Handout 1

	FBA/BIP CHECKLIST				
Name of student being observed: School:					
Teacher:	Observer: County:				
Date:					
Check off completed					
	Obtain FBA Parental Consent (prior to beginning the FBA/BIP)				
	FBA Parent/Caregiver Questionnaire				
	IEP, Psychological and any other information available				
STEP 1: GATHERING	Classroom Description Form				
INFORMATION	Observation Setting & Environment Checklist				
	FBA Staff Questionnaire				
	Observation/Summary Observation Form (if applicable)				
	Alpine Student Survey				
STEP 2: TARGET BEHAVIOR	Define the target behavior. Fill out the forms below.				
	Target Behavior Form				
STEP 3: DATA	Utilize the Riffel Data Collection Form (minimum 10 days of data) to collect data on the target behavior. Fill in the necessary information and collect the data regarding the target behaviors. Use the Data Collection Chart to assist in choosing additional appropriate Data Collection Tool.				
COLLECTION	ABC Behavior Checklist				
	FBA ABC Data Tool				
	Other:				
	Other:				
OTED 4 DATA	Littling the tool listed holes, to engling the data collected and complete the CDA				
STEP 4: DATA	Utilize the tool listed below to analyze the data collected and complete the FBA.				
ANAYSIS	Alpine FBA Form				
	Utilize the FBA to develop a draft BIP, carry out the BIP, if effective- schedule an IEP meeting,				
STEP 5: BIP	and amend the IEP. Alpine BIP				



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PARENTAL CONSENT FOR EVALUATION/Functional Behavior Assessment

(Date)	
Dear Parent/Guardian/Surrogate,	
Your child,	,has been referred by
(Name) for a Functional Behavioral Assess would like to gather behavioral data meaningful Behavior Intervention F been referred for this assessment, contact the Alpine GNETS Program assessment. An opportunity will be in a discussion of the FBA results. (IEP) until this meeting is held. The student interview, classroom obser A copy of your Parental Rights, as has been included with this letter. For your parental rights.	(Date of Birth) (Name) (Title) ment by his/her IEP Team or other referral source. Alpine Program staff a through a Functional Behavioral Assessment (FBA) in order to complete a Plan (BIP) for your child. If you have any questions about why your child has or want to know more details about how an FBA is facilitated, please n. You may request information regarding the times and dates of the e provided, following the initiation of the assessment, for you to participate No changes will be made in your child's Individualized Education Program e FBA may include information from the following sources: parent interview, vations, teacher observations, and school records review. established by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), Please contact the Alpine Program if you would like clarification of any part her or not you agree for the FBA to take place and return this letter to
(Name, Position, Phone)	
Thank you for your cooperation.	
Sincerely,	
(Name)	(Title)
	ine GNETS Program to conduct a FBA for my child. ny child to participate in the FBA process. Please explain the reasons you do below.
(Signature of Parent/Guardian/Sur	rogate) (Date)

FBA Parent/Caregiver Questionnaire

Student:		Date:	
Grade:	Age:	Date of Birth: Parent/Caregiver:	School:
Please describe yo	our child's behaviors	s away from the school environ	ment by commenting on the following
1. How does he	/she respond to reque	ests or comments from parent(s)?
2. What types of	f chores/tasks/activit	ies does he/she do at home?	
3. Does he/she a	appear to like himsel	f? How do you know?	
4. How does he	/she handle situation	s when things don't go his/her	way?
5. How does he	/she act away from h	ome (e.g., shopping, at a restau	rant, visiting others)?
6. Does he/she p	participate in clubs/s _]	ports/extracurricular activities?	
7. How does he	/she get along with s	iblings?	
8. How does he	/she get along with o	ther children in the neighborho	od?
9. Does he or sh	ne prefer to be alone?	What does he or she do when	alone?

10. Does ne/sne take care of his or her own personal needs such as bathing, dressing, etc.?
11. How does he/she cope with new situations or change in routine?
12. Does he/she share feelings and thoughts with mother/father/others?
13. How does he/she show responsibility for his or her own behavior?
14. How does he/she respond to being told he/she made a mistake?
15. When does he/she display a sense of humor?
16. Does he/she make an effort to be kind/say nice things to others?
17. Does he/she typically tell the truth?
18. Does he/she show respect for the property of others?
19. How does he/she solve conflict with others?
20. What is his/her typical mood?
22. Does he/she usually act before considering consequences?

24.	Does he/she sleep well at night?	
25.	Describe any physical or medical limitations.	
26.	Describe your child's typical schedule (A.M. and P.M.) when not at school. Note best and most difficult times of the day for him/her at home. 6:00 a.m.	
	6:00 a.m. 6:30 a m	
	6:30 a.m. 7:00 a.m.	
	4:00 p.m.	
	4:30 p.m.	
	5:00 p.m.	
	5:30 p.m.	
	6:00 p.m.	
	6:30 p.m.	
	7:00 p.m.	
	7:30 p.m.	
	8:00 p.m	
	8:30 p.m.	
	9:00 p.m.	
	9:30 p.m.	
	10:00 p.m	
	10:30 p.m.	

23. How does he/she deal with failure/disappointment?

Check all that apply.

