antecedent	Refers to non school- based services, i.e. mental health, medical, community (include these in the FBA Notes) Describes student behavior
Teaching Replacement Behavior (FERB)	Describes how student will be taught replacement behavior(s) needed to use or access the changes made for antecedent strategies. Includes; • Written procedure with step-by step description of desired adult and student actions • Lesson plan to teach/model/test • Schedule for regular review and practice Long-term skill is taught after short-term skill is in place		
Reinforcement of Replacement Behavior	Reinforcement incentives and strategies are: • Meaningful to student • Relate to function • Reasonable expectation (student can earn it) • Applied quickly; regularly available		
Corrective Consequence	Identifies how to redirect or prompt the desired behavior at the earliest sign of problem behavior Is not reinforcing, i.e. does not match the function		Is punishment Reinforces problem behavior
5 Point Plan for Managing Escalating Behavior	This is a Safety Plan for behaviors that are violent or dangerous Defines student's phases in the acting-out cycle Describes how staff will respond at each phase of the student's acting-out cycle	Includes restraint and/or seclusion Includes suspension	

	Clearly describes skills, relaxation and de-escalation strategies the student uses at each phase of escalation		
Long-Term Behavior	Long-term skill is identified, is logically related to the antecedent and; • Executive functioning skill • Social skill, or • Academic skill	Identified skill but is not related to the antecedent	

BIP Implementation Plan

Purpose: To plan and document how the BIP will be implemented with fidelity. By answering the question, "Are we doing what we said we would do, and how do we know?"

Big Ideas:

- Consider the following questions:
 - What training is needed for staff and/or student?
 - Who needs to be informed regarding this intervention?
 - O What materials are needed for each intervention?
 - o How will success of each task be measured, i.e. what is the data tool?
 - $\circ\quad$ What are the criteria to measure fidelity, i.e. successful implementation?

	Yes	Almost	No
	Describes how student will be taught (lesson plan and schedule)		
	Describes the support staff will need to implement		
Antecedent and Setting Events	Step-by-step procedure for intervention and data collection		
	A measurable criterion for implementation fidelity is listed, e.g. "3 consecutive days of teacher following transition procedure with 80% accuracy", "When teacher refers to schedule 10 times in a row"		

Teach Behavior	Describes how student will be taught replacement behavior and long-term skill (lesson plan and schedule) Describes the support staff will need to implement Step-by-step procedure for intervention and data collection A measurable criterion for implementation fidelity is listed, e.g. "When asked, student will be able to state Cool Down Options and Steps, 3 times in a row over 2 days"
Consequence- Reinforcement of Replacement Behavior	Describes how student will be taught (lesson plan and schedule) Describes the support staff will need to implement Step-by-step procedure for reinforcement and data collection A measurable criterion for implementation fidelity is listed, e.g. "Student will place stickers on chart every time transition routine is followed. Teacher will also place stickers on chart and provide verbal praise for following transition routine"
Consequence- Correction of Replacement Behavior or Long- term Skill	Describes how staff will redirect or prompt desired behavior at the earliest sign of problem behavior Step-by-step procedure for redirecting or prompting the desired behavior and data collection A measurable criterion for implementation fidelity is listed, e.g. "When teaching student the plan, he will be able to state what happens when he doesn't follow the plan 3 teaching sessions in a row"

BIP Progress Monitoring Plan

Purpose: Identifies the data collected used to measure the success of the plan, including short-term goals (replacement behavior) and long-term goals (long-term skill). Based on data review, Teams can determine the next step; celebrate & fade artificial components, continue & monitor, modify & monitor, or discontinue.

Big Ideas:

- Is the plan making a difference?
- Display the data in a graph so staff can see the rate of change. Progress can be slow so this can increase "buy-in".
- The Behavior Goals are the Replacement Behavior and Long-term skill from the BIP.
- Initial progress monitoring should take place 2-3 weeks after BIP is being implemented with fidelity.
- Document if fidelity was met; if parts of the plan did NOT meet fidelity, describe this and the steps needed to fix it.
- Data taken on the replacement behavior and the problem behavior show if the plan is making a difference.
- List data results and describe next steps. Include what is working and what changes need to be made.

	Yes	Almost	No
Behavioral Goals	Are the Replacement Behavior and Long-term skill from the BIP They are restated here to remind Teams and avoid		
Data Collection Plan	confusion if revisions to BIP have occurred Completed prior to BIP Progress Monitoring Meeting Baseline = problem behavior pre intervention Problem behavior post intervention Replacement behavior = Is it being used? Are we ready to focus on the long-term skill? Long-term skill = Is it being used? Are we ready to terminate the plan?		
BIP Progress Monitoring Meeting	Implementation fidelity established prior to initial progress monitoring meeting Implementation fidelity maintained between progress monitoring meetings		

Initial progress monitoring meeting occurred within 2-3 weeks after implementation was established BIP next steps are selected; Celebrate & fade artificial components, Continue & monitor, Modify & monitor, or Discontinue BIP Next Steps are logical, e.g., If data review indicates that the plan is not reducing or problem behavior is increasing, the next step should be to modify or discontinue the plan Additional progress monitoring occurred at logical intervals based on next steps, e.g. If "continue & monitor" selected the next progress monitoring occurred 3-4 weeks later. If "modify & monitor" selected the next progress monitoring occurred 1-2 weeks later.

	Student	Facilitator	School	Rater	Date		
AB	C Worksheet					Yes	No
						,	
FBA	A Planning					Yes	No
1.	FBA Planning form	is included				1	0
2.	Planning includes at Observation	t a minimum: Parent Permiss	sion, Records Review, FA	ACTS or Routines Analy	rsis and ABC	1	0
					Total		
						1	
FAC	CTS or Routines A	nalysis				Yes	No
3.	FACTS or Routines A	Analysis is included				1	0
4.	Identifies one target	routine/activity				1	0
5.	Identifies one behav	vior or behavior chain				1	0
6.	Includes complete "S	Summary of Routine for ABC	Observation"			1	0

ABC	CObservation	Yes	No
7.	ABC Observation(s) included	1	0
8.	Observation is during routine identified in the FACTS/Routines Analysis - "Summary of Routine for ABC Observation"	1	0
9.	Antecedent describes time, activity, location, subject, people, events	1	0
10.	Behavior records observable behavior of student	1	0
11.	Consequence records observable actions of others	1	0
	Total		

Total

FBA	Report	Yes	No
12.	FBA Report included	1	0
13.	Includes discipline and attendance information	1	0
14.	At a minimum, the following is attached: Record Review, Routines Analysis or FACTS, ABC Observation	1	0
15.	Baseline data attached	1	0
16.	Academic level is indicated	1	0
17.	Classroom performance is documented, e.g. preferred tasks, work completion, participation	1	0
18.	Strengths are documented	1	0
19.	"Summary of Behavior" is complete, same as ABC Observation and Routines Analysis/FACTS	1	0
	Total		

Beh	avior Intervention Plan	Yes	No
20.	Behavior Intervention Plan is included	1	0
Com	peting Pathway	Yes	No
21.	"Competing Pathway" is the same as the FBA Report "Summary of Behavior"	1	0
22.	Routine/Activity is specific and operational	1	0
23.	Setting Event occurs earlier, describes circumstances that make problem behavior more likely, describes events that come and go	1	0
24.	Antecedent has details that describe where and when (time, activity, location, subject, people, event)	1	0
25.	Problem Behavior is observable & measurable, is one behavior or one behavior chain	1	0
26.	Consequence describes the observable actions of others	1	0
27.	The function identifies what the student wants to obtain or escape and is logically connected to the antecedent	1	0
28.	Replacement behavior is observable and measurable, is easier to do than the problem behavior and matches the function	1	0
29.	Long-term behavior is observable and measurable, and is an executive functioning skill, social skill, communication skill or academic skill	1	0

Inte	rvention Strategies	Yes	No
30.	Setting event strategies are environmental changes staff will make, which address the setting event and match the function. Refers to written procedure. (attach)	1	0
31.	Antecedent strategies are environmental changes staff will make which address the antecedent and match the function. Refers to written procedure. (attach)	1	0
32.	Lists the replacement behavior identified in the competing pathway and refers to lesson plans for how staff will teach, review and practice (attach)	1	0
33.	Lists the long-term behavior identified in the competing pathway and refers to lesson plans for how staff will teach, review and practice (attach)	1	0
34.	Reinforcement of replacement behavior includes incentives that are meaningful to student, related to function, applied quickly, and regularly available. Refers to written procedure (attach)	1	0
35.	Corrective consequence identifies how to prompt replacement and/or long-term behavior at the earliest sign of problem behavior and is not reinforcing, i.e. does not match the function. Refers to written procedure. (attach)	1	0
	Total		

5 P	oint Plan for Managing Escalating Behavior	Yes	No
36.	Violent/aggressive behavior targeted in the FBA and 5 Point Plan for Managing Escalating Behavior is included	1	0
37.	Antecedents and how to prevent are from current and previous BIPs and IEP	1	0
38.	Replacement and long-term behaviors are from current BIP	1	0
39.	Phase 1 Calm-Student: Using observable terms, defines student's behaviors when cooperative	1	0
40.	Phase 1 Calm-Staff and Cool Down: Clearly describes how staff will teach and practice appropriate replacement and long-term behaviors	1	0
41.	Phase 2 Triggers-Student: Using observable terms, defines student's behavior when initially experiencing conflict with people, routines or tasks	1	0
42.	Phase 2 Triggers-Staff and Cool Down: Clearly describes how staff will break the cycle and redirect the student back to calm stage by prompting social skills and problem solving	1	0
43.	Phase 3 Agitation-Student: Using observable terms: define student's increase in off task, non-focused activity, disengagement with teachers/peers	1	0
44.	Phase 3 Agitation-Staff and Cool Down: Clearly describes how staff will break the cycle and redirect the student back to calm stage by changing environment (work, space or schedule)	1	0
45.	Phase 4 Acceleration-Student: Using observable terms, defines student's increase in provocative, abusive and defiant behavior	1	0
46.	Phase 4 Acceleration-Staff and Cool Down: Clearly describes how staff will break the cycle and redirect the student back to calm stage by providing a clear choice or direction, disengaging and giving student time to respond	1	0
47.	Phase 5 Peak-Student: Using observable terms, defines student's increase in out of control verbal and aggressive behaviors	1	0
48.	Phase 5 Peak-Staff and Cool Down: Clearly describes how staff will maintain safety and decrease attention toward student	1	0
	Total		

BIE	P Implementation Plan	Yes	No
49.	Implementation Plan is included	1	0
Ant	ecedent/Setting Event Strategies	Yes	No
50.	The 1) materials needed, 2) student needs and 3) staff needs are clearly stated and are taken from the BIP	1	0
51.	Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool is attached	1	0
52.	Written procedure and data collection tool clearly describes the steps involved	1	0
53.	States a measurable criterion for implementation fidelity	1	0
Tea	ch Behavior	Yes	No
54.	The 1) materials needed, 2) student needs and 3) staff needs are clearly stated and are taken from the BIP	1	0
55.	Lesson plans for how staff will teach, review and practice replacement behavior and long-term skill is attached	1	0
56.	Written procedure and data collection tool clearly describes the steps involved	1	0
57.	States a measurable criterion for implementation fidelity	1	0
Con	sequence-Reinforcement of Replacement Behavior	Yes	No
58.	The 1) materials needed, 2) student needs and 3) staff needs are clearly stated and are taken from the BIP	1	0
59.	Written procedure for reinforcement and data collection tool is attached	1	0
60.	Written procedure and data collection tool clearly describes the steps involved	1	0
61.	States a measurable criterion for implementation fidelity	1	0
Con	sequence-Correction of Replacement Behavior or Long-term Skill	Yes	No
62.	The 1) materials needed, 2) student needs and 3) staff needs are clearly stated and are taken from the BIP	1	0
63.	Written procedure for corrective consequence and data collection tool is attached	1	0
64.	Written procedure and data collection tool clearly describes the steps involved	1	0
65.	States a measurable criterion for implementation fidelity	1	0
Imp	olementation Check In	Yes	No
66.	FBA Facilitator has evaluated implementation progress during first two weeks of implementation	1	0
	Total		

BIP	Progress Monitoring	Yes	No
67.	Progress Monitoring Plans are included	1	0
68.	Baseline data collected	1	0
69.	Data collected on the problem behavior post intervention	1	0
70.	Data collected on replacement and/or long-term behavior	1	0
71.	Initial progress monitoring occurred within 2-3 weeks after implementation was established	1	0
72.	Implementation fidelity addressed	1	0
73.	Results of the data reviewed is described	1	0
74.	BIP Next Steps are logical, determined and selected	1	0
75.	Description includes what is working, if changes are needed and next steps	1	0
	Total		
			ļ

Summary of Behavior Be specific & clear

Routine/ Setting: Have you identified a specific routine so the information collected about the behavior can be focused & specific?

Antecedent	Behavior	Consequence
Are the identified triggers of behavior clear and specific enough to know how to prevent problem behavior from occurring?	Is the behavioral definition clear enough? Have you clearly identified any escalating behavior patterns?	Have you clearly identified the environmental responses to behavior (staff or peer) linked with the function of behavior?

Function: Can you identify the function of behavior? What has the student learned that maintains the behavior or makes it pay off?

Contextual Fit in Schools

The purpose of this tool is to initiate a dialogue on the extent to which the elements of a behavior intervention plan fit the contextual features of your school environment. The outcome is for FBA Teams to have open dialogue on the feasibility of the BIP.

<u>Kı</u>	<u>10wled</u> g	ge of eleme	nts in the Be	havior In	terven	<u>tion Plan</u>	
1.	I am av	ware of the ϵ	elements of th	nis behavi	or plan.		
Str Dis	1 rongly sagree	2 Mod Disagree	3 erately Bar Disagree	ely Agree	Barely	5 Moderately Agree	6 y Strongly Agree
2.	I know	what I am e	expected to d	o to imple	ment th	nis behavior pla	an.
Str Dis	1 congly sagree	2 Mod Disagree	3 erately Bar Disagree	ely Agree	Barely	5 Moderately Agree	6 y Strongly Agree
Sk	ills nee	ded to imp	ement the B	Behavior I	nterve	ntion Plan	
3.	I have	the skills ne	eded to imple	ement this	behavi	or plan.	
Str Dis	1 congly sagree	2 Mod Disagree	erately Bar	rely Agree	Barely	5 Moderately Agree	Strongly
4.	I have	received the	training nee	ded to im	plemen	t this behavior	plan.
	No trai	ining needed	l				
Str Dis	1 congly sagree	2 Mod Disagree		ely Agree	Barely	5 Moderately Agree	6 y Strongly Agree
Va	lues ar	<u>e consisten</u>	t with eleme	ents of the	e Behav	vior Intervent	ion Plan
5.	I am co	omfortable i	mplementing	the eleme	ents of t	his behavior p	lan.
Str Dis	1 ongly sagree	2 Mod Disagree	3 erately Bar Disagree	4 rely Agree	Barely	5 Moderately Agree	6 y Strongly Agree
6.	The ele	ements of th	is behavior p	lan are co	nsisten	t with the way	I believe students

should be treated.

