



Parent Notification of Guidelines for Use of Seclusion and Physical Restraint with Exceptional Students

The Richland Parish School System has established the following guidelines and procedures to comply with the revised mandates of Act 479, enacted during the 2025 Regular Session of the Louisiana Legislature. This legislation provides direction regarding crisis intervention strategies, which may include the use of positive behavioral supports, sensory rooms, or other calming spaces intentionally designed to comfort and stabilize students. Act 479 also outlines guidelines for rare and extraordinary situations where seclusion or physical restraint may be necessary to safely de-escalate a student who presents an imminent risk of harm to themselves or others. These techniques will be employed only as a last resort and in strict accordance with Louisiana Bulletin 1706, Sections 540 through 543. Furthermore, the use of seclusion must be approved in advance by the Supervisor of Special Education prior to implementation.

I. Seclusion and Restraint

Every effort should be made to prevent the need for using seclusion or restraint techniques. Environments should be structured and focused on positive interventions and supports to greatly reduce, and in many cases eliminate, the need to use seclusion or restraint. Seclusion and restraint should only be used when a student's behavior presents a threat of imminent risk of harm to self or others, and only as a last resort to protect the safety of self and others. Techniques may be implemented when the risk of not intervening is greater than the risk of intervening and to the degree necessary to stop the dangerous behavior. Techniques must be implemented in a manner that causes no physical injury to the student, results in the least possible discomfort, does not interfere in any way with the student's breathing or ability to communicate with others, and does not place excessive pressure on the student's back or chest or cause asphyxia. Seclusion and restraint must be implemented in a manner that is directly proportionate to the circumstances and to the student's size, age, and severity of behavior. A school employee shall continuously monitor a student who is secluded or physically restrained for the duration of such seclusion or restraint and shall release a student from seclusion and physical restraint as soon as the reasons for justifying such action have subsided.

Seclusion and restraint must not be used as a form of discipline or punishment, as a threat to control, bully, or obtain behavioral compliance, or for the convenience of school personnel. It is imperative that no school employee subject a student to unreasonable, unsafe, or unwarranted use of seclusion or restraint. Seclusion and restraint techniques must not be used to address behaviors such as general noncompliance, self-stimulation, or academic refusal. Such behaviors must be responded to with less stringent and less restrictive techniques. No school employee shall place a student in seclusion or restraint if he is known to have any medical or psychological condition that precludes such action, as certified by a licensed pediatrician, neurologist, or mental health provider in a written statement provided to the school in which the student is enrolled.

Seclusion

The seclusion of a student must take place only in a designated seclusion room that meets established safety standards to ensure the student's physical and emotional well-being. The creation and use of a seclusion room must be formally approved in advance by the Director of Special Education before implementation. A student may only be placed in a seclusion room by a trained school employee who uses approved methods for escorting, placing, and supervising the student. While in the seclusion room, the student must be continuously monitored, and the supervising staff member must be able to see and hear the student at all times. Only one student may occupy a seclusion room at any given time to ensure individual safety and proper supervision.

It is critical to understand the distinction between a Seclusion Room and a Sensory Room, as they serve fundamentally different purposes. Under no circumstances should a Sensory Room be used as a Seclusion Room. Sensory Rooms are intended to provide a calming, therapeutic environment that helps students regulate their emotions and return to a state of stability. These rooms are not to be associated with discipline, isolation, or restraint.

Seclusion should ONLY be used:

- for student behaviors that involve an **imminent risk of harm** to self or others
- **as a last resort**, when de-escalation and other positive behavioral interventions and support attempts have failed and the student continues to pose an imminent risk of harm to self or others
- **as a last resort**, if and when less restrictive crisis intervention techniques such as positive behavioral supports, constructive and non-physical de-escalation, and restructuring of a student's environment have failed to stop a student's actions that pose an **imminent risk of harm** to self or others

Seclusion should NOT be used:

- as a routine school safety, discipline, or intervention measure or to address behaviors such as general non-compliance, self-stimulation, and academic refusal, and other behaviors that, while disruptive to a classroom setting or other daily school activities, do not present an imminent risk of harm to self or others

A Seclusion Room or other confined area must:

- be free of any object that poses a danger to the student who is placed in the room
- have an observation window allowing school personnel to see and hear the student the entire time
- have a ceiling height and heating, cooling, ventilation, and lighting system comparable to an operating classroom in the school
- be of a size that is appropriate for the student's size, behavior, chronological, and developmental age

Physical Restraint

Physical restraint should only be used by school employees who have completed all components of the district's adopted de-escalation & physical management program. **Annual** recertification is required. At no time should a school employee subject a student to mechanical restraints to restrict that student's freedom of movement.

