1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to students with disabilities in 3 public schools; amending s. 1003.573, F.S., relating 4 to the seclusion and restraint of students with 5 disabilities; providing definitions; providing 6 requirements for the use of restraint; prohibiting 7 specified physical restraint techniques; providing 8 requirements for the use of exclusionary and 9 nonexclusionary time; providing requirements for 10 school districts to report and publish training 11 procedures; providing for student-centered followup; 12 providing requirements for documenting, reporting, and monitoring the use of restraint and seclusion; 13 14 revising school district policies and procedures 15 relating to restraint and seclusion; amending s. 16 1012.582, F.S.; requiring continuing education and 17 inservice training for teaching students with emotional or behavioral disabilities; conforming 18 19 provisions; providing an effective date. 20 21 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 22 23 Section 1003.573, Florida Statutes, is amended 24 to read: 25 1003.573 Seclusion and Use of restraint of and seclusion

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on students with disabilities in public schools.-

- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Department" means the Department of Education.
- (b) "Exclusionary time" means the period during which a student is removed from an event, activity, or instructional environment to encourage reflection on behavior and allow space and time for understanding of choices and consequences.
- (c) "Imminent risk of serious injury or death" means the impending risk of a significant injury, such as a laceration, bone fracture, substantial hematoma, or injury to an internal organ, or death.
- (d) "Medical protective equipment" means health-related protective devices prescribed by a physician or dentist for use as student protection in response to an existing medical condition.
- (e) "Nonexclusionary time" means a period during which a student remains in the event or instructional environment but is redirected from the activities so that he or she has an opportunity to reflect on the behavior and is given space and time for understanding of choices and consequences.
- (f) "Restraint" means the use of a mechanical or physical restraint which may be used only when all other behavioral strategies and intervention techniques have been exhausted.
- 1. "Mechanical restraint" means the use of a device that restricts a student's freedom of movement. The term does not

include the use of any of the following:

- a. Medical protective equipment.
- b. Behavioral protective equipment, including helmets, gloves, wraps, and other devices that are used temporarily to prevent severe tissue damage caused by behavioral excesses.
- c. Physical equipment or orthopedic appliances, surgical dressings or bandages, or supportive body bands or other restraints necessary for ongoing medical treatment in the educational setting.
- d. Devices used to support functional body position or proper balance, or to prevent a person from falling out of a bed or a wheelchair, except when such a device is used for a purpose other than supporting a body position or proper balance, such as coercion, discipline, convenience, or retaliation, to prevent imminent risk of serious injury or death of the student or others, or for any other behavior management reason.
- e. Equipment used for safety during transportation, such as seatbelts or wheelchair tie-downs.
- 2. "Physical restraint" means the use of manual restraint techniques that involve significant physical force applied by a teacher or other staff member to restrict the movement of all or part of a student's body.
- (g) "Seclusion" means the removal of a student from an educational environment, involuntarily confining the student in a room or area, and preventing the student from leaving the area

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by locking or artificially blocking the door. The term does not include exclusionary time.

- (h) "Student" means a student with a functional behavioral assessment and an individualized behavior intervention plan.
 - (2) PHYSICAL RESTRAINT.-

- (a) Physical restraint may be used only when there is an imminent risk of serious injury or death to the student or others and only for the period of time necessary to eliminate such risk.
- (b) Notwithstanding the authority provided in s. 1003.32, physical restraint shall be used only to protect the safety of students, school personnel, or others and may not be used for student discipline, to correct student noncompliance, or for the convenience of school district staff. Physical restraint shall be used only for the period needed to provide such protection.
- (c) The degree of force applied during physical restraint must be only that degree of force necessary to protect the student or others from serious injury or death.
- (d) School personnel who have received training that is not associated with their employment with the school district, such as a former law enforcement officer who is now a teacher, shall receive training in the specific district-approved techniques and may not apply techniques or procedures acquired elsewhere.
 - (e) School personnel may not use any of the following

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101	physical restraint techniques on a student:
102	1. Pain inducement to obtain compliance.
103	2. Bone locks.
104	3. Hyperextension of joints.
105	4. Peer restraint.
106	5. Pressure or weight on the chest, lungs, sternum,
107	diaphragm, back, or abdomen causing chest compression.
108	6. Straddling or sitting on any part of the body or any
109	maneuver that places pressure, weight, or leverage on the neck
110	or throat, on an artery, or on the back of the head or neck or
111	that otherwise obstructs or restricts the circulation of blood
112	or obstructs an airway.
113	7. Any type of choking, including hand chokes, and any
114	type of neck or head hold.
115	8. A technique that involves spraying or pushing anything
116	on or into the mouth, nose, eyes, or any part of the face or
117	that involves covering the face or body with anything, including
118	soft objects such as pillows or washcloths.
119	9. Any maneuver that involves punching, hitting, poking,
120	pinching, or shoving.
121	(3) EXCLUSIONARY AND NONEXCLUSIONARY TIME
122	(a) School personnel may place a student in exclusionary
123	or nonexclusionary time if all of the following conditions are
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The exclusionary or nonexclusionary time is part of a

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positive behavioral intervention plan developed for the student from a functional behavioral assessment and referenced in the student's individualized behavior intervention plan.