Check all	that apply.			
Physical				
	Picky eater			
	Skips meals			
	Often times seems hungr	y		
	Has a difficult time stayi	ng awake		
	Takes medication (please			
	Known medication side	effects		
	Appears or complains of	illness		
	Appears or complains of pain or discomfort			
	Has allergy symptoms			
	Seizures			
	Chronic health condition	S		
	Others (specify):			
Learning	and self-regulation			
	Specific disability (speci			
	Learning difficulties (spe			
	Low frustration tolerance	e/impulsive		
	Short attention span			
	Poor organizational or planning skills			
	Anger management problems			
	Atypical sensory needs			
G · I	Other (specify):			
Social-em				
	Anxious			
	Irritable or agitated			
	Depressed, sad, or blue			
	_	manner to disappointment (explain):		
	Atypical family relations	-		
	Difficulty with specific p			
		ome or community (specify)		
	Other (specify):			
Environn	nent and routines			
	Routine has recently been	n altered; change in activity, order, pacing		
	Routine is consistently disrupted			
	Change in caregiver or to	eacher		
	Absence of preferred car	egiver or teacher		
	Change in school placem			
	Change in living environ			
	Other (specify):			
	Other (specify).			

Classroom Description

Teacher:	School:	Date:	
Grade:	County:		

1.	Describe your classroom makeup: number of students, type of learners, support staff, etc.
_	
2.	What is the classroom schedule/daily routine?
3.	What is your current classroom management plan?
4.	What are the classroom rules/procedures?

5.	What reinforcement system do you have in place?
_	
6.	What is working well with your current classroom structure?

Additional Notes:

OBSERVATION SETTING & ENVIRONMENT CHECKLIST

Classroom:	Observer:		Date:	
ENVIRON	MENT	INSTRUCTION	LEARNER	

ENVIRONME	NT	INSTRUCTION	LEARNER
Describe the classroom (Regular Ed., SPED, Co-to		Describe the instruction (number of staff,	Describe the make-up of class (grade,
Describe the classicom (negatar Ea., 5) Eb, co to	edering, Judject, etc.,	etc.):	number of students, etc.):
		<i>C.C.</i> ,	
Physical Setting:	Scheduling/Transitioning:	Differentiation:	Student Engagement (90% of the class):
Organized, neat & uncluttered	Daily schedule posted and	Content	Authentically on-task
Furniture is adjusted to the proper size for	reviewed regularly	Learning Process	Passive/compliant
the students	Transitions are structured and	Student Product	Disengaged/disruptive
Students are seated in areas that allow	described clearly	Skill Development	Whole Class:
them to see instruction	Transitions & non-instructional	Support	Asking & responding to questions
Furniture is placed to decrease traffic flow	activities posted and reviewed	Learning Time	Listening & note taking
challenges	regularly	Flexible, fluid groupings	Participating in discussion
Instructional areas of the classroom have	Procedures are in place for	Lesson Design:	Participating in guided practice
clear, visual boundaries	posting changes to the schedule	Lessons are based on students'	Small Group or Paired:
Unnecessary/distracting items are	Daily schedule includes	functioning levels	Students have defined
removed from view & reach	independent activities	☐ Timelines are adequate for the tasks	responsibilities
☐ Materials are organized and easily	Daily schedule includes one-to-	planned	Students encourage one another
accessible	one instruction	☐ Task directions are clear and brief	Collaboratively producing a product
Learning goals/standards are displayed	Daily schedule includes small &	Oral directions are paired with pictures,	Collaboratively problem-solving
Standards-based student work is displayed	large group instruction	icons, or written words that students can	Participating in discussion
Other visuals support learning	Daily schedule includes	read	Presenting
Classroom rules are posted in a manner	socialization & free time	Pace of the instruction is appropriate for	Individual:
easy to see	Unstructured/downtime is limited	the needs of all students	☐ Independently producing a product
Procedures are posted in a manner easy to	Students are given opportunities	Non-punitive provisions are made for	☐Independently solving a problem
see	to demonstrate or learn new choice	students who need more time	☐ Independent Practice/application
Students have personal space to place	making skills	Alternating whole & small group activity	Presenting
belongings	Efficient transitions	Adaptations & modifications are made	Silent reading
Classroom Management:	☐Time is used effectively &	for individual student needs	Writing activities
Safe & orderly environment	efficiently	Direct Instruction:	Researching information
Behavior skills are taught in the settings	Reinforcement:	Modeling	Level(s) of Student Work:
and situations in which they naturally are	Reinforcers are in place to	☐ Think-alouds	Remembering
needed	promote positive behavior	Re-teaching	Understanding
3-5 Classroom rules	Criteria is in place for earning	☐ "I do, we do, you do"	Applying
Rules are positively stated	reinforcers	Mini-lessons (5-7 mins)	Analyzing
Rules are worded in observable and	Specific behavioral praise	Scaffolding	Evaluating
measurable terms	provided at a rate of 4 positives to	Guided practice	Creating
Rules are broken down into specific steps	every 1 corrective statement	Lecture/Presentation	
		☐Visual Aids	

