

Chapter 10: Positive Behavioral Interventions

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Introduction

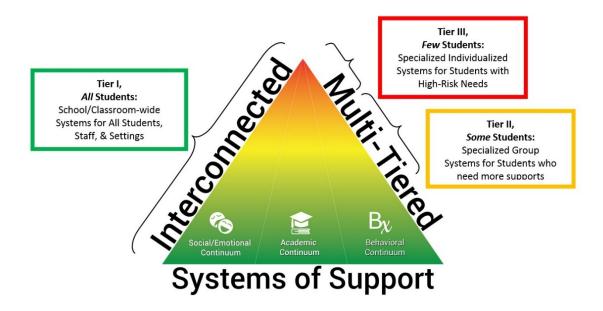
The passage of Assembly Bill 86 on July 1, 2013, repealed the Hughes Bill, which was a California behavioral intervention mandate for students with disabilities who exhibited serious behavioral problems. AB 86 now requires behavioral interventions for students with disabilities to align more closely with federal law, as identified in the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and its regulations. AB 86 revises California Education Code sections 56520-56525 and requires the California Department of Education (CDE) to repeal sections 3052 and 3001(d)-(g) and (ab) of Title 5 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR). Amendments to 5 CCR sections 3001-3088 went into effect July 1, 2014.

Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports for students with disabilities are requirements of federal and state law. Local Education Agency (LEA) staff must address behavior when the behavior of a student with a disability impedes the child's learning or that of others. To address the behavioral concern(s), LEAs may, through the individualized education program (IEP) process, use their professional discretion to address behavior in a variety of ways, including the development of goals, conducting behavioral assessments, and developing positive behavioral interventions and supports and other strategies consistent with Title 20 of the United States Code (USC) section 1414(d); and Title 34 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) section 300.324. The IEP must include a statement of the special education, related services, supplementary aids and services, and program modifications or supports that will be provided to the child (20 USC 1414(d)(1)(A)(i)(IV).

Section A – Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports

The Desert/Mountain Special Education Local Plan Area (SELPA) supports a multi-tiered system of support for behavior similar to the Response-to-Intervention (RtI) Model used for academic interventions. Tier I, universal supports for all students, creates the foundation for all subsequent interventions. Some students will benefit from additional strategic interventions and supports at Tier II. A few students will also require targeted and intensive Tier III interventions often in the form of a Behavioral Intervention Plan (BIP).

Figure 1



The Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS) diagram shown in Figure 1 demonstrates the systemic provision of behavioral supports for all students. This type of system-wide intervention creates a culture of positive behavioral interactions for all. PBIS is a multi-tiered framework for enhancing the adoption and implementation of a continuum of evidence-based interventions to achieve academic and behavior significant outcomes for all students. At the universal level, LEAs learn how to build their school pro-social environment by establishing a

common language, common practices, and common vision. Tier II targeted interventions include Check In Check Out (CICO), social and academic groups, and Check and Connect. Tier III implementation includes interventions such as Prevent, Teach, Reinforce (PTR) and Linking Individuals and Families with Education (LIFE). PBIS teams will build internal capacity to further their implementation efforts at their school sites.

LEAs participating in PBIS learn less reactive, adverse, dangerous, and exclusionary practices; understand how to build more engaging, responsive, preventive, and productive environments; become familiar with better classroom management practices with less discipline issues and more instructional minutes; become familiar with a continuum of services available for student learning and emotional needs; and learn more strategies to maximize academic engagement and achievement for all students.

Information on each tier is discussed below along with the federal requirements for individual behavioral assessment and intervention planning.

Tier I: All Students

It can be assumed that the majority of students will arrive at school already possessing basic social and academic skills. An effective school-wide discipline and behavioral supports system ensures that these skills are reinforced and embedded in the ongoing workings of the school. Strategies aimed at all students create the foundational culture that supports positive behavior throughout the system.

Effective school-wide or universal models incorporate some common basic principles. Models like PBIS include similar core elements. School-wide positive behavior begins with clearly defining expected behaviors for both students and adults. Then, strategies are developed for explicitly teaching the expected behaviors. Finally, methods are designed for reinforcing the expected behaviors when they occur.

It has been demonstrated that monitoring and teaching all students, even those who do not have problem behaviors, serves as a preventive measure for potential negative interactions. A school-wide model provides the foundation of universal training, adult modeling, and broad reinforcement of expected social behavior that supports more intensive efforts at Tier II and Tier III.

Tier II: Some Students

Not all students will respond to school-wide approaches alone. Some students require selected supports and interventions. These students may need supports such as cognitive-behavior therapies from counselors. Some may benefit from small group instruction in social skills or self-management. Other successful programs for selected support include extra academic assistance and extra adult attention. Good examples of adult mentoring programs appropriate for Tier I include the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) "Check and Connect" and the Behavior Education Program, Second Edition. Crone, Deanne A., Robert A. Horner, and Leanne S. Hawken. Responding to Problem Behavior in Schools (Practical Intervention in the Schools). New York: Guilford, 2010.