Physical Restraint should ONLY be used:

- when a student's behavior presents a threat of **imminent danger of serious physical harm to self or others**, and only as a **last resort** to protect the safety of self or others
- to the degree necessary to stop a dangerous behavior
- in a manner that causes no physical injury to the student, results in the least possible discomfort, and does not interfere in any way with a student's breathing ability or ability to communicate with others

Physical Restraint does NOT include:

- consensual, solicited, or unintentional contact
- momentary blocking of a student's action if the student's action is likely to result in harm to the student or any other person
- a school employee holding a student for less than three consecutive minutes during any given hour for the protection of the student or others
- a school employee holding a student for the purpose of calming or comforting the student, provided the student's freedom of movement or normal access to his or her body is not restricted
- minimal physical contact (i.e., touching of the hand, wrist, arm, shoulder, or back) for the purpose of safely escorting a student from one area to another
- minimal physical contact for the purpose of assisting the student in completing a task or response

Mechanical Restraint does NOT include:

- any device used by a duly licensed law enforcement officer in the execution of his official duties
- any devices implemented by trained school personnel or utilized by a student that have been prescribed by an appropriate medical or related service professional and are used for the specific and approved purposes for which such devices were designed, such as:
 - o adaptive devices or mechanical supports used to achieve proper body position, balance, or alignment to allow

- greater freedom of mobility than would be possible without the use of such devices or mechanical supports
- o vehicle safety restraints when used as intended during the transport of a student in a moving vehicle
- o restraints for medical immobilization
- o orthopedically prescribed devices that permit a student to participate in activities without risk of harm

II. Written Notification and Reporting

The principal or his designee shall notify each parent or legal guardian of a student enrolled at the school with an Individualized Education Plan (IEP) of the prohibition of the use of seclusion and restraint if the student has a condition that precludes such action, as certified by a licensed pediatrician, neurologist, or mental health provider in a written statement provided to the school in which the student is enrolled. This notification is included in our *Guidelines and Procedures for Crisis Intervention and Implementing Seclusion/Restraint Techniques*, provided to parents of students with disabilities at the beginning of each school year and on the Prior Written Notice for the student's IEP meeting. IEP teams will discuss and document this discussion in the IEP. A student who has been placed in seclusion or has been restrained shall be monitored continuously, and monitoring shall be documented on the *Use of Seclusion/Physical Restraint Reporting Form*.

Immediately Following Implementation of Seclusion or Physical Restraint:

- The school employee involved in the seclusion or restraint must immediately notify the school principal.
- The school principal must immediately notify the Supervisor of Special Education and/or Behavior Interventionist of the student secluded or restrained, personnel involved, and the location of restraint.
 - o The school principal or his designee and the Supervisor of Special Education and/or Behavior Interventionist must review video and audio footage, if available, to ensure that policies and proper techniques were followed during the incident. The Supervisor of Special Education and/or Behavior Interventionist will document the video viewing and findings on the *Seclusion/Restraint Video Documentation Log*
- The school administrator shall notify the parent or legal guardian of the student via a phone call as soon as is practicable, but no later than the end of the same school day.
- The school principal should contact a school nurse or school health designee to assess the student as soon as possible, but no later than the end of the same school day, to look for and document any signs of injury or distress. School health designee is defined as the district school nurse, or the school-based health clinic nurse. In the event that one of these designees is not available the next contact should be Alyssa Brown or Ashley Royals, occupational therapist. Other personnel classified as health designees are: Katie Bennett, Kelly Harper, Asa Ausberry. These individuals should only be contacted as a last resort. Please follow the order of the list.
- A school employee who secluded or physically restrained a student shall document and report the incident on the *Use of Seclusion/Physical Restraint Reporting Form*. The employee shall submit the *Use of Seclusion/Physical Restraint Reporting Form* to the principal by the end of the school day. The principal or his designee shall complete the *Parent Notification of Seclusion/Restraint Letter* and provide the letter to the parent by the end of the following day. If the seclusion or restraint occurs on a Friday, the letter must be completed and sent to the parent by the end of the day on Friday.
- The principal or designee must provide the *Use of Seclusion/Physical Restraint Reporting Form* and *Parent Notification of Seclusion/Restraint Letter* to the schools designated IEP Facilitator, Behavior Interventionist and Special Education Supervisor at the same time the parent is provided a copy (within 24 hours of incident).

III. Response to Seclusion or Restraint

Individualized Education Plan/Behavior Intervention Plan

The IEP team must address the behaviors that prompted the seclusion/restraint in the student's IEP and BIP. If a student is involved in three incidents in a school year involving the use of seclusion or physical restraint as a result of posing an imminent risk of harm to self or others, his Individualized Education Plan team shall:

- implement the Behavior Support Process (for students who do not have a BIP)
- conduct a Functional Behavioral Assessment (FBA)
 - o The School Psychologist and/or the School Social Worker, Behavior Interventionist, IEP Facilitator assigned

to the student's school, Special Education Supervisor and/or Pupil Appraisal Supervisor shall actively participate in the FBA.

- review, revise, or develop a Behavior Intervention Plan, including any crisis intervention plans, to include any appropriate and necessary behavioral supports
 - prioritize the use of positive interventions and support

If the student's challenging behavior continues to escalate, requiring repeated seclusion or restraint practices, the Special Education Supervisor and/or Behavior Interventionist shall review the student's IEP and BIP at least every three weeks.

IV. School & District Responsibilities

- Schools will include the *Parent Notification of Guidelines for Use of Seclusion and Physical Restraint with Exceptional Students* in the student handbook
- A list of personnel trained in Handle with Care will be kept at each school site and the district office.
- Reported incidents of seclusion/restraint will be entered into the LDOE database by the Special Education Supervisor or designee.
- Prior to the beginning of the school year, the *Parent Notification of Guidelines for Use of Seclusion and Physical Restraint with Exceptional Students* shall be:
 - provided to all school employees and every parent or legal guardian of a student with a disability
 - posted on the district's website
 - submitted annually to the Special Education Advisory Council