

The Title of Your BPT Goes Here

Your Name Goes Here

Trinity International University

### Purpose Statement

This paragraph is a short description about your paper. In about 50 words or less, specifically and clearly answer the question, “What are you going to validate in your paper?” Think of this paragraph to be an introduction to your paper. This is where the reader will get a glimpse for what you will be discussing throughout the paper. Remember, for a BPT, the documentation is key. The paper is only a supplement to your documentation (not the other way around). If you do not have documentation, then a BPT should not be submitted!

### Expected Learning Outcomes

In a paragraph, specifically and clearly answer the question, “What did you think you would learn?” (Hint: for many trainings or other forms of credentialed learning, there may be manual indicating the expected learning outcomes. This can help you!) If you want to bullet the expected learning outcomes, you may do so.

### Actual Learning Outcomes

This section should be one- two paragraphs. Did you actually learn what you expected to learn? If you didn't, why not? Was there something different that you learned? If your documentation is weak, then during this section you will want to expand a bit further about what you learned.

### Applied Learning Outcomes

Applied Learning Outcomes are descriptions of your learning outcomes are used. Do you still use what you learned from the training? If not, when did you use your training? Why? Can your training be applied to another area of your life?

## Conclusion

Finally, you will conclude your BPT. Basically you will answer the question: “How did I validate my purpose statement?” Remember your purpose statement? Now rephrase it and briefly describe how you validated it. Conclude! Sum it up! If a reader only read your purpose statement, conclusion and documentation they should get an idea what your whole paper was about and what you learned, how you learned and how you knew what you learned! Your conclusion should be only about a paragraph.

## REFERENCES

*(Below are examples of references and how they should be listed. Obviously you will use the books that you used. Skip only one line between the word references and your first reference)*

**FOR A BPT YOU MAY NOT HAVE REFERENCES, BUT IF YOU DO- THIS IS HOW IT**

**SHOULD LOOK**

Bael, N., Dweyer, J., Hansen, W., Johnson, C., Mackinnon, D., Pentz, M., Weber, M. (1990).

Relative Effectiveness of Comprehensive Community Programming for Drug Abuse Prevention With high-Risk and low-Risk Adolescents. *Journal of Counseling and Clinical Psychology*. 58 (4), 447-456.

Bugard, D., Hanson, K., Huang, K., Nolen-Hoeksema, S., Mann, T., & Wright, A. (1997). Are Two Interventions Worse Than None?. *Health Psychology*. 16 (3), 215-225

Crowe, A., Sydney, L. (2000). *Developing a Policy for Controlled Substance Testing of Juveniles*. Office of Juvenile justice and Delinquency Prevention Bulletin. For Juvenile Accountability Incentive block Grants programs. U.S. Department of Justice.

Crusto, C., Davino, K., Kumpfer, K., Nations, M., Sybolt, D., Wandersman, A.. (2003). What Works in Prevention. Principles of Effective Prevention programs. *American Psychologist*. 58 ,. 449-456.

Drug Abuse Warning Network, (2004). *Highlights from DAWN: Miami, 2002*. *The DAWN Report*. (U.S. Department of health & Human Services): Retrieved July, 2004, from

<http://samsha.gov>. Substance Abuse and mental health Service Administration

(SAMHSA).

Drug and Alcohol Services Information System (2004). *Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions Referred by the Criminal Justice System; 2002*. (The DASIS Report.): Retrieved July, 2004, from <http://samsha.gov>. Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental health Services Administration (SAMHSA).

Hanson, Glen R. (2002). *New Vistas in Drug Abuse Prevention*. NIDA Notes. Vol 16, Num. 6

May, G.G. (1988). *Addiction and Grace*. San Francisco: Harper-Collins Publishers

Model Community Programs. Retrieved July, 2004 from, <Http://modelprograms.samsha.gov>

NIDA (National Institute on Drug Abuse) (2000). Tear off: Developing Successful Drug Abuse Prevention Programs. NIDA Notes Vol 14 (6). Retrieved July 2004, from

<Http://www.nida.gov>.

NIDA (National institute on Drug Abuse) (2004). Retrieved July 2004, from

<Http://www.nida.nih.gov/prevention/risk.html>

NIDA for Teens (2004): Retrieved July 2004, from [Http://teens.drugabuse.gov/drnida\\_brain1.asp](Http://teens.drugabuse.gov/drnida_brain1.asp)

National Survey on Drug Use and health. (2004). *Availability of illicit drugs among youths*. (The NSDUH Report): Retrieved July, 2004, from. <http://samsha.gov>. Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental health Services Administration (SAMHSA).

National Survey on Drug Use and health. (2004). *How Youths Obtain Marijuana*. (The NSDUH Report.): Retrieved July, 2004, from. <http://samsha.gov>. Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental health Services Administration (SAMHSA).