Classroom-wide activities and reinforcement systems are used at Tier II. Skilled classroom management is key as a selected intervention for more difficult students. Other programs that focus on the needs of smaller groups of students including more frequent access to reinforcers can be useful in reducing levels of problem behavior. Behavioral goals for students with exceptional needs would be appropriate. Behavioral contracts may also be employed effectively at this level.

Tier III: Few Students

Tertiary Prevention at Tier III was originally designed to focus on the needs of individuals who exhibited patterns of problem behavior. Research has demonstrated the effectiveness of PBIS in addressing the challenges of behaviors that are dangerous, highly disruptive, and/or impede learning and result in social or educational exclusion. PBIS has been used to support the behavioral adaptation of students (and other individuals) with a wide range of characteristics, including developmental disabilities, autism, emotional and behavioral disorders, and even students with no diagnostic label.

Tertiary Prevention at Tier III is most effective when there are positive Tier I (school-wide) and secondary Tier II (classroom) systems in place. In addition, the design and implementation of individualized supports are best executed when they are conducted in a comprehensive and collaborative manner. The process should include the individual with behavioral challenges and people who know him/her best all working together to promote positive change all working as a team. Support should be tailored to people's specific needs and circumstances. It should involve a comprehensive approach to understanding and intervening with the behavior, and should use multi-element interventions. The goal of Tier III is to diminish problem behavior and, also, to increase the student's adaptive skills and opportunities for an enhanced quality of life.

Prevent Teach Reinforce (PTR), is the model used at this level which involves a process of functional behavioral assessment (FBA) and a support plan comprised of individualized, assessment-based intervention strategies, including a wide range of options such as (1) guidance or instruction for the student to use new skills as a replacement for problem behaviors, (2) some rearrangement of the antecedent environment so that problems can be prevented and desirable behaviors can be encouraged, and (3) procedures for monitoring, evaluating, and reassessing of the plan as necessary. If continuing support is necessary after the PTR process, then a Linking Individuals and Families with Education (LIFE) plan is created for the student's needs. In some cases, the plan may also include emergency procedures to ensure safety and rapid de-escalation of severe episodes (this is required when the target behavior is dangerous to the student or others), or major ecological changes, such as changes in school placements, in cases where more substantive environmental changes are needed.

For the few students who do not respond to universal and selected interventions at Tier I and Tier II, additional intensive supports are necessary. The IDEA 2004 requires the creation and implementation of specific procedures to guide IEP teams in their response to individuals with the most challenging behaviors. There are two basic triggers to the need for behavioral assessment and an intervention plan that are a requirement of IDEA 2004. The trigger points are:

A. Behaviors that impede the learning of the student, or of others;

B. Disciplinary actions that constitute a "change of placement" (refer to Chapter 11: Suspension and Expulsion Procedures).

Section B – Behavioral Assessment and Intervention

I. Student Whose Behavior Impedes Learning

In the case of a child who exhibits a pattern of behavior that interferes with the child's learning or that of others, federal and state law requires that the LEA consider the use of positive behavioral interventions and supports, and other strategies to address the behavior. IDEA 2004 further requires that both general and special educators receive the training and support necessary to contribute to the development and implementation of positive behavioral strategies. All of this makes it imperative that educational personnel within LEAs become aware of these procedures and proficient in implementing them.

The ultimate goal is to have educators who understand the guiding principles underlying the procedures and who regularly apply sound positive programming strategies. The consequence should be the learning of replacement behaviors and a significant decrease in chronic and/or dangerous behaviors. The training outcomes must be to provide local staff with the tools and knowledge necessary to not only meet the requirements of the law, but to more effectively and efficiently meet the needs of students with challenging behaviors.

After less restrictive approaches have been utilized, behavioral goals, a FBA, and a BIP might become necessary to effect change. It is imperative to remember that BIPs can be utilized with general education students and students on a 504 plan. The BIP must be a result of the gathering of information obtained from multiple sources including the parents. The FBA and BIP require an assessment plan if new information is obtained or if the observation to be conducted by the LEA constitutes an assessment or is conducted for the purpose of determining eligibility for special education and/or needs relating to a disability, including appropriate accommodations, modifications, or other special education support. Best practices suggest that the BIP be revised regularly as the needs and circumstances of the student changes.

II. Student Requiring a Manifestation Determination (Disciplinary Action)

When a student attains more than 10 suspensions in a school year that constitutes a change of placement, a manifestation determination must be conducted. The LEA shall determine on a case-by-case basis whether a pattern of removals of a student from his/her current educational placement for disciplinary reasons constitutes a change in placement. A change in placement shall be deemed to have occurred under any of the following circumstances: $(34\ CFR\ 300.530(e)(i)(ii),\ 300.530(f)(1),\ 300.536)$

- 1. The removal is for more than 10 consecutive school days;
- 2. The student has been subjected to a series of removals that constitute a pattern because of all of the following:

- a. The series of removals total more than 10 school days in a school year;
- b. The student's behavior is substantially similar to his/her behavior in previous incidents that resulted in the series of removals; and
- c. Additional factors, such as the length of each removal, the total amount of time the student has been removed, and the proximity of the removals to one another, indicate a change of placement.