OBSERVATION SETTING & ENVIRONMENT CHECKLIST

Classroom:	Observer:		Date:
Consequences for rule violation is	Reinforcers(verbal, nonverbal,	Research-based Strategies:	
sequential	items, activities) are available to all	Cooperative learning	
Consequences are preplanned and posted	that earn them		
Consequences for rule violation are	Reinforcers are varied and	☐Think-pair-share	
explained and reviewed regularly	individualized	Reciprocal teaching	
Consequences are delivered in a calm,	Reinforcement opportunities are	Frontloading strategies	
matter-of-fact manner	posted	Graphic organizers	
Students are reminded of their choices in a	Communication:	Classroom Discussion:	
calm, positive manner prior to escalation in	Mechanics for daily	Student-lead discussion/presentation	
behavior	communication between the teacher	Teacher-directed Q&A	
Consequences are delivered consistently	and family	Check for Learning/Understanding:	
and in a timely manner	Staff:	Frequent student checks for	
Routines & procedures are evident	All staff members are actively	understanding	
Evidence that students understand	involved with students	Specific academic praise during guided	
behavioral expectations	Staff circulates throughout the	practice	
Evidence that students share responsibility	classroom	Prompt & positive corrective feedback	
for effective operations	Staff manages/monitors many	during independent practice	
Negative behavior addressed through re-	activities simultaneously	Verbal questioning	
directing	Staff displays energy &	Monitoring student practice	
Classroom Culture:	enthusiasm	Total group response (e.g., white boards,	
Respectful, positive student-teacher	Staff in the classroom model	show of hands, choral response)	
relationships are evident	appropriate social behaviors	☐Writing activity	
Students demonstrate mutual respect		Formative assessments (e.g., quizzes,	
Students are comfortable sharing ideas,		oral/written)	
questions, concerns, or needs		Instructional Materials/Technology:	
Evidence of celebrating student success		Assignments/materials are relevant and	
Evidence of developing leadership skills		meaningful to students	
Friendships promoted between students		Manipulatives/hands-on materials	
with and without disabilities		Technology resources used by teacher to	
		enhance learning	
		Technology used by students to master	
		content (e.g., computer, online resources)	
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
Notes:	,	Notes:	Notes:

FBA Staff Questionnaire

	Date	:	
Child's Na	ime:	Birth date:	
School:		Grade:	
Interviewe	e:	Interviewer:	
1. Ple	ase list behaviors of concern.		
2. Wh	nat does the student do well and when do	oes it occur?	
		when does it occur? Does there appear to be a sooses not to use the skills that they have?	skill deficit or
Tar Soc	nat is reinforcing and enjoyable for this songible: Toys, stickers, prizes, etc. cial: certain people, call home, etc. tivity: Playtime, free gym, game, comput		
5. Are	e there good days and bad days? If so, d	loes there seem to be a pattern?	
6. Но	ow does the student communicate his/he	er needs? (verbally, nonverbally, written, etc)	

7.	What is his/her learning style (visual, auditory, tactile/kinesthetic)?
8.	What type of instruction is the most successful for the student (direct, group/cooperative learning, lecture, independent/seatwork)?
9.	Are the behaviors a possible result of suspected alcohol or chemical use?
10.	Does academic failure or difficulty with materials appear to produce behaviors?
11.	Does the student ever appear to be bored or does it seem that the material is too easy?
12.	When are the times of the day and places when behaviors are most likely to occur? Behavior 1:
	Behavior 2: Behavior 3:
13.	What are settings that negatively affect the behaviors? (large, open room vs. small room, structured vs. unstructured activities, adult directed vs. child directed activities, large group vs. small group, close proximity of children/adults vs. far proximity, other)

14.	What are triggers that negatively affect behaviors (lack of social attention, demands/requests, task transition, setting transition, interruption in routine, negative social interactions, when limits are set or consequences are imposed, redirected, embarrassment, sleep patterns, eating routines, medications, health, life stressors, etc)?
15.	What are the warning signs that the student exhibits that indicate that a behavior is about to occur (restless, withdrawal, loud voice, blurting out, change in mood, etc.)
16.	How does the student respond after the behavior has occurred?
17.	What interventions/strategies have been used with the student?
18.	Are there any effective strategies or interventions that seem to prevent or diffuse the behaviors (give choices, check-ins, contracts, take a break, home communication, teacher/student conference, rewards)
19.	What are consequences that have been implemented and which ones have been effective (warnings, timeouts, ignore behavior, loss of privileges, sent to office, suspension, write-up)?
20.	Is attendance or tardiness a concern?

Check all that apply.

m + 1
Physical
Picky eater
Skips meals
Often times seems hungry
Has a difficult time staying awake
Takes medication (please list):
Known medication side effects
Appears or complains of illness
Appears or complains of pain or discomfort
Has allergy symptoms
Seizures
Chronic health conditions
Others (specify):
Learning and self-regulation
Specific disability (specify):
Learning difficulties (specify):
Low frustration tolerance/impulsive
Short attention span
Poor organizational or planning skills
Anger management problems
Atypical sensory needs
Other (specify):
Social-emotional Social-emotional
Anxious
Irritable or agitated
Depressed, sad, or blue
Responds in an extreme manner to disappointment (explain):
Atypical family relations (explain):
Difficulty with specific peers (specify):
Chronic/acute stress in home or community (specify)
Other (specify):
Environment and routines
Routine has recently been altered; change in activity, order, pacing
Routine is consistently disrupted
Change in caregiver or teacher
Absence of preferred caregiver or teacher
Change in school placement (specify):
Change in living environment (specify):
Other (specify):



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Date:	Student:	Grade:	Teacher:			
School/County	/ :	Observer:				
Classroom Setting:						
Staff Interactions:						
		Target Beha	aviors:			
Student		Behaviors Student Exhibited:				
Behavioral		Strengths:				
Summary:						
		Areas of Co	ncern:			
Summary & Suggestions						
Additional Information/ Support:						

