

Students

Use of Restraints and Seclusion

This policy sets forth the requirements, restrictions, and procedures related to the use of physical restraints and seclusions at Scottsbluff Public Schools. Every effort should be made to prevent the need for the use of restraint and seclusion, and positive behavioral strategies should be employed to prevent and/or address dangerous behavior, and could include positive reinforcement, positive behavior supports, or other preventative interventions. Behavioral strategies employed to address dangerous behaviors should address the underlying cause or purpose of the behavior. No Scottsbluff Public Schools staff member may use mechanical or medical restraints.

Parents/guardians will be informed of school or district policies on restraint and seclusion.

Definitions

1. Physical Restraint - Physical restraint means one or more persons using a physical hold to restrict a student's freedom of movement as a response to student behavior. A light touching of a student while conducting a physical escort or a touching to provide instructional assistance is not a physical restraint for purposes of this policy.
2. Seclusion - Seclusion is the involuntary confinement of a student alone in a room or area from which the student is physically prevented from leaving as a response to student behavior. Seclusion as defined herein is not practiced in the District.

Seclusion is distinguishable from an in-school suspension, in which other students or adults may be present. While students are required to remain in the in-school suspension area, the students are not physically prevented from leaving.

Seclusion is distinguishable from the District practice of monitored isolation, which is removing a student away from other students to a designated area while being directly monitored by a staff member.

Physical Restraint

1. When Physical Restraint May be Used - Physical restraint may be used in the following circumstances:
 - a. To prevent a student from completing an act that would result in injury to the student or others when there is a substantial risk that the student would commit the act;
 - b. A verbal threat by a student does not present a substantial risk that a student would commit an aggressive act unless the student also demonstrates the ability and intent to carry out the threat;
 - c. Destruction of or damage to property does not present a substantial risk of personal injury unless personal injury would be caused as a result of the destructive act (for example, throwing sharp or heavy objects when others are

present, or the person whose property is about to be destroyed is likely to react physically if the person's property were destroyed). (Note: If a student is about to destroy or damage property, the act of grasping the student's arm or leg solely to prevent the striking, throwing, or kicking of the item is not prohibited.); and/or

- d. To move a student to a seclusion room, or to remove a student to another location because the student is creating a substantial disruption to others, in circumstances where the student is unable to be moved or removed without the use of physical restraint.
2. When Physical Restraint May Not Be Used - Physical restraints may not be used in the following circumstances:
 - a. When a known medical or psychological condition contraindicates its use; and/or
 - b. For purposes of discipline, punishment, coercion, or as a means of convenience.
 3. Conditions - Use of physical restraint shall take into consideration the safety and security of the student. Intentional prone restraints are prohibited.

In determining whether a student who is being physically restrained should be removed from the area where such restraint was initiated, the staff shall consider the potential for injury to the student, the student's privacy interests, and the educational and emotional well-being of other students in the vicinity.

If physical restraint is imposed upon a student whose primary mode of communication is sign language or an augmentative mode, the student shall be permitted to have his or her hands free of restraint for brief periods, unless staff determines that such freedom appears likely to result in harm to the student or others.

4. Timeline - Physical restraint is to be used only as long as necessary to resolve the reason for which it was initiated.
5. Training - Except in the case of emergent situations, physical restraint shall be applied only by individuals who have received systematic training that includes all the elements described below. An individual who applies physical restraint shall use only techniques in which he or she has received such training within the preceding two years.
 - a. Training with respect to physical restraint may be provided either by the School District or by an external entity and shall include, but need not be limited to:
 - i. Appropriate procedures for preventing the need for physical restraint, including the de-escalation of problematic behavior, relationship-building, and the use of alternatives to restraint;
 - ii. A description and identification of dangerous behaviors on the part of students that may indicate the need for physical restraint and methods for evaluating the risk of harm in individual situations in order to determine whether the use of restraint is warranted;
 - iii. The simulated experience of administering and receiving a variety of physical restraint techniques, ranging from minimal physical involvement to very controlling interventions;

- iv. Instruction regarding the effects of physical restraint on the person restrained, including instruction on monitoring physical signs of distress, and obtaining medical assistance;
- v. Instruction regarding documentation and reporting requirements and investigation of injuries and complaints; and,
- vi. Demonstration by participants of proficiency in administering physical restraint.

An individual may provide training to others in a particular method of physical restraint only if he or she has completed training in that technique that meets the foregoing requirements within the preceding one-year period.

