



Overview of Administrative Code 290-3-1-.02(1)(f)

Seclusion and Restraint for All
Students



Agenda

- Prohibition of Seclusion
- Limitations on Restraint
- Student/Staff Safety
- Written Policies/Procedures
- Staff Training

- Documenting Cases of Restraint
- Parental Notification
- Role of Law Enforcement
- Questions



Prohibition on the Use of Seclusion

•The administrative code prohibits the use of seclusion in all public Alabama schools and educational programs.



Prohibition on the Use of Seclusion

- •Schools/programs that utilized seclusion in the past must identify other responses.
 - Responses should be clearly specified in the local education agencies' code of conduct and/or the student handbook.
 - Responses should be based on a continuum of safe interventions.



- •The following types of restraint are expressly prohibited:
 - Chemical Restraint
 - Mechanical Restraint
 - Prone Physical Restraint



- •Physical Restraint:
 - Prohibited except for situations where students are an imminent danger to themselves or others & not responsive to other less intensive de-escalation techniques



•Physical Restraint:

- Only physical restraints listed in school/programs adopted approach can be used.
- Staff must be trained in the adopted approach.
- •Physical restraint must immediately terminate when student in no longer an immediate danger to himself/herself or others.



•Physical Restraint:

 Physical restraint must immediately terminate if student exhibits signs or severe distress or injury.



Student and Staff Safety

- •When using physical restraint, school staff should take precautions necessary to ensure safety of the student and staff engaged in restraining the student.
- Prone restraints are prohibited in all situations.
- Training for staff and compliance with restraint program is essential to promoting student/staff safety.



- •Schools and educational programs that utilize physical restraint as defined in rule must develop written procedures that govern its use.
- Procedures should be reviewed with all school or program staff.
- •Parents must be provided information regarding the school or program's policies governing the use of physical restraint.



- •Written policies must include the following provisions:
 - Staff and faculty training on the use of physical restraint and the school or programs policy and procedures



- •Written policies must include the following provisions:
 - Written parental notification when physical restraint is used to restrain their student within a reasonable time not to exceed one school day from the use of restraint,



- •Written policies must include the following provisions:
 - Procedures for observing and monitoring the use of physical restraint.



- •Written policies must include the following provisions:
 - Documentation of the use of physical restraint by staff or faculty participating in or supervising the restraint for each student in each instance in which the student is restrained.



- •Written policies must include the following provisions:
 - Procedures for the periodic review of the use of restraint and the documentation as required in the rule.



 Procedures should be reviewed at least annually and changes should be made as needed



•Schools and programs that use physical restraint in accordance with the rule must ensure that staff and faculty are trained in the use of physical restraint.



- •Training shall be provided as a part of a program which addresses a full continuum of positive behavioral intervention strategies, crisis intervention, and deescalation techniques.
- •Staff should be trained in the physical restraint approach that is adopted or developed by the school district, school, and/or educational program.
- •The Alabama Department of Education does not endorse a particular training program.



- •Adopting or developing training programs, school and program administrators should select programs that are founded on evidence-based techniques and strategies that focus on:
 - Preventing the need for restraint
 - Keeping staff and students safe during required restraints



- •Adopting or developing training programs, school and program administrators should select programs that are founded on evidence-based techniques and strategies that focus on:
 - •Identification of significant personal behaviors
 - Use of positive behavior supports, crisis prevention, de-escalation, and conflict management



- Adopting or developing training programs, school and program administrators should select programs that are founded on evidence-based techniques and strategies that focus on:
 - Training in first aid
 - •Training in cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) if staff are not readily available who are trained in CPR and AEDs.



- •Adopting or developing training programs, school and program administrators should select programs that are founded on evidence-based techniques and strategies that focus on:
 - Information regarding state regulations pertaining to the use of physical restraint



- •Adopting or developing training programs, school and program administrators should select programs that are founded on evidence-based techniques and strategies that focus on:
 - Certification for school personnel and recertification as required by the training program



- •Schools and programs must maintain written or electronic documentation on training provided and the list of participants in each training.
- •Records of such training must be made available to SDE or any member of the public upon request.



- •Use of physical restraint must be documented by staff or faculty participating in or supervising the restraint for each student in each instance in which the student is restrained.
- •Documentation should be provided using an incident report that is completed for each student in each instance in which the student is restrained.



- You are encouraged to develop a standard incident report form.
- •Completed incident reports should be reviewed by school or program administrators and other staff, as appropriate.



- •Monthly summary reports should be maintained to document the use of physical restraint.
- •This monthly summary report should be signed by the school or program administrator and maintained on file in the school and perhaps in the Central Office.



Information from the individual incident reports as well as the summary reports should be used to regularly assess the effectiveness of the use of physical restraint techniques.



Parental Notification

•Upon entry into a school or program that uses restraint, a student's parents should be notified in writing that restraint may be used but are only used in situations in which the student is in immediate danger to himself/herself or others.



Parental Notification

- •The student's parents or guardians should be notified each time the student is restrained.
- •Notification should occur in writing and should include a copy of the incident report that is used to document the use restraint or seclusion.
- •Parental notification must be provided within a reasonable amount of time not to exceed on school day from the use of restraint.



Parental Notification

- •Staff should immediately notify parents when their child is injured in a restrained and/or is removed from the school setting by law enforcement or medical personnel.
- •Regardless of the method used, documentation of the parent notification should be maintained.



Role of Law Enforcement/Medical Personnel

- •Nothing in the restraint and seclusion rule or in this guidance document should be construed to interfere with the duties of law enforcement or emergency medical personnel.
- •Parents should be informed as soon as possible when students are removed from the school or program setting by emergency medical or law enforcement personnel.



Contact Information

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