If, after the manifestation determination meeting has been conducted, the team determines that the removals (suspensions) are a manifestation of the student's disability or disabilities, the team must either conduct a FBA, unless the LEA had conducted a FBA before the behavior that resulted in the change of placement occurred, and implement a BIP for the student, or if a BIP already has been developed, review the BIP, and modify it, as necessary, to address the behavior. An assessment plan (form D/M 66), obtaining parental consent, is required before the LEA can proceed with a FBA.

A FBA can be defined as an evidence-based, analytical process based on observations, review of records, interviews, and data analysis. It strives to determine the immediate past antecedents and consequences supporting the problem behavior. This assessment is the first step in designing function-based interventions that promote educational and/or social/emotional success. A FBA is necessary prior to identifying a functionally equivalent replacement behavior and should be integrated, as appropriate, throughout the process of developing, reviewing, and, if necessary, revising a student's IEP. After a FBA is conducted, the team must develop a BIP. For this purpose, the team may utilize the BIP (form D/M 137) which must be modified as needed as the student's needs or circumstances change. 34 CFR 300.530(e)(i)(ii), 300.530(f)(1)

§ 300.530 Authority of school personnel - Behavioral Assessment

(a) Case-by-case determination. School personnel may consider any unique circumstances on a case-by-case basis when determining whether a change in placement, consistent with the other requirements of this section, is appropriate for a child with a disability who violates a code of student conduct.

(b) General.

- (1) School personnel under this section may remove a child with a disability who violates a code of student conduct from his or her current placement to an appropriate interim alternative educational setting, another setting, or suspension, for not more than 10 consecutive school days (to the extent those alternatives are applied to children without disabilities), and for additional removals of not more than 10 consecutive school days in that same school year for separate incidents of misconduct (as long as those removals do not constitute a change of placement under Sec. 300.536).
- (2) After a child with a disability has been removed from his or her current placement for 10 school days in the same school year, during any subsequent days of removal the public agency must provide services to the extent required under paragraph (d) of this section.

(c) Additional authority. For disciplinary changes in placement that would exceed 10 consecutive school days, if the behavior that gave rise to the violation of the school code is determined not to be a manifestation of the child's disability pursuant to paragraph (e) of this section, school personnel may apply the relevant disciplinary procedures to children with disabilities in the same manner and for the same duration as the procedures would be applied to children without disabilities, except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section.

(d) Services.

- (1) A child with a disability who is removed from the child's current placement pursuant to paragraphs (c), or (g) of this section must--
- (i) Continue to receive educational services, as provided in Sec. 300.101(a), so as to enable the child to continue to participate in the general education curriculum, although in another setting, and to progress toward meeting the goals set out in the child's IEP; and
- (ii) Receive, as appropriate, a functional behavioral assessment, and behavioral intervention services and modifications that are designed to address the behavior violation so that it does not recur.
- (2) The services required by paragraph (d)(1), (d)(3), (d)(4), and (d)(5) of this section may be provided in an interim alternative educational setting.
- (3) A public agency is only required to provide services during periods of removal to a child with a disability who has been removed from his or her current placement for 10 school days or less in that school year, if it provides services to a child without disabilities who is similarly removed.
- (4) After a child with a disability has been removed from his or her current placement for 10 school days in the same school year, if the current removal is for not more than 10 consecutive school days and is not a change of placement under Sec. 300.536, school personnel, in consultation with at least one of the child's teachers, determine the extent to which services are needed, as provided in Sec. 300.101(a), so as to enable the child to continue to participate in the general education curriculum, although in another setting, and to progress toward meeting the goals set out in the child's IEP.
- (5) If the removal is a change of placement under Sec. 300.536, the child's IEP Team determines appropriate services under paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

§ 300.382 Improvement Strategies - Enhancing Ability of Teachers

(f) Enhance the ability of teachers and others to use strategies, such as behavioral interventions; to address the conduct of children with disabilities that impedes the learning of children with disabilities and others;

§ 300.324 (a) Development, review, and revision of IEP

(2) Consideration of special factors. The IEP team must --

(i) In the case of a child whose behavior impedes the child's learning or that of others, consider the use of positive behavioral interventions and supports, and other strategies, to address that behavior;

Section C – Responsibility of the IEP Team

State law requires that the psychoeducational assessment report for all students suspected of having a disability include "the relevant behavior noted during the observation of the pupil in appropriate setting" and the "relationship of that behavior to the pupil's academic and social functioning." Therefore, many students will have goals in their IEPs relating to behaviors, either behaviors that contribute to improved learning skills or behaviors that enhance interpersonal and social skills. The IEP team utilizes assessment findings to determine which instructional strategies are most appropriate to teach or manage behavior and then develops goals accordingly. Such goals may contain behavioral interventions that are not based on a FBA or a BIP. Per OSEP, if a BIP is developed, it should be included in the IEP and aligned with the goals in the IEP (71 Federal Register 46683, August 14, 2006).

In an effort to ensure consistency with federal law, California Education Code section 56523, as amended by AB 86, in effect, repealed 5 CCR 3001 and deleted the requirement for a BIP when a student with a disability exhibits a "serious behavioral problem" that significantly interferes with the implementations of the goals and objectives of his/her IEP. Instead, pursuant to California Education Code section 56521.2, as added by AB 86, a LEA is required to address any student behavior that impedes the student's own learning or the learning of other students.

