$General\ Summary\ of\ 2014\ Changes\ to\ DESE\ and\ EEC\ Regulations\ on\ Restraint,\ Seclusion\ and\ Timeout,\ Effective\ 1/1/16.$

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Issue	Prior DESE Rule	Additional Changes in Current DESE Rule (Governs public & day schools, and school portion of day at residential schools)	Prior EEC Rule	Additional Changes in Current EEC Rule (Governs non-school part of day at residential schools)	Comments
1. Timeout	Unregulated; Not defined. Timeout was a loophole; seclusion was prohibited but "timeout" was allowed without limitation, so long as staff was "available" or "accessible."	Now defined (in 603 CMR 46.02) as separation by choice or direction by staff. Only for purpose of calming, not punishment; continuous observation required; Area must be clean, safe, sanitary and appropriate. Timeout must cease when student has calmed. After 30 min. principal approval required. (46.02(1)(j)).	Unclear distinction between timeout and seclusion. Behavior management policy may allow "separation from the group" if student is "observable" and in close proximity to staff in unlocked setting and observed every 15 min. Any use over 30 min. must be documented and approved. Presumably may be used for discipline.	Same as prior EEC regs, but resident must be "returned to the group and regular program activities as soon as his or her behavior indicates that it is safe to do so." 606 CMR 3.0 (7)(k)(7). This would seem to preclude use of seclusion / timeout for disciplinary purposes, as opposed to calming.	Important, positive changes to DESE regs. We received widespread complaints of students excluded for many hours of the day, and for days on end, labeled as "timeout." Still missing from DESE regs: (1) Requirements that schools report use of timeout to parents and DESE; (2) Requirements that schools conduct an assessment when timeout has been used very frequently: (3) Clear time limit. EEC regs should be aligned with revised DESE regs with additional changes described above.

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2. Parental / Guardian consent	No definition of consent. School could seek "consent" to waive reporting requirements for restraints of 5 min. or less, not resulting in injury. "Public education program" may not require waiver as condition of admission or provision of services.	"Consent" defined as being fully informed in native language / mode of communication, with voluntary, written agreement. School may not condition admission or continued enrollment upon agreement to proposed use of restraint. (46.02). See also 603 CMR 18.02(3).	"Consent" defined as being fully informed in native language / mode of communication, with voluntary, written agreement.	Same as new DESE regulation. See 606 CMR 3.02(1).	An important, positive change to both DESE and EEC regulations. We received repeated complaints of parents of students in day and residential schools being told that admission or continued participation was conditioned on their agreeing to the school's policies or plan for seclusion, restraint and timeout. It is also important that regs of both departments are now more closely aligned. Prohibition on coercing "consent" should cover seclusion & timeout as well as restraint.
3. Seclusion	Defined as keeping a student alone or in a limited space without access to school staff. Prohibited, but "timeout" permitted and not clearly	The definition of seclusion is clearer, because timeout has now been defined. See description of Timeout above.	See description of Timeout above. Extensive separation from the group prohibited. (3.07(g)(7)).	New definition of "seclusion": involuntary confinement alone in a room or area from which resident is physically prevented from leaving. Seclusion is prohibited under 3.02 (1).	See comments above, noting further improvements needed for definition of Timeout.

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	defined.	See also 603 CMR 18.05(5)(i).	Requirements in 3.07(7)(k)	In contrast, "separation from the group" is allowed under certain conditions, and as part of a behavior support plan. (606 CMR 3.07 (7)(k)). Student must be returned to group when safe to do so. (3.07(7)(k)). See description of Timeout above.	
4. Use of Restraint	Restraint is not permitted to punish, and may not be used in other circumstances without a threat of imminent serious, physical harm.	Any physical restraint also prohibited when not safe because of medical contraindications such as asthma, seizures, cardiac conditions, obesity, bronchitis, communication-related disabilities and risk of vomiting. (46.03(2)(b)).	May not use restraints as punishment or for convenience of others. Least intrusive means must be used. Must immediately release upon signs of significant physical distress or when safe to do so.	Detailed policy statement required. (3.07(7)(a)).	

