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| <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Individual Professional Development Plan (IPDP)</b><br/><b>Goals Identification Guide for SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGISTS</b></p> |
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The WBESC LPDC provides this list of education goals (from the *Professional Conduct Manual for School Psychology, NASP, OSPA*) from which an employee (school psychologist) may choose areas of professional growth. These identified goals will be placed on the IPDP and sent to the committee.

**1. Guideline 1 – School psychologists use a decision-making process in collaboration with other team members to (a) identify academic and behavior problems, (b) collect and analyze information to understand the problems, (c) make decisions about service delivery, and (d) evaluate the outcomes of the service delivery.**

**School psychologists must (a) utilize current professional literature on various aspects of education and child development, (b) translate research into practice through the problem-solving process, and (c) use research design and statistics skills to conduct investigations to develop and facilitate effective services.**

- A. School psychologists define problems in ways that (a) identify desired goals (e.g., academic/behavioral), (b) are measurable, (c) are agreed upon by those involved, and (d) are linked appropriately to assessment strategies.
- B. School psychologists select assessment method(s) that are validated for the problem area under consideration including formal and informal assessment procedures, as appropriate, and include data collected from all settings and persons necessary and appropriate to complete the problem-solving process.
- C. School psychologists develop and implement effective interventions that are based upon the data collected and related directly to the desired outcomes of those interventions.
- D. School Psychologists use appropriate assessment information to evaluate interventions to determine their effectiveness, their need for modification, or their need for redevelopment. Effectiveness is determined by the relationship between the actual outcome of the intervention and the desired goal articulated in the problem solving process.
- E. School psychologists apply the problem-solving process to broader research and systems-level problems that result in the identification of factors that influence learning and behavior, the evaluation of the outcomes of classroom, building, and system initiatives and the implementation of decision-making practices designed to meet general public accountability responsibilities.

**Guideline 2 – School psychologists must have the ability to listen well, participate in discussions, convey information, and work together with others at an individual, group, and systems level. School psychologist must understand the degree to which policy influences systems, systems influence programs,**

**programs and interventions impact consumers, and the methods to facilitate organizational development through strategic change.**

- A. School psychologists use decision-making skills and are proficient in systems consultation to facilitate communication and collaboration with students and school personnel, community professionals, agencies, and families/schools.
- B. School psychologists participate in public policy discussions and understand the process by which public policy influences systems. By applying decision-making methods to public policy determination, school psychologists facilitate organization development and change.
- C. School psychologists must be able to present and disseminate information to diverse communities, such as parents, teachers, school boards, policy makers, business leaders, and fellow school psychologists in a variety of contexts, in an organized and meaningful manner.
- D. School psychologists facilitate the development of healthy learning environments and reduce divisiveness through the use of conflict resolution and negotiation skills.
- E. School psychologists function as change agents, using their skills in communication, collaboration, and consultation to promote necessary change at the individual student, classroom, building, and district local, state, and federal levels.

**Guideline 3 – School psychologists (in collaboration with others) develop challenging but achievable cognitive and academic goals for all students, provide information about ways in which students can achieve these goals, and monitor student progress towards these goals.**

- A. School psychologists apply current empirically based theory and knowledge of learning theory and cognitive processes to the development of effective instructional strategies to promote student learning and social and emotional development.
- B. School psychologists incorporate assessment information to the development of instructional strategies to meet the individual learning needs of children.
- C. School psychologists use appropriate and applicable assessment techniques to assess progress toward academic goals and assist in revising instructional methodology as necessary.
- D. School psychologists assist in facilitating and implementing a variety of research-based instructional methods (e.g., cooperative learning class-wide peer tutoring, cognitive strategy training) to enhance learning of students at the individual, group, and systems level.
- E. School psychologists assist in the design and delivery of curriculum to help students develop behaviors to support effective learning such as study skills, self-regulation and self-monitoring, planning/organization, time management skills, and making choices that maintain physical and mental health.
- F. School psychologists promote the principles of student-centered learning to help students develop (when appropriate) their individual ability to be self-regulated learners, including the ability to set individual learning goals, design a learning

process to achieve those goals, and assess outcomes to determine whether the goals were achieved.

- G. School psychologists are informed about advances in curriculum and instruction and share this knowledge with educators, parents, and the community at large to promote improvement in instruction, student achievement, and healthy lifestyles.

**Guideline 4 – School psychologists make decisions based on multiple theoretical perspectives and translate current scientific information to develop effective behavioral, affective, or adaptive goals for all students, facilitate the implementation of programs/interventions to achieve these goals, and monitor progress towards these goals.**

- A. School Psychologists use decision-making models (e.g., functional behavioral assessment) that consider the antecedents, consequences, functions and potential causes of behavioral problems experiences by students with disabilities, which may impair learning or socialization.
- B. School psychologists identify factors that facilitate the development of optimal learning environments. Optimal learning environments are characterized as settings where all members of the school or agency community treat one another with respect and dignity. Optimal learning environments are characterized as settings where students' basic needs are assured so that learning can occur and health and mental health are systematically evaluated.
- C. School psychologists facilitate the development and implementation of strategies that result in instructional environments which foster learning and high rates of academic engaged time and reduce the presence of factors that promote alienation and impact learning and behavioral progress.
- D. School psychologists demonstrate appropriate knowledge of treatment acceptability and treatment integrity by including these principles in the development, implementation, and evaluation of interventions.
- E. School psychologists apply the principle of generalization and transfer of training in the development of interventions in such a way that, when appropriate, interventions can be implemented across settings – school, home, and community.
- F. School psychologists develop and implement behavior change programs (individual, group, classroom) that demonstrate the use of alternative, appropriate approaches (e.g., positive reinforcement, social skills training, academic interventions) to student discipline, ecological and behavioral approaches to classroom management, and awareness of classroom climate.
- G. School psychologists assist parents and other adult caregivers in the development, implementation, and evaluation of behavior change programs in the home in order to facilitate the learning and behavioral growth of their child.
- H. School psychologists incorporate appropriate strategies when developing and delivering intervention programs to facilitate successful transitions of students from one environment to another environment. These programs include program to program, early childhood to school, school to school, and school to work transitions.