When the IEP team finds that (1) instructional strategies, classroom management approaches, and current goals are ineffective in a given situation, or (2) the behaviors are "other severe behavior problems that are pervasive and are maladaptive," or (3) when previous positive behavioral intervention plans are determined to be unsuccessful in reducing dangerous or seriously maladaptive behavior, the IEP team will initiate the FBA to obtain necessary information about the related antecedent(s) and consequences of the targeted behavior. Using this information, a more systematic and comprehensive BIP may be developed by an expanded IEP team; implemented by appropriately trained staff, parents, and others necessary to carry out the goals and objectives; and regularly monitored by one or more members of the IEP team. The BIP is to be implemented as necessary in all school-related settings such as the classroom, playground, community-based instructional setting, and/or work site.

Since the functional assessment will also include many other aspects of a student's functional life behaviors, it is intended that the BIP be discussed with the parents and/or caregivers and shared, as appropriate, with other agency staff responsible for related services or residential care for the student. It is not intended that school staff be required to implement the plan in non-educational settings unless the service and setting is specifically designated in the student's IEP.

Section D – Behavioral Emergency

State law continues to require that LEAs complete a behavioral emergency report (BER) when emergency interventions are used for a student with a disability or if serious property damage

occurs (California Education Code section 56521.1(e)). To be defined as a behavioral emergency, the behavior must pose a clear and present danger of serious physical harm to the student or others, or pose a threat of serious property damage. Emergency interventions such as physical restraint may be necessary to control the unpredictable, spontaneous behavior that poses clear and present danger of serious physical harm to the student or others, that cannot be immediately prevented by a response less restrictive than the temporary application of a technique used to contain the behavior.

The law requires that the LEA schedule an IEP team meeting within two days (form 68M) to review the completed BER (form D/M 114) for a student who has a BIP, to determine whether any incident involving a previously unseen serious behavior problem or where a previously designed intervention is not effective, warrants further assessment through an FBA or revision of the BIP. If the student does not have a BIP, the designated responsible administrator shall, within two days, schedule an IEP meeting to determine if a FBA of that emergency behavior is warranted, document the reason why the FBA will or will not be conducted, and develop an interim BIP.

Emergency interventions shall not be used as a substitute for a systematic BIP that is designed to change, replace, modify, or eliminate a targeted behavior. No emergency intervention shall be used for longer than is necessary to contain the behavior. For any situation that requires a prolonged use of an emergency intervention, LEA staff shall seek assistance of the site administrator or law enforcement agency, as applicable to the situation.

- **E.C.** § 56521.1 (a) Emergency interventions may only be used to control unpredictable, spontaneous behavior that poses clear and present danger of serious physical harm to the individual with exceptional needs, or others, and that cannot be immediately prevented by a response less restrictive than the temporary application of a technique used to contain the behavior.
- (b) Emergency interventions shall not be used as a substitute for the systematic behavioral intervention plan that is designed to change, replace, modify, or eliminate a targeted behavior.
- (c) No emergency intervention shall be employed for longer than is necessary to contain the behavior. A situation that requires prolonged use of an emergency intervention shall require the staff to seek assistance of the school site administrator or law enforcement agency, as applicable to the situation.
- (d) Emergency interventions shall not include:
 - (1) Locked seclusion, unless it is in a facility otherwise licensed or permitted by state law to use a locked room.
 - (2) Employment of a device, material, or objects that simultaneously immobilize all four extremeties, except that techniques such as prone containment may be used as an emergency intervention by staff trained in those procedures.
 - (3) An amount of force that exceeds that which is reasonable and necessary under the circumstances.

- (e) To prevent emergency interventions from being used in lieu of planned, systematic behavioral interventions, the parent, guardian, and residential care provider, if appropriate, shall be notified within one schoolday if an emergency intervention is used or serious property damage occurs. A behavioral emergency report shall immediately be completed and maintained in the file of the individual with exceptional needs. The behavioral emergency report shall include all of the following:
 - (1) The name and age of the individual with exceptional needs
 - (2) The setting and location of the incident
 - (3) The name of the school staff or other persons involved
 - (4) A description of the incident and the emergency intervention used, and whether the individual with exceptional needs is currently engaged in any systematic behavioral intervention plan.
 - (5) Details of any injuries sustained by the individual with exceptional needs, or others, including staff, as a result of the incident.
- (f) All behavioral emergency reports shall immediately be forwarded to, and reviewed by, a designated responsible administrator.
- (g) If a behavioral emergency report is written regarding an individual with exceptional needs who does not have a behavioral intervention plan, the designated responsible administrator shall, within two days, schedule an individualized education program (IEP) team meeting to review the emergency report, and to determine the necessity of an interim plan. The IEP team shall document the reasons for not conducting the functional behavioral assessment, not developing an interim plan, or both.
- (h) If a behavioral emergency report is written regarding an individual with exceptional needs who has a positive behavioral intervention plan, an incident involving a previously unseen serious behavior problem, or where a previously designed intervention is ineffective, shall be referred to the IEP team to review and determine if the incident constitutes a need to modify the positive behavioral intervention plan.