	Disagree	3 ately Barely Disagree ior Interventi	Agree		5 Moderately Agree Ag	6 Strongly ree
7. I believ outcom		or plan will be (or is b	eing) e	ffective in achiev	ing targeted
1 Strongly Disagree	2 Moder Disagree	3 rately Barely Disagree	4 Agree	Barely	5 Moderately Agree Ag	6 Strongly ree
	e the behavio		prev	ent futu	re occurrence of	problem
1 Strongly Disagree				Barely	5 Moderately Agree Ag	
Behavior 1	Intervention	Plan is in the	best i	nteres	t of the student	
9. I believ	e this behavi	or plan is in the	e best i	interest	of the student.	
1 Strongly Disagree					5 Moderately Agree Ag	
10. This be	havior plan i	s likely to assist	t the c	hild to b	oe more successf	ul in school.
1 Strongly Disagree					5 Moderately Agree Ag	
The Behav	vior Interver	ntion Plan is ef	fficien	t to im	<u>plement</u>	
11. Implem	nenting this b	ehavior plan w	ill not	be stre	ssful.	
1 Strongly Disagree	2 Moder Disagree	3 ately Barely Disagree	4 Agree	Barely		6 Strongly ree
12. The am		money and end	ergy n	eeded t	o implement this	behavior plan
1 Strongly Disagree	2 Moder Disagree	3 rately Barely Disagree	4 Agree	Barely	•	6 Strongly ree



Functional Behavior Assesment Planning

Student: Bobby Date: 1/31/11

DOB: 11/04/05 IEP: IEP Case Manager: N/A

Teacher: Ms. Glad ELL: Grade: K

FBA Facilitator: Ms. Pleasant YTD Removals: 5 School: Gentle Winds Elementary

Brief FBA Date of ABC Worksheet: 1/15/11

What	By Who	By When
	Planning	
X Parental Permission	Mr. Miller	2/01/11
X FBA Meeting	Ms. Pleasant	2/04/11
X BIP Meeting	Ms. Pleasant	2/04/11
X First BIP Follow-Up Meeting	Ms. Pleasant	2/25/11
÷	Records Review	
X Discipline (referrals, suspension)	Mr. Miller	2/03/11
X Academic (assessment, work sample)	Mr. Miller	2/03/11
X Permanent Record File	Mr. Miller	2/03/11
X Medical/Health		
X Special Education		
	Interviews	•
Y Principal, Support Staff, Medical, Other		
1,		
2.		
3.		
X Student		
X Parent/Family		
X FACTS w/:		
X Routines Analysis w/; Ms. Glad	Ms. Pleasant	2/01/11
	Data	,
X ABC Observation		
1. Ms. Pleasant	Ms. Pleasant	2/02/11
2. Mr. Miller	Ms. Pleasant	2/03/11
X Baseline	Ms. Pleasant	2/05/11
Scatter Plot	Ms. Pleasant	2/25/11
	Forms	•
X FBA Report	Ms. Pleasant	2/04/11
Behavior Intervention Plan (BIP)	Ms. Pleasant	2/04/11
BIP Implementation Plan	Ms. Pleasant	2/05/11
X BIP Progress Monitoring	Ms. Pleasant	2/25/11
X 5-Point Plan for Escalating Behavior		
X Safety/Crisis Plan		
X Restraint/Seclusion Plan		

Notes:

Ms. Glad has planning time on Tues. and Wed. from 9-9:30 and is fine with drop in chats for working on the plan.

Bobby's mom would like to meet once the plan is developed and starting to be implemented.



Functional Behavior Assessment Report

Student: Bobby		School: Gentle Win	ids Date: 2/04/11	
Teacher: Ms. Glad	: <u></u>	Grade: K	Age: 6	
IEP: Case Manager: N/A	ELL:	FBA Facilitator: MS	s. Pleasant	
FBA Team Member	's	✓ Initial 1	FBA Revision of FBA I	ated
Name/Role		Name/Role		
Ms. Glad - Teacher		Ms. Lopez - Princip	oal	
Ms. Pleasant - School Psychologist		Ms. Smile - Couns		
Sources of Information				
Suspensions: 1 ODRs 5	Days Tardy: 12	Days Absent: 8		
Records	Review		By Whom	Attached
Discipline			Ms. Pleasant	✓
Cumulative Records			Ms. Pleasant	√
Medical Records				
Interv	iews			
Routines Analysis 🗸 FACTS			Ms. Pleasant	✓
Student				
Other:				
Dat	ta		Ms. Pleasant 2/2, Mr. Miller 2/3	✓
ABC Observations: (list dates)				
Baseline			Ms. Pleasant	√.
Other:			-	
Academic Profile				
Level: Reading: Below Grade Lev	vel Math: At Grade Lev	el Writing: Below G	rade Level	
Classroom Performance (Preferred T				
*	*	***	**	
DRA level 1-indicates that Bobby is slight				ate that
Bobby is significantly below peers, and a assessments indicate that Bobby is perfo				ana with
them great. He has difficulty remembering				
N-5	1 75 11 11	at io cashy rea	morted and accept help from	dualio.
Student's Strengths, Talents, or Spec				
He enjoys active games that in	volve running a	nd chasing, he li	kes characters from th	ıe movie
Cars and dinosaurs.				
Summary of Behavior (From FACTS o	r Routines Analysis	s)		
Routine/Activity: During academi	c work times in	the classroom		
	95		97	
Setting Events:	Problem Behavio	r:	Consequence:	
Is sometimes 10-15 minutes late to school	Wanders, play	s with tovs.	Obtain Adult Attentio	n
	chats with pee	and the second s		
Antecedents:	onate man pee	ro or addito	Describe:	
Transitions from table to			He gets side tracked	during
carpet or from carpet to table			transition and then fo	
Sample of Mont Sample to table			what he is supposed	
			ariat no lo oupposou	.o uo.
	1			



FBA Routines Analysis

Student: Bobby Reporter: Ms. Glad Date: 2/01/11

Interviewer: Ms. Pleasant

Schedule	Activity	Problem Behavior	Likelihood	Who is around?	
8:00	arrival	wandering around room	Low 1—3— 6 High 2	peers	
8:15	carpet time, calendar, intro of 1st activity	plays, late or doesn't come to carpet	5	no one	
8:30	transition to tables for writing activity	goes to play area, backpack, other peers	5	sometimes Sarah	
8:30-8:45	writing activity at tables	chats with peers, but works with help	4	peers at table	
8:45	transition to carpet for reading lesson	wanders, goes to play area, talks w/ peers	6	Sarah or Jordan	
8:45-9:10	reading lesson at carpet	leaves carpet, talks out	3	no one	
9:10	transition to tables for reading activity	goes to backpack, chats, wanders, late to table	5	Sarah, Jordan, Jake	
9:10-9:30	reading activity	works with adult/peers, works independently	2	peers at table	
9:30	transition to bathroom and recess	wanders, chats, plays, late to line	6	Sarah, Jordan, Jake	
9:50	transition into room for snack at table	wanders, plays, late to table	6	Jordan, Jake	
10:00	transition to carpet for math	wanders, plays, late to carpet	6	Sarah, Jordan, Jake	
10:15	transition to table for math activity	wanders, plays, late to table	6	Sarah, Jordan, Jake	

Summary of Antecedents Routines Analysis (pick routine/activity from above rated at 5 or 6)

What situations seem to set off the problem behavior? When is the problem behavior most likely to occur? Transitions to carpet and to work tables, but also to leave or enter classroom

When is the problem behavior least likely to occur?

When adult (parent helper or teacher) are directing him during transitions, usually talking with him while he is transitioning helps, or making it a race "Who can get there first"

Setting Events: Are there specific conditions, events that make the problem behavior worse?

When he is tardy for the start of day, he seems more out of sorts on those days

Description of Consequences

What usually happens after the behavior occurs?

Teacher gives him directions from across room, goes over to him, teacher or parent volunteer helps him get started and/or prompts him to do next step in the activity

Summary of Routine for ABC Observation

Routine: During academic	work times in the classroom		
ls 10-15 minutes	When (A): Transitions from table to carpet or from carpet to table	Student will (B): Wanders, plays with toys, chats with peers or adults	Therefore the Function (C) is: Obtain Adult Attention Describe: He gets side tracked during transition and then forgets what he is supposed to do.



Behavior Intervention Plan

FBA Date 2/04/11

BIP Revision Intial
Date 2/04/11

Competing Behavior Pathway

During academic work times in the classroom

Long-Term Skill Consequence Will remember task Working Memory directions and stay on track Response Inhibition during transitions. **Problem Behavior Setting Event** Antecedent Consequence **Function** Adults will go to Obtain Adult Attention Is Wanders, plays Transitions from Bobby and sometimes table to carpet or with toys, chats with Describe remind him what 10-15 from carpet to peers or adults he's supposed Adults (teacher or parent minutes table to do and get volunteers) will help Bobby get late for him started on started on the task after he school Replacement Behavior the task. draws attention to himself. Follow transition procedure and use "Smart Charts" for table activities

Intervention Strategies

Change the En	vironment to Make Prob. Beh. Irrelevant	Make Prob. Beh. Inefficient	Make Prob. Beh. Ineffective
Setting Events			Consequence
Whole class Put "x's" on carpet to mark for		Replacement Behavior	Reinforcement of Replacement Behavior
self-regulation lessons "How is your engine	Use "engine" prompts during	Use "Smart Charts" Follow transition	Teacher will frequently acknowledge following of steps in transition procedure
Use "check	running" activities and lessons Use "check Use "Smart Charts" (list of		Teacher will publicly praise use of transition procedure
engine" prompts with whole class	steps for table activities for parent volunteers and teachers to refer to when helping students) on activity tables		Teacher will move car on racetrack poster, which earns "special" activity with teacher
Review on		Long-Term Skill	Corrective Consequence
days when Bobby is late	Use structured transition routine for all transitions with whole class	Working memory - Remembering task directions after transition	Direct Bobby's attention to visual transition prompts and smart charts using gestures and minimal verbal prompts
		Response inhibition - staying on-track during transitions	If he doesn't follow routine he earns a "flat tire", after 3 consecutive "flat tires" he will spend next free time practicing



BIP Implementation Plan

FBA Date: 2/04/11 BIP Date: 2/04/11 Date: 2/04/11

Include for Each Section: 1) Materials 2) Teaching Student 3) Supporting Staff

Criteria for fidelity: When Transition Routine Sheets indicate Car Moves or Flat Tires 5 transitions in a row Implementation Check-in and Evaluation	Date: 2/15/	
		_
	IIVIS. FIEASAIIL	2/0//11
Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach)	Ms. Pleasant	2/07/11
1. Teach Bobby about flat tires	1. Ms. Glad	1. 2/13/11
Consequence-Correction of Replacement Behavior and/or Long Term Skill	Who	When
Criteria for fide lity: When Transition Routine Sheets indicate Car Moves or Flat Tires 5 transitions in a row		7.
Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach)	Ms. Pleasant	2/07/11
Create Racetrack poster and car Teach Bobby about Racetrack - moving car, flat tire, practice procedure and special activity	1. Ms. Pleasant 2. Ms. Glad	1. 2/12/11 2. 2/13/11
Consequence-Reinforcement of Replacement Behavior and/or Long Term Skill	Who	When
Criteria for fide lity: When Transition Sheet indicates that Bobby and teacher are able to follow 90% of transition rou	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach)	Ms. Pleasant	2/07/11
	3. Ms. Pleasant	
 Teach the whole class how to follow the transition routine procedures Get bell, timer and visuals for transition routine Coach teacher on using Transition Routine procedure 	1. Ms Glad 2. Ms. Glad	1. 2/08/11 2. 2/08/11 3. 2/09/11
Teach Behavior: Replacement Behavior and/or Long Term Skill	Who	When
Criteria for fide lity: Smart Chart is checked on sheet 80% of time for 3 consecutive days		
Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach)	Ms. Pleaseant	2/07/11
4. Create Transition Routine procedure	4. Ms. Pleasant and Ms. Glad 5. Ms. Pleasant	4. 2/07/11 5. 2/07/11
Create Smart Charts and show the kids, parent volunteers how to use Teach Engine Program, create materials and coach teacher	2. Ms Glad 3. Ms. Pleasant	2. 2/05/11 3. 2/06/11
1. X's on carpet	1. Ms. Glad	1. 2/05/11
Setting Events/Antecedent	Who	When



BIP Progress Monitoring

FBA Date: 2/04/11 B

BIP Date: 2/04/11

Progress Check #: 1

eck #: 1 Date: 2/25/11

Behavioral Goals

Replacement Behavior	Follow transition procedure and use "Smart Charts" for table activities
Long-term Skill	Working Memory and Response Inhibition

Data Collection Plan

Data	Who	How	Starting	Review Date
Baseline	Ms. Pleasant	ABC observations	2/07/11	2/10/11
Problem Behavior	Ms. Glad	Transition Routine Data Sheet	2/08/11	2/25/11
Replacement Behavior	Ms. Glad	Transition Routine Data Sheet	2/08/11	2/25/11
Long-term Skill	Ms. Glad	TBD after replacement behavior is learned		

BIP Progress Monitoring Meeting

Has implementation fidelity been esta	ıblished? (Check if "Yes")			
Antecedent Interventions: ✓ Teach Behavior: ✓ Consequences: ✓				
If "No", review/adjust BIP Implementation Plan. If all "Yes", proceed with progress review				

Data Review

Data	Results
Problem Behavior	Baseline data showed behavior occurring 9-10 x's per day which is during all transitions. Problem behavior is now occurring 3 x's per day
Replacement Behavior	Following transition routine 7 x's per day.
Long-term Skill	No data yet

BIP Next Steps: Continue & Monitor

Describe:

Fidelity established, Bobby's making progress. Problem behavior went from 9 x's a day to 3 x's a day. Next meeting scheduled for 3/07/11.



BIP Progress Monitoring

FBA Date: 2/04/11 BIP Date: 2/04/11 Progress Check #: 2 Date: 3/07/11

Behavioral Goals

Replacement Behavior	Follow transition procedure and use "Smart Charts" for table activities
Long-term Skill	Working Memory and Response Inhibition

Data Collection Plan

Data	Who	How	Starting	Review Date
Baseline	Ms. Pleasant	ABC observations	2/07/11	2/10/11
Problem Behavior	Ms. Glad	Transition Routine Data Sheet	2/26/11	3/07/11
Replacement Behavior	Ms. Glad	Transition Routine Data Sheet	2 <i>[</i> 26/11	3/07/11
Long-term Skill	Ms. Glad	TBD after replacement behavior is learned	3/08/11	

BIP Progress Monitoring Meeting

Has implementation fidelity been	established? (Check if "Yes")	
Antecedent Interventions: \checkmark	Teach Behavior: ✓	Consequences: ✓
If "No", review/adjust BIP Implementation Plan. If all "Yes", proceed with progress review		

Data Review

Data	Results	
Problem Beha v ior	average of 3 x's per day	
Replacement Behavior	Following transition routine 7 x's per day	
Long-term Skill	No data yet	

BIP Next Steps: Modify & Monitor

Describe:

Fidelity maintained, Bobby continues making progress. Problem behavior 3 x's a day, but Ms. Glad reports that it is easier to get him started on activities after transitions. Ms. Glad will begin moving Race Car 2 spaces for every successful transition. Bobby is using Race Car points to arrive at school 10 minutes early to "help" Ms. Glad out. Next meeting scheduled for 4/01/11. Will determine how to measure Long-term skill.



BIP Progress Monitoring

FBA Date: 2/04/11

BIP Date: 2/04/11 **Date:** 4/01/11

Progress Check #: 3
Behavioral Goals

Replacement Behavior	Follow transition procedure and use "Smart Charts" for table activities
Long-term Skill	Working Memory and Response Inhibition

Data Collection Plan

Data	Who	How	Starting	Review Date
Baseline	Ms. Pleasant	ABC observations	2/07/11	2/10/11
Problem Behavior	Ms. Glad	Transition Routine Data Sheet	3/08/11	3/07/11
Replacement Behavior	Ms. Glad	Transition Routine Data Sheet	2/26/11	4/01/11
Long-term Skill	Ms. Glad	Track level of independence during transitions	4/02/11	5/01/11

BIP Progress Monitoring Meeting

Has implementation fidelity been established? (Check if "Yes")		
Antecedent Interventions: ✓	Teach Behavior: ✓	Consequences: ✓
If "No", review/adjust BIP Implementation Plan. If all "Yes", proceed with progress review		

Data Review

Data	Results
Problem Beha v ior	less than 2 x's per day, if any
Replacement Behavior	Following transition routine 8 x's per day on average, but 100% of the time on most days
Long-term Skill	will start on 4/02/11

BIP Next Steps: Celebrate & Fade Artifical Components

Describe:

In the past week there have been 4 out of 5 days of no problem behavior during transition and at most 1 or 2 transitions that aren't perfect but still manageable because Bobby is much quicker to get going on tasks. Will start to fade race track points for reward for Bobby and now for whole class. Bobby will be the scout for "good transitions". Bobby will select a whole class activity. Ms. Glad will place check on tracking sheet indicating Bobby's level of independence during transitions. If Bobby is able to independently transition 90% of time BIP will be terminated. Will check in with Ms. Glad on 5/01/11.