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		Not to be used for discipline. (46.03(2)(a)). Restraints are emergency procedures "of last resort" (46.01 (3)) and in response to threat of assault or imminent serious physical harm where student is not responsive to verbal directives and less intrusive interventions are not possible. (46.03 (1)(c)). Revisions to written			
		restraint prevention and behavior support policy required with 10 components. (46.04 (1)).			
5. IEP or written plan lowering restraint / seclusion requirements	IEP or written plan determines finding of compliance with certain regs.	Restrained may not be used as a standard response, e.g., through a written behavior plan or IEP as a standard	N/A	N/A	Seclusion /Separation not discussed in these regulations.

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		Current DESE Rule		Current EEC Rule (Governs	
		(Governs public & day		non-school part of day at	
		schools, and school		residential schools)	
		portion of day at			
		residential schools)			
		response. It is an			
		emergency procedure of			
		last resort.			
		(46.03(2)(d)).			
		Individual crisis planning			
		is permitted and			
		encouraged (46.04(1)).			
6. Prone	Prone or floor	Defined in 46.02. Under	Permitted, subject to	Not permitted except for	DLC objected to any use of
Restraints	restraints permitted if	46.03 (1)(b), prone	training requirements and	very limited exception:	prone restraints, for reasons
	staff member received	restraint is prohibited.	policies in Behavior	Parental consent required;	explained in more detail in
	in-depth training and	Exception on individual	Management & Physical	Six conditions very similar	our white paper on this
	in the judgment of	basis, if all of 6 conditions	Restraint Policy :P-EEC-	to current DESE regulation	subject. http://www.dlc-
	staff, this is required	are met (documented	R&P-03.	must be met and	ma.org/dese/DLC Comment
	for safety.	history; other forms		documented, See 606 CMR	s to DESE and EEC on Pron
		failed; no medical		3.07(7)(j)(15), or prone	e Restraints.pdf
		contraindications; is		restraint is required in	
		documented		emergency situation to	While we would have
		psychological		prevent serious injury.	preferred that there be no
		justification; written		3.07(7)(j)	exceptions, the ones adopted
		consent for emergency			by DESE and EEC are narrow
		use approved by		Resident must be placed in a	in scope.
		principal and all of above		position that allows airway	
		documented. See		access and does not	
		medical		compromise respiration.	
		contraindications listed		3.07(7)(j)(1)(b).	
		in 46.03(2)(c).			

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		Also other emergency conditions 46.03(1)(c) met, and safety requirements in 46.05 followed.			
7. Other floor restraints: (supine and side).	See above.	See above and below.	Behavior Management & Physical Restraint Policy :P-EEC-R&P-03. Discontinue if significant physical distress. 3.07(7)(j)(10)	Same	We continue to maintain that all restraints, especially all floor restraints, are potentially dangerous and frequently overused. We encourage the community to work towards the reduction and elimination of these techniques.
8. Safety requirements related to restraints	All restraints must be administered in way that student is not prevented from breathing or speaking; must monitor physical status, respiration; other safety requirements; follow-up procedures.	Generally the same, but regs clarify restraint must end when immediate danger is over, or when student indicates s/he cannot breathe, or is observed to be in severe distress, such as having difficulty breathing or prolonged crying or coughing.	Behavior Management & Physical Restraint Policy :P-EEC-R&P-03. See 3.07(7)(g) and (j).	Same; additional language about airways and respiration (3.07(7)(j)(1)).	