<u>Limitations/Prohibitions When Responding to a Behavioral Emergency</u>

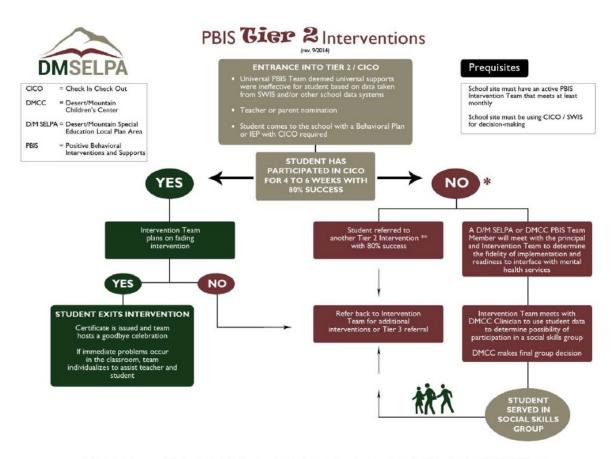
Pursuant to California Education Code section 56521.2, as added by AB 86, a LEA is prohibited from authorizing, ordering, consenting to, or paying for the following or other similar interventions:

- 1. Locked seclusions, unless it is in a facility otherwise licensed or permitted by state law to use a locked room, is prohibited (LEAs are not licensed for this purpose).
- 2. Staff shall not employ a device or material or objects, which simultaneously immobilizes all four extremities, except that prone containment may be used as an emergency intervention by staff trained in the procedure.

- 3. Staff shall not use an amount of force that exceeds that which is reasonable and necessary under the circumstances.
- 4. The duration and application cannot be longer than is necessary to contain the behavior. Beyond this point, the emergency event would cease and further application would constitute a punishment procedure.
- 5. Use of both restraint and seclusion (except by agencies licensed and authorized to use such interventions).
- 6. Use of interventions designed or are likely to cause pain (i.e., electroshock) or that subjects students to verbal abuse, humiliation or ridicule; that deprives students of any of their senses or of sleep, food, water or shelter or proper supervision; or that involve the use of noxious sprays or substances.

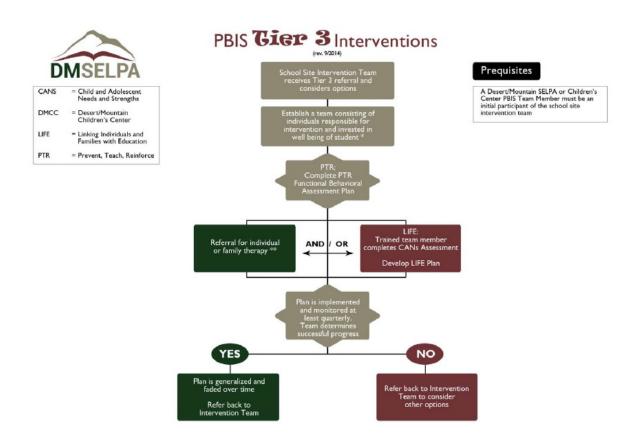
To ensure that these responsibilities are carried out in a professional and consistent manner, LEA staff who work with students who demonstrate the potential for violent or dangerous behavior are required to become certified in Crisis Prevention and Intervention (CPI) or Professional Assault Crisis Training (Pro-ACT®). CPI and Pro-ACT® emphasize the prevention of serious behavior where least restrictive approaches such as non-verbal, para-verbal, and verbal communication are utilized first. Second, as necessary, staff may use personal safety techniques of evasion to get out of holds. Finally, and only as a last resort, physical restraint may be utilized by trained personnel, emphasizing a team-approach. Other personnel available must ensure that the student who exhibits serious behavior is kept safe as well as other students and staff members within the vicinity.

APPENDIX A: PBIS Tier II Interventions Flow Chart



If student is on an IEP, develop a behavioral goal or at the very least interventions should be listed on IEP NOTES page
 i.e.: Check and Connect, social skills/academic groups, Breaks are Better, Why Try, etc.

APPENDIX B: PBIS Tier III Interventions Flow Chart



^{*} If the student is in special education, any change in programs or services need to be documented on an IEP or Addendum form
** DMCC individual or family therapy is available at all three Tiers based on student needs

APPENDIX C: Form D/M 156 – Functional Behavioral Assessment (FBA) Summary

DESERT/MOUNTAIN SPECIAL EDUCATION LOCAL PLAN AREA
DESERT/MOUNTAIN CHARTER SPECIAL EDUCATION LOCAL PLAN AREA
17800 HIGHWAY 18 - APPLE VALLEY, CA 92307
(760) 523-6700 - (760) 243-3363 FAV