Student Name:	Grade:		Birth Date:		
Interviewer:	rviewer: Date:		County:		
Teacher:	Age:		School:		
Section 1				,	
In general, is your work too hard for you?		Always	Sometimes	Never	
In general, is your work too easy for you?		Always	Sometimes	Never	
When you ask for help appropriately, do yo	ou get it?	Always	Sometimes	Never	
Do you think work periods for each subject	t are too long?	Always	Sometimes	Never	
Do you think work periods for each subject	t are too short?	Always	Sometimes	Never	
When you do seatwork, do you do better w works with your?	hen someone	Always	Sometimes	Never	
Do you think people notice when you do a	good job?	Always	Sometimes	Never	
Do your think you get the points or reward you do good work?	you deserve when	Always	Sometimes	Never	
Do you think you would do better in school more rewards?	l if you received	Always	Sometimes	Never	
In general, do you find your work interesting	ng?	Always	Sometimes	Never	
Are there things in the classroom that distra	act you?	Always	Sometimes	Never	
Is your work challenging enough for you?		Always	Sometimes	Never	

Answer for each target behavior Target Behavior: When do you think you have the fewest problems with this behavior? When do you think you have the most problems with this behavior? Why do you have problems during these times? What changes could be made so that you have fewer problems with this behavior?

Section 3
Rate how much you like the following subjects:

Reading	Not at all	Fair	Very Much
Math	Not at all	Fair	Very Much
Spelling	Not at all	Fair	Very Much
Handwriting	Not at all	Fair	Very Much
Science	Not at all	Fair	Very Much
Social Studies	Not at all	Fair	Very Much
English/Language	Not at all	Fair	Very Much
Music	Not at all	Fair	Very Much
Physical Education	Not at all	Fair	Very Much
Art	Not at all	Fair	Very Much
Other	Not at all	Fair	Very Much

Section 4: Reinforcement Survey

Part 1 Sentence Completion

Directions: Complete the following statements

1. My favorite adult at school is:

The things I like to do with this adult are:

2. My best friend at school is:

Some things I like to do with my best friend at school are:

3. Some other friends I have at school are:

Some things I like to do with them are:

- 4. When I do well in school, a person I'd like to know about it is:
- 5. When I do well in school, I wish my teacher would:
- 6. At school, I'd like to spend more time with:

Some things I'd like to do with this person are:

- 7. One thing I'd really like to do more in school is:
- 8. When I have free time at school I like to:

9.	I feel great in school when:
10.	The person who likes me best at school is: I think this person likes me because:
11.	I will do almost anything to keep from:
12.	The kind of punishment at school that I hate most is:
13.	I sure get mad at school when I can't:
14.	The think that upsets my teacher the most is:
15.	The thing that upsets me the most is:
Pa	rt II Reinforcers (check all that apply)
	vorite Edible Reinforcers Candy (specify) Fruit (specify)

Drinks (specify) Cereal (specify) Snacks (specify) Nuts (specify)
Vegetables (specify) Other (specify)
Academic Reinforcers Going to library Having good work displayed Getting good grades Having parents praise good school work Giving reports Making projects Completing creative writing projects Earning teacher praise Helping grade papers
Getting a good note home Earning stickers, points, etc. Other (specify)
Activity Reinforcers Coloring/drawing/painting Making things Going on field trips Taking care of/playing with animals Going shopping Eating out in restaurant Going to movies Spending time alone Reading Having free time in class Having extra gym/recess time Working on the computer Other (specify)
Favorite Tangible Items Stuffed animals Pencils, markers, crayons Paper Trucks, tractors Sports equipment Toys Books Puzzles

Teaching things to other people
Being the teacher's helper
Spending time with my friends
Spending time with the teacher
Spending time with the principal
Spending time with
Having class parties
Working with my friends in clas
Helping keep the room clean
Being a tutor
Being a leader in class
Other (specify)
Recreation/Leisure Reinforcers
_
Listening to music
Listening to music Singing
Listening to music Singing Playing a musical instrument
Listening to music Singing Playing a musical instrument Watching TV
Listening to music Singing Playing a musical instrument Watching TV Cooking
Listening to music Singing Playing a musical instrument Watching TV Cooking Building models
Listening to music Singing Playing a musical instrument Watching TV Cooking Building models Woodworking/carpentry
Listening to music Singing Playing a musical instrument Watching TV Cooking Building models Woodworking/carpentry Sports (specify)
Listening to music Singing Playing a musical instrument Watching TV Cooking Building models Woodworking/carpentry Sports (specify) Working with crafts
Listening to music Singing Playing a musical instrument Watching TV Cooking Building models Woodworking/carpentry Sports (specify)

Forced-Choice Reinforcement Menu

Read the following paragraph carefully:

"Let's suppose that you have worked hard on an assignment and you think that you have done a super job on it. In thinking about a reward for your effort, which one of the two things below would you most like to happen? Please choose the one from each pair that you would like best. Choose only one answer for each pair."

