GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA **SESSION 2005**

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HOUSE BILL 1032*

Committee Substitute Favorable 4/18/05 Third Edition Engrossed 4/21/05

Short Title: Placing Students in Seclusion.

Senate Education/Higher Education Committee Substitute Adopted 6/29/05

(Public)

	Sponsors	s:								
	Referred to:									
	March 31, 2005									
1			A BILL TO BE ENTITLED							
2		_	CLARIFY THE PERMISSIBLE USE OF SECLUSION AND							
3	RESTRAINT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND TO PROVIDE FOR TRAINING IN									
4	MANAGEMENT OF STUDENT BEHAVIOR.									
5	The Gen	eral As	ssembly of North Carolina enacts:							
6		SEC'	TION 1. This act shall be known as the "Deborah Greenblatt Act".							
7			TION 2. Chapter 115C of the General Statutes is amended by adding a							
8	new sect									
9	" <u>§ 115C</u>		Permissible use of seclusion and restraint.							
0	<u>(a)</u>		he policy of the State of North Carolina to:							
1		<u>(1)</u>	Promote safety and prevent harm to all students, staff, and visitors in							
12			the public schools.							
13		<u>(2)</u>	Treat all public school students with dignity and respect in the delivery							
4			of discipline, use of physical restraints or seclusion, and use of							
15		(2)	reasonable force as permitted by law.							
6		<u>(3)</u>	Provide school staff with clear guidelines about what constitutes use of							
17		(4)	reasonable force permissible in North Carolina public schools.							
8		<u>(4)</u>	Improve student achievement, attendance, promotion, and graduation							
9			rates by employing positive behavioral interventions to address student							
20		(5)	behavior in a positive and safe manner.							
21 22 23		<u>(5)</u>	Promote retention of valuable teachers and other school personnel by							
22			providing appropriate training in prescribed procedures, which address							
23 14	(b)	The f	student behavior in a positive and safe manner.							
24 25	<u>(b)</u>		following definitions apply in this section:							
25 26		<u>(1)</u>	"Assistive technology device" means any item, piece of equipment, or product system that is used to increase, maintain, or improve the							
20 27			functional capacities of a child with a disability.							
_ /			runctional capacities of a clinic with a disability.							

1	<u>(2)</u>	"Aversive procedure" means a systematic physical or sensory
2		intervention program for modifying the behavior of a student with a
3		disability which causes or reasonably may be expected to cause one or
4		more of the following:
5		a. Significant physical harm, such as tissue damage, physical
6		illness, or death.
7		b. Serious, foreseeable long-term psychological impairment.
8		c. Obvious repulsion on the part of observers who cannot
9		reconcile extreme procedures with acceptable, standard
10		practice, for example: electric shock applied to the body;
		extremely loud auditory stimuli; forcible introduction of foul
11 12		substances to the mouth, eyes, ears, nose, or skin; placement in
13 14		a tub of cold water or shower; slapping, pinching, hitting, or
14		pulling hair; blindfolding or other forms of visual blocking;
15		unreasonable withholding of meals; eating one's own vomit; or
16		denial of reasonable access to toileting facilities.
17	<u>(3)</u>	"Behavioral intervention" means the implementation of strategies to
18		address behavior that is dangerous, disruptive, or otherwise impedes
19		the learning of a student or others.
20	<u>(4)</u>	"IEP" means a student's Individualized Education Plan.
	(5)	"Isolation" means a behavior management technique in which a
22		student is placed alone in an enclosed space from which the student is
21 22 23 24 25		not prevented from leaving.
24	<u>(6)</u>	"Law enforcement officer" means a sworn law enforcement officer
25		with the power to arrest.
26	<u>(7)</u>	"Mechanical restraint" means the use of any device or material
27		attached or adjacent to a student's body that restricts freedom of
27 28		movement or normal access to any portion of the student's body and
29		that the student cannot easily remove.
30	<u>(8)</u>	"Physical restraint" means the use of physical force to restrict the free
31		movement of all or a portion of a student's body.
32	<u>(9)</u>	"School personnel" means:
33		a. Employees of a local board of education.
34		b. Any person working on school grounds or at a school function
35		under a contract or written agreement with the public school
36		system to provide educational or related services to students.
37		c. Any person working on school grounds or at a school function
38		for another agency providing educational or related services to
39		students.
40	<u>(10)</u>	"Seclusion" means the confinement of a student alone in an enclosed
41		space from which the student is:
42		a. Physically prevented from leaving by locking hardware or other
43		means.