Issue	Prior DESE Rule	Additional Changes in Current DESE Rule (Governs public & day schools, and school portion of day at residential schools) Restraint over 20 min. requires approval of principal. Staff must consider trauma history. (46.05.)	Prior EEC Rule	Additional Changes in Current EEC Rule (Governs non-school part of day at residential schools)	Comments
9. Mechanical and medication restraints	Mechanical restraint prohibited, unless authorized in writing by physician and approved in writing by parent or guardian.	New detailed definition of mechanical restraint (prohibited) and other adaptive devices prescribed by medical or related professional (permitted) in 46.02. Medication restraint prohibited in 46.02; defined as administration of medication to temporarily control behavior; does not include medication prescribed by physician and approved by parent.		Mechanical restraints prohibited with DYS exception. Medication restraints prohibited. (3.07(7)(j)).	Parental consent should be required in all circumstances.
10. Reporting restraints to family and	Restraints of 5 minutes or less were not required to be	Universal reporting to parents , ideally within 24 hrs; 3 school days'	Opportunity of resident to comment. 3.04(3)(i).	Change to 3.04(3)(i) re documenting opportunities for parents or guardians to	Universal reporting is a major, important change. Based on a review of data in

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guardian.	reported unless resulting in an injury.	written notice; Opportunity for student and parent to comment. (46.06(3))		discuss restraint.	CT, we estimated that it is possible that as many as 90% of all restraints were not reported under the old rules.
11. Reporting restraints to school	Restraints of 5 minutes or less were not required to be reported unless resulting in an injury.	Universal reporting, as soon as possible and by next school day report to principal.	Required to administrative designee 3.07(7)(j)(5) and after 20 minutes approval necessary. 3.07(7)(j)(8).	Licensee must analyze restraint data on quarterly basis and implement corrective measures. (3.07(7)(a)(6)).	See above.
12. Reporting restraints to state agency	Restraints under 20 minutes were not required to be reported unless resulting in injury.	Universal reporting of physical restraints to state on an annual basis. (46.06(8)).			Universal reporting is a major, important and positive change. Unfortunately, reporting is annual and not quarterly, and does not include seclusion or timeout. DESE will be developing forms for reporting on restraint and seclusion. We have urged the Department to include race and ethnicity in reporting. We have also requested that DESE require reporting using a uniform.

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					standardized measurement (rate) of restraint that can permit parents, students, advocates, staff, teachers, administrators, state officials and members of the public to compare readily the restraint seclusion and timeout practices at comparable schools with populations of different sizes. This is common practice in reporting restraints in other human services contexts.
13. General school oversight	N/A	Administrator must do weekly review of restraint data to identify residents restrained multiple times during the week. Assessment has 4 attributes required. (46.06(5)). Principal must do monthly restraint data with specific	Incident reports must document use of restraints. and chief admin. officer must review Resident must have opportunity to comment. (3.04(3)(i)). Trigger for review, but with very high bar (5x in 7 day period). 3.07(7)(j)(13).	Administrator must do weekly review of restraint data to identify residents restrained multiple times during the week. Triggers review of clinical & behavioral needs by case manager or clinician, with parents invited. 3.07(j)(13).	Both DESE and EEC have important new provisions related to obligations of schools to assess and act upon restraint data.

Issue	Prior DESE Rule	Additional Changes in Current DESE Rule (Governs public & day schools, and school portion of day at residential schools) considerations towards reduction and elimination. (46.06(6)).	Prior EEC Rule	Additional Changes in Current EEC Rule (Governs non-school part of day at residential schools)	Comments
14. Training	Only trained personnel can restrain students. General training requirements and topics for new staff. In-depth training required for those using floor restraints. 16 hours of training recommended; specified topics for indepth training.	For general training, For in-depth training, same, by training should be competency based, and should include the psychological, physiological and social- emotional effects of restraint. Also annual refresher trainings recommended. (46.04(3) &(4)).	See 3.04(7), especially 3.07(7)(g)(1) (describing training requirements)	Same.	
15. Applicability to school resource officers and other law enforcement personnel.	N/A	No changes adopted	N/A	No changes adopted	This is an area in which advocates urged changes that were not adopted. We remain concerned that in certain school districts, use of restraint will shift to law enforcement personnel that are not subject to these regulations.

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16. Parents requested to pick up children from school, in lieu of seclusion or timeout.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Most likely these cases are now covered by the new student discipline regulations, 603 CMR 53, e.g 57.03