Seclusion

1. When Seclusion May be Used - Seclusion may be used in the following circumstances:
 - a. When a student's behavior is so out of control that the student's behavior creates a risk of injury to the student or others;
 - b. When a student's behavior is so out of control that the student is causing a disruption to school activities and there is no other technique and no other place the student may be moved to prevent continued disruption;
 - c. When a student's behavior is so out of control that the student is unable to engage in educational activities and there is no other technique that could reasonably be employed to allow the student's emotions to cool down and engage in appropriate behaviors and educational activities; and/or,
 - d. The student has an IEP or a Behavioral Plan which provides for the use of seclusion in circumstances other than the foregoing. If it is anticipated that seclusion may need to be used with a special education student, the IEP team is to discuss and include use of seclusion in the student's IEP if the IEP team determines use of seclusion to be appropriate. (Note: IEPs or Behavioral Plans should not provide for use of seclusion except in those circumstances where the professional staff determines that non-aversive or positive intervention strategies would not be effective.)
2. When Seclusion May Not Be Used - Seclusion may not be used in the following circumstances:
 - a. When a known medical or psychological condition contraindicates its use; and/or,
 - b. As a form of punishment.
3. Conditions - Use of seclusion shall take into consideration the safety and security of the student. Enclosures used for seclusion, other than enclosures used on a temporary basis, shall:
 - a. Have the same ceiling height as the surrounding room or rooms and be large enough to accommodate not only the student being isolated but also any other individual who is required to accompany that student;
 - b. Be constructed of materials that cannot be used by students to harm themselves or others, be free of electrical outlets, exposed wiring, and other objects that could be used by students to harm themselves or others, and be designed so that students

- cannot climb up the walls (including walls far enough apart so as not to offer the student being isolated sufficient leverage for climbing);
- c. If an enclosure used for isolated time out is fitted with a door, the door shall either be a steel door or a wooden door of solid-core construction. If the door includes a viewing panel, the panel shall be unbreakable;
 - d. Be designed to permit visual monitoring of and communication with the student sufficient to ensure the student's safety and security. For students who do not communicate verbally, arrangements shall be made to permit the student to periodically communicate the student's needs; and,
 - e. If a locking mechanism is used on the enclosure, the mechanism shall be constructed so that it will engage only when a key, handle, knob, or other similar device is being held in position by a person, unless the mechanism is an electrically or electronically controlled one that is automatically released when the building's fire alarm system is triggered. Upon release of the locking mechanism by the supervising adult, the door must be able to be opened readily.

The procedures for use of seclusion include:

- a. An adult who is responsible for supervising the student shall remain within close proximity of the enclosure; and,
 - b. The adult responsible for supervising the student must periodically check on the student visually, if possible.
4. Timeline - A student shall not be kept in seclusion for more than 20 minutes after the student ceases presenting the specific behavior for which isolated time out was imposed or any other behavior for which isolated time out would be an appropriate intervention.
 5. Training - Orientation will be provided to staff members who are anticipated to be involved in the use of seclusion. The orientation shall cover the procedures contained in this policy.
 6. Documentation and Evaluation
 - a. Documentation of Use of Physical Restraint or Seclusion - A written record of each use of seclusion or physical restraint shall be prepared and maintained in the student's temporary record. The student's case manager, if any, shall also maintain a copy of each such record. Each such record shall include:
 - i. The student's name;
 - ii. The date of the incident;
 - iii. The beginning and ending times of the incident;
 - iv. A description of any relevant events leading up to the incident;
 - v. A description of any interventions used prior to the implementation of physical restraint or seclusion;
 - vi. A description of the incident and/or student behavior that resulted in implementation of physical restraint or seclusion;
 - vii. A log of the student's behavior during physical restraint or seclusion;
 - viii. A description of any injuries (whether to students, staff, or others) or property damage;

- ix. A list of the school personnel who participated in the implementation, monitoring, and supervision of physical restraint or seclusion; and
- x. The date on which the parent/guardian was notified.

The record shall be completed by the beginning of the school day following the use of seclusion or physical restraint.

- b. Notification of Administration - The Superintendent or the Superintendent's designee shall be notified of the incident as soon as possible, but no later than the end of the school day on which it occurred.
- c. Notification of Parent/Guardian - Within 48 hours after use of seclusion or physical restraint, the Superintendent or the Superintendent's designee shall send written notice of the incident to the student's parents/guardians, unless the parent/guardian has provided the District a written waiver of this requirement for notification. The parent/guardian shall be informed of the date of the incident, a description of the intervention (physical restraint or seclusion) used, and who at the school may be contacted for further information.
- d. Debrief - Debriefing will occur after every incident of restraint and seclusion. This debriefing will include a review of the restraint and/or seclusion procedures employed, the appropriateness of the use of the procedures, and how they could be avoided in the future.
- e. Evaluation - An evaluation shall be conducted whenever a physical restraint exceeds 15 **consecutive** minutes or results in physical injury, whenever a seclusion exceeds 30 **consecutive** minutes, or use of physical restraint or seclusion is repeated with an individual student during any three-hour period:
 - i. A certified staff person trained in the use of physical restraint or knowledgeable about the use of seclusion, as applicable, shall evaluate the situation.
 - ii. The evaluation shall consider the appropriateness of continuing the procedure in use, including the student's potential need for medication, nourishment, or use of a restroom, and the need for alternate strategies (e.g., assessment by a mental health crisis team, assistance from police, or transportation by ambulance).
 - iii. The results of the evaluation shall be committed to writing and copies of this documentation shall be placed into the student's temporary student record and provided to the Superintendent or the Superintendent's designee.

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