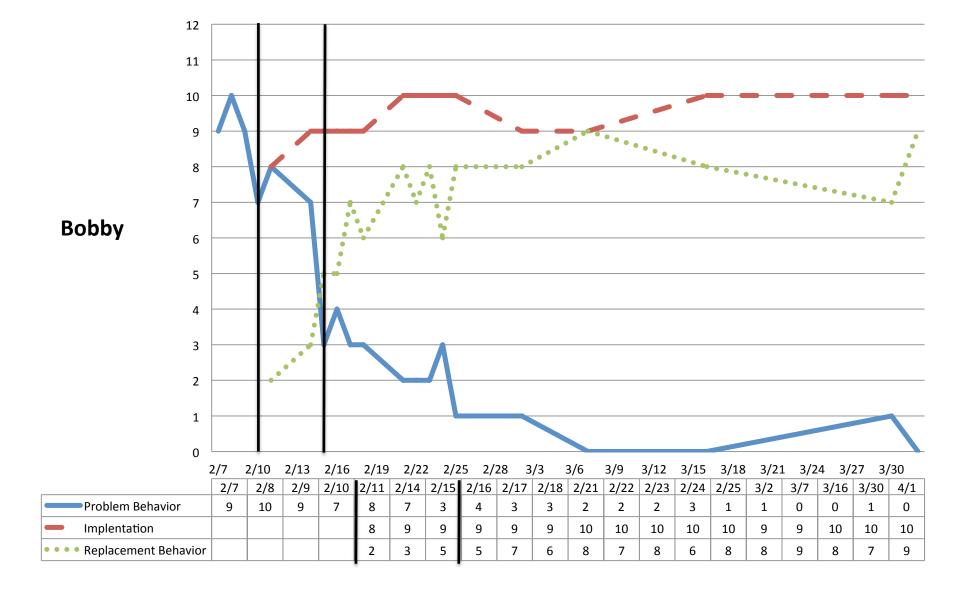
Before School			
Make "Smart Charts"			
Have bell, visuals, timer			

Transition Routine

Date	Time	

Step	Description	Did	Teacher Action	Did	Student Response
1	Sound Cue	(check)	Ring bell Say "Eyes on me" Point to "Eye/Ear" card (should be up, near head) Say "Everybody find their X"	(circle) Y N Y N	Student looks at teacher Student listens to teacher
2	Wait Time		Set one minute timer	Y N	1) Student moves to spot on carpet
3	Engine Check In		Point to "Eye/Ear" card Hold up "Engine" card Say "Check your engine", "How's you're engine running?" Wait Give students individual feedback: "Looks like your engine is running fast", "Looks like your engines running slow" Show just right example	Y N Y N Y N Y N	1) Student looks at and listen to teacher 2) Student looks at "Engine" card 3) Student quietly thinks 4) Student sitting on X, showing "Just Right"
4	Present Task Expectations		Point to "Eye/Ear" card Present task expectations visually (written on board)	Y N Y N	Student looks at and listens to teacher Student appears to attend to task
5	Students Move to Tables		Say "Timer is set to go to tables" Set one minute timer Give compliments "(student name), Thanks for finding your seat, Thanks for getting out your sheet"	Y N Y N	Student goes and sits at table Student receives compliment
6	Sound Cue		Ring bell Say "Eyes on me" Hold up "Ear" card Give compliments "(student name), Thanks for sitting in chair", Thanks for having quite hands"	Y N Y N	Student looks at and listens to teacher Student receives compliment for at least 1 correct action
7	Review Task Expectations		Point to "Eye/Ear" card Show students "Smart Chart" Review "Smart Chart" OK if students start working during review.	Y N Y N Y N	Student looks at and listens to teacher Student looks at "smart chart" Student engages in task
8	Celebrate Success		Announce "spaces" earned on Race Car Track or Flat Tire Give compliments "(student name) Nice job (restate task expectations) or Say "We can practice later"	Y N or Y N	Student is happy Student heard "practice later"

Notes





Behavior Intervention Plan

Student Noah T.

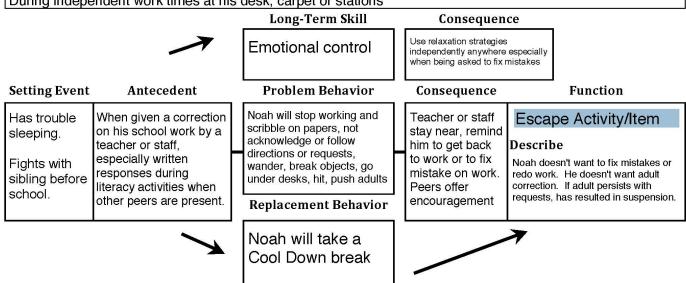
FBA Date 3/10/11

BIP Revision 2
Date 3/15/11

Competing Behavior Pathway

Routine/Activity:

During independent work times at his desk, carpet or stations



Intervention Strategies

Change the En	vironment to Make Prob. Beh. Irrelevant	Make Prob. Beh. Inefficient	Make Prob. Beh. Ineffective
Setting Events	Antecedent	Teach Behavior	Consequence
Remind Noah	-Clear work expectations w/	Replacement Behavior	Reinforcement of Replacement Behavior
that if he's tired he can take a Cool Down to re-energize before activity. When arriving to school remind Noah that if he's upset he can take a Cool Down.	visual display of duration of task and when feedback will be given and on which items. -During activities, teacher checks-in every 5-10 minutes and acknowledges effort, not correctness of task. Offers help. -Use 5 Point Plan for M.E.B.	1. How to use "visual work expectations" with schedule of feedback 2. How to follow procedure for going to Cool Down 3. How to follow procedure for using Cool Down 4. Stress scale Long-Term Skill Emotional Control-How to use various strategies independently when feeling upset after receiving or when anticipating	-Frequent verbal acknowledgment for effort -Tally marks for accepting feedback and making corrections on pre-determined items -Tally marks for following Cool Down procedure and routineEarned tally marks are used to select the tasks he doesn't want feedback Corrective Consequence -Level 2; offer help and walk away -Level 3; label specific behavior and direct to Cool Down -Level 4/5; problem solve with him later on;
		feedback.	schedule of feedback and Cool Down



BIP Implementation Plan

FBA Date: 3/10/11 BIP Date: 3/15/11 Date: 3/16/11

Include for Each Section: 1) Materials 2) Teaching Student 3) Supporting Staff

Criteria for fidelity: Mr. Happy and Noah will use the 5 Point Plan with 90% accuracy for 3 days in a row		
Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach)	Mr. Happy	3/25
*This is included in 5 Point Plan and will reviewed and taught during scheduled times above		
*This is included in 5 Deiet Dlen and will reviewed and tought during	Who	When
Criteria for fidelity: Mr. Happy will give tally marks and Noah will use tallies 3 days in row with 100% accuracy	147h o	TATI-
Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach)	Нарру	3/25
	Нарру	
"continuing and monitoring"	3. Mr.	
4. Will plan for Long-term skill after 2nd progress check that results in	Happy	0. 0.22
Teach Noah tally system Review tally system with Mr. Silly	Cool 2. Mr	2. 3/22 3. 3.22
1. Create tally sheet and chart	1. Ms.	1. 3/18
Consequence-Reinforcement of Replacement Behavior and/or Long Term Skill	Who	When
Criteria for fide lity: Mr. Happy and Noah will use the 5 Point Plan with 90% accuracy for 3 days in a row	VA/Ib o	M/han
Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach)	Мг. Нарру	3 <i>1</i> 25
ivii. Oiliy and rioan.		0. 3/23
Create schedule for review and coaching of Cool Down procedure with Mr. Silly and Noah.		5. 3/21 6. 3/25
5. Teach Noah how to use Cool Down 6. Create school to travious and eaching of Cool Down precedure with		4. 3/21
4. Teach Noah procedure for going to Cool Down	5. Mr. Happy 6. Mr. Happy	3. 3/20
3. Review 5-Point Scale with Mr. Silly	4. Mr. Happy	2. 3/20
2. Develop and teach 5-Point scale to Noah.	2. Mr. Happy 3. Mr. Happy	3/19
Teach visual work expectations	1. Mr. Happy	1. 3/18 &
Teach Behavior: Replacement Behavior and/or Long Term Skill	Who	When
Criteria for fide lity: 3 days in a row, during lieracy block, Mr. Silly will do prior check in and use "Work Expectations	9.5 (6/00)	2020 XXV
Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach)	Happy & Cool	3/17
with Mr. Silly on 3/18 and teach it to Noah on 3/18 & 3/19 from 10-10:30.		
task and record teacher "effort check ins". Mr. Happy will review procedure	1010. 0001	0/1/
2. Create "Work Expectations" template, with clock faces to display length of	Ms. Cool	3/17
3/18 and teach it to Noah on 3/18 & 3/19 from 10-10:30.		
activities and reminder of Cool Down. Will review procedure with Mr. Silly on	Нарру	
Create daily schedule with times indicated for check-in before writing	Mr.	3/17
Setting Events/Antecedent	Who	When

5-Point Plan For Managing Escalating Behavior

Student: Noah T. **Date of FBA/BIP:** FBA 3/10/11, BIP 3/15/11 **Date:** 3/16/11

1	5 Point Scale	Student Behavior	Staff Behavior	Cool Down Options
5	Peak Time of anxiety and stress. Safety is focus. Problem solve when calm.	Pushing, hitting adults	Contact Office for support, follow Non-Violent Crisis Intervention procedures, and allow de-escalating.	-Cool Down w/ problem solving -Collaborate on natural consequence -Tally marks for Cool Down
4	Acceleration Give clear direction, direct to relax, give time, and disengage.	Breaking objects, crawling under desk	-Label observed behavior, "I notice you", direct to Cool Down.	-Cool Down -Problem solve on plan -Tally marks for Cool Down
3	Agitation Use specific words, change setting or task. Don't discuss the incident.	Not responding to adult requests, wandering	-Label observed behavior, "I notice you", suggest Cool Down. -Unfinished work in Take Home folder	-Cool Down -Tally mark for Cool Down -Skip task or item
2	Triggers Prompt skills, problem solve, redirect to calm.	Stops working, scribbles on paper, scanning, chatting with peers	-Ask, "Do you want help?" -Remind, "We only going to check the work on the schedule" -Remind, "Will be done with in minutes"	-Skipping items that are too difficult -Offer "Quick Break"
1	Working as expected. Smiles when acknowledged for working hard. Calm Time for skill building and teaching. Praise desired behaviors. Working as expected. Smiles when acknowledged for working hard. -Every 5-10 minutes refer to "Visual work expectations" and when feedback will be given -Give tally marks after feedback is given		-Verbal acknowledgement for working hard -Tally marks for accepting feedback and making corrections	
List Antecedents and How to Prevent		Teach Replacement Behavior	Long-term Skill	
-When he comes to school tired it helps if he's given opportunities to rest before or after writing activitiesOnly given corrective feedback on predetermined tasks -Show on clock when writing activities will end -When at Ivl. 2 offer a Quick Break, e.g. get a drink, run errand, deep breath, "blow out candles" activity -Provide feedback privately -Acknowledge effort not completeness or correctness of task		-Visual Work Expectations -Procedure for going to Cool Down -Procedure for using Cool Down -Stress Scale	Emotional Control-using relaxation strategies independently anywhere, especially when being asked to fix mistakes	

Before School Data Sheets Ready Problem Solvers Ready Cool Down Ready Behavior Stories Ready Staff Visuals Ready

Noah's Data Sheet

Start of Day Read "Tucker Turtle"

Review "Stress Scale"

Review "Cool Down"

Review "Work Expectations"

Date	
Start	
End	
Activity	
Staff	

Trigger Observed	
Physical Response	

Steps	Cue	Student Response]	Promp	t
1	Go to student, say, "I saw that (trigger) and noticed you (physical response). Your Stress Scale might be 3 or higher, go to the Quiet Place."	Student goes to Quiet Place.			
2	Cool Down steps posted in Cool Down space	Student engages in Cool Down activitiesStudent turns "Turtle Card" to problem solve			
3	Go to Cool Down, say, "Show me your Stress Scale is at a 2". Have student show you the 4 indicators.	a. Hands Quietb. Breathing Slowc. Heart beating just rightd. Thinking happy thoughts	1	2	3
4	Say," Let's go problem solve over"	Student walks to problem solving area.			
5	Say," Get out a problem solving sheet and I'll do the writing."	Student gets out problem solving sheet.			
6	Talk through the 4 steps of problem solver with student.	Student engaged in problem solvingWas the "Solutions Book" needed?			
7	Ask," Are you ready to rejoin the group?"	Student rejoins group, engages in activity and appears at a 1 on the Stress Scale.			

Triggers

- **A.** Given corrective feedback on
- **B.** Task lasted longer than anticipated

C.

Physical Response-5 pt scale

- **5.** Pushing, hitting
- **4.** Breaking objects, crawling under desk
- **3.** Not responding to adult, wandering
- 2. Off task, scribbling, scanning, chatting
- 1. Working, Smiling

Prompt

- I. Independent
- **P.** Proximity
- **G.** Gesture
- V. Verbal prompt
- PH. Partial Physical
- FH. Full Physical



Functional Behavior Assesment Planning

Student: Brian Bender Date: 1/07/2012

DOB: 11/11/1996 IEP: ✓ IEP Case Manager: L. Lumplin

Teacher: T. Test (Advisor)

ELL:

Grade: 10

FBA Facilitator: L. Lumplin

YTD Removals: 12

School: Your High School

Brief FBA Date of ABC Worksheet:

What	By Who	By When
	Planning	
Parental Permission	Ms. School Psycholgist	1/18/12
FBA Meeting	Mr. Lumplin	1/20/12
BIP Meeting	Mr. Lumplin	1/21/12
First BIP Follow-Up Meeting	Mr. Lumplin	2/21/12
	Records Review	
Discipline (referrals, suspension)	Ms. Sch. Psy.	1/20/12
Academic (assessment, work sample)	Mr. Lumplin	1/20/12
Permanent Record File	Ms. Sch. Psy.	1/20/12
Medical/Health	Mr. Lumplin	1/20/12
Special Education	Mr. Lumplin	1/20/12
	Interviews	
Principal, Support Staff, Medical, Other		
1. Security Officer	Ms. Sch. Psy.	1/20/12
2. AP Mr. Jones	Ms. Sch. Psy.	1/20/12
3.		
Student	Mr. Lumplin	1/20/12
Parent/Family	Mr. Lumplin	1/20/12
FACTS w/:		
Routines Analysis w/: Mr. Blake History Teacher	Mr. Lumplin	1/20/12
	Data	
ABC Observation		
1. History Class	Mr. Lumplin	1/20/12
2. Language Arts	Mr. Lumplin	1/20/12
Baseline	Mr. Lumplin	1/20/12
Scatter Plot	Mr. Lumplin	1/20/12
	Forms	
FBA Report	Mr. Lumplin	1/21/12
Behavior Intervention Plan (BIP)	Mr. Lumplin	1/22/12
BIP Implementation Plan	Mr. Lumplin	1/23/12
BIP Progress Monitoring	Mr. Lumplin	2/21/12
5-Point Plan for Escalating Behavior		
Safety/Crisis Plan		

Notes:



Functional Behavior Assessment Report

School: Your High School Student: Brian Bender Date: 1/20/12 Teacher: Mr. Blake Grade: 10 Age: 16 FBA Facilitator: Mr. Lumplin IEP: ✓ Case Manager: Mr. Lumlin ELL: **FBA Team Members** ✓ Initial FBA Revision of FBA Dated Name/Role Name/Role Ms. Sch. Psychologist Mr. Jones-Asst. Principal Mr. Blake-History Teacher Sources of Information ODRs 10 Days Absent: 23 Suspensions: 7 Days Tardy: 5 **Records Review** By Whom Attached Discipline Ms. School Psych Cumulative Records Ms. School Psych 1 Medical Records Mr. Lumplin 1 Interviews Routines Analysis 🗸 FACTS Mr. Lumplin 1 Student Mr. Lumplin 1 Other: Security and AP Jones, Parent Ms. School Psych, Mr. Lumplin Data ABC Observations: (list dates) 1/18-History, 1/19-Lang. Arts 1 1 Baseline Mr. Lumplin Other: Academic Profile Level: Reading: Below Grade Math: Below Grade Writing: Below Grade Classroom Performance (Preferred Tasks, Work Completion, Participation, etc.) Does well when working with peers on tasks that he has background knowledge or high interest, does well conducting research electronically Disengages when he's missed previous classes or hasn't completed assignments on the topics Student's Strengths, Talents, or Specific Interests Does well conducting research electronically, gets along well with a few peers in the class, did well being the "spokes person" for a group project, good sense of humor Summary of Behavior (From FACTS or Routines Analysis) Routine/Activity: History class **Setting Events:** Problem Behavior: Consequence: misses class often Escape Activity/Item put hood up, put head down, chat with peers, makes "smart Describe: Antecedents: aleck" remarks at teacher, ask -asked to complete independent avoids academic tasks and to leave class or leave class academic activities on topics he missed get's positive attention from the lecture or didn't complete reading peers for leaving and/or smart -asked to participate in group activities on topics he didn't complete reading aleck remarks. -confronted by teacher for being off-task



FBA Routines Analysis

Student: Brain Bender Date: 1/17/12

Reporter: Mr. Blake-History Teacher Interviewer: Mr. Lumplin

Schedule	Activity	Problem Behavior	Likelihood	Who is around?
9:33	Arrival - HW check in, begin lecture	hood up, head down or chatting with peers	Low 1—3— 6 High 6	Peers-Shelly and Will
9:43	Lecture, group work, independent	hood up, head down or chatting with peers	6	Peers-Shelly and Will
9:53	Lecture, group work, independent	hood up, head down or chatting with peers	6	Peers-Shelly and Will
10:03	Group work, independent	chatting with peers off topic	5	Peers-Shelly and Will
10:13	Group work, independent	chatting with peers off topic or leaves or asks to use bathroom	5	Teacher, Peers-Shelly and Will
10:24	Group work, independent	chatting with peers off topic	5	Peers-Shelly and Will
	Summary of Antagadante Poutings	Amalysis Cillingtin	- / i - i - C l	

Summary of Antecedents Routines Analysis (pick routine/activity from above rated at 5 or 6)

What situations seem to set off the problem behavior? When is the problem behavior most likely to occur? Skips class a lot, when group work and/or independent work are a continuation of previous class topic

When is the problem behavior least likely to occur?