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	or site.					
			ASON FOR REFERRAL			
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	e(s) functional behavioral assessment (FBA) w		<u> </u>			
lan	ne of individual conducting the FBA:					
-	Records reviewed: Assistive Technology Report(s) Behavioral Intervention Plans (BIPs) Diagnostic Center Report(s) Usicipline Report(s)		Medical Report(s) Sometical Report(s) Accupational Therapy Report(s) Thysical Therapy Report(s)	☐ Teacher ☐ Other: ☐ Other:		eport(s)
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!-	Interviews conducted with:		arent(s) dministrator(s) office/Campus Personnel fental Health Counselor(s) ther:	☐ Paraprof ☐ School F ☐ Bus Driv	essional(s) esychologist(s) er(s)	
	Challenging behaviors: (Clearly define and		ordy, and allow, that is the state of			
	Data collection methods:					
-	Data collection methods: Environmental/ecological problems affecting	g behavior in t	he classroom, on campus, and o	on the bus: (What nee	nds to be change	ad?)
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APPENDIX D: Form D/M 136 – Behavior Intervention Plan (BIP) Level I

Page 1

		ral Intervention Pla			
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IP Level II is re	commended for Moderate, Seriou	us, or Extreme Behaviors, or after	a Functional Beha	wioral Assessment (FB	RA) has been comple
BIP attaches to:	IEP Date:		Meeting Date:	No. of Paris	D-1
ent Name:		Today's I		Next Review	Date:
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	(True - A2)	□ Intensity (Househouse?)		Donnier (II)	
Frequency	: (How often?)	Intensity: (How strong?)		Duration: (Ho	w iong:)
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Space	Room arrangement	Seating arrangement		ents from other enviro	nments
The second	Long delays New task/activity	Room conditions (noise le Activity/item denied (told		ven direction/task/acti	vity
Material	Over/under stimulation	Preferred activity interrupt	,	ork level higher than s	
200 60	Peer conflict	Given assistance/correction	1 Co	nsequences not clear t	to student
Interaction	Asked to wait	Activity/item denied (told		teractions (adult and/o	r pears)
	Verbal directive	Lack of freedom, choice or red behavior based on the antec			
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Page 1

	vior Interventio ent Name:	n Plan Level I			Date of	Birth:	
Page					Danc of		
	MARK THE	APPROPRIATE BOX(E	S) TO IDENTIFY THE	PURPOSE	OF SPECIFIC	BEHAVIOR	FOR EACH AREA BELOW
MOR	To get	Attention (peer/staff)		-		le (desired ac	**
E OF BEHAVIOR	To avoid/escape	Attention (peer/staff)			Tangib function resource	le <i>(undesired</i> is.	l activity)
FUNCTION O		the team believes the und undestred behavior to avoi		(i.e., student	engages in the w	ndesired beha	wior to getOR student
¥			HE APPROPRIATE B				
FUNCTIONALLY EQUIVALENT REPLACEMENT BENAVOR		REPLACEMENT BEH Ask to help the teach		S THE SAM how complete			Write out feelings
BEA		Ask to work with a p	peer Request	to talk about	feelings with an		Develop a plan to earn item
ALLY	To get		h teacher to get item back				
ACEN			ctures, or signals to let the edule to know when it is		W Other:		
NEW PER	To	Request teacher's he	elp Request	to work on a	n alternate assign	ment	Ask for a break
-	avoid/escape		ctures, or signals to let th				
	more appropria		behavior: (insert in box	es below to fo	rm a goal in the	IEP) (How o	an the student get or escape in a
90AL	By when	Who Wi	I do X behavior Under	what conditions	At what level of a	accuracy	As measured how and by whom
G BEHAVIOR							
8		20					
	By annual IEP dat	e Student name Insert sele	ection from section F When with _	given/presented	inout ofopp over amonth;		w long, how well, for what period of time? least two methods of data collection)
H		1/17/7	. DELTA LET E DOCTE	perr	OR BERTOR	cen en en	<u> </u>
	Physical	MARK Handshakes	APPLICABLE POSITI	Smiles		Other:	
	a my sman	Dam man minim		A CONTRACTOR			
K	Verbal	Peer recognition Other:	Recognition of stu	dent's strengt	is oc talents	☐ Use of sp	pecific praises
H REINFORCEMENT	Tangibles	Certificate Preferred activity	Positive phone call Other:	s or notes		_ Positive	coupons
2	Value System	Points	Tokens	Other:			
	Privileges	Listen to music Seating location Preferred activity (d)	☐ Free time ☐ Extra test points		t assignment Click HERE for		the computer reement resources.
CRSS PLAN	and/or maintai	in the safety of everyone. difications or construction	If the interventions in I	evel I do not	work, the team	should colle	irect the undesired behavior oct data and convene a meeting f prevention, evasion, and
	_	WILL BEHAVIOR CHA	ANGE BE MEASURED	-		ND CONTE	NT OF COMMUNICATION
NOL	☐ Behavioral ☐ Daily chart				Phone calls: E-mail:		
S T S	Daily repor				Other:		
N N	☐ Weekly rep	orts:		li	Other:		
COMMU	Implements				By whom?		<u></u>
1,5-27	By whom?	t. <u>HERE</u> for more Measuren	nent and Communication I		To whom? How often?		<u> </u>
/s (s)	by witom:						
Dani	rinant-	-	PARTICIPANTS IN	PLAN DEVE		icinant	
	cipant: cipant:		Participant: Participant:			icipant: icipant:	
	cipant:		Participant:			icipant:	

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APPENDIX E: D/M Form 137 – Behavior Intervention Plan (BIP) Level II

