EXECUTIVE SKILLS: PLANNING INTERVENTIONS

Stude	nt Nan	ne: Date:	:						
.•	Data	Sources—check all that apply.							
		Parent Interview		Work	Sampl	Observati es ssment	ion		
I.	Area	of Need—For applicable behaviors ONLY, check the app	propr	iate fr	equen	ey.			
	Res	ponse Inhibition (RI): The capacity to think before acting.							
	Stu	dent has the following problem behavior(s):		F	requen	cy:			
			Se	ldom S	Sometim	es Usuall	ly		
	1.	Interrupts a lot, speaks out of turn, speaks without thinking							
	2.	Does not get started on work until end of class							
	3.	Makes impulsive decisions that interfere with school demands							
	4.	Rushes through assignments without reading directions							
	5.	Is inconsistent, following rules one day but not the next							
	6.	Chatters excessively							
	7.	Other (specify)							
		rking Memory (WM): The ability to hold information in maplex tasks.	emory	while	e perfor	ming			
			Frequency:						
	Stu	dent has the following problem behavior(s):	Se	Seldom Sometimes Usually					
	1.	Has trouble following directions, particularly when the directions are only given orally					-3		
	2.	Has difficulty with writing and other complex, multi-step tasks							
	3.	Does not remember what has just been read or explained							
	4.	Has trouble taking notes in class							
	5.	Forgets the steps of a sequence when trying to solve a problem							
	6.	Forgets to take what s/he needs							
	7.	Other (specify)							



Self-Regulation of Affect (SRA): The ability to manage emotions in order to achieve goals,								
complete tasks, or control/direct behavior.								
Stud	ent has the following problem behavior(s):	Soldor	Frequency: Seldom Sometimes Usually					
1.	Is easily frustrated and quick to give up	Seluoi	1 30	<u> </u>	Osuany			
2.	Is unable to tolerate corrections or criticism		<u>. </u>					
3.	Finds it difficult to calm down and do work		<u>. </u>					
4.			1	\vdash	H			
4.	Has trouble postponing play or favorite activities until work is done	L	J					
5.	Freezes on tests							
6.	Other (specify)]					
distr	ained Attention (SA): The capacity to maintain attention to actibility, fatigue, or boredom.	a situati		r task in	•			
Stud	ent has the following problem behavior(s):	Seldor	n So	metimes	Usually			
1.	Is easily sidetracked							
2.	Has difficulty noticing details							
3.	Has a short attention span							
4.	Forgets assignments							
5.	Forgets materials to complete assignments							
6.	Rushes through a task		1					
7.	Has difficulty seeing things through to completion		1					
8.	Other (specify)		ĺ		$\overline{\Box}$			
	(-r · · · /)		_					
Task Initiation (TI): The ability to begin projects without undue procrastination, in an efficient or timely fashion.								
Student has the following problem behavior(s):			Frequency:					
Stud		Seldor		metimes				
1.	Has trouble getting started even after being given directions and told to begin]					
2.	Needs cues to start work	Г	1		П			
3.	Is unable to complete three or four assignments in a row		ĺ		П			
4.	Has difficulty following multi-step routines		1	Ħ	Ħ			
5.	Often turns assignments in late		1					
6.	Stares at a paper or screen, unable to begin writing		1	П				
7.	Other (specify)		1					
, .	outer (speeing)							



Planning/Prioritization (P): The ability to create a roadmap to reach a goal or to complete a										
task.										
Student has the following problem behavior(s):				Frequency:						
			Seldom Sometimes Usually							
1.	Comes to class unprepared				Ц	L				
2.	Cannot develop a timeline for long-term assignments				<u> </u>	L				
3.	Becomes overwhelmed trying to juggle multiple projects and classes									
4.	Has trouble identifying the main idea or most important information in what is read or heard									
5.	Doesn't know where to start assignment									
6.	Other (specify)									
	\ 1									
Org	anization (O): The ability to arrange or place things accordi	ing to a	Sy	stem	١.					
Stud	ent has the following problem behavior(s):			Freg						
Stud	ent has the following problem behavior(s).	Seld	om	Som	<u> 1etin</u>	nes U	sually			
1.	Does homework but neglects to turn it in									
2.	Has trouble organizing his/her material, paperwork and/or computer files									
3.	Comes into class without needed material									
4.	Often arrives late or turns in assignments late									
5.	Does sloppy or incomplete work									
6.	Other (specify)									
	\ 1									
Time Management (TM): The capacity to estimate how much time one has, how to allocate							locate			
it, and how to stay within time limits and deadlines.										
			Frequency:							
Student has the following problem behavior(s):			Seldom Sometimes Usually							
1.	Doesn't work efficiently									
2.	Has a hard time estimating how long an activity/task will									
	take from start to finish									
3.	Has a hard time telling time (analog and digital)									
4.	Has a hard time making and following a schedule									
5.	Other (specify)									