When the topic of the class is new or he's there for the start of a new unit or it's a topic he's interested in

Setting Events: Are there specific conditions, events that make the problem behavior worse?

When working in groups or independently, non preferred topic, teacher attempts to engage him in the task

Description of Consequences

What usually happens after the behavior occurs?

He will make "smart aleck" remarks, laugh with peers, ask to use bathroom or leave without permission.

Summary of Routine for ABC Observation Routine: History Class Setting Events: Student will (B): Therefore the Function (C) is: When (A): Escape Activity/Item -asked to complete independent put hood up, put head high number of academic activities on topics he Describe: missed classes down, chat with peers, missed the lecture or didn't avoids academic tasks and complete reading makes "smart aleck" -asked to participate in group get's positive attention from remarks at teacher, ask activities on topics he didn't peers for leaving and/or complete reading to leave class or leave -confronted by teacher for being smart aleck remarks. class off-task



Behavior Intervention Plan

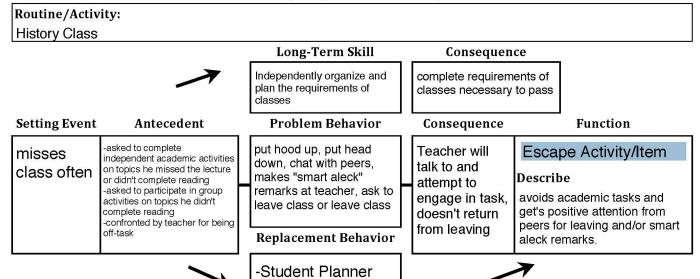
Student Brian Bender

FBA Date 1/20/12

BIP Revision intial

Date 1/21/12

Competing Behavior Pathway



Intervention Strategies

-Graphic Organizers

intervention strategies				
Change the Er	vironment to Make Prob. Beh. Irrelevant	Make Prob. Beh. Inefficient	Make Prob. Beh. Ineffective	
Setting Events	Antecedent	Teach Behavior	Consequence	
Assist family and SRO in	-Life mapping activity (future	Replacement Behavior	Reinforcement of Replacement Behavior	
and SRO in determining and then deterring location (usually a peer's house) he's spending time during school day	goal's, time line and requirements for success -Success Plan (short term goals and relevance to long term goals) -History Class Syllabus with requirements for passing and alternative independent activities for missed class sessions	-Use of Student Planner to track course requirements and short & long term goals - Use of graphic organizers that will be used in History class Long-Term Skill -Review of Student Planner and completed graphic organizers using rubric	-Select assignments that he will do independently in Skills Center instead of attending class -Parents will allow use of car if attendance and work completion percentage goals are met. Corrective Consequence -Contact SRO when skipping school -Review Success Plan if not meeting goals	



BIP Implementation Plan

Student: Brian Bender

FBA Date: 1/20/12 BIP Date: 1/21/12 Date: 1/21/12

Include for Each Section: 1) Materials 2) Teaching Student 3) Supporting Staff

Setting Events/Antecedent	Who	When
Setting Events/Antecedent		wilen
Assist family and SRO in attendance issues and "skipping" location Schedule, meet and follow up with Brian on Life Mapping Schedule, meet and follow up with Brian on Success Plan Create History Class Syllabus with assignment requirements Schedule and meet with Brian to review syllabus Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach)	1. Mr. Security, Mr. AP 2. Mr Lumplin 3. Mr Lumplin 4. Mr. Lumplin, Mr. Blake 5. Mr Blake Mr. Lumplin	1. 1/23/12 2. 1/24/12 3. 1/25/12 4. 1/24/12 5. 1/26/12
Criteria for fidelity: Check list of above activities will be 100% complete	Title Zampini	
Teach Behavior: Replacement Behavior and/or Long Term Skill	Who	When
Create student planner (with requirements for use) Schedule and teach Brian how to use planner Create and schedule "check ins" on planner use Create/select graphic organizers for note taking, vocabulary	1. Mr. Lumplin 2. Mr. Lumlin 3. Mr. Lumlin 4. Mr. Blake, Mr. Lumplin	1. 1/28/12 2. 1/30/12 3. 2/5/12 4. 1/31/12
Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach)	Mr. Lumplin	2/1/12
Criteria for fide lity: Criteria for planner and graphic organizer will be 90% complete for 4 consecutive History classes	SS	
Consequence-Reinforcement of Replacement Behavior and/or Long Term Skill	Who	When
 Create criteria for independent activities Teach Brian criteria for independent activities Meet with parents and Brian to determine criteria for use of car and communication system 	1. Mr. Lumplin, Mr. Blake 2. Mr. Lumplin 3. Ms. Sch. Psych	1. 2/5/12 2. 2/6/12 3. 2/7/12
Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach)	Mr. Lumplin	2/7/12
Criteria for fidelity: Assignment Tracking in planner will be 100% complete for 4 consecutive class periods		
Consequence-Correction of Replacement Behavior and/or Long Term Skill	Who	When
Create communication and tracking system and with SRO	1. Mr. AP,	1. 2/3/12
2. Create criteria that would trigger review of Success Plan3. Create possible schedule of opportunities for plan review4. Meet with Brian to share triggers and schedule	Ms. Sch. Psych 2. Mr. Lumplin 3. Mr. Lumplin 4. Mr. Lumplin	2. 2/9/12 3. 2/9/12 4. 2/10/12
Create possible schedule of opportunities for plan review Meet with Brian to share triggers and schedule Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach)	Psych 2. Mr. Lumplin 3. Mr. Lumplin 4. Mr. Lumplin Mr. Lumplin	3. 2/9/12
Create possible schedule of opportunities for plan review Meet with Brian to share triggers and schedule	Psych 2. Mr. Lumplin 3. Mr. Lumplin 4. Mr. Lumplin Mr. Lumplin	3. 2/9/12 4. 2/10/12 2/10/12



BIP Progress Monitoring

FBA Date: 1/20/12 BIP Date: 1/21/12 Progress Check #: 1 Date: 2/24/12

Behavioral Goals

	-Student Planner -Graphic Organizers
Long-term Skill	Independently organize and plan the requirements of classes

Data Collection Plan

Data	Who	How	Starting	Review Date
Baseline	Lumplin	attendance and assignment completion records	1/15/12	2/24/12
Problem Behavior	Lumplin	Planner, Graphic Organizer, Success Plan criteria evaluation	2/10/12	2/24/12
Replacement Behavior	Lumplin	Planner, Graphic Organizer, Success Plan criteria evaluation	2/10/12	2/24/12
Long-term Skill	Lumplin	Planner, Graphic Organizer, Success Plan criteria evaluation	TBD	TBD

BIP Progress Monitoring Meeting

Has implementation fidelity been establish	hed? (Check if "Yes")		
Antecedent Interventions: ✓	Teach Behavior: ✓	Consequences:	
If "No", review/adjust BIP Implementation Plan. If all "Yes", proceed with progress review			

Data Review

Data	Results
Problem Behavior	During implementation, Brian's attendance has improved from 30% to 43%
Replacement Behavior	When in class, Brian has been able to complete the Graphic Organizer and Planner 95% of the time with 70% accuracy.
Long-term Skill	Yet to be determined

BIP Next Steps: Modify & Monitor

Describe:

Consequence-Reinforcement; due to challenges with schedules, meeting with parents hasn't taken place. Meeting is set for 2/27/12.

Data indicates that Brian's attendance of History class has improved slightly. Mr. Blake is using the Graphic (Unit) Organizer with the whole class and has dedicated the last 5 minutes for students in small groups to support each other in completing it. By making this a "fun" group contingency based activity appears to be having a positive influence on Brian's willingness to participate.

Brian has also completed 3 assignments as "home work". Which is a first for him.



BIP Progress Monitoring

FBA Date: 1/20/12 BIP Date: 1/21/12 Progress Check #: 2 Date: 3/12/12

Behavioral Goals

- 7	-Student Planner -Graphic Organizers
Long-term Skill	Independently organize and plan the requirements of classes

Data Collection Plan

Data	Who	How	Starting	Review Date
Baseline	Lumplin	attendance and assignment completion records	1/15/12	2/25/12
Problem Behavior	Lumplin	Planner, Graphic Organizer, Success Plan criteria evaluation	2/10/12	3/12/12
Replacement Behavior	Lumplin	Planner, Graphic Organizer, Success Plan criteria evaluation	2/10/12	3/12/12
Long-term Skill	Lumplin	Planner, Graphic Organizer, Success Plan criteria evaluation	3/13/12	3/12/12

BIP Progress Monitoring Meeting

Has implementation fidelity been esta	ıblished? (Check if "Yes")	
Antecedent Interventions: ✓	Teach Behavior: ✓	Consequences: ✓
If "No", review/adjust BIP Implementation Plan. If all "Yes", proceed with progress review		

Data Review

Data	Results
Problem Behavior	Brian's attendance has improved from 30% to 83%. Assignment completion has gone from 15% to 63%
Replacement Behavior	When in class, Brian has complete the Graphic Organizer and Planner 95% of the time with 90% accuracy.
Long-term Skill	Mr. Lumplin will meet with Brian to adjust Success Plan to reflect an increase in independence on his part for completing the Planner, Organizer and assignments.

BIP Next Steps: Modify & Monitor

Describe:

Consequence-Reinforcement; Brian and his parents have been successful in establishing criteria that has resulted in him being able to use the car.

Data continues to indicate that Brian's attendance of History class is improving. The Graphic (Unit) Organizer also appears to being having a positive effect on Brian completing assignments outside of class, either as homework or during Academic Support periods.

The Success Plan will be adjusted to increase Brian's responsibility for independently completing the Planner, Organizer and assignments.

Successful Academic Performance

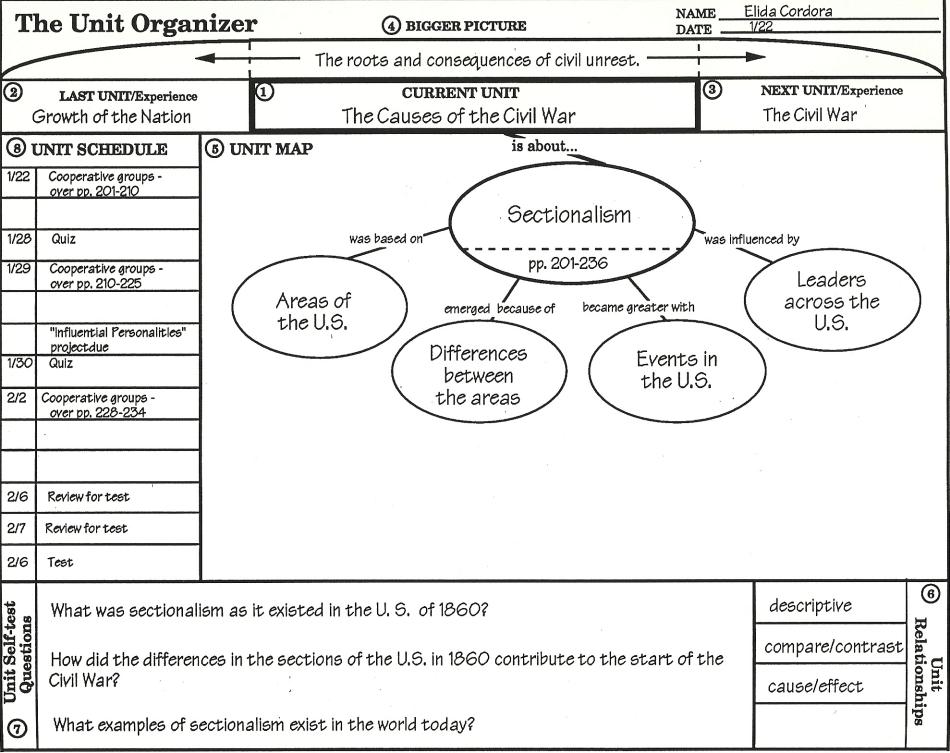
Goal Setting

<u>Name</u>	Date
Student Goal	
Responsible Choices (reaching goal)	Initials
Irresponsible Choices (blocking reaching goal)	
	Initials

Plan for Success

oal	Date:	
Responsible Choices >	Positive Consequences:	
		-
Assistance Offered:		
Irresponsible Choices: >	Negative Consequences	
		-
Assistance Offered:		_
		_

Initials _____



Unit Orga	nizer
------------------	-------

BIGGER PICTURE

Name _____

PREVIOUS UNIT/EXPERIE	ENCES	CURRENT UNIT	NEXT UNIT	EXPERIENCES
Unit Schedule U	Init Map	is about		
		Unit Questions		RELATIONSHIPS
1. 2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				



Functional Behavior Assesment Planning

Student: John F. Date: 11/02/10

DOB: 11/11/1996 IEP: IEP Case Manager: Mr. Bacon

Teacher: Mr. Bacon ELL: Grade: 10

FBA Facilitator: Mr. Bacon YTD Removals: 5 School: Centennial HS

Brief FBA Date of ABC Worksheet: N/A

Comprehensive FBA What	By Who	By When
what	Planning	By when
X Parental Permission	Ms. School Psych	11/5/10
X FBA Meeting	Mr. Bacon	11/9/10
X BIP Meeting	Mr. Bacon	11/11/10
X First BIP Follow-Up Meeting	Mr. Bacon	1/10/11
X First Bir Follow-op Meeting	Records Review	1110111
X Discipline (referrals, suspension)	Ms. School Psych	11/9/10
Academic (assessment, work sample)	Mr. Bacon	11/9/10
Permanent Record File	Ms. School Psych	11/9/10
Medical/Health	indi concon rejen	CHEST 200 A C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
Special Education	Mr. Bacon	11/9/10
T. C. S.	Interviews	3 1
Principal, Support Staff, Medical, Other		
1.		
2.		
3.		
Student Student		
Y Parent/Family	Ms. School Psych and Mr. Bacon	11/9/10
FACTS w/:		
Routines Analysis w/: Mr. Bacon	Ms. School Psych, Mr. Bacon	11/9/10
	Data	
ABC Observation		
1. Lifeskills and Gen. Ed Art class	Ms. School Psych	11/9/10
2. Lunch	Mr. Bacon	11/9/10
(Baseline	Mr. Bacon	11/9/10
Scatter Plot	Ms. School Psych	1/10/11
	Forms	
K FBA Report	Ms. School Psych	11/12/10
Behavior Intervention Plan (BIP)	Mr. Bacon	11/13/10
BIP Implementation Plan	Mr. Bacon	11/13/10
KBIP Progress Monitoring	Ms. School Psych	1/10/11
X 5-Point Plan for Escalating Behavior		
X Safety/Crisis Plan		
X Restraint/Seclusion Plan		

Notes:

When interviewing parent, will check on current status of medical issues and if he is currently taking any medication.