1			<u>b.</u>	Not capable of leaving due to physical or intellectual						
2				incapacity.						
3		<u>(11)</u>	"Time-out" means a behavior management technique in which a							
4			student is separated from other students for a limited period of time in							
5				nitored setting.						
6	<u>(c)</u>	Physi	ical Restraint:							
7		(1)		ical restraint of students by school personnel shall be considered a						
8			-	onable use of force when used in the following circumstances:						
9			<u>a.</u>	As reasonably needed to obtain possession of a weapon or other						
10			_	dangerous objects on a person or within the control of a person.						
11			<u>b.</u>	As reasonably needed to maintain order or prevent or break up a						
12			<u> </u>	fight.						
13			<u>c.</u>	As reasonably needed for self-defense.						
14			<u>d.</u>	As reasonably needed to ensure the safety of any student,						
15				school employee, volunteer, or other person present, to teach a						
16				skill, to calm or comfort a student, or to prevent self-injurious						
17				behavior.						
18			<u>e.</u>	As reasonably needed to escort a student safely from one area to						
19			<u> </u>	another.						
20			<u>f.</u>	If used as provided for in a student's IEP or Section 504 plan or						
21				behavior intervention plan.						
22			<u>g.</u>	As reasonably needed to prevent imminent destruction to school						
22 23 24 25			_	or another person's property.						
24		<u>(2)</u>	Exce	ept as set forth in subdivision (1) of this subsection, physical						
25			restra	aint of students shall not be considered a reasonable use of force,						
26			and i	ts use is prohibited.						
26 27		<u>(3)</u>	Phys	ical restraint shall not be considered a reasonable use of force						
28			when	used solely as a disciplinary consequence.						
29		<u>(4)</u>	Noth	ing in this subsection shall be construed to prevent the use of						
30			force	by law enforcement officers in the lawful exercise of their law						
31			enforcement duties.							
32	<u>(d)</u>	Mech	anical	Restraint:						
33		<u>(1)</u>	Mecl	nanical restraint of students by school personnel is permissible						
34			only	in the following circumstances:						
35			<u>a.</u>	When properly used as an assistive technology device included						
35 36				in the student's IEP or Section 504 plan or behavior intervention						
37				plan or as otherwise prescribed for the student by a medical or						
38				related service provider.						
39			<u>b.</u>	When using seat belts or other safety restraints to secure						
40				students during transportation.						
41			<u>c.</u>	As reasonably needed to obtain possession of a weapon or other						
42				dangerous objects on a person or within the control of a person.						
43			<u>d.</u>	As reasonably needed for self-defense.						

1			<u>e.</u>	As re	easonably needed to ensure the safety of any student,			
2				schoo	ol employee, volunteer, or other person present.			
3		<u>(2)</u>	Except as set forth in subdivision (1) of this subsection, mechanical					
4			restra	int, inc	cluding the tying, taping, or strapping down of a student,			
5					e considered a reasonable use of force, and its use is			
6			prohi	bited.				
7		<u>(3)</u>	Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prevent the use of					
8			mech	anical	restraint devices, such as handcuffs by law enforcement			
9			office	ers in th	ne lawful exercise of their law enforcement duties.			
10	<u>(e)</u>	Seclu	sion:					
11		(1)		ision o	of students by school personnel may be used in the			
12					rcumstances:			
13			<u>a.</u>		easonably needed to respond to a person in control of a			
14			<u> </u>		on or other dangerous object.			
15			<u>b.</u>	As re	asonably needed to maintain order or prevent or break up a			
16				fight.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
17			<u>c.</u>		asonably needed for self-defense.			
18			<u>d.</u>		asonably needed when a student's behavior poses a threat			
19			<u> </u>		nminent physical harm to self or others or imminent			
20					antial destruction of school or another person's property.			
21			<u>e.</u>		used as specified in the student's IEP, Section 504 plan,			
22			<u> </u>		navior intervention plan; and			
23				1.	The student is monitored while in seclusion by an adult			
24					in close proximity who is able to see and hear the student			
25					at all times.			
26				<u>2.</u>	The student is released from seclusion upon cessation of			
27					the behaviors that led to the seclusion or as otherwise			
28					specified in the student's IEP or Section 504 plan.			
29				<u>3.</u>	The space in which the student is confined has been			
30					approved for such use by the local education agency.			
31				4.	The space is appropriately lighted.			
32				<u>4.</u> <u>5.</u>	The space is appropriately ventilated and heated or			
33					cooled.			
34				<u>6.</u>	The space is free of objects that unreasonably expose the			
35					student or others to harm.			
36		<u>(2)</u>	Exce	pt as so	et forth in subdivision (1) of this subsection, the use of			
37				_	not considered reasonable force, and its use is not			
38			perm	itted.				
39		<u>(3)</u>	Seclu	sion sh	all not be considered a reasonable use of force when used			
40					isciplinary consequence.			
41		<u>(4)</u>	•		this subsection shall be construed to prevent the use of			
42		· -		-	law enforcement officers in the lawful exercise of their			
43				•	nent duties.			