1.	☐ Teacher writes "100" on your paper. (A) ☐ Be first to finish your work. (CM)
2.	☐ A bag of chips. (CN) ☐ Classmates as you to be on their team. (P)
3.	☐ Be free to do what you like. (I) ☐ Teacher writes "100" on your paper. (A)
4.	☐ Classmates ask you to be on their team. (P)☐ Be first to finish your work. (CM)
5.	☐ Be free to do what you like. (I) ☐ A bag of chips. (CN)
6.	☐ Teacher writes "100" on your paper. (A) ☐ Classmates ask you to be on their team. (P)
7.	☐ Be first to finish your work. (CM)☐ Be free to do what you like. (I)
8.	☐ A bag of chips. (CN) ☐ Teacher writes "100" on your paper. (A)
9.	☐ Classmates ask you to be on their team. (P)☐ Be free to do what you like. (I)
10.	☐ Be first to finish your work. (CM) ☐ A bag of chips. (CN)
11.	☐ Teacher writes "A" on your paper. (A) ☐ Be the only one that can answer a question. (CM)
12.	☐ A candy bar. (CN) ☐ Friends ask you to sit with them. (A)
13.	☐ Be free to go outside. (I) ☐ Teacher writes "A" on your paper. (A)
14.	Friends ask you to sit with them. (A) Be the only one that can answer a question. (CM)
15.	☐ Be free to go outside. (I) ☐ A candy bar. (CN)
16.	Teacher writes "A" on your paper. (A) Friends ask you to sit with them. (A)

17.	☐ Be the only one that can answer a question. (CM)☐ Be free to go outside. (I)
18.	A candy bar. (CN) Teacher writes "A" on your paper. (A)
19.	Friends ask you to sit with them. (A) Be free to go outside. (I)
20.	☐ Be the only one that can answer a question. (CM) ☐ A candy bar. (CN)
21.	☐ Teacher writes "Perfect" on your paper. (A) ☐ Have only your paper shown to the class. (CM)
22.	☐ A can of soda. (CN) ☐ Classmates ask you to be class leader. (P)
23.	☐ Be free to play outside. (I) ☐ Teacher writes "Perfect" on your paper. (A)
24.	Classmates ask you to be class leader. (P) Have only your paper shown to the class. (CM)
25.	☐ Be free to play outside. (I) ☐ A can of soda. (CN)
26.	☐ Teacher writes "Perfect" on your paper. (A) ☐ Classmates ask you to be class leader. (P)
27.	☐ Have only your paper shown to the class. (CM)☐ Be free to play outside. (I)
28.	A can of soda. (CN) Teacher writes "Perfect" on your paper. (A)
29.	☐ Classmates ask you to be class leader. (P)☐ Be free to play outside. (I)
30.	Have only your paper shown to the class. (CM) A can of soda. (CN)
31.	☐ Teacher writes "Excellent" on your paper. (A) ☐ Have your paper put on the bulletin board. (CM)
32.	A pack of gum. (CN)

Friends ask you to work with them. (P)	
33. Be free to work on something you like. (I) Teacher writes "Excellent" on your paper. (A)	
34. Friends ask you to work with them. (P) Have your paper put on the bulletin board. (CM)	
35. Be free to work on something you like. (I) A pack of gum. (CN)	
36. Teacher writes "Excellent" on your paper. (A) Friends ask you to work with them. (P)	
37. Have your paper put on the bulletin board. (CM) Be free to work on something you like. (I)	
38. A pack of gum. (CN) Teacher writes "Excellent" on your paper. (A)	
39. Friends ask you to work with them. (P) Be free to work on something you like. (I)	
40. Have your paper put on the bulletin board. (CM) A pack of gum. (CN)	
Other suggestions about classroom rewards:	
Reinforcement Inventory Scoring Key	
Adult Approval (A)	
Competitive Approval (CM)	
Peer Approval (P)	

 Independent Rewards (I)
Consumable Rewards (CN)

Adapted from:

Cartwright, C.A., & Cartwright, G.P. (1970). Determining the motivational systems of individual children. <u>TEACHING Exceptional Children</u>, 2:3, 143-149.

Kern, L.; Dunlap, G.; Clarke, S.; & Childs, K. (1994). Student-assisted functional assessment interview. <u>Diagnostique</u>,19 (2-3), p. 29—39.

TA	RC	FT	R	FH	IΔ	\/ I	0	R	
17	116		ப		17	v i	v		

Student:			

Target Behavior One:

Describe what the student is physically doing that is interfering with his or her learning or the learning of others? Be Specific.
Give an example of the target behavior and desired behavior.
Is the target behavior measurable? How would you measure the behavior?
Use the information above to define Target Behavior One. Be concise and specific so anyone could recognize the target behavior when observing the student.

Target Behavior Two:

Describe what the student is physically doing that is interfering with his or her learning or the learning of others? Be Specific.
Give an example of the target behavior and desired behavior.
Is the target behavior measurable? How would you measure the behavior?
Use the information above to define Target Behavior Two. Be concise and specific so anyone could recognize the target behavior when observing the student.

Target Behavior Three:

Describe what the student is physically doing that is interfering with his or her learning or the learning of others? Be Specific.
Give an example of the target behavior and desired behavior.
Is the target behavior measurable? How would you measure the behavior?
Use the information above to define Target Behavior Three. Be concise and specific so anyone could recognize the target behavior when observing the student.