High School Talk

High School Talk	Not High School Talk
 TV Shows (Dangerous Catch) 	 Soap Operas (Days of Lives)
 Comic books 	 Talk about touching (Do you like
• Sports	to shake hands? Do you like to
 Vacations 	hug)
Weekend trips	 Talk about body parts
• Music	 Bathroom talk (Do you want to
• Books	eat lunch in the bathroom)
Famous people	 Silly/nonsense talk (knock knock
Good meals	jokes)
	 Swearing



Functional Behavior Assessment Report

Student: John F.		School: Centennia		
Teacher: Mr. Bacon		Grade: 10	Age: 15	
IEP: ✓ Case Manager: Mr. Bacon	ELL:	FBA Facilitator:M	r. Ba <u>con</u>	
FBA Team Member	's	√ Initial	FBA Revision of FBA	ated
Name/Role Name/Role				
Ms. School Psych/School Psych	hologist	Mrs. Speech P	ath./Speech Pathologis	st .
Mrs. Art Teacher/Gen Ed. Art To		Mrs. F/mother	1 0	
Sources of Information	In	December 1	7	
Suspensions: 5 ODRs 7	Days Tardy: 0	Days Absent: 7		
Records	Review		By Whom	Attached
Discipline			Ms. School Psyh	✓
Cumulative Records			Ms. School Psych	√
Medical Records	3-			
Interv	<u>1ews</u>			2
Routines Analysis 🗸 FACTS			Mr. Bacon	√
Student				
Other: Parent	• manage		Mr. Bacon/Ms. School Psych	✓
Dat	ta			
ABC Observations: (list dates)			Ms. Psych-11/7,11/8 Mr Bacon 11/6. 11/8	√.
Baseline			Mr. Bacon	- √
Other:				
Academic Profile				
Level: Reading: Below Grac	de I Mathy Below Cu	ade Writing Relo	N Grade	
52.794/00/055				
Classroom Performance (Preferred Tasks, Work Completion, Participation, etc.)				
John has high rates of engager	ment in small gr	oup and 1-on-1	literacy and math activ	ities. He
is more successful working inde	Section 1	1 7		
prefers hands-on activities.	opendently who	maddite are wit	ini oar onot and violoto	. 110
51				
Student's Strengths, Talents, or Specific Interests				
John enjoys talking about TV shows, sports and comic books. He likes to draw and paint.				
Summary of Behavior (From FACTS o	or Routines Analysis	Ñ		
Douting / Activity		22-12-12-24		2
During lunch in cafeteria and Gen. Ed Art class				
Setting Events:	Problem Behavio	r:	Consequence:	
watching soap operas, lack of communication with	Tell jokes that	don't make	Obtain Peer Attention	
parents on incidents at school	sense, make b			
Antecedents:	comments, ask		Describe:	52
In the cafeteria or Art class, questions, swear, talk about		John is seeking attent		
questions, swear, talk about			female peers. Almost	always
peers and staff are out of touching, hug, touch remaie these are students that h				
"ear-shot" and/or not visible	peers		only sees at lunch and	45 400 500
da one analor not violate			class.	2 (1) (1) (1)



FBA Routines Analysis

Student: John F. Date: 11/8/10

Reporter: Mr. Bacon, Mrs. Art Teacher Interviewer: Ms. School Psych

Schedule	Activity	Problem Behavior	Likelihood	Who is around?
9:15-11:00	SDI - Literacy Block	jokes that don't make sense, bathroom comments, swear	Low 1—3— 6 High 4	class peers, both EAs, Mr. Bacon
11:00-11:40	Lunch and Break	all above, inappropriate comments to female peers, touching	6	class peers, gen. ed. peers, cafeteria supervisiors, EA-Ms. Smith
11:40-1:00	SDI - Math, Study Skills	jokes that don't make sense, bathroom comments, swear	4	class peers, both EAs, Mr. Bacon
1:00-2:00	Gen. Ed. Art Class	all above, inappropriate comments to female peers, touching	6	class peers, gen. ed. peers, Mrs. Art Teacher, EA-Ms. Smith
	Summary of Antecedents Routi	ac Analysis (side section	a /activity from above	

Summary of Antecedents Routines Analysis (pick routine/activity from above rated at 5 or 6)

What situations seem to set off the problem behavior? When is the problem behavior most likely to occur? Inappropriate touching and sexual comments are more likely when gen. ed. peers are around and staff are out of "ear shot".

When is the problem behavior least likely to occur?

When working closely with adults in small group or 1-on-1, when working with Room 20 peers

Setting Events: Are there specific conditions, events that make the problem behavior worse?

When he watches soap operas at home, when parents haven't been notified of previous days incidents

Description of Consequences

What usually happens after the behavior occurs?

classroom peers complain, go off-task, gen. ed. peers laugh at him and make fun of comments, when touched gen. ed. peers protest, tell staff, ask to leave room, ask for him to be removed, report incidents to parents and administration.

Summary of Routine for ABC Observation Routine: During Lunch in cafeteria and Gen. Ed Art class **Setting Events:** When (A): Student will (B): Therefore the Function (C) is: **Obtain Peer Attention** Watching soap In the cafeteria or Art Tell jokes that don't Describe: operas at home. make sense, make class, within a few seeking attention from bathroom comments, feet of gen. ed. peers female peers Parents haven't ask inappropriate and staff are out of been notified of questions, swear, talk "ear-shot" and/or not incidents at school about touching, hug, visible for several weeks touch female peers



Behavior Intervention Plan

Student John F.

FBA Date 11/9/10

BIP Revision Intial

Date 11/10/10

Competing Behavior Pathway

Routine/Activity:

During lunch in cafeteria and Gen. Ed Art class



Long-Term Skill
Engage in socially appropriate conversations

with peers independently

Positive interactions with peers in social situations

Consequence

Setting Event

Antecedent

Problem Behavior

Consequence

watching soap operas, lack of communicatio n with parents on incidents at school

In the cafeteria or Art class, within a few feet of gen. ed. peers and staff are out of "ear-shot" and/or not visible Tell jokes that don't make sense, make bathroom comments, ask inappropriate questions, swear, talk about touching, hug, touch female peers

Replacement Behavior

Peers: tell him to stop, call him names, make fun of him, laugh, get angry. Adults tell him to stop, have him leave class or area. Function
Obtain Peer Attention

Describe

John will engage with female peers by making sexually inappropriate or vulgar comments and/or touch them



Self-management: "Use high school talk", Keep hands to self



Intervention Strategies

	Intervention	T Service gree	
Change the Environment to Make Prob. Beh. Irrelevant		Make Prob. Beh. Inefficient	Make Prob. Beh. Ineffective
Setting Events	Antecedent	Teach Behavior	Consequence
Avoid watching soap	-Daily debrief at start of school	Replacement Behavior	Reinforcement of Replacement Behavior
operas,	-Precorrect to use	-Teach "high school talk"	-Self-reward, plus on card
instead watch shows	self-management system before problem times	-Teach to keep hands to self	-Teacher feedback at the end of each period
modeling appropriate	-Adult supervision at	-Teach to use self	-Trade pluses for (supervised) free time with peers at the end of lunch
adolescent	predictable problem times	management system, (self-monitor, self-recruit	-Continue gen. ed. classes
socialization		peer attn., self-talk,	-Daily reports home
Daily		self-recruit rewards)	
communicatio		Long-Term Skill	Corrective Consequence
n log with parents		-Teach to independently	-Self-correction, zero on card
		engage in social conversations with gen. ed. peers on typical high school	-Teacher feedback at end of each period, reviewing "high school talk", hands to self
		age topics	-Schedule time to re-teach "high school talk" and hands to self



BIP Implementation Plan

FBA Date: 11/9/10 BIP Date: 11/10/10 Date: 11/13/10

Include for Each Section: 1) Materials 2) Teaching Student 3) Supporting Staff

Setting Events (Antagedont		11212122
Setting Events/Antecedent	Who	When
1. Home-School Communication Log (with TV viewing)	1. Mr.	1. 11/17/10
	Bacon	2. 11/17/10
2. Daily Debrief procedure and schedule	2. Mrs.	3. 11/17/10
2. Daily Debrief procedure and scriedule	Speech	4. 11/19/10
	Path	4. 11/10/10
3. Pre-correct procedure, log and schedule	3. Mr.	
	Bacon	
4. Supervision assignments, schedule and meeting with EA's.	4. Mr.	
o aportuoi acongrumo, como assi o ama mo o ang amar 2000	Bacon	
Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach)	Mr. Bacon	11/19/10
Criteria for fidelity: 90% of all of the above for 3 consecutive days as recordeed on logs, debriefing sheet, pre-corre-	DESTRUMENT WAS INTLANDED STREET	10 CONTROLS VISCE
Teach Behavior: Replacement Behavior and/or Long Term Skill	Who	When
	Ť	
1. "High School Talk" lesson plans and teaching schedule	1. Mrs.	1. 11/17/10
	Speech	2. 11/17/10
2. "Hands to Self" lesson plans and teaching schedule	Path	3. 11/19/10
	2. Ms.	
3. "Self-management System" daily sheet, procedure and teaching	School	
	Psych	
schedule	3. Mr	
	Bacon	
TAX POLYMent I am Company of the Late of the Company of the Compan	M. Bours	44.00.40
Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach)	Mr. Bacon	11/20/10
Criteria for fidelity: 90% of all of the above as recorded on teaching schedules	W 2.78	
Consequence-Reinforcement of Replacement Behavior and/or Long Term Skill	Who	When
1. "Self-management" daily point sheet and procedure (same as above)	1. Mr.	1.
2. Schedule, procedure and log for additional lunch free time	Bacon	11/19/10
2. Concadio, procedure and rog for additional failorn from time	2. Mrs.	2.
	menon com	
	Speech	11/17/10
	Path	
Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach)	Mr. Bacon	11/20/10
Criteria for fide lity; John and staff will complete point sheet with 90% accuracy for 3 consecutive days. Free time lo		
Consequence-Correction of Replacement Behavior and/or Long Term Skill	Who	When
1. "Self-management" daily point sheet and procedure (same as above)	1. Mr.	1. 11/19/10
The state of the s	Bacon	2. 11/20/10
2. Meet with Mrs. Art Teacher and EAs to review "feedback" procedure	2. Mr.	3. 11/22/10
2. Moot with Mile. All reacher and LAS to review reedback procedure	56	
	Bacon	
3. Schedule of possible re-teach times	3. Mr.	
	Bacon	
AND	ACCUMENTS OF THE PROPERTY OF T	
Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach)	Mr. Bacon	11/22/10
Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach) Criteria for fidelity: John and staff will complete point sheet with 90% accuracy for 3 consecutive days. Log of re-tex Implementation Check-in and Evaluation	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	200.330.000000000



BIP Progress Monitoring

FBA Date: 11/9/10

BIP Date: 11/10/10

Progress Check #: 1

Date: 12/17/10

Behavioral Goals

Replacement Behavior	Self-management: "Use high school talk", Keep hands to self
Long-term Skill	Engage in socially appropriate conversations with peers independently

Data Collection Plan

Data	Who	How	Starting	Review Date
Baseline	Mr. Bacon	ABC Observations and Event Recording Log	11/15/10	12/17/10
Problem Behavior	Mr. Bacon	Self-Manger Sheet	12/8/10	12/17/10
Replacement Behavior	Mr. Bacon	Self-Manger Sheet	12/8/10	12/17/10
Long-term Skill	Mr. Bacon	YTB		

BIP Progress Monitoring Meeting

Has implementation fidelity been esta	blished? (Check if "Yes")	20—10
Antecedent Interventions: ✓	Teach Behavior: ✓	Consequences: ✓
If "No", review/adjust BIP Implementa	tion Plan. If all "Yes", proceed with	progress review

Data Review

Data	Results
Problem Behavior	During "baseline" behavior was occurring 7-10 x's per day. It is currently occurring 2-3 x's per day
Replacement Behavior	Trending upward, currently 5-8 x's per day.
Long-term Skill	ҮТВ

BIP Next Steps: Continue & Monitor

Describe:

Problem behavior is decreasing and replacement behavior is steadily increasing.

If after winter break trends continue, Mr. Bacon will meet with John and adjust Self-Manger sheet regarding points and incentives.

Mrs. Speech Path will meet with John on 12/18 and 1/5 to add to and adjust "High School Talk" sheet.



BIP Progress Monitoring

FBA Date: 11/9/10

BIP Date: 11/10/10 Date: 1/18/11

Progress Check #: 2

Behavioral Goals

Replacement Beha v ior	Self-management: "Use high school talk", Keep hands to self
Long-term Skill	Engage in socially appropriate conversations with peers independently

Data Collection Plan

Data	Who	How	Starting	Review Date
Baseline	Mr. Bacon	ABC Observations and Event Recording Log	11/15/10	12/17/10
Problem Behavior	Mr. Bacon	Self-Manger Sheet	12/8/10	1/18/11
Replacement Behavior	Mr. Bacon	Self-Manger Sheet	12/8/10	1/18/11
Long-term Skill	Mr. Bacon	Self-Manager Sheet	1/19/11	1/26/11

BIP Progress Monitoring Meeting

Has implementation fidelity been established? (Check if "Yes")						
Antecedent Interventions: 🗸 Teach Behavior: 🗸 Consequences: 🗸						
If "No", review/adjust BIP Implementation Plan. If all "Yes", proceed with progress review						

Data Review

Data	Results
Problem Behavior	During "baseline" behavior was occurring 7-10 x's per day. It is currently occurring 1-2 x's per day
Replacement Behavior	Behavior is trending upward at 7-8 x's per day
Long-term Skill	N/A

BIP Next Steps: Celebrate & Fade Artifical Components

Describe:

Implementation is consistently over 90%

Problem behavior is decreasing and replacement behaviors are increasing at a desirable rate.

Begin fading Self-Manager Sheet to 2 x's per week, maintain daily home school log.



Behavioral Goals

BIP Progress Monitoring

FBA Date: 11/9/10

BIP Date: 11/10/10
Date: 1/26/11

Progress Check #: 3	Date: 1/26/
rogress direct "1"	Dutte

Replacement Behavior	Self-management: "Use high school talk", Keep hands to self					
Long-term Skill	Engage in socially appropriate conversations with peers independently					

Data Collection Plan

Data	Who	How	Starting	Review Date
Baseline	Mr. Bacon	ABC Observations and Event Recording Log	11/15/10	12/17/10
Problem Behavior	Mr. Bacon	Self-Manger Sheet	12/8/10	1/26/11
Replacement Behavior	Mr. Bacon	Self-Manger Sheet	12/8/10	1/26/11
Long-term Skill	Mr. Bacon	Self-Manager Sheet	1/19/11	1/26/11

BIP Progress Monitoring Meeting

Has implementation fidelity <u>been</u> established? (Check if "Yes")						
Antecedent Interventions: 🗸 Teach Behavior: 🗸 Consequences: 🗸						
If "No", review/adjust BIP Implementation Plan. If all "Yes", proceed with progress review						

Data Review

Data	Results
Problem Behavior	During "baseline" behavior was occurring 7-10 x's per day. It is currently occurring 0 x's per day
Replacement Behavior	Behavior is trending upward at 9 x's per day, which is every opportunity
Long-term Skill	On days when Self-Manger sheet is not being used, by John staff have begun recording x's John independently engages in socially appropriate conversations with peers.

BIP Next Steps: Celebrate & Fade Artifical Components

Describe:

Implementation is consistently over 90%

Problem behavior is decreasing and replacement behaviors are increasing at a desirable rate.

Maintain daily home school log

Self-Manger Sheet will be completed weekly by John with Mr. Bacon and focus on reflection.

Staff will be using "event recording" log, to track when John engages in appropriate conversations with peers without adult prompting. Also includes tracking for problem behavior, if it should reoccur.



FBA/BIP Meeting Notes

Date: 11/9/10

FBA Facilitator: Mr. Bacon Note Taker: Ms. Sch. Psych

Meeting Purpose: FBA, BIP Planning

Name/Role

Ms. School Psychologist

FBA Team Members

Mrs. Art Teacher/Gen Ed. Art Teacher

Mrs. Speech Path./Speech Pathologist

Mrs. F/mother

	L T	100		100	1	
- 1	N I	n	т	Ω	c	

Name/Role

John's diagnoses includes: Tourette Syndrome, modert intellectual disability, Perthes Disease (orthopedic impairment resulting in stiff gait) and Pericarditis (heart condition limiting rigorous activity)

John has been on an IEP since first grade.