- 2. There is documentation that the exclusionary or nonexclusionary time was preceded by the use of other positive behavioral supports that were not effective.
- 3. The exclusionary or nonexclusionary time takes place in a classroom or in another environment where class educational activities are taking place.
- 4. The student is not physically prevented from leaving the exclusionary or nonexclusionary time area.
- 5. The student is observed on a constant basis by an adult for the duration of the exclusionary or nonexclusionary time.
- 6. The exclusionary or nonexclusionary time area and process are free of any action that is likely to embarrass or humiliate the student.
- (b) Exclusionary or nonexclusionary time may not be used for a period that exceeds 1 minute for each year of a student's age or until the student is calm enough to return to his or her seat.
- (c) Exclusionary or nonexclusionary time may not be used as a punishment or negative consequence of a student's behavior.
 - (4) TRAINING.—

(a) Each school district shall report its procedures for training in the use of restraint to the department by publishing

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151	the	procedures	in	the	district's	special	policies	and	procedures
152	manı	ual.							

- (b) Training in the use of restraint must include all of the following:
- 1. Procedures for deescalating a problem behavior before the problem behavior increases to a level or intensity necessitating physical intervention.
- 2. Information regarding the risks associated with restraint and procedures for assessing individual situations and students in order to determine whether the use of restraint is appropriate and sufficiently safe.
- 3. The actual use of specific techniques that range from the least to most restrictive, with ample opportunity for trainees to demonstrate proficiency in the use of such techniques.
- 4. Techniques for implementing restraint with multiple staff members working as a team.
- 5. Techniques for assisting a student in reentering the instructional environment and reengaging in learning.
- 6. Instruction in the district's documentation and reporting requirements.
- 7. Procedures to identify and deal with possible medical emergencies arising during the use of restraint.
 - 8. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
 - (5) STUDENT-CENTERED FOLLOWUP.—If a student is restrained

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176	more than twice during a semester, the school shall conduct a
177	review of:
178	(a) The incidents in which restraint was used and an
179	analysis of how future incidents may be avoided;
180	(b) The student's functional behavioral assessment and
181	positive behavioral intervention plan by the school personnel
182	and parent within two weeks before the end of the semester; and
183	(c) The training provided to school personnel concerning
184	the use of restraint.
185	(6) (1) DOCUMENTATION AND REPORTING.—
186	(a) At the beginning of each school year, a school
187	district shall publicly post its policies on all emergency
188	procedures, including its policies on the use of restraint and
189	seclusion.
190	(b) (a) A school shall prepare an incident report within 24
191	hours after a student is released from restraint or seclusion.
192	If the student's release occurs on a day before the school
193	closes for the weekend, a holiday, or another reason, the
194	incident report must be completed by the end of the school day
195	on the day the school reopens.
196	(c) (b) The following must be included in the incident
197	report:

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1. The name of the student restrained or secluded.

2. The age, grade, ethnicity, and disability of the

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student restrained or secluded.

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3. The date and time of the event and the duration of the restraint or seclusion.

4. The location at which the restraint or seclusion occurred.

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- 5. A description of the type of restraint used in terms established by the department of Education.
- 6. The name of the person using or assisting in the restraint or seclusion of the student and the date the person was last trained in the use of restraint on students.
- 7. The name of any nonstudent who was present to witness the restraint or seclusion.
- 8. A description of the incident, including <u>all of the</u> following:
- a. The context in which the restraint or seclusion occurred.
- b. The student's behavior leading up to and precipitating the decision to use manual or physical restraint or seclusion, including an indication as to why there was an imminent risk of serious injury or death to the student or others.
- c. The specific positive behavioral strategies used to prevent and deescalate the behavior.
- d. What occurred with the student immediately after the termination of the restraint or seclusion.
- e. Any injuries, visible marks, or possible medical emergencies that may have occurred during the restraint or

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226 seclusion, documented according to district policies.

- f. Evidence of steps taken to notify the student's parent or guardian.
- (d) (e) A school shall notify the parent or guardian of a student each time manual or physical restraint or seclusion is used. Such notification must be in writing and provided before the end of the school day on which the restraint or seclusion occurs. Reasonable efforts must also be taken to notify the parent or guardian by telephone or computer e-mail, or both, and these efforts must be documented. The school shall obtain, and keep in its records, the parent's or guardian's signed acknowledgment that he or she was notified of his or her child's restraint or seclusion.
- (e)(d) A school shall also provide the parent or guardian with the completed incident report in writing by mail within 3 school days after a student was manually or physically restrained or secluded. The school shall obtain, and keep in its records, the parent's or guardian's signed acknowledgment that he or she received a copy of the incident report.