Goal-Directed Persistence (GDP): The capacity to have a goal, follow through to the completion of the goal, and not be put off by or distracted by competing interests.										
				Frequency:						
Student has the following problem behavior(s):			Seldom Sometimes Usually							
1.	Has a hard time completing work assignments	Sere						ully		
2.	Doesn't follow through to achieve stated goal		Ī	1	T	Ī	╗			
3.	Doesn't see connection between work and long-term goals									
4.	Has a hard time starting a task		Ī		T	Ī	ī			
5.	Has a hard time getting back on task if interrupted									
6.	Has a hard time with delayed gratification		Ī]	▔	Ī	ī			
7.	Other (specify)									
	(-r J)									
Flex	ibility (F): The ability to revise plans in the face of obstacles	s, setba	ack	ks, r	new	inforr	na	tion,		
or m	istakes; this relates to an adaptability to changing conditions.									
				Fre	eque	ency:				
Stuc	ent has the following problem behavior(s):	Seld				imes U	Jsu	ally		
1.	Does not tolerate a change of strategy or tactics] [
2.	Has difficulty with open-ended assignments that require] [
	brainstorming or choosing a topic									
3.	Panics when there is a lot to remember] [
4.	Gets upset by unexpected changes to schedule or plans] [
5.	Has trouble with transitions] [
6.	Other (specify)] [
	acognition (M): The ability to stand back and take a bird's-e	eye vie	w	of c	nes	elf in	a			
situation; the ability to self-monitor and self-evaluate.										
Student has the following problem behavior(s):			Frequency: Seldom Sometimes Usually							
			lon	1 So	meti	imes U	Jsu	ally		
1.	Has a hard time noticing careless mistakes			1			<u> </u>			
2.	Is not aware of being socially out of sync		ᆫ	1			_			
3.	Has a hard time thinking abstractly									
4.	Has difficulty problem solving									
5.	Doesn't recognize that people perceive things differently									
6.	Has a hard time knowing how s/he learns best									
7.	Other (specify)] [



II.	Establish Goal Behavior—select specific skill to work on
	Target Executive Skill (check one box): RI WM SRA SA TI P O TM GDP F M \[\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc
	Specific Behavior Objective:
V.	Design Intervention
	What environmental supports or modifications will be provided to help reach the target goal?
	What specific skill(s) will be taught, who will teach skill(s) and what procedure will be used to teach skill(s)?
	Skill:
	Who will teach skill:
	Procedure:
	Skill:
	Who will teach skill:
	Procedure:



What incentives will be used to help motivate the	e student to use/practice t	the skill(s)?
Evaluate Intervention		
Review Date:	tely Yes, partially	√
was the behavioral objective met: 1 cs, compr	tery res, partially	
Assessment of efficacy of intervention componer	ts:	
Environmental Sup	orts/Modifications	
Were they put in place?		
Were they effective?		
Do they need to be continued?		
Plan for fading supports:		
Than for taking supports.		
Skill Ins	ruction	
Was the instruction implemented?		
What was the outcome?		
What was the outcome? Does the instruction need to be continued?		



Incentives
Were incentives used?
Were they effective?
Do they need to be continued?
Plan for fading incentives:
Data for next review
Date for next review:

References:

Clark, G.M., Patton, J.R., & Moulton, L.R. (2000). <u>Informal Assessments for Transition Planning</u>. PRO-ED, Inc.

Skills, L.M., SCAC. (2011). <u>what the ef! executive functions: metacognition strategy</u>. www.addwithease.com/wordpress/what-the-ef-executive-functions-metacognition-strategy/