Page 1

DESI 1780	ERT/	MOUNTAIN SPECIAL EDUCATION LOCA MOUNTAIN CHARTER SPECIAL EDUCA HWAY 18 • APPLE VALLEY, CA 92307 6700 • (760) 242-5363 FAX	TION LOCAL	PLAN AREA	
		For behavior interfering with	student's learnin		peers
(Compl	ete BIP Level II for Moderate, Serious, or Extreme B	Behaviors, or after	r a Functional Behavioral A	ssessment (FBA) has been completed.
		ttaches to: IEP Date:		eam Meeting Date:	
Stud	ent Na 1.	me:		y's Date:	Next Review Date:
	2.	It impedes learning because:	and it device that y		
	3. 4.	The need for a Behavioral Intervention Plan: The frequency/intensity/duration of behavior:	☐ Moderate	☐ Serious	Extreme
		Reported by:	and/or	Observed by:	
		PREVENTION PART I: ENVIRO	NMENTAL FAC	TORS AND NECESSAR	Y CHANGES
	5.	Indicate the predictors for the behavior: (List si instructional strategies, curriculum and activities, interaction, degree of choice.)			
OBSERVATION & ANALYSIS	6.	Indicate what supports the student using the wis in the environment and curriculum that needs activities, scheduling factors, degree of independent	changing: phys.	ical setting, social setting,	instructional strategies, curriculum and
		REMOVESTUDENT	"S NEED TO USE	THE UNDESIRED BEHA	TOR
INTERVENTION	7.	Indicate the environmental changes, structure, changes in physical setting, social setting, in independence, degree of participation, social interstrategies on form DM68D.	istructional strai	tegies, curriculum and a	ctivities, scheduling factors, degree of
		Who will establish?	Who will mor	uitor?	Frequency?
D/M	137 R	ev. 04/16	The same production		Page of

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udent !	Name:	Date of Birth:
	ALTERNATIVES PART II: FUNCTIONAL	FACTORS AND NEW BEHAVIORS TO TEACH AND SUPPORT
8.	The team believes the behavior occurs because	: (State the function of behavior in terms of getting or avoiding/escaping somethin
9.	Note that the same to the contract of the cont	isMisNitiBis:AVI(0)Ret::ATIMISSISSAMISNISD following instead of the undesired behavior: (List how the student should get ble way.)
10.	The teaching strategies, curriculum, or mate behaviors.)	erials needed: (List successive teaching steps for students to learn replacen
11.	Who will establish? Indicate the reinforcement procedures to use for	Who will monitor? Frequency? r establishing, maintaining, and generalizing the replacement behavior(s):
	Selection of reinforcers based on: Reinforcers for using replacement behavior By whom?	☐ Reinforcers for general increase in positive behaviors Frequency?

lent N	ame:		Date of Birth:
	FFFF	CTIVE REACTION PART III: REACTIVE S	TRATEGIES
12		loyed if the undesired behavior occurs again:	Intitotto
		itch to the replacement behavior:	
		Who will monitor?ould handle the situation if the undesired behave	
		Who will monitor? rith student after behavior ends:	Frequency?
	Who will establish?	Who will monitor? *OPTIONAL	Frequency?
	d. *Any necessary furth	er classroom or school consequences:	
	Who will establish?	Who will monitor?	Frequency?

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			OUTCOME PAR	T IV: BEHAVI	ORAL GOAL	S			
13. Beh	avior Goal	(s) Include this/thes	se goal(s) in IEP:						
a.	REQUIRE	D: FUNCTIONALLY	EQUIVALENT RI	EPLACEMENT B	EHAVIORAL (FERB) GOAL			
By when	Who	Will do X behavior	For the purpose	Instead of Z	For the purpos			at level	As measured
		(line 9)	of Y (line 8)	behavior (line 1)	of Y (line 8)	conditions	of prof	iciency	whom and he
		30				3-4	4	19	
		2				7	1	70	
b.	OPTIONA	L GOAL: INCREAS	F GENERAL POST	TIVE OR DECRE	ASE UNDESTR	ED BEHAVIOR		0.	
							- Malanan		
By when		vv no	Will do what or will NOT do what	Under wit	at conditions	At what level of pr	онсиенсу		s measured by from and how
	7- K			82	1				
		*		100					
		9							
		-							
The above	behavioral	goal(s) are to increa	se the use of replac	ement behavior a	and may include	2:			
			reduce frequency of			construction of			
		Goal(s) to	develop new gener	al skills that remo	ove the student	s need to use the	undesired	l behavi	IOT
				AND ANALYSIS	CONCLUSION				
Are c									
	urriculum a	accommodations or 1	nodifications also i	uecessary?			Yes		No
When	urriculum : e described		nodifications also i	uecessary?			Yes		No
When			nodifications also i	necessary?			Yes		No
	e described			necessary?					No No
Are e	e described	tal supports/changes	necessary?	2,0000010	; is necessary)?		Yes		100000
Are e	e described uvironmen nforcement	tal supports/changes of replacement beha	necessary? wior alone enough	(no new teaching	•		Yes Yes		No
Are e Is reir Are <u>b</u>	e described nvironmen nforcement oth teachin	tal supports/changes of replacement beha g of new replacemes	necessary? wior alone enough at behavior AND re	(no new teaching	•		Yes Yes Yes		No No
Are e Is rein Are <u>b</u> This l	e described uvironment aforcement oth teachin BIP is to be	tal supports/changes of replacement beha g of new replacemen coordinated with th	necessary? avior alone enough at behavior AND re e service plans of c	(no new teaching	•		Yes Yes Yes		No No No
Are e Is rein Are <u>b</u> This l	e described uvironment aforcement oth teachin BIP is to be	tal supports/changes of replacement beha g of new replacemes coordinated with th ble for contact betwe	necessary? rvior alone enough at behavior AND re e service plans of c en agencies:	(no new teaching inforcement need other agencies?	ied?		Yes Yes Yes		No No No
Are e Is rein Are <u>b</u> This I	e described uvironment aforcement oth teachin BIP is to be a responsib	tal supports/changes of replacement beha g of new replacemes coordinated with th ble for contact betwe	necessary? vior alone enough at behavior AND re e service plans of o en agencies: NICATION PAR	(no new teaching inforcement need other agencies?	ied?		Yes Yes Yes		No No No
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APPENDIX F: Form D/M 114 – Behavioral Emergency Report (BER)