Isolation. – Isolation is permitted as a behavior management technique 1 2 provided that: 3 The space used for isolation is appropriately lighted, ventilated, and <u>(1)</u> 4 heated or cooled. 5 The duration of the isolation is reasonable in light of the purpose of the (2) 6 isolation. 7 The student is reasonably monitored while in isolation. (3) 8 The isolation space is free of objects that unreasonably expose the (4) 9 student or others to harm. 10 Time-Out. – Nothing in this section is intended to prohibit or regulate the use (g) of time-out as defined in this section. 11 12 Aversive Procedures. – The use of aversive procedures as defined in this section is prohibited in public schools. 13 14 Nothing in this section modifies the rights of school personnel to use 15 reasonable force as permitted under G.S. 115C-390 or modifies the rules and procedures governing discipline under G.S. 115C-391(a). 16 17 Notice, Reporting, and Documentation. <u>(i)</u> 18 (1) Notice of procedures. – Each local board of education shall provide copies of this section and all local board policies developed to 19 20 implement this section to school personnel and parents or guardians at 21 the beginning of each school year. Notice of specified incidents: 22 (2) 23 School personnel shall promptly notify the principal or 24 principal's designee of: Any use of aversive procedures. 25 1. <u>2.</u> Any prohibited use of mechanical restraint. 26 <u>3.</u> Any use of physical restraint resulting in observable 27 physical injury to a student. 28 Any prohibited use of seclusion or seclusion that exceeds 29 4. 30 10 minutes or the amount of time specified on a student's behavior intervention plan. 31 32 When a principal or principal's designee has personal b. knowledge or actual notice of any of the events described in this 33 subdivision, the principal or principal's designee shall promptly 34 35 notify the student's parent or guardian and will provide the name of a school employee the parent or guardian can contact 36 regarding the incident. 37 38 As used in subdivision (2) of this subsection, "promptly notify" means (3) by the end of the workday during which the incident occurred when 39 reasonably possible, but in no event later than the end of following 40 workday. 41 42 (4) The parent or guardian of the student shall be provided with a written incident report for any incident reported under this section within a 43

- reasonable period of time, but in no event later than 30 days after the incident. The written incident report shall include:
 - <u>a.</u> The date, time of day, location, duration, and description of the incident and interventions.
 - <u>b.</u> The events or events that led up to the incident.
 - c. The nature and extent of any injury to the student.
 - <u>d.</u> The name of a school employee the parent or guardian can contact regarding the incident.
 - (5) No local board of education or employee of a local board of education shall discharge, threaten, or otherwise retaliate against another employee of the board regarding that employee's compensation, terms, conditions, location, or privileges of employment because the employee makes a report alleging a prohibited use of physical restraint, mechanical restraint, aversive procedure, or seclusion, unless the employee knew or should have known that the report was false.
 - (k) Nothing in this section shall be construed to create a private cause of action against any local board of education, its agents or employees, or any institutions of teacher education or their agents or employees or to create a criminal offense."

SECTION 3. G.S. 115C-296 reads as rewritten:

"§ 115C-296. Board sets certification requirements.

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(b) It is the policy of the State of North Carolina to maintain the highest quality teacher education programs and school administrator programs in order to enhance the competence of professional personnel certified in North Carolina. To the end that teacher preparation programs are upgraded to reflect a more rigorous course of study, the State Board of Education, as lead agency in coordination and cooperation with the University Board of Governors, the Board of Community Colleges and such other public and private agencies as are necessary, shall continue to refine the several certification requirements, standards for approval of institutions of teacher education, standards for institution-based innovative and experimental programs, standards for implementing consortium-based teacher education, and standards for improved efficiencies in the administration of the approved programs. The certification program shall provide for initial certification after completion of preservice training, continuing certification after three years of teaching experience, and certificate renewal every five years thereafter, until the retirement of the teacher. The last certificate renewal received prior to retirement shall remain in effect for five years after retirement.