12 🖫 **NO SCHOOL NO SCHOOL** 10 🧸 John F. 11/1511/1611/1711/18 12/8 12/9 12/1012/1312/1412/1512/1612/17 1/3 1/4 1/5 1/6 1/7 1/10 1/11 1/12 1/19 1/26 **Problem Behavior** Implentation % Replacement Behavior

Self-Manager

Date				

Gen Ed. 9:15-9:30		Gen Ed. 9:30-9:45		Gen Ed. 9:45-10:00		Gen Ed. 10:00-10:15	Gen Ed. 10:15-10:30	Lifeskills Science	Gen. Ed. Art	Cafeteria Lunch	
J	S	J	S	J	S	J S	J S	J S	J S	J S	>

At the end of each period rate + for high school talk or 0 for not high school talk

For each period:

John rates +, staff rates + = 3 points John rates 0, staff rates + = 2 points John rates 0, staff rates 0 = 1 point

Each day 20 or more points = independent computer game time Each day all +'s = choice of free time activity with friends



Behavior Intervention Plan

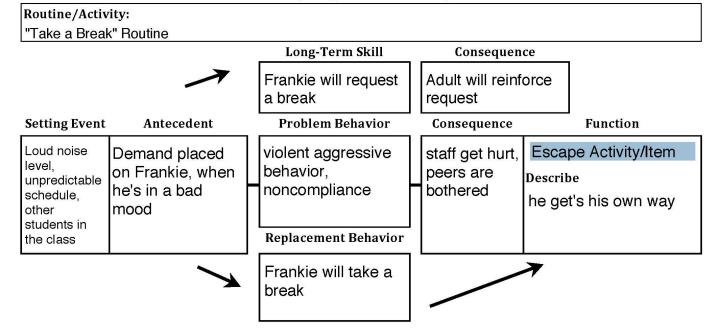
Student Frankie Nonexample

FBA Date 2/23/2012

BIP Revision

Date 2/23/2012

Competing Behavior Pathway



Intervention Strategies

Change the En	vironment to Make Prob. Beh. Irrelevant	Make Prob. Beh. Inefficient	Make Prob. Beh. Ineffective
Setting Events	Antecedent	Teach Behavior	Consequence
call home	-Do things to keep Frankie in a good mood.	Replacement Behavior	Reinforcement of Replacement Behavior
	-Ask Frankie "how he's feeling"	-Teach him to take a break when he's told.	Frankie will arrive at Cool Down-verbal reinforcement
		Long-Term Skill	Corrective Consequence
		-Frankie will take a break	Will be sent home if he doesn't take a break after 3 requests.



BIP Implementation Plan

Student: Frankie Nonexample FBA Date: 2/23/12 BIP Date: 2/23/12 Date: 2/24/12

Include for Each Section: 1) Materials 2) Teaching Student 3) Supporting Staff

Setting Events/Antecedent	Who	When		
Frankie usually comes to school in a bad mood. Calling home to find out what went on before school will help us try and figure what might have set him off. We can also try to keep (or get) him in a good mood by playing with him and trying to cheer him up and asking him how he's feeling.	All Staff	daily, as needed		
Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach)				
Criteria for fidelity: If Frankie seems like he's in a good mood				
Teach Behavior: Replacement Behavior and/or Long Term Skill	Who	When		
Frankie will take a break when he is told. He will go to the break area in the classroom and take a break. When he is ready he will return to the class activity.	Frankie	Daily, as needed		
Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach)				
Criteria for fide lity: If Frankie takes a break when he's asked.				
Consequence-Reinforcement of Replacement Behavior and/or Long Term Skill	Who	When		
When Frankie arrives at the break area staff will provide verbal praise.	Staff and Frankie	During Breaks		
Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach)				
Criteria for fide lity: Staff will use verbal praise when he takes a break.	arros =			
Consequence-Correction of Replacement Behavior and/or Long Term Skill	Who	When		
We will ask Frankie to take a break 3 times. If he doesn't take a break after 3 requests, we will call home and have him taken home for the rest of the day.	Frankie, staff and family	If he refuses to take a break.		
Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach)				
Criteria for fide lity: When he refuses to take a break.				
Implementation Check-in and Evaluation Date: 2/27/2012				



Behavior Intervention Plan

Student Frankie Good

FBA Date 2/23/12

BIP Revision

Date 2/27/12

Competing Behavior Pathway

Routine/Activity:

Transitions between classroom activities

Non-preferred activity

-Adult turns away or decreases attention on Frankie

-Transition between adults
-End a preferred activity
-Anticipation of non-preferred activity



Long-Term Skill

- ncrease Self-Regulation 1. Mildly protest, and then comply 2. Transition with minimal adult direction 3. Wait for adult support

Consequence

Adult praise Classroom norms

Classroom visual and structural supports

Setting Event

independence at

-medication issues

(possible side

-irregular sleep

-constipation

-lots of

effects)

patterns -hunger

Antecedent -Transition between class activities

Problem Behavior

Scream, Hit, kick, pull hair, scratch, drop to the ground, take off pants

Replacement Behavior

Frankie will use a structured

communication system to indicate when he's done with an activity and choose next activity from a given set of choices and express his needs or wants.

Consequence

adult talks to,

adult uses physical prompts, adult

follows, adults verbally offer choices

Escape Activity/Item

Function

Describe

He wanders self-stimulating by screaming, touching items, communicating his desire to avoid a non-preferred activity





intervention strategies							
	vironment to Make Prob. Beh. Irrelevant	Make Prob. Beh. Inefficient	Make Prob. Beh. Ineffective				
Setting Events	Antecedent	Teach Behavior	Consequence				
1. Share examples of	selection routine to provide Frankie choices when selecting activities 2. A daily schedule outlining academic activities, transitions, breaks, recess, and staff support 3. A classroom de-escalation procedure and space 4. A Safety Plan 5. Reduce verbal prompts and increase gestural and visual prompts to increase independence	Replacement Behavior	Reinforcement of Replacement Behavior				
activity schedule with family 2. Support family in working with doctor to track possible medication		1. Frankie will learn to use a de-escalation routine 2. Frankie will use a communication system to express his feelings, when he is done with an activity and choose the next activity. 3. Frankie will learn to use a routine for selecting and completing activities with increased independence. Long-Term Skill	Visual/verbal praise (remember always 4 positives to 1 negative) Specific visual/verbal praise to acknowledge safe choices Highly desired reinforces, especially when Frankie is learning new skills, like the de-escalation routine and communication symbols List of reinforces separated into the categories of strong, medium and mild Corrective Consequence				
side effects 3. Track bowel movements on ABC Observation.		will use above replacement behaviors to increase self-regulation and duration engaged in self directed behavior	Redirection to activity schedule and choice making routine Schedule additional practice of de-escalation routine to cool down Schedule additional practice of activity routine				



BIP Implementation Plan

Student: Frankie Good

FBA Date: 2/23/12 BIP Date: 2/23/12 Date: 2/28/12

Include for Each Section: 1) Materials 2) Teaching Student 3) Supporting Staff

Setting Events/Antecedent	Who	When		
1. A picture-symbol communication activity selection routine to provide Frankie choices when selecting activities 2. A daily schedule outlining academic activities, transitions, breaks, recess, and staff support 3. A classroom de-escalation procedure and space 4. A Safety Plan 5. Reduce verbal prompts and increase gestural and visual prompts to increase independence 6. Share activity schedule with family 7. Support family in sharing medication issues 8. Set up observation form to track bowel movements Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach) Criteria for fidelity: Staff will follow all procedures with 90% accuracy 100% of the time Teach Behavior: Replacement Behavior and/or Long Term Skill 1. Create de-escalation routine 2. Create video of de-escalation routine 3. Teach staff de-escalation routine 4. Teach Frankie de-escalation routine 5. Create communication system 6. Create video of communication system 6. Create video of communication system	1. Spec Path 2. Teacher 3. Teacher 3. Teacher, Behavior Consultant 4. Teacher, Sch Psy 5. Spec Path, Teacher 6. Sch Psy 7. Sch Psy 8. Teacher Debbie Who 1. Behavior & Autsm Consultant 2. O.T. 3. Teacher, Behavior 8. Autsm 4. Teacher, O.T. 5. Speech Path, Teacher 6. OT	1. 3/2/12 2. 3/2/12 3. 3/2/12 4. 3/3/12 5. 3/10/12 6. 3/5/12 7. 3/2/12 2/28/12 When 1. 3/10/12 2. 3/11/12 4. 3/12/12 5. 3/4/12 6. 3/11/12		
7. Teach staff communication system 8. Teach Frankie communication system 9. Create routine for selecting and completing activities 10. Video routine for selecting and completing activities 11. Teach staff routine for selecting and completing activities 12. Teach Frankie routine for selecting and completing activities	7 Spec Path, Teacher 8. Spec Path 9. Behavior & Autism 10. OT 11. Teacher, Behavior & Autism 12. Teacher, Spec Path	7. 3/5/12 8. 3/12/12 9. 3/6/12 10. 3/13/12 11. 3/16/12 12. 3/16/12		
Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach)	Debbie	3/16/12		
Criteria for fidelity: Staff will follow all procedures with 90% accuracy 100% of the time Consequence-Reinforcement of Replacement Behavior and/or Long Term Skill	Who	When		
1. Create list of appropriate visual/verbal praise 2. Teach staff appropriate visual/verbal praise 3. Create list of specific visual/verbal praise to acknowledge safe choices 4. Teach staff list of specific visual/verbal praise to acknowledge safe choices 5. Create list of highly desired reinforces 6. Teach staff list of highly desired reinforces 7. Create list of reinforces of strong, medium and mild 8. Teach staff list of reinforces of strong, medium and mild	1. Spec Path, Autism 2. Spec Path, Teacher, Autism 3. Spec Path, Autism 4. Spec Path, Teacher 5. Teacher, Autism 6. Teacher, Spec Path 7. Teacher, Spec Path 8. Teacher, Spec Path	1. 3/16/12 2. 3/16/12 3. 3/16/12 4. 3/16/12 5. 3/16/12 6. 3/16/12 7. 3/16/12 8. 3/16/12		
Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach)	Debbie	3/17/12		
Criteria for fide lity: Staff will use all reinforcers with 90% accuracy 100% of the time				
Consequence-Correction of Replacement Behavior and/or Long Term Skill	Who	When		
Create and monitor procedure for redirection to activity schedule and choice making routine Create, schedule and provide additional practice of de-escalation routine to cool down	1. Teacher, Autism 2. Teacher	1. 3/20/12 2. 3/20/12		
Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach)	Debbie	3/20/12		
Criteria for fide lity: Staff will use redirection and re-teaching schedule with 90% accuracy 100% of the time				
Implementation Check-in and Evaluation Date: 4/6/12				

	BIP & Implementation Plan: Comparison of Good and Non Examples
1.	What does the Good Example include that the Non-Example doesn't
2.	Why is this a "good" example when compared to the other?
2	List some reasons the Non-Example doesn't score well on specific
٥.	items.

4. Why would the Good Example be more helpful to an FBA Team?



What is an FBA?

(For parents and teachers)

An FBA is a Functional Behavioral Assessment. It is a form with guiding questions to look at a student's behavior.

An FBA includes these areas:

Setting Events

What is the student's background?

Target Behavior

What is the most challenging behavior a student does?

Antecedents (set-up and set-off)

When and where does this behavior happen?

Desired Replacement Behavior

What can the student do instead of the challenging behavior to still get his or her needs met?

Long-term Goal (other peers)

How do other students behave in the same situation?

←Ø 3

Consequence (immediate response)

What happens right after the target behavior or desired replacement behavior?

Function (pay-off)

Why do we think this behavior is happening? What needs are being communicated? What is the student trying to get or get out of? (someone's attention, an activity, some stimulation)

What information is collected?

FBA's use information from lots of places: the student's file, interviews with the school staff, observing the student trying techniques, observing the student, talking to the student, talking and more.

Why are we doing an FBA?

An FBA helps people focus on one behavior. It helps people understand why a student is doing something and gives suggestions of what he or she can do instead of the challenging behavior.





What is a BIP?

(For parents and teachers)

A BIP is a Behavior Intervention Plan. It is a form that gives ideas about ways to change a student's behavior.

A BIP includes these areas:

Teaching the Desired Behavior - What does the student need to learn how to be able to use a different behavior?

Changing the Environment - How can we change the school situation to help the student use the desired behavior?

Reinforcing the Desired Behavior - What can the student get to encourage him or her to use the desired behavior?

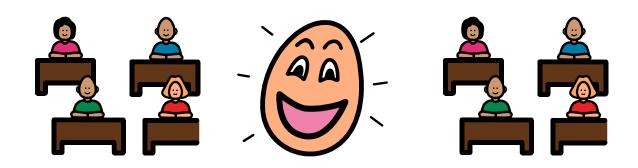
How are we making sure that his or her needs are met?

Correcting the Challenging Behavior - What do we do if the student continues to use the challenging behavior? What are the logical consequences?

Why are we doing a BIP?



A BIP helps people pick which ideas and interventions to try in the classroom to help the student change his or her behavior. It helps people decide who will be responsible for which interventions. It helps people see where they can make a difference.



FBA Key Concepts

Behavior serves a **Purpose** (intent) & has a **Function** (payoff)



- To get something the student desires
- To avoid or protest something the student does not desire
- It is Attention, an Activity/Object or Stimulation

Behavior occurs in a specific **Context** (situation) or **Environment** (place)

• Something is present or not present in the environment

-Which-

Increases the likelihood the problem behavior will occur





Stopping problem behavior requires **change**

Environmental changes (adult behavior)

-And-

Teaching new behaviors (adult & student)

New Behaviors must make the problem behavior **inefficient & ineffective**

Make it easier to get intent (purpose) met

-And-

Make it easier or better to get payoff (function)





There needs to be a plan for **responding** to problem behavior

- Response can not serve purpose and function
- Corrective consequences are natural and not punitive

Communication, Communication, Communication

Regular and consistent between all involved in student's life



FBA Behavior Intensity Level



Mild Annoying



Moderate Bothering others



Off-task behaviors that are relatively quiet or can be ignored.

Tapping pencil Talking to self

Humming

Sitting quietly

Reading

Drawing

Looking out the window

Social conversation with peers

Not completing assignments

Not handing in assignments

Whining

Picking nose

Asking for help frequently

Asking to go to the bathroom frequently

Dropping materials on the floor $% \left\{ 1,2,...,n\right\}$

Sharpening pencil repeatedly

Head down on desk

Hiding under furniture

Teasing peers

Disrupting peers or class with behaviors that other cannot ignore

Name-calling

Swearing Yelling/loud voice

Not following directions

Leaving classroom

Verbally refuse direction ("No, I won't)

Insulting teacher

Insulting peers

Wandering room

Engaging peers

Getting into peer's materials

Taking out teacher materials

Damaging/breaking materials

Spitting

Touching peers (hugging, tapping)

Touching self

Crying

Violence or injury to self/other or threat thereof

Bullying

Kicking

Hitting

Threatening

Throwing objects

Leaving classroom

Leaving building

Self-injurious (hitting head, picking at hands,

pinching self)

Pushing furniture

Sexualized peer touching

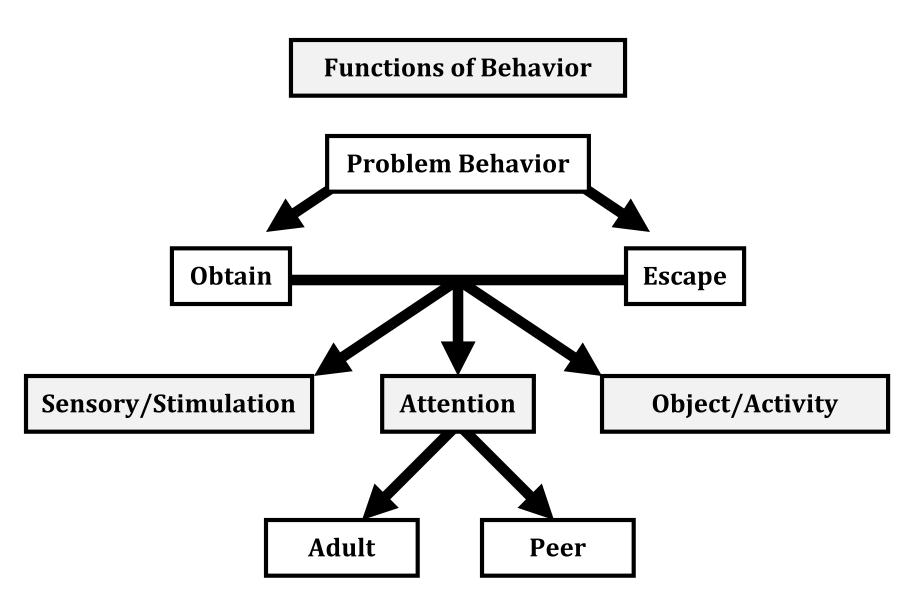
Throwing self on floor

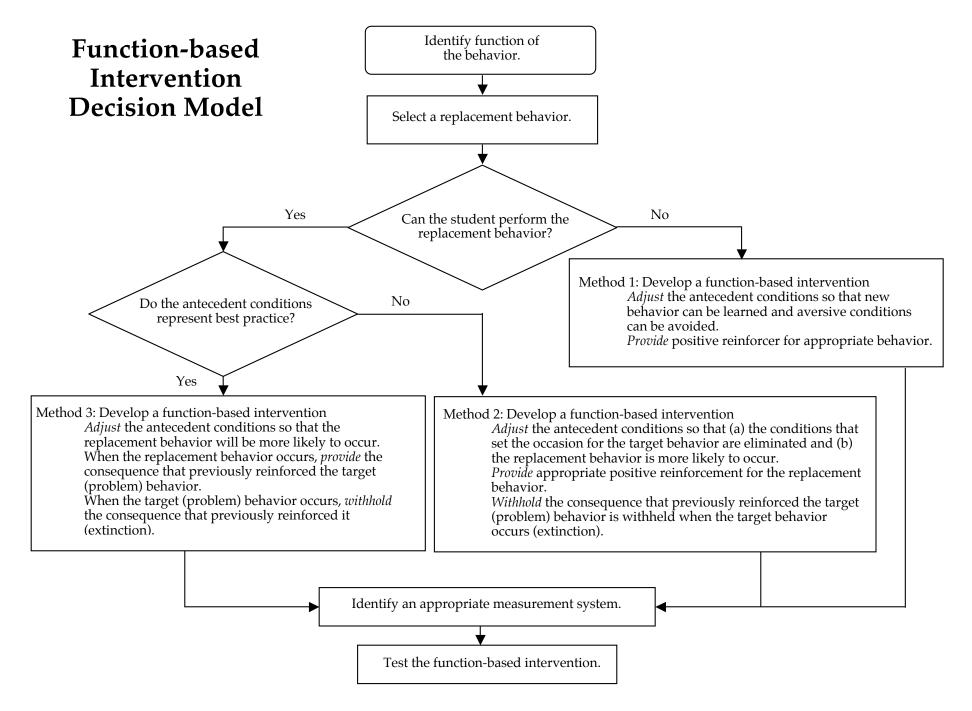
Positive Reinforcement

Getting a desired condition strengthens a behavior.