Choosing a Data Collection Tool

ТҮРЕ	DESCRIPTION	PURPOSE	TYPES OF BEHAVIORS	EXAMPLE BEHAVIORS	Paper Pencil Tools	IPAD Tools
Frequency Recording- Easy for teachers to utilize while teaching.	Records the number of occurrences of a target behavior.	-Establish target behavior -Significance of problem behavior -Baseline for progress monitoring -Measure one specific behavior	When the target behavior can be -easily counted, but not at a high rate -clear beginning and end -short duration -occurs a number of times during a specified time period	-Yelling out in class -Leaving seat -Physical contact w/peers (number of times a student hits) -Throwing materials on the floor	-Alpine Frequency Data Collection Tool -Iris Tool -Behavior Frequency Data Collection Form -"Event" or Frequency Recording Form -Event Recording Sheet	-Behavior Tracker Pro (BTP) -Behavior Lens -Percentally -Frequency -Forms -Special Education Edition: eCOVE -iBAA -ABC Logbook -Rubrix
Rate Recording- Easy for teachers to utilize while teaching.	Records the number of occurrences of a target behavior in a specified amount of time.	-Establish target behavior -Significance of problem behavior -Baseline for progress monitoring -Measure one specific behavior	When the observation time varies, but you want to get an accurate frequency count.	-Yelling out in class -Leaving seat -Physical contact w/peers -Throwing materials on the floor	-Alpine Frequency Data Collection Tool -Iris Tool -Behavior Frequency Data Collection Form -"Event" or Frequency Recording Form -Event Recording Sheet	-Behavior Tracker Pro (BTP) -Behavior Lens -Percentally -Frequency -Forms -Special Education Edition: eCOVE -iBAA -ABC Logbook -Rubrix
Interval Recording- Typically requires outside observer.	Records when a behavior occurs within a given time interval (usually minutes/seconds). Whole Interval- whether the behavior occurred during the entire time interval Partial Interval- whether the behavior occurring at any point during the time interval	-Establish a target behavior -Baseline for progress monitoring - Determine if a behavior is occurring during specific time periods, class periods, etcSignificance of problem behavior -Identify patterns of behavior	When a behavior appears continuous.	-Talking with peers (partial) -Off/On-task behavior (whole) -Working on an assignment (whole) -Inappropriate language(partial) -Interrupting the teacher(partial)	-Alpine Interval Recording Form 10 seconds -Alpine Interval Recording Form 20 seconds -Whole Interval Recording Form -Interval Recording Form	-Behavior Tracker Pro (BTP) -Behavior Lens -Forms -Special Education Edition: eCOVE -iBAA -ABC Logbook -Rubrix
Duration Recording- Typically requires outside observer.	Record the amount of time a student engages in a behavior.	-Establish target behavior -Determine how much time a student is engaging in a target behavior -Baseline for progress monitoringIntensity/duration/ frequency of the target behavior	When the behavior occurs at a high rate or occurs over extended periods of time.	-Tantrums -Sleeping -Screaming -Time on-task/off-task -Interacting with peers -Time out of seat	-Alpine Duration Data Collection Form -Duration Recording Form -Duration Data Collection Form	-Behavior Tracker Pro (BTP) -Behavior Lens -Duration -Forms -Special Education Edition: eCOVE -iBAA -ABC Logbook -Rubrix

Choosing a Data Collection Tool

ТҮРЕ	DESCRIPTION	PURPOSE	TYPES OF BEHAVIORS	EXAMPLE BEHAVIORS	Paper Pencil Tools	IPAD Tools
Latency Recording- Typically requires outside observer.	Records how long it takes for a behavior to begin following a specific verbal command or event.	-Determine how long it takes for a target behavior to begin after a specific antecedent	When a behavior has a clear beginning so that you can tell exactly when the behavior starts. Target behavior has been defined. Antecedents to the target behavior are already identified.	-Following instructions -Waiting	-Alpine Latency Recording -Latency Recording Form -Latency Recording	-Behavior Tracker Pro (BTP) -Behavior Lens -Forms -Special Education Edition: eCOVE -iBAA -ABC Logbook -Rubrix
ABC Data Collection Recording- Teacher can utilize while teaching (requires 10-15 days of observation).	Records (A) events that immediately precede (B) target behaviors and the (C) event that immediately follows a target behavior.	-Baseline for target behaviors -Determine what antecedents and consequences are impacting behaviors -Identify function of behaviors -Identifies environmental and setting factors -Determine reinforcers of target behaviors	Target behaviors that have already been defined	-Participation in class -Physical aggression/contact -Tantrums	-Alpine ABC Behavior Checklist -FBA Data Tool	-Behavior Tracker Pro (BTP) -Behavior Lens -Forms -Special Education Edition: eCOVE -iBAA -ABC Logbook -Rubrix
Interresponse Time Recording- Typically requires outside observer.	Records the average amount of time that elapses between displays of the inappropriate behavior.	-Determine the appropriate interval between reinforcement schedules -Determine time between events	Target behaviors and reinforcers have already been identified and defined	-Yelling out -Standing on seat	Utilize duration recording forms.	-Forms -FBA Wizard -Autism Tracker Pro
Anecdotal Observation Record	Records observation notes/descriptions of incidents or events- written like a short story. Typically done after the event occurs	-Describe a specific event or incident that may or may not be expected	Events or Incidents (Behavioral Referrals)	Physical aggression toward someone else- specific incident.	No specific form.	-Forms -iBAA -ABC Logbook -Rubrix

Alpine (GNETS)

FUNCTIONAL BEHAVIORAL ASSESSMENT

	Dat	e:		
Student Name:	School/Grade:	DOB:	Case Manager:	
Data Source: ☐ FBA Parent Questionnaire ☐ IEP ☐ ☐ FBA Staff Questionnaire ☐ Student] Psychological	tion/Report (if applica	ole) Observation Setting & Environment Chec	klist
Student Profile (Utilize the IEP,	Psychological, Student Observa	ation/Report, FBA	Staff Questionnaire):	
Student Strengths:				
Student Weaknesses:				
Previous Interventions (Describe previous	is interventions):			