The State Board of Education, as lead agency in coordination with the Board of Governors of The University of North Carolina and any other public and private agencies as necessary, shall continue to raise standards for entry into teacher education programs.

The State Board of Education, in consultation with the Board of Governors of The University of North Carolina, shall evaluate and develop enhanced requirements for continuing certification. The new requirements shall reflect more rigorous standards for continuing certification and to the extent possible shall be aligned with quality

professional development programs that reflect State priorities for improving student achievement.

The State Board of Education, in consultation with local boards of education and the Board of Governors of The University of North Carolina, shall reevaluate and enhance the requirements for renewal of teacher certificates. The State Board shall consider modifications in the certificate renewal achievement and to make it a mechanism for teachers to renew continually their knowledge and professional skills. The State Board shall adopt new standards for the renewal of teacher certificates by May 15, 1998.

The standards for approval of institutions of teacher education shall require that teacher education programs for <u>all</u> students who do not major in special education include demonstrated competencies in (i) the identification and education of children with <u>learning disabilities</u>. <u>disabilities</u> and (ii) positive management of student behavior and effective communication techniques for defusing and deescalating disruptive or dangerous behavior. The State Board of Education shall incorporate the criteria developed in accordance with G.S. 116-74.21 for assessing proposals under the School Administrator Training Program into its school administrator program approval standards.

All North Carolina institutions of higher education that offer teacher education programs, masters degree programs in education, or masters degree programs in school administration shall provide performance reports to the State Board of Education. The performance reports shall follow a common format, shall be submitted according to a plan developed by the State Board, and shall include the information required under the plan developed by the State Board.

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 (c) It is the policy of the State of North Carolina to encourage lateral entry into the profession of teaching by skilled individuals from the private sector. To this end, before the 1985-86 school year begins, the State Board of Education shall develop criteria and procedures to accomplish the employment of such individuals as classroom teachers. Beginning with the 2006-2007 school year, the criteria and procedures shall include preservice training in (i) the identification and education of children with disabilities and (ii) positive management of student behavior, effective communication for defusing and deescalating disruptive or dangerous behavior, and safe and appropriate use of seclusion and restraint. Regardless of credentials or competence, no one shall begin teaching above the middle level of differentiation. Skilled individuals who choose to enter the profession of teaching laterally may be granted a provisional teaching certificate for no more than five years and shall be required to obtain certification before contracting for a sixth year of service with any local administrative unit in this State.

It is further the policy of the State of North Carolina to ensure that local boards of education can provide the strongest possible leadership for schools based upon the identified and changing needs of individual schools. To this end, before the 1994-95 school year begins, the State Board of Education shall carefully consider a lateral entry program for school administrators to ensure that local boards of education will have sufficient flexibility to attract able candidates.

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43 44 **SECTION 4.** G.S. 115C-105.47(b)(9) reads as rewritten:

"(b) Each plan shall include each of the following components:

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(9)Professional development clearly matched to the goals and objectives of the plan. This professional development shall include a component to train appropriate school personnel in the management of disruptive or dangerous student behavior. Appropriate school personnel may include, but is not limited to, teachers, teacher assistants, school administrators, bus drivers, school resource officers, school psychologists, and school counselors. The training shall include instruction in positive management of student behavior, effective communication for defusing and deescalating disruptive or dangerous behavior, and safe and appropriate use of seclusion and restraint. The appropriate personnel with priority for the training shall include those staff members who are most likely to be called upon to prevent or address disruptive or dangerous student behavior. Each local board of education shall include in this component of its safe school plan procedures to evaluate the effectiveness of this training in preventing or addressing disruptive or dangerous student behavior. Local boards of education are encouraged to use available sources of discretionary revenue to implement the plan to train personnel in the management of disruptive or dangerous student behavior. Local boards may only be required to implement the behavior management training component of the plan to the extent that funds have been appropriated for this purpose by the General Assembly or by local units of government. By January 1, 2006, local boards of education shall amend their safe school plans to include this training component."

SECTION 5. G.S. 115C-47 is amended by adding a new subdivision to read: "**§ 115C-47.** Powers and duties generally.

In addition to the powers and duties designated in G.S. 115C-36, local boards of education shall have the power or duty:

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(45) To Report Certain Incidents of Seclusion and Restraint. – Local boards of education shall maintain a record of incidents reported under G.S. 115C-391.1(j)(4) and shall provide this information annually to the State Board of Education."