Negative Reinforcement

Stopping an undesirable condition strengthens a behavior.





Intervention Ideas Based on Functions of Behavior

	Antecedent Modifications	Transition Supports
	Verbal/nonverbal reminders	Retraining o Reminders
	o Check in Check out	o Posted Rules
	Premack Principle	Problem-Solving Strategies
	If this then that	Replacement Behavior
	Providing Choices	 Stop and Think
	Every other	o Breathing
	o 1/2 assignment on own, 1/2 with partner	Learning Strategies
	Environmental Supports	 Peer Tutoring
E	o Agenda/organizer	 Specific Academic Skills
Escape	 Verbal reminders 	 Independent Responding
	o Break card	Self-Management/Monitoring
	o 1 on 1 assistance	 Graphing
	 Increased engagement time 	 Pennies in Pocket
	Curricular Modification	Set up Reinforcement Schedule/Program
	 Shortened assignment 	 Behavior Contract
	 Alternative assignment 	 Withhold reinforcement
	Peer Supports	 Home-School Reinforcement System
	o Tutor/mentor	
	 Positive peer reporting 	
	Antecedent Modifications	Problem-Solving Strategies
	 Class/line leader 	 Hand Raise
	o 1 on 1 reminder	o Break Card
	Environmental Supports	o Buddy Card
	 Planned Ignoring 	Set up Reinforcement Schedule/Program
	 Proximity Control 	 Leadership Role
	 Teacher response time 	 Reinforce Replacement Behavior
Attention	 Peer Tutoring 	 Requesting a break
Acceleration	Peer Supports	Raising hand
	o Tutor/mentor	 Increase Non-Contingent Reinforcement
	 Positive peer reporting 	 Withhold Reinforcement
	Transition Supports	o Group Contingencies
	o 1 on 1 assistance	o Increase Ratio of Positive to Negative Responses
	o Hallway 'buddy'	o Home-School Reinforcement System

FBA Facilitator Toolkit

Intervention Ideas Based on Functions of Behavior

Object & Tangible	 Premack Principle If this then that Token economy Marble jar Tickets/tokens Stamps Transition Supports Hall pass Manipulative Hallway 'buddy' Set up Reinforcement Schedule/Program Reinforce Replacement Behavior Requesting a break Raising hand Withhold reinforcement Home-School Reinforcement System 	
Stimulation & Sensory	 Antecedent Modifications Change of Seating Change Schedule Providing Choices Seat in front or seat in back Pencil or pen Environmental Supports Music Stress ball Curricular Modification Type assignment Oral dictation 	 Transition Supports Manipulative Hallway 'buddy' Environmental Supports Music Manipulative Computer assistance Set up Reinforcement Schedule/Program Reinforce Replacement Behavior Withhold reinforcement Home-School Reinforcement System

Florida's Positive Behavior Support: RtIB Project Coaches' Training 2008

FBA Facilitator Toolkit

Function-Based Interventions

Attention Seeking Behavior

Below are guidelines for interventions addressing the function of student problem behavior when seeking adult attention. Teams will still need to tailor each of the suggestions below to the specific needs of the student, teacher and context.

A

PREVENTION

Interventions occurring before the behavior occurs to prevent problem behavior and prompt desired behavior

Prevention (give attention early & often for desired/neutral behavior)

Check-in – provide adult attention immediately upon student arrival

Give student leadership responsibility or a class 'job' that gives the student the opportunity to interact w/ staff

Place student in desk where they are easily accessible for frequent staff attention

Give student frequent intermittent attention for positive or neutral behavior

PreCorrect - Frequently & deliberately remind student to raise their hand and wait patiently if they want your attention

B

TEACHING BEHAVIOR

Teaching more appropriate/less disruptive behaviors to use instead of the problem behavior to get student needs met (in this case Attention)

<u>Identify</u> and teach specific examples of ways to ask for attention

Raise hand and wait patiently for teacher to call on you

May need to differentiate signals for large group, small group, work time, etc.

C

RESPONSE TO BEHAVIOR

Intervention that occur after (or in response to) desired or non-desired behavior to encourage desired behavior and limit pay-off for non-desired behavior

Respond quickly if student appropriately requests (raises hand) adult attention Give the student frequent adult attention for positive behavior

Eliminate/minimize the amount of attention provided to a student for engaging in problem behavior

Limit verbal interaction – create a signal to prompt the student to stop the problem behavior & to raise hand to request attention more appropriately Avoid power struggles

Often students need additional encouragement to engage in the desired behavior...

Student can earn an activity that provides teacher attention (e.g. lunch or game w/ teacher) when student consistently earns points for paying attn in class & asking appropriately for attention

Function-Based Interventions

Behavior to Avoid Tasks

Below are guidelines for interventions addressing the function of student problem behavior to avoid task. Teams will still need to tailor each of the suggestions below to the specific needs of the student, teacher and context... particularly with regard to the specific aspects of the task that are leading the student to choose to avoid the task.

PREVENTION



Interventions occurring before the behavior occurs to prevent problem behavior and prompt desired behavior

Prevention (modify task or provide support)

Modify assignments to meet student instructional/skill level (adjust timelines, provide graphic organizers, break in to smaller chunks, etc.)

Assign student to work with a peer

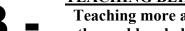
Provide add'l instruction/support; help get the student started to ensure understanding/ mastery Provide visual prompt to cue steps for completing tasks student struggles with

Provide additional support focused on instructional skills (Homework Club, study hall, etc.)

PreTeaching content

PreCorrect - Frequently & deliberately remind student to ask for help

TEACHING BEHAVIOR



Teaching more appropriate/less disruptive behaviors to use instead of the problem behavior to get student needs met (in this case Avoid task)

Identify & teach specific examples of ways to ask for help (from teacher or peers) or to ask for a break
Raise hand and wait patiently for teacher to provide help

Teach student how to ask an assigned peer for help

Teach & role play with student and peer what peer help should look like

Teach student to use a break card and how to take a break appropriately

Provide additional academic instruction/support to address student skill deficits

May require additional assessment to ID specific skill deficits limiting student success

More focused instruction in class

Additional support and practice in school or at home

Additional instructional group

Special Education support for academic deficit

RESPONSE TO BEHAVIOR

Intervention that occur after (or in response to) desired or non-desire behavior to encourage desired behavior and limit pay-off for non-desired behavior

Respond quickly if student asks for help or for a break & provide praise

Praise/reward students for being on task, trying hard & work

Eliminate/minimize the amount of missed instructional time or work provided to a student for engaging in problem behavior

However, we need to make sure student is capable of doing work... if not, provide support/instruction so student can complete the work

Often students need additional encouragement to engage in the desired behavior...

Student could earn opportunity to avoid task (e.g. free homework passes or reduced numbers of problems) as an incentive for consistently being on task & completing work in class

Date:	
	MM/DD/YY

Dear	OR NOTICE ABOUT	EVALUATION/CONSENT FOR EVALUATION	
	has	been referred for an evaluation. The Team is proposing the	following:
child's need for special education services.	To reevaluate your child's needs for special education services.	No additional evaluation data are needed to determ child continues to need special education. The real of you disagree, you may request an assessment to whether your child continues to be a child with a disagree.	son(s) why are:
Assessment (FBA) and de This proposal is based on	evelop a Behavior Int	m is requesting your permission to conduct a Function tervention Plan (BIP). tion procedures, tests, records or reports: his Section Out	al Behavioral
We decided against these	e options because:	ins section out	
The evaluation procedure(s A Functional Behavioral A Behavior Intervention Plantecords. I give my permission for evaluation process begin I refuse permission for the second sec	ade intelligence or persond will be used to decided as), assessment and/or Assessment (FBA) is in (BIP). This will include the evaluation. I under the evaluation.	conality testing. e your child's continued eligibility and/or education needs. r test(s) we plan to use include the following: an individualized assessment of the student used to de ude observation, interviews of staff/student and review restand my consent is voluntary and may be revoked any time ducational records requiring parent consent, the "Reco	of student before the
		and to whom; see Record Release dated:	
Signature (Parent/0	Guardian/Surrogate Parent)	(mm/dd/yy)	
For a copy of the procedura below. If you believe that your child Act, you may file a written coproblem(s) and the complain	al safeguards or assistand or you have not receion omplaint with the Oregonant's name and contact	under the procedural safeguards (enclosed if this is an initiance in understanding this information you may contact the lived the rights due to you under the Individuals with Disabilities on Department of Education. Complaints must include a dect information. Complaints are sent to the Oregon Department ritten order within 60 days. This timeline may be extended	person named ities Education scription of the nt of Education
NAM	IE	TITLE	PHONE



FBA Roles, Responsibilities and Requirements

This year we will continue to refine the FBA process for students with challenging behaviors. The following information should help as school teams determine roles and ensure that best practices are in place for students.

STAFF ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

- School Psychologists are building FBA consultants.
- School Psychologists will only facilitate FBAs for students who are <u>not</u> identified for special education services. They can however, assist with comprehensive FBA's at the request of the IEP case manager.
- IEP case managers are the facilitators of FBA/BIPs for students on their caseloads.
- Special education staff should <u>not</u> facilitate ABC Worksheets.

REQUIREMENTS FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILTIES:

- The eligibility process, when considering ED, must include an FBA/BIP.
- All students eligible under the category ED will have an active FBA/BIP through which IEP behavior goals are determined and monitored.
- For students who do not have the eligibility of ED but behavior is a concern, IEP goals related to behavior are determined and monitored through the FBA/BIP process.
- All BIPs (behavior intervention plans) and/or behavior plans for all students with special education eligibilities are determined and monitored through the FBA process.
- All FBA/BIPs will include all of the completed components;
 - 1. FBA Planning
 - 2. Routines Analysis/FACTS,
 - 3. FBA Report
 - 4. BIP
 - 5 Point Plan for Managing Escalating Behavior (if needed)
 - 5. BIP Implementation Plan,
 - 6. BIP Progress Monitoring,
 - 7. Data
 - Baseline, ABC observation, Implementation, and Progress

Centennial School District Interim Behavior Intervention Plan

Based on record review and interview. Use for students transitioning into CSD. Review and determine need for FBA within 30 days.

Name:	Date: Re	corder:	Sources of info:	
Setting Events/Antecedent	<u>s</u>	Problem Behaviors		Responses which escalate problem behavior
Antecedent Strategies		Skills Learned (acade social skills, language regulation)	emic, executive functioning, processing, emotional	Responses which de-escalate problem behavior and prompt learned skills



Functional Behavior Assessment Planning

Date:

DOB: IEP: IEP Case Manager:

Teacher: ELL: Grade:

FBA Facilitator: YTD Removals: School:

Brief FBA Date of ABC Worksheet:

Comprehensive FBA		
What	By Who	By When
	Planning	
X X Parental Permission		
X X FBA Meeting		
X X BIP Meeting		
X X First BIP Follow-Up Meeting		
	Records Review	
X X Discipline (referrals, suspension)		
X X Academic (assessment, work sample)		
X X Permanent Record File		
X X Medical/Health		
X X Special Education		
	Interviews	
X Principal, Support Staff, Medical, Other		
1.		
2.		
3.		
X Student		
X Parent/Family		
X X FACTS w/:		
X X Routines Analysis w/:		
	Data	
X X ABC Observation		
1.		
2.		
X X Baseline		
X Scatter Plot		
	Forms	
X X FBA Report		
X X Behavior Intervention Plan (BIP)		
X X BIP Implementation Plan		
X X BIP Progress Monitoring		
X 5-Point Plan for Escalating Behavior		
X Safety/Crisis Plan		
X Restraint/Seclusion Plan		

Notes:



FBA Coversheet

Student	: Fa	cilitator:	Date:
1	. FBA Planning		
2	. Interviews/Routines Ana	alysis/FACTS	
3	. ABC Data Collection		
4	. FBA Report		
5	. BIP		
6	. BIP Implementation Plar	1	
7	. Progress Monitoring		
Addition	al:		



Functional Behavior Assessment Report

	Student: Teacher:		School: Grade:	Date: Age:	
IEP:	Case Manager:	ELL:	FBA Facilitator:		
Name/R	FBA Team Member Role	'S	Initial F Name/Role	BA Revision of FB	A Dated
,					
Sources	of Information				
Suspensi		Days Tardy:	Days Absent:		
	Records	Review		By Whom	Attached
Disciplin					
	ive Records				
Medical					
	Interv	iews			
	s Analysis FACTS				
Student					
Other:					
	Dat	ta			
ABC Obs	ervations: (list dates)				
Baseline					
Other:					
Academ	ic Profile				
Level:	Reading:	Math:	Writing:		
Classro	om Performance (Preferred T	asks, Work Comple	etion, Participation, et	cc.)	
Student	's Strengths, Talents, or Spec	ific Intoracts			
Student	3 Strengths, Talents, or Spec	inc interests			
Summai	ry of Behavior (From FACTS o	r Routines Analysi	s)		
Routine	/Activity:				
Setting l	Evente	Problem Behavio	Ar.	Consequence:	
Setting i	Events.	r i obiem benavio)1.	consequence.	
Anteced	lonte			Describe:	
Anteceu	ients:			Describe.	