- I. School psychologists evaluate interventions (learning/behavioral) for individuals and groups. These include the skills necessary both to evaluate the extent to which the intervention contributed to the outcome and to identify what constitutes a “successful” outcome.

**Guideline 5 – School psychologists have the sensitivity, knowledge, and skills to work with individuals and groups with a diverse range of strengths and needs from a variety of racial, cultural, ethnic, experiential, and linguistic backgrounds.**

- A. School psychologists develop academic and behavioral interventions. They recognize that interventions most likely to succeed are those which are adapted to the individual needs and characteristics of the student(s) for whom they are being designed.
- B. School psychologists recognize (in themselves and others and in the techniques and instruments that they use for assessment and intervention) the subtle racial, class, gender, and cultural biases they may bring to their work and the way these biases influence decision-making, instruction, behavior, and long-term outcomes for students. School psychologists work to reduce and eliminate these biases where they occur.
- C. School psychologists promote practices that help children of all backgrounds feel welcome and appreciated in the school and community.
- D. School psychologists incorporate their understanding of the influence of culture, background, and individual learning characteristics when designing and implementing interventions to achieve learning and behavioral outcomes.

**Guideline 6 – School psychologists demonstrate their knowledge of schools (or other institutional settings) as systems when they work with individuals and groups to facilitate structure and public policies that create and maintain schools and other systems as safe, caring, and inviting places for all persons in that system.**

- A. School psychologists use their knowledge of development, learning, family, and school systems to assist schools and communities to develop policies and practices related to discipline, decision-making, instructional support, staff training, school improvement plans, program evaluation, transition plans, grading, retention, and home-school partnerships.
- B. School psychologists use their knowledge of organizational development and systems theory to assist in creating climates that result in mutual respect and caring for all individuals in the system, an atmosphere of decision-making and collaboration, and a commitment to quality services.
- C. School psychologists regularly participate in the development of policies and procedures that advocate for effective programs and services.
- D. School psychologists are actively involved in the development of systems change plans (such as school improvements plans) that directly impact the programs and services available to children, youth, and their families and that directly impact the ways in which school psychologists deliver their services.
- E. School psychologists assist in the development of policies and procedures to ensure that schools are safe and violence free. School psychologists participate

in the implementation and evaluation of programs that result in safe and violence free schools and communities.

- F. School psychologists are actively involved in public policy at the local, state, and federal levels as a means of creating systems of effective educational services.
- G. School psychologists are aware of funding mechanisms that are available to school and communities that support health and mental health services. School psychologists participate in the development of funding strategies to assure that needed services are available to students and their families.

**Guideline 7 – School psychologists shall appropriately utilize prevention, health promotion, and crisis intervention methods based on knowledge of child development, psychopathology, diversity, social stressors, change, and systems.**

- A. School psychologists shall apply knowledge of child development, psychopathology, diversity, social stressors, change, and systems to the identification and recognition of behaviors that are precursors to school dropouts or the development of mental health disorders such as conduct disorders or internalizing disorders.
- B. School psychologists shall provide direct counseling and indirect interventions through consultation for students with disabilities and suspected disabilities who experience mental health problems that impair learning and/or socialization.
- C. School psychologists shall develop, implement, and evaluate prevention and intervention programs based on recognized factors that are precursors to development of severe learning and behavioral problems.
- D. School psychologists shall collaborate with school personnel, parents, students, and the community to provide competent mental health support during and after crises (for example, suicide, death, natural disasters, murder, bombs or bomb threats, extraordinary violence, and sexual harassment).
- E. School psychologists promote wellness by (a) collaborating with other health care professionals to provide a basic knowledge of behaviors that lead to good health for children; (b) facilitating environmental changes conducive to good health and adjustment of children; and (c) accessing resources to address a wide variety of behavioral, learning, mental, and physical needs.

**Guideline 8 – School psychologists have knowledge of family influences that affect students' wellness, learning and achievement and are involved in public policy that promotes partnerships between parents, educators, and the community.**

- A. School psychologists design and implement and evaluate programs to promote school-family partnerships for the purpose of enhancing academic and behavioral goals for students. These might include (but are not limited to) developing parent education programs, establishing drop-in centers for parents, establishing homework hotlines, or providing other supports for parents to help them parent successfully and to help them enhance the academic and psychological development of their children.
- B. School psychologists help parents feel comfortable participating in school functions or activities. These might include providing support for them when

participating on special education and I.E.P. teams, encouraging parental involvement in school-wide committees such as school improvement teams, *and* facilitating home-school communication when problems arise and includes assisting parents in accessing community-based services for their family.

- C. School psychologists educate the school community regarding the influence of family involvement on school achievement and advocate for parent involvement in school governance and policy development whenever feasible.
- D. School psychologists help create linkages between schools, families, and community agencies and help coordinate services when programming for children involves multiple agencies.
- E. School psychologists are knowledgeable about the local system of care and related community services available to support students and their families.
- F. School psychologists work with parent organizations to promote public policy that empowers parents to be competent consumers of the local system of services.
- G. School psychologists are active participants in public policy by serving on committees, participating in work groups and task forces, and in responding to proposed legislation and rules.