(7) (2) MONITORING.—

- (a) Monitoring of The use of manual or physical restraint or seclusion on students shall be monitored occur at the classroom, building, district, and state levels.
- (b) Any documentation prepared by a school pursuant to as required in subsection (6) (1) shall be provided to the school

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principal, the district director of Exceptional Student Education, and the bureau chief of the Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services electronically each month that the school is in session.

- (c) The department shall maintain aggregate data of incidents of manual or physical restraint and seclusion and disaggregate the data for analysis by county, school, student exceptionality, and other variables, including the type and method of restraint or seclusion used. This information shall be updated monthly and made available to the public through the department's website beginning no later than October 1, 2018.
- (d) The department shall establish standards for documenting, reporting, and monitoring the use of manual or physical restraint or mechanical restraint, and occurrences of seclusion. These standards shall be provided to school districts by October 1, 2011.
 - (8) (3) SCHOOL DISTRICT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES.
- that provide for the physical safety and security of all students and school personnel and which treat all students with respect and dignity in an environment that promotes a positive school culture and climate. Such Each school district shall develop policies and procedures must be that are consistent with this section and must that govern the following:
 - 1. A description of escalating behavioral strategies that

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- 2. Allowable use of restraint on students.
- 278 3. Training procedures.
 - 4.1. Incident-reporting procedures.
 - <u>5.2.</u> Data collection and monitoring, including when, where, and why students are restrained <u>and or secluded;</u> the frequency of occurrences of such restraint or seclusion; and the prone or mechanical restraint that is most used.
 - 6.3. Monitoring and reporting of data collected.
 - 7.4. Training programs <u>and procedures</u> relating to manual or physical restraint and seclusion.
 - 8.5. The district's plan for selecting personnel to be trained and the timeframe for completing such training pursuant to subsection (4).
 - 9.6. The district's plan for reducing the use of restraint, and seclusion particularly in settings in which it occurs frequently or with students who are restrained repeatedly, and for reducing the use of prone restraint and mechanical restraint. The plan must include a goal for reducing the use of restraint and seclusion and must include activities, skills, and resources needed to achieve that goal. Activities may include, but are not limited to, all of the following:
 - a. Additional training in positive behavioral support and crisis management. $\boldsymbol{\div}$
 - b. Parental involvement. +

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301	c. Data review <u>.</u> ;
302	d. Updates of students' functional behavioral analysis and
303	positive behavior intervention plans.÷
304	e. Additional student evaluations <u>.</u> ;
305	f. Debriefing with staff <u>.</u> ;
306	g. Use of schoolwide positive behavior support .; and
307	h. Changes to the school environment.
308	10. Analysis of data to determine trends.
309	11. Ongoing reduction of the use of restraint.
310	(b) Any revisions <u>a school district makes to its</u> to the
311	district's policies and procedures, which must be prepared as
312	part of the school district's its special policies and
313	procedures, must be filed with the bureau chief of the Bureau of
314	Exceptional Education and Student Services no later than January
315	31, 2012 .
316	(9)(4) PROHIBITED RESTRAINT.—School personnel may not use
317	straitjackets or a mechanical restraint or a manual or physical
318	restraint that restricts a student's breathing.
319	(10) (5) SECLUSION.—School personnel may not place a
320	student in seclusion close, lock, or physically block a student
321	in a room that is unlit and does not meet the rules of the State
322	Fire Marshal for seclusion time-out rooms.
323	Section 2. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 1012.582,
324	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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1012.582 Continuing education and inservice training for

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teaching students with developmental <u>and emotional or behavioral</u> disabilities.—

- (1) The Commissioner of Education shall develop recommendations to incorporate instruction regarding autism spectrum disorder, Down syndrome, and other developmental disabilities, and emotional or behavioral disabilities into continuing education or inservice training requirements for instructional personnel. These recommendations shall address:
- (a) Early identification of, and intervention for, students who have autism spectrum disorder, Down syndrome, or other developmental disabilities, or emotional or behavioral disabilities.
- (b) Curriculum planning and curricular and instructional modifications, adaptations, and specialized strategies and techniques.
 - (c) The use of available state and local resources.
- (d) The use of positive behavioral supports to deescalate problem behaviors.
- (e) Appropriate use of manual physical restraint and seclusion techniques and effective classroom behavior management strategies, including, but not limited to, differential reinforcement, precision commands, minimizing attention or access to other reinforcers, and exclusionary and nonexclusionary time methods.
 - (2) In developing the recommendations, the commissioner

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shall consult with the State Surgeon General, the Director of the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, representatives from the education community in the state, and representatives from entities that promote awareness about autism spectrum disorder, Down syndrome, and other developmental disabilities, and emotional or behavioral disabilities and provide programs and services to persons with developmental disabilities, including, but not limited to, regional autism centers pursuant to s. 1004.55.

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Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2018.

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