SECTION 6. G.S. 143-138(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) Contents of the Code. – The North Carolina State Building Code, as adopted by the Building Code Council, may include reasonable and suitable classifications of buildings and structures, both as to use and occupancy; general building restrictions as to location, height, and floor areas; rules for the lighting and ventilation of buildings and structures; requirements concerning means of egress from buildings and structures; requirements concerning means of ingress in buildings and structures; rules governing

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construction and precautions to be taken during construction; rules as to permissible materials, loads, and stresses; rules governing chimneys, heating appliances, elevators, and other facilities connected with the buildings and structures; rules governing plumbing, heating, air conditioning for the purpose of comfort cooling by the lowering of temperature, and electrical systems; and such other reasonable rules pertaining to the construction of buildings and structures and the installation of particular facilities therein as may be found reasonably necessary for the protection of the occupants of the building or structure, its neighbors, and members of the public at large.

In addition, the Code may regulate activities and conditions in buildings, structures, and premises that pose dangers of fire, explosion, or related hazards. Such fire prevention code provisions shall be considered the minimum standards necessary to preserve and protect public health and safety, subject to approval by the Council of more stringent provisions proposed by a municipality or county as provided in G.S. 143-138(e). These provisions may include regulations requiring the installation of either battery-operated or electrical smoke detectors in every dwelling unit used as rental property, regardless of the date of construction of the rental property. For dwelling units used as rental property constructed prior to 1975, smoke detectors shall have an Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., listing or other equivalent national testing laboratory approval, and shall be installed in accordance with either the standard of the National Fire Protection Association or the minimum protection designated in the manufacturer's instructions, which the property owner shall retain or provide as proof of compliance.

The Code may contain provisions regulating every type of building or structure, wherever it might be situated in the State.

Provided further, that nothing in this Article shall be construed to make any building rules applicable to farm buildings located outside the building-rules jurisdiction of any municipality.

Provided further, that no building permit shall be required under the Code or any local variance thereof approved under subsection (e) for any construction, installation, repair, replacement, or alteration costing five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or less in any single family residence or farm building unless the work involves: the addition, repair, or replacement of load bearing structures; the addition (excluding replacement of same size and capacity) or change in the design of plumbing; the addition, replacement or change in the design of heating, air conditioning, or electrical wiring, devices, appliances, or equipment, the use of materials not permitted by the North Carolina Uniform Residential Building Code; or the addition (excluding replacement of like grade of fire resistance) of roofing.

Provided further, that no building permit shall be required under such Code from any State agency for the construction of any building or structure, the total cost of which is less than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), except public or institutional buildings.

For the information of users thereof, the Code shall include as appendices

(1) Any rules governing boilers adopted by the Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessels Rules,

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- (2) Any rules relating to the safe operation of elevators adopted by the Commissioner of Labor, and
- (3) Any rules relating to sanitation adopted by the Commission for Health Services which the Building Code Council believes pertinent.

In addition, the Code may include references to such other rules of special types, such as those of the Medical Care Commission and the Department of Public Instruction as may be useful to persons using the Code. No rule issued by any agency other than the Building Code Council shall be construed as a part of the Code, nor supersede that Code, it being intended that they be presented with the Code for information only.

Nothing in this Article shall extend to or be construed as being applicable to the regulation of the design, construction, location, installation, or operation of (1) equipment for storing, handling, transporting, and utilizing liquefied petroleum gases for fuel purposes or anhydrous ammonia or other liquid fertilizers, except for liquefied petroleum gas from the outlet of the first stage pressure regulator to and including each liquefied petroleum gas utilization device within a building or structure covered by the Code, or (2) equipment or facilities, other than buildings, of a public utility, as defined in G.S. 62-3, or an electric or telephone membership corporation, including without limitation poles, towers, and other structures supporting electric or communication lines.

In addition, the Code may contain rules concerning minimum efficiency requirements for replacement water heaters, which shall consider reasonable availability from manufacturers to meet installation space requirements.

No State, county, or local building code or regulation shall prohibit the use of special locking mechanisms for seclusion rooms in the public schools approved under G.S. 115C-391.1(e)(1)e., provided that the special locking mechanism shall be constructed so that it will engage only when a key, knob, handle, button, or other similar device is being held in position by a person, and provided further that, if the mechanism is electrically or electronically controlled, it automatically disengages when the building's fire alarm is activated. Upon release of the locking mechanism by a supervising adult, the door must be able to be opened readily."

SECTION 7. Except as otherwise provided, this act becomes effective July 1, 2006.