Behavioral Emergency Report (BER) DIRECTIONS: Review/complete the information below and mark the appropriate box. Forward the completed Behavioral Emergency administrator and to the director of special education for review. The director of special education will forward the information to SELPA (At Please note that a BER must be completed immediately whenever an emergency intervention is used (such as a Pro-ACT®/CPI approved behavior serious property damage occurs. The parent(s)/guardian(s) and residential care provider, if applicable, must be notified of the incident within (NOTE: The existing law requires the IEP team to consider the use of positive behavioral interventions and supports to address behaviors that child and others. U.S.C. 1414(d)(d)(B)(i) and EC 56521.2) If the student does not have a behavioral plan (Behavioral Intervention Plan - BIP): If a behavioral emergency report is written regretional needs who does not have a behavioral intervention plan, the designated responsible administrator shall, within two days, education program (IEP) team meeting to review the emergency report, to determine the necessity for a functional behavioral assessment, not do or both EC 56521.1(g) If the student has a behavioral intervention plan (BIP): If a behavioral emergency report is written regarding an individual with expositive behavioral intervention plan, an incident involving a previously unseen serious behavior problem, or where a previously ineffective, shall be referred to the IEP team to review and determine if the incident constitutes a need to modify the positive behavior 56521.1(h) Student Name: LEA of Attendance: LEA of Attendance: LEA of Residence: Date of Incident: Time of Incident: Setting and Location of Incident:	th: MIS Support Analyst avioral restraint/seclusion in one school day. impede the learning of ti garding an individual wi schedule an individualize nent, and to determine the eveloping an interim plan ceptional needs who has y designed intervention
DIRECTIONS: Review/complete the information below and mark the appropriate box. Forward the completed Behavioral Emergency administrator and to the director of special education for review. The director of special education will forward the information to SELPA (At Please note that a BER must be completed immediately whenever an emergency intervention is used (such as a Pro-ACT®/CPI approved beh or serious property damage occurs. The parent(s)/guardian(s) and residential care provider, if applicable, must be notified of the incident within (NOTE: The existing law requires the IEP team to consider the use of positive behavioral interventions and supports to address behaviors that child and others. U.S.C. 1414(a)(a)(B)(i) and EC 56321.2) If the student does not have a behavioral plan (Behavioral Intervention Plan - BIP): If a behavioral emergency report is written reexceptional needs who does not have a behavioral intervention plan, the designated responsible administrator shall, within two days, education program (IEP) team meeting to review the emergency report, to determine the necessity for a functional behavioral assessment, not does not have a behavioral intervention plan the reasons for not conducting the functional behavioral assessment, not does not behavioral intervention plan, an incident involving a previously unseen serious behavior problem, or where a previously interfective, shall be referred to the IEP team to review and determine if the incident constitutes a need to modify the positive behavior 56521.1(h) Student Name: LEA of Attendance: LEA of Attendance: LEA of Residence:	thi: MIS Support Analysi avioral restraint/seclusion none school day. impede the learning of ti garding an individual wi schedule an individualize ment, and to determine the eveloping an interim plai ceptional needs who has y designed intervention oral intervention plan. E
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If the student has a behavioral intervention plan (BIP): If a behavioral emergency report is written regarding an individual with expositive behavioral intervention plan, an incident involving a previously unseen serious behavior problem, or where a previously ineffective, shall be referred to the IEP team to review and determine if the incident constitutes a need to modify the positive behavior 56521.1(n) Student Name: Age: Gender: Race/Ethnicity: LEA of Attendance: LEA of Residence:	designed intervention oral intervention plan. E
Race/Ethnicity: LEA of Attendance: LEA of Residence:	Male
Race/Ethnicity: LEA of Attendance: LEA of Residence:	
Date of Incident: Setting and Location of Incident:	
Explain the details of injuries sustained by the student(s) and staff:	
Explain any serious property damage that was sustained during the incident (ex: school wall graffiti, broken windows/furniti personal property of others):	re, damage to walls o
IEP meeting scheduled: Date: Time:	
Report completed by:	