	Setting & Environmental Factors (Psychological, Student Observation/Report, FBA Staff Questionnaire, Observation Setting & Environment
ı	Checklist, FBA Parent Questionnaire, Classroom Description):
	Describe the current school/classroom environment:
	Describe any significant external factors (Psychological, FBA Parent Questionnaire):

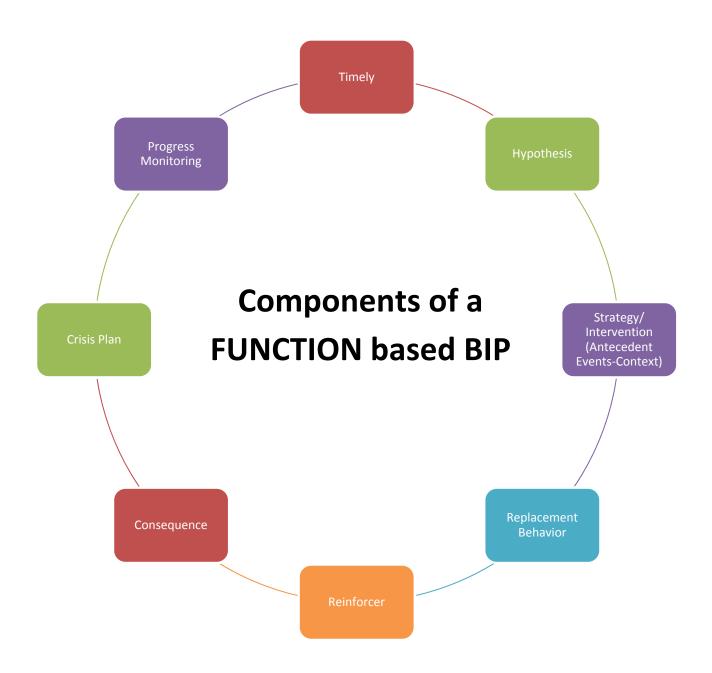
Antecedent (A)-Behavior (B)-Consequence(C): Analyze each target behavior (utilize FBA ABC Report, Target Behavior Form).

Target Behavior One: (B) Define the behavior: (Target Behavior Form) (B) Frequency of Behaviors/Behaviors Per Day: When is the problem behavior most likely to occur? (times of day and days of the week) (B) Frequency of Behaviors/Behaviors Per Day: When is the problem behavior least likely to occur? (times of day and days of the week) (A) Context: Within what settings/activities does this behavior occur most often? (A)Antecedent: What event/activities seem to be triggering the target behavior? (C) Student Reaction: How are the current interventions/consequences impacting the target behavior? (C) Consequences: What consequence is used most often with the target behavior? Identify and describe any patterns in the data. **Function:** CONSEQUENCE Attention Escape/Avoidance Sensory Tangibles/Activities which pically leads 1 Hypothesis to CONTEXT TRIGGERING TARGET BEHAVIOR the **ANTECEDENTS** student FUNCTION (What is the During when function of the target behavior?) and gives/ provides the

student

Target Behavior Two:
(B) Define the behavior: (Target Behavior Form)
(B) Frequency of Behaviors/Behaviors Per Day: When is the problem behavior most likely to occur? (times of day and days of the week)
(B) Frequency of Behaviors/Behaviors Per Day: When is the problem behavior least likely to occur? (times of day and days of the week)
(A) Context: Within what settings/activities does this behavior occur most often?
(A)Antecedent: What event/activities seem to be triggering the target behavior?
(C) Student Reaction: How are the current interventions/consequences impacting the target behavior?
(C) Consequences: What consequence is used most often with the target behavior?
Identify and describe any patterns in the data.
Function: Attention
which typically leads to the state of the st
TRIGGERING ANTECEDENTS when the student the student TARGET BEHAVIOR TARGET BEHAVIOR TARGET BEHAVIOR FUNCTION (What is the function of the target behavior?) provides the student

Target Behavior Three: (B) Define the behavior: (Target Behavior Form) (B) Frequency of Behaviors/Behaviors Per Day: When is the problem behavior most likely to occur? (times of day and days of the week) (B) Frequency of Behaviors/Behaviors Per Day: When is the problem behavior least likely to occur? (times of day and days of the week) (A) Context: Within what settings/activities does this behavior occur most often? (A)Antecedent: What event/activities seem to be triggering the target behavior? (C) Student Reaction: How are the current interventions/consequences impacting the target behavior? (C) Consequences: What consequence is used most often with the target behavior? Identify and describe any patterns in the data. **Function:** CONSEQUENCE which pically leads i Hypothesis CONTEXT TRIGGERING TARGET BEHAVIOR to the **ANTECEDENTS** student FUNCTION (What is the During when and gives/ function of the target behavior?) provides the student



Adapted from Competing Pathways at www.behaviordoctor.org

Behavior Support Planning REINFORCERS & CONSEQUENCES CONSEQUENCE ANTECEDENT INTERVENTIONS BEHAVIOR typically leads i Hypothesis CONTEXT **TRIGGERING** TARGET BEHAVIOR **ANTECEDENTS** the And FUNCTION (What is the During when student gives/ function of the target behavior?) provides the student Modify the context and/or the triggering events in a way that leaves the FUNCTION of DESIRED ALTERNATIVE **INDIVIDUALIZED** the target behavior **BEHAVIOR** REINFORCERS MODIFIED unnecessary. (Modify adult behaviors- Reinforces desired/acceptable alternative behaviors) ANTECEDENT MODIFICATIONS **ACCEPTABLE** ALTERNATIVE BEHAVIOR CONSEQUENCE MODIFIED (Modify adult behaviors-decreases the **BEHAVIOR SKILLS** Target Behavior & accounts for **TEACHING**