FBA Routines Analysis

Student: Reporter:

Date: Interviewer:

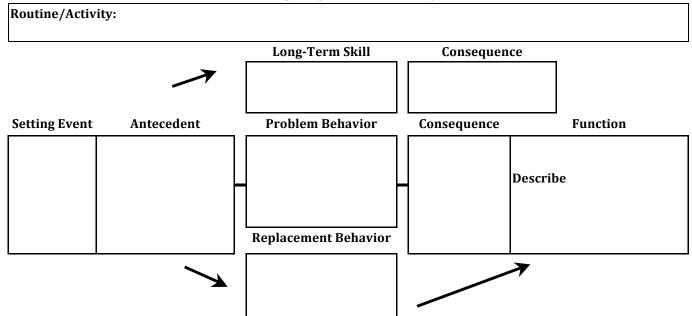
Schedule		Activity		Problem Behavior	Likeliho	ood	Who is around?
					Low 1—3—	6 High	
				Analysis (pick routin			
What situation	ns seem	to set off the pr	oblem beha	vior? When is the p	roblem beh	avior m	ost likely to occur?
When is the p	roblem	behavior least li	kely to occi	ır?			
Setting Event	s: Are tl	nere specific con	ditions, eve	nts that make the p	roblem beh	avior w	orse?
		•	•	•			
			D				
What usually	happen	s after the behav		ption of Consequen	ices		
	парроп		101 00001151				
		S	ummary of	Routine for ABC Ob	sarvation		
Routine:			ummary or	Routine for ABC Ob	SCI Vation		
Setting Event	:s:	When (A):		Student will (B):	Т	herefor	e the Function (C) is:
					T.	\	
						escribe	:



Behavior Intervention Plan

Student FBA Date BIP Revision
Date

Competing Behavior Pathway



Intervention Strategies

intervention strategies					
Change the Envir	onment to Make Prob. Beh. Irrelevant	Make Prob. Beh. Inefficient	Make Prob. Beh. Ineffective		
Setting Events	Setting Events Antecedent		Consequence		
			Reinforcement of Replacement Behavior		
		Long-Term Skill	Corrective Consequence		

5-Point Plan For Managing Escalating Behavior

Student: Date of FBA/BIP: Date:

	5 Point Scale	Student Behavior	Staff Behavior	Cool Down Options
5	Peak Time of anxiety and stress. Safety is focus. Problem solve when calm.			
4	Acceleration Give clear direction, direct to relax, give time, and disengage.			
3	Agitation Use specific words, change setting or task. Don't discuss the incident.			
2	Triggers Prompt skills, problem solve, redirect to calm.			
1	Calm Time for skill building and teaching. Praise desired behaviors.			
	List Antecedent	s and How to Prevent	Teach Replacement Behavior	Long-term Skill



BIP Implementation Plan

FBA Date:

BIP Date:

Date:

Include for Each Section: 1) Materials 2) Teaching Student 3) Supporting Staff

Setting Events/Antecedent	Who	When
Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach)		
Criteria for fidelity:		
Teach Behavior: Replacement Behavior and/or Long Term Skill	Who	When
Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach)		
Criteria for fidelity:		
Consequence-Reinforcement of Replacement Behavior and/or Long Term Skill	Who	When
Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach)		
Criteria for fidelity:		
Consequence-Correction of Replacement Behavior and/or Long Term Skill	Who	When
Written procedure for intervention and data collection tool (attach)		
Criteria for fidelity:	ı	
Implementation Check-in and Evaluation	Date:	



BIP Progress Monitoring

SCHOOL D	Student		FBA Date Progress Check #	e:	BIP Date: Date:	
Behavioral G	oals					
Replacement Behavior						
Long-term Skill						
Data Collecti	on Plan					
Data	Who		How		Starting	Review Date
Baseline						
Problem Behavior						
Replacement Behavior						
Long-term Skill						
SKIII						
Has implemen	Monitoring M	eeting been established?	? (Check if "Yes")			
	nterventions:	1	Teach Behavior:		sequences:	
If "No", review	v/adjust BIP Im	plementation Pla	an. If all "Yes", proceed wit	n progress r	eview	
Data Review						
Data	Results					
Problem Behavior						
Replacement Behavior						
Long-term Skill						
BIP Next Ste	os:					
Describe:	•					



BIP Progress Monitoring

SCHOOL DI	Student		FBA Date Progress Check #	e:	BIP Date: Date:	
Behavioral G	oals					
Replacement Behavior						
Long-term Skill						
Data Collecti	on Plan					
Data	Who		How		Starting	Review Date
Baseline						
Problem Behavior						
Replacement Behavior						
Long-term Skill						
SKIII						
Has implemen	Monitoring M	eeting been established?	? (Check if "Yes")			
	nterventions:	1	Teach Behavior:		sequences:	
If "No", review	v/adjust BIP Im	plementation Pla	an. If all "Yes", proceed wit	n progress r	eview	
Data Review						
Data	Results					
Problem Behavior						
Replacement Behavior						
Long-term Skill						
BIP Next Ste	os:					
Describe:	•					



BIP Progress Monitoring

SCHOOL DI	Student		FBA Date Progress Check #	e:	BIP Date: Date:	
Behavioral G	oals					
Replacement Behavior						
Long-term Skill						
Data Collecti	on Plan					
Data	Who		How		Starting	Review Date
Baseline						
Problem Behavior						
Replacement Behavior						
Long-term Skill						
SKIII						
Has implemen	Monitoring M	eeting been established?	? (Check if "Yes")			
	nterventions:	1	Teach Behavior:		sequences:	
If "No", review	v/adjust BIP Im	plementation Pla	an. If all "Yes", proceed wit	n progress r	eview	
Data Review						
Data	Results					
Problem Behavior						
Replacement Behavior						
Long-term Skill						
BIP Next Ste	os:					
Describe:	•					



FBA/BIP Meeting Notes

	Student:		Date:
Name/Role	FBA Team Members	FBA Facilitator: Note Taker: Meeting Purpose: Name/Role	
Notes:			



Centennial School District

Permission For Functional Behavioral Assessment (FBA)

School		Date
Student	Grade	
School Contact	Title	Phone
Behavioral Assessment (FBA Functional Behavioral Assess student used to develop a Be observation, interviews of st Yes, I give permission to No, I do not give permiss I would like more inform	sment (FBA) is an individuali havior Intervention Plan (BI aff/student and review of stu	ervention Plan (BIP). A ized assessment of the P). This will include adent records.
Signature of Parent/Guard	ian	Date

ABC Worksheet



Student: Teacher:

Grade: Date: Interviewer: Attempt:

ABC Summary of Behavior

ADC Summary of Denavior
During (time of day, class, activity, routine)
When (A) (antecedents/triggers)
Student will (B) (looks like, sounds like)
Then (C) (behavior of adults and peers)
So, the function is to: Describe:
Describe.
What is the preferred behavior?
Core Intervention Summary
Which Expectations have been retaught and acknowledged with increased intensity?
Result:
Which Procedures/Routines have been retaught and acknowledged with increased intensity?
Result:
What academic and/or behavioral instructional differentiation has occurred?
What academic and/of behavioral instructional differentiation has occurred.
Result:
Action Plan
Describe: (differentiation, re-teaching and/or development of Expectations, Routines/Procedures, Acknowledgement)
Follow-Up Meeting Date:
Follow-Up Meeting
Results of Action Plan implementation:
Next Steps
Decision:
Describe:

For Students: Functional Assessment ChecklisT for Students (FACTS-Part A)

				Date:		
1	nterviewer:			-		
		ome things that you li	ike to do, that y	ou are interested in, or	that you are good at	
	n Class/at School - Out of school-					
(Other -					
I	ROUTINES ANALY	YSIS: Where, When	and With Wh	om Problem Behavio	rs are Most Likely.	
ime	Activity & Staff Involved	Likelihood of Behavior	of Problem	Specific Problem Behavior	What happens when you do behavior?	this
	Involveu	Low	High	Demition	Dena (101)	
		1 2 3	4 5 6			
		1 2 3	4 5 6			
		1 2 3	4 5 6			
		1 2 3	4 5 6			
		1 2 3	4 5 6			
		1 2 3	4 5 6			
		1 2 3	4 5 6			
		1 2 3	4 5 6			
		1 2 3	4 5 6			
		1 2 3	4 5 6			
		1 2 3	4 5 6			
	List the Routines	in order of Priority	for Behavior	Support: Select rout	ines with ratings of 5 or 6. Or	nlv
	combine routine	es when there is sig	nificant (a) si	milarity of activities	(conditions) and (b) similarity	
	problem behavio		tivities/Context		ritized routine(s) identified. Problem Behavior(s)	
Rout	ine # 1					
Rout	ine # 2					
	If more tl	han 2 routines wher	e problem bel	naviors occur, refer c	ase to behavior specialist.	
	BEHAVIOR(s): W	What are some things	s you do in <u><id< u=""></id<></u>	entify routine above>	that get you in trouble? Rank:	
	Tardy Jnresponsive	Fight/physical Inappropriate		Disruptive Insubordination	Theft Vandalism	
				Work not done	Other	
Desci	ribe what the proble	Verbal Harass m behavior(s) look lik	ke:			
X71		ed D II D	• • ,1		1 \\0	
				eted routine (# x's /da ted routine (in second		
		anger to self and oth			s, refer case to behavior speciali	st **

Functional Assessment ChecklisT for Students (FACTS-Part B)

Identify the Target Routine: Select <u>ONE</u> of	of the prioritiz	zed routines from	FACTS-Part A for assessment.
Routine/Activities/Context	•		avior(s) – make description observable
ANTECEDENT(s): Rank Order the stron	igest triggers	s/predictors of p	roblem behavior in the routine above.
Then ask corresponding follow-up ques	stion(s) to ge	t a <i>detailed</i> unde	rstanding of triggers ranked #1 & 2.
Environmental Features (Rank order str			estions – <u>Get as Specific as possible</u>
a. when I'm not sure what to do or the nothing to do	ere is	<u>If b or c</u> wha	at classmates?
b. my classmates are bugging me c. I sit by a certain classmate		If d – what wor	rk do you do alone that leads to problem?
d. when I work alone e. teacher tells me what to do or not d	0	If e –what don'	t you like about how the teacher tells you
f. teacher gives me work that's too ha		If f, g, h des	cribe what is too hard/easy/long/boring?
g. work is too boring or too long h. when work is too easy			nts or activities?
i. when I need to talk to teacher or nee j. Other, describe		If i –why do yo	ou need to talk to the teacher?
CONSEQUENCE(s): Rank Order the stro	ongest pay-of	ff for student tha	at appears most likely to maintain the
problem behavior in the routine above.	The ask foll	ow-up questions	s to detail consequences ranked #1 & 2.
Consequences/Function			O Questions – Get as Specific as possible
a. get adult attention/ to talk to me	If a or b	- Whose attention	n is obtained?
b. get peer attention/get peers to look /talk/laugh at me	How is the	attention provide	ed?
c. get preferred activity/	now is the	attention provide	eu :
something I like to do	70 1	TTT	1 10
d. get money/things	If cord -	- What specific it	tems or activities are obtained?
e. get other, describe	-		
	If f, g or l	<u>ı</u> – Describe spec	eific task/ activity avoided?
f. avoid work that's too hard		DOMOT :	
g. avoid activities I don't like			ly list subject area, but specifically describe
h. avoid boring or easy work	type of wo	rk within the sub	ject area (be precise)?
i. avoid peers I don't like		Can the st	udent perform the task independently? Y N
j. avoid adults I don't want to talk to	Is academi		ded to ID specific skill deficits? Y N
k. avoid adults telling me what to do l. avoid other, describe		Who is avoide	
i. avoid other, describe		ding this person?	
CETERIC EVENTS A LO L	4 41 41	4.1	
SETTING EVENT(s): Rank Order any earlier in day) that commonly make pro			
			tion illnessfailure in previous class
lack of sleepchange in routineh	omework no	t done not sur	re Other
		V OE BEHAN	WOD.
		Y OF BEHAV	
Fill in boxes below using top ranked responsible ANTECEDENT(s) / Triggers	Problem Bel		CONSEQUENCE(s)/ Function
ANTECEDENT(5) / Higgers	1 TODICIII DE	11a v 101 (8)	COMBEQUENCE(S)/ FUNCTION
SETTING EVENTS			

For Teachers/Staff: Functional Assessment Checklist for Teachers and Staff (FACTS-Part A)

Student:						Grad	le	Ŧ.	Date:	
Staff Int	erviewed: _							Inte	erviewer:	
	Strengths:	•	st thre	ee stre	ength	is or c	contr	ibutio	ons the student brings to	school.
	ecreational									
Other -										
	NIEG ANIAT	MOTO MAI	***		1 337	**	. 71	ъ	11 D1 ' M	
Time	Activity &			en an keliho					oblem Behaviors are M Specific Problem	Current Intervention for
	Involved	x Stair		havio		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	JUICI		Behavior	the Problem Behavior
			Lo	W			Н	igh		
			1	2	3	4	5	6		
			1	2	3	4	5	6		
			1	2	3	4	5	6		
			1	2	3	4	5	6		
			1	2	3	4	5	6		
			1	2	3	4	5	6		
			1	2	3	4	5	6		
			1	2	3	4	5	6		
			1	2	3	4	5	6		
			1	2	3	4	5	6		
			1	2	3	4	5	6		
List t	he Routine	s in order of l	Prior	ity fo	r Be	ehavi	or S	uppo	ort: Select routines wit	th ratings of 5 or 6. Only
con	ıbine routi	nes when ther	e is	signif	fican	t (a)	simi	ilarit	y of activities (conditi	ions) and (b) similarity of
pro	blem behav								ach of the prioritized r	` '
Day	tine # 1	Routi	nes/A	Activi	ties/	Cont	ext		Proble	em Behavior(s)
Kou	tille # 1									
Rou	tine # 2									
	If pro	oblem behavio	ors o	ccur i	in m	ore t	han 2	2 rou	tines, refer case to be	havior specialist
BEHA	AVIOR(s):	Rank order th	e top	prio	rity ı	probl	lem k	eha	viors occurring in the t	argeted routine above:
F	Гardy	Fight/	physi	cal Ag	ggres	sion		_ Dis	ruptive Th	eft
Unresponsive Inappropriate Language Insubordination Vandalism Self-injury Verbal Harassment Work not done Other										
	Self-injury ribe prioriti	zed problem b				serva	able t			her
Wh	at is the fre	quency of the	Prob	olem 1	Beha	vior	in th	e tar	geted routine (# x's /da	av or hour)?
									eted routine (in second	
Is	Behavior	Immediate D				Y N	V			
self	others?				If	Yes,	refe	r cas	e to behavior specialis	t

Functional Assessment Checklist for Teachers & Staff (FACTS-Part B)

Identify the Target Routine: Select ON	E of the prioritize	ed routines from	FACTS-Part A for assessment.		
Routine/Activities/Context	_ 1		avior(s) – make description observable		
	_				
ANTECEDENT(s): Rank Order the str					
Then ask corresponding follow-up qu					
Environmental Features (Rank order strongest		Follow Up Qu	uestions – <u>Get as Specific as possible</u>		
a. task too hardg. large group b. task too easyh. small group		<u>If a,b,c,d or e</u> -	describe task/demand in detail		
b. task too easyh. small grou c. bored w/ task i. independen		If f - describe no	urpose of correction, voice tone, volume etc.		
i. independenti. unstructurei.		TI describe pr	dipose of confection, voice tone, voiding etc.		
e. physical demand k. transitions		If g, h, I, j or k	<u>c</u> - describe setting/activity/content in detail		
f. correction/reprimand l. with peers			-		
Other m. isolated/ne	o attention	<u>If l</u> – what peers	s?		
Describe		If m – describe	<u>-</u>		
CONSEQUENCE(s): Rank Order the strongest					
behavior in the routine above. The ask follow-u					
Consequences/Function a. get adult attention	As applicable If a or b Whos		testions – <u>Get as Specific as possible</u>		
b. get adult attention b. get peer attention	II a or b whos	e attention is obta	ined?		
c. get preferred activity	How is the (positi	ve or negative) att	tention provided?		
d. get object/things/money	How is the (positive or negative) attention provided?				
e. get sensation					
f. get other, describe	<u>If c,d, e, or f</u> V	Vhat specific items	s, activities, or sensations are obtained?		
g. avoid adult attention					
h. avoid peer attention	If g or h – Who i	a avoidad?			
i. avoid undesired activity/task	Why avoiding this				
	vv ii) av oranig uiii	person.			
j. avoid sensation			activity/sensation avoided?		
k. avoid/escape other, describe	Be specific, DO N	IOT simply list su	ibject area, but specifically describe type of work within the		
	subject area?				
	Can the student pe	erform the task inc	dependently? Y N		
			D specific skill deficits? Y N		
			mediate routine (at home or earlier in day) that		
commonly make problem behavior more likely					
hunger conflict at home conflict at scl	nool missed	medication i	Illnessfailure in previous class		
lack of sleepchange in routine homew	ork not done	not sureOth	ner		
		<u>Y OF BEHAVI</u>			
<u></u>			es from corresponding categories above.		
ANTECEDENT(s) / Triggers	Problem Beh	avior(s)	CONSEQUENCE(s)/ Function		
SETTING EVENTS					
п. е	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		4.1.46.11.1.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.		
-	ary of Behavior a	ccurately explain	ns the identified behavior occurring?		
Not real sure		4	100% Sure/No Doubt		