Revisions to Wisconsin's Law on the use of Seclusion & Physical Restraint in Schools

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Wisconsin Law on Seclusion and Physical Restraint in Schools

- Section 118.305 of the Wisconsin Statutes
- Originally enacted in 2012 by 2011 Wisconsin Act 125
- Modified by 2019 Wisconsin Act 118, effective March 4, 2020
What has NOT changed...

- Use of seclusion or physical restraint **is prohibited** unless:
  - a student’s behavior presents a clear, present, and imminent risk to the physical safety of the student or others, and
  - It is the least restrictive intervention feasible.
  - Duration must be ONLY as long as is necessary to resolve the imminent risk.
Definition of Seclusion

• Did not change!

• “Seclusion” means the involuntary confinement of a student, apart from other students, in a room or area from which the student is physically prevented from leaving.
Definition of Physical Restraint

• Did not change!

• “Physical restraint” means a restriction that immobilizes or reduces the ability of a student to freely move his or her torso, arms, legs, or head.
Change: Applicability

- Previous law: Requirements applied to public schools and private schools participating in the Special Needs Scholarship Program (SNSP)
- Current law: Requirements apply to public schools, private schools participating in the SNSP, and private schools where students are placed by public school districts
• Under previous law, the term “incident” was not defined

• “Incident” is defined under current law as an occurrence of a covered individual or a law enforcement officer using seclusion or physical restraint on a student

• It is considered one incident if immediately following the use of seclusion or restraint, the student’s behavior presents a clear, present, and imminent physical safety risk, and the covered individual or law enforcement officer resumes the use of seclusion or physical restraint
Change: Reporting Requirements – Law Enforcement Officials

• Previous law: Reporting requirements did not expressly apply when seclusion or physical restraint was utilized by a law enforcement officer in a school

• Current law: Schools are expressly required to include incidents of seclusion or physical restraint by law enforcement officers in schools when documenting incidents, notifying parents, and developing and providing a written report
• Previous law: If the IEP team of a student with a disability determined use of seclusion or physical restraint could reasonably be anticipated, the student’s IEP was required to contain the terms “seclusion” or “physical restraint.”

• 2019 Act 118 repealed this provision of the law. IEP teams are no longer required to include these terms.
New Provision: IEPs

- **Current law**: After the second incident of seclusion or physical restraint in a school year with a student with an IEP, the IEP team must meet to review the IEP within 10 school days of the incident.
- **The IEP must include** appropriate positive behavior interventions and supports based on a functional behavioral assessment (FBA) of the behavior(s) of concern.
Change: Seclusion Room Locks

- Previous law: Doors to room or area used for seclusion could not be capable of being locked
- Current law: Locks are not allowed on rooms or areas being used for seclusion
- Has not changed: Staff must maintain constant supervision, and room or area must be free of objects or fixtures that may cause injury
Change: Physical Restraint: Prone (face down) Maneuvers

- Previous law: Prohibited maneuvers include those that do not adequately protect a student’s head, cause chest compression, or place pressure or weight on the student’s neck, throat, an artery, the back of a student’s head or neck, or otherwise obstruct the student’s circulation or breathing were prohibited. Prone maneuvers not specifically addressed; however not allowed given prohibited maneuvers.

- Current law: Above maneuvers still prohibited, and prone restraints now expressly prohibited.
Change: Vehicle Safety Restraints

- Previous law: Did not address use of vehicle safety restraints
- Current law: Appropriate use of vehicle safety restraints used as intended while transporting a student in vehicle is NOT considered mechanical restraint.
- Has not changed: Chemical and mechanical restraints are not allowed.
New Provision: “Debrief” after each incident

• Previous law: No requirement for school staff to meet following an incident of seclusion or physical restraint.

• Current law: After each incident, principal or designee must meet with the involved staff to discuss:
  • The events preceding, during, and following the incident; and
  • How to prevent the need for seclusion and restraint
    • Factors contributing to the escalation of the student’s behaviors; and
    • Alternatives to physical restraint such as de-escalation techniques and possible interventions, and other strategies
Change: Notification after Incident – Law Enforcement Officers

• Previous law: Principal or designee must notify the student’s parent of the incident as soon as possible or within one business day of the incident. Did not expressly include incidents involving law enforcement officers.

• Current law: Still requires principal or designee to notify the student’s parent of the incident as soon as possible or within one business day of the incident. Now expressly includes incidents involving law enforcement officers.
Change: Notification & Reporting – Private Schools

• Previous law: Did not expressly require private schools to notify parents or public school districts following incidents.

• Current law: Requires private school principal or designee to notify parents as soon as practicable, but no later than one business day. Also requires private schools to notify public schools after incident involving a student placed in private school by a school district.

• Private schools must provide a report to parent and public school if student placed by a school district.
Change: Reporting Incidents

• Previous law: Within two business days after each incident and after consulting with the staff present during the incident, the principal or designee prepared a written report including the student’s name, the date, time, and duration of incident, a description of the incident including actions of the student before, during, and after the incident, and the names and titles of staff present.

• The principal or designee informed the parent of the written report and made it available to the parent.
• Current law: Principal or designee must consult with staff and law enforcement officers present during the incident before completing the written report.
• All report elements continue to be required. In addition the report must include names and titles of law enforcement officers present.
• The principal or designee must keep the report and send it to the parent within three business days of the incident.
Changes: Training Requirements

• Previous law: Except in an emergency, school staff could not use physical restraint unless they received required training.

• Current law: The required elements of the training have changed.
## Changes: Training Requirements (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Previous law (Red – eliminated)</th>
<th>Current law (Green – new)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Methods of preventing the need for restraint</td>
<td>• Evidence-based instruction on positive behavioral supports and interventions, safe physical escort, understanding antecedents, de-escalation, conflict prevention, and conflict management</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Instruction in identification and description of dangerous behavior indicating the need for restraint</td>
<td>• Evidence-based techniques, including debriefing, shown to prevent or reduce the use of restraint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Instruction in methods of evaluating risk of harm to determine whether restraint is needed</td>
<td>• Instruction in identification and description of dangerous behavior indicating the need for restraint</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Experience administering and receiving various types of restraint</td>
<td>• Instruction in methods of evaluating risk of harm to determine whether restraint is needed</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Instruction on effects of restraint on the person restrained, methods of monitoring signs of physical distress, and techniques for determining when medical assistance needed</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Instruction in documenting and reporting incidents of physical restraint</td>
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<td>• Demonstration of proficiency in administering physical restraint</td>
<td>• Demonstration of ability to identify prohibited restraint techniques</td>
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Changes: Reporting Requirements

• Previous law: Annually by September 1st, the principal or designee must submit report to the governing body of the number of incidents of seclusion and physical restraint in the previous year, the total number of students involved in the incidents, and the total number of students with disabilities involved in the incidents.
Changes: Reporting Requirements (continued)

• Current law: Annually by October 1st, principal or designee must submit following information in report to the governing body with information from the previous school year:
  • Number of incidents of seclusion during the previous school year;
  • Total number of students who were involved in incidents of seclusion;
  • The number of students with disabilities who were involved in incidents of seclusion;
  • Number of incidents of physical restraint;
  • Number of students who were involved in incidents of physical restraint;
  • Number of students with disabilities who were involved in incidents of physical restraint.
New Provision: Report to DPI

- Current law: Annually by December 1st, each governing body must submit a report containing disaggregated incident information for each school.
- Data from the 2019-2020 school year submitted and available on DPI’s website.
Questions?

• DPI Special Education Team: (608) 266-1781
• https://dpi.wi.gov/support/contact-special-education

Thank you!