Handout 14 Antecedent Interventions Chart

Functions Addressed	Strategy	Description	Examples		
Escape	Using Learner	Tasks/activities modified to increase interest	Using preferred or high-interest materials (Modify a passage from a car		
	Preferences		magazine for use during reading fluency tasks.)		
Escape	Altering the	Changes are made to the physical setting of the	Creating specific areas within the classroom in which different behaviors		
Sensory	Environment	classroom	are expected (sitting quietly in the individual work space, talking in the		
			small group space).		
			Dimming the lighting in the classroom.		
Escape	Implementing Pre- activity Interventions	Provides learner with information needed before a task associated with the interfering behavior.	Warning that a non-preferred activity is about to occur.		
			Providing information about upcoming schedule changes.		
			Pre-teaching concepts		
			Self-Modeling		
Escape	Using Choice-Making	Choice of materials or tasks is offered during activities	Choosing which activity to complete first.		
		or settings where the interfering behavior occurs.	Choosing whether to complete the activity in pencil or pen.		
Escape	Altering How	Instruction is modified so that learner clearly understands what is expected.	Altering task difficulty or duration		
	Instruction is Delivered		Instruction from novel staff		
			Behavioral momentum		
			Effective Instructional Delivery (EID)		
Sensory Tangibles	Enriching the Environment	Providing access to appropriate behaviors	Access to appropriate behaviors (Allowing chewing gum instead of playing with saliva.)		
Attention			Visual cues		
			Embedded access to preferred items		
			Proximity		
			Noncontingent reinforcement		
			Incentive plans (token economy, check in/check-out)		
Escape	Structuring Time	Structuring time within activities	Using a visual timer to indicate time remaining in a non-preferred activity.		
			Noncontingent escape		
			Self-monitoring		
Escape	Altering Routines/Schedules	Routines and schedules are changed to decrease interfering behaviors	Antecedent Exercise		
			Balancing activities across the day, activity, or class (e.g., quiet/noisy, active/passive, large group/small group, adult-directed/learner-directed.		
			Zoning – classroom staff are assigned different areas and activities within		
			the room throughout the day to assist with transitions and encourage ontask behavior.		

Antecedent Interventions Chart

Chart adapted from...Neitzel, J. (2009). Steps for implementation: Antecedent-based interventions. Chapel Hill, NC: The National Professional Development Center on Autism Spectrum Disorders, FPG Child Development Institute, The University of North Carolina. HYPERLINK "http://autismpdc.fpg.unc.edu/sites/autismpdc.fpg.unc.edu/files/ABI_Steps.pdf" http://autismpdc.fpg.unc.edu/sites/autismpdc.fpg.unc.edu/files/ABI_Steps.pdf_

Reinforcers & Consequences

Sensory Reinforcers	Social Reinforcers	Social Reinforcers	Activity Reinforcers	Tangible Reinforcers
 Preferred music Water play A flashlight Colorful, liquid timers Objects that glitter Bubbles Lotions and powders Rocking in a chair Peace and quiet time Vibrating objects Body pillows Deep pressure 	 Social acceptance and support should always be freely available throughout the day. Manage social interactions by providing positive attention for desired behaviors and avoiding social interaction in response to inappropriate behaviors 	 Participating in a preferred activity Using preferred objects, toys, or materials Earning a preferred job responsibility Increasing independence following a desired behavior 	 Participating in a preferred activity Using preferred objects, toys, or materials Earning a preferred job responsibility Increasing independence following a desired behavior 	 Objects given to a child following the appropriate behavior It is important to limit the amount of the item provided (e.g., one sip rather than one can of soda)

Consequences

- Verbal warning from teacher
- Student required to wait in seat 1-3 minutes when class is dismissed
- Loss of 5 or 10 minutes of recess or free time
- Extra assignment to be completed for all of recess or free time
- Loss of rewarding activity (e.g., computer)
- Required to eat lunch in classroom
- Not allowed to use vending machines
- Must sit at desk near teacher
- Must call parents/walk to principal's office with teacher and explain problem behavior and what will do to improve

ALPINE BEHAVIORAL INTERVENTION PLAN

tudent Name:	Grade:	Date of Plan:	Date of Plan Review:
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I. Target Behaviors and Definitions (Copy from the FBA.)	II. Functional Behavioral Assessment and Identified Function of the Target Behavior (Hypothesis from the FBA)	III. Antecedent Intervention Strategies (Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports)		IV. Reinforcers and Consequences		V. Progress Monitoring of BIP What data? What
TUA.J		A. Context & Antecedent Modifications	B. Alternative Behaviors/Behavior Skills Training	A. Individualized Reinforcers	B. Consequences for Target Behavior	progress monitoring tool? Who will collect the data?
1.						
2.						
3.						

ALPINE BEHAVIORAL INTERVENTION PLAN

Crisis Plan: How will an emergency situation or behavior crisis be handled? (Define possible scenarios, including the use of in-school or out-of-school suspension, or aversive techniques, as appropriate) **Code of Conduct:** (To be considered for grades 6-12 and others as appropriate.) Yes No A. The student has the capacity to understand school rules as outlined in the Code of Student Conduct. B. The student has the capacity to follow school rules as outlined in the Code of Student Conduct. (Complete if response to A or B is No.) The student cannot be expected to comply, by reason of the student's disability, with the following rules in the Code of Student Conduct: