
Corporal Punishment, Restraint and Time Out

This policy is to establish District guidelines prohibiting the use of corporal punishment, restraint and timeout of students in response to or to address student behaviors.

- A. Definitions. As used in this policy, the following terms shall have the following meanings:
- (1) Aversive intervention means an intervention that is intended to induce pain or discomfort for the purpose of eliminating or reducing student behavior, including such interventions as:
 - (i) contingent application of noxious, painful, intrusive stimuli or activities; strangling, deep muscle squeezes or other similar stimuli;
 - (ii) any form of noxious, painful or intrusive spray, inhalant or tastes;
 - (iii) contingent food programs that include the denial or delay of the provision of meals or intentionally altering staple food or drink in order to make it distasteful;
 - (iv) movement limitation used as a punishment, including but not limited to helmets and mechanical restraints as defined in paragraph (4) of this section; or
 - (v) other stimuli or actions similar to the interventions described in this paragraph. The term shall not include such interventions as voice control, limited to loud, firm commands; time-limited ignoring of a specific behavior; token fines as part of a token economy system; brief physical prompts to interrupt or prevent a specific behavior; interventions medically necessary for the treatment or protection of the student; or other similar interventions.
 - (2) Corporal punishment means any act of physical force upon a student for the purpose of punishing that student. The term does not include the use of physical restraints, as defined below, to protect the student, another student, teacher or any other person from physical injury when alternative procedures and methods not involving the use physical restraint cannot reasonably be employed to achieve these purposes.
 - (3) De-escalation means the use of a behavior management technique that helps a student increase control over their emotions/ behaviors and results in a reduction of a present or potential level of danger to the student or others.
 - (4) Mechanical restraint means the use of any device or equipment to restrict a student's freedom of movement. Mechanical restraint does not include devices implemented by trained school personnel, or utilized by a student, that have been prescribed by an appropriate medical or related services professional and are used for the specific and approved purposes for which such devices were designed, such as:
 - (i) 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;

-
- (ii) vehicle safety restraints when used as intended during the transport of a student in a moving vehicle;
 - (iii) restraints for medical immobilization; or
 - (iv) orthopedically prescribed devices that permit a student to participate in activities without risk of harm.
 - (5) Multi-tiered system of supports means a proactive and preventative framework that utilizes data to inform instruction and the allocation of services to maximize achievement for all students and support students' social, emotional and behavioral needs from a culturally responsive and strength-based perspective.
 - (6) Physical escort means a temporary touching or holding of the hand, wrist, arm, shoulder or back for the purpose of inducing a student who is acting out to walk to a safe location.
 - (7) Physical restraint means a personal restriction that immobilizes or reduces the ability of a student to move their arms, legs, body, or head freely. Physical restraint does not include a physical escort or brief physical contact and/or redirection to promote student safety, calm or comfort a student, prompt or guide a student when teaching a skill or assisting a student in completing a task, or for other similar purposes.
 - (8) Prone restraint means physical or mechanical restraint while the student is in the face down position.
 - (9) Seclusion means the involuntary confinement of a student alone in a room or space where they are physically prevented from leaving or they may perceive that they cannot leave at will. Seclusion does not include timeout as defined below.
 - (10) Timeout means a behavior management technique that involves the monitored separation of a student in a non-locked setting and is implemented for the purpose of de-escalating, regaining control, and preparing the student to meet expectations to return to their education program in accordance with subdivision (c) of this section. The term timeout shall not include:
 - (i) a student-initiated or student-requested break to utilize coping skills, sensory input, or self-regulation strategies;
 - (ii) use of a room or space containing coping tools or activities to assist a student to calm and self-regulate, or the use of such intervention strategies consistent with a student with a disability's behavioral intervention plan as defined in by state regulation; or
 - (iii) a teacher removal, in-school suspension; or any other appropriate disciplinary action.
- B. Prohibition of the use of corporal punishment, aversive interventions, and seclusion.
- (1) School employees and agents are prohibited from using any of the following against a student:
 - (i) corporal punishment;
 - (ii) aversive interventions; or
 - (iii) seclusion.
 - (2) The term “agent” shall include, but not be limited to, school resource officers, except when a student is under arrest and handcuffs are necessary for the safety of the student and others.
-

C. Authorized limited use of timeout and physical restraint.

1. In all situations, positive, proactive, evidence- and research-based strategies through a multi-tiered system of supports as defined above shall be used to reduce the occurrence of challenging behaviors, eliminate the need for the use of timeout and physical restraint, and improve school climate and the safety of all students.
2. Timeout and physical restraint may be used only when: other less restrictive and intrusive interventions and de-escalation techniques would not prevent imminent danger of serious physical harm to the student or others; there is no known medical contraindication to its use on the student; and school staff using such interventions have been trained and their training is current in its safe and appropriate application in accordance with the requirements of this policy.
3. Timeout and physical restraints shall not be used as discipline or punishment, retaliation, or as a substitute for positive, proactive intervention strategies that are designed to change, replace, modify, or eliminate a targeted behavior.
4. Use of Timeout
 - (1) Except in accordance with 8 NYCRR 200.22(c), timeout shall only be used in a situation that poses an immediate concern for the physical safety of the student or others. Staff shall return the student to their educational program as soon as the student has safely de-escalated, regained control and is prepared to meet expectations.
 - (2) A room or physical space used for purposes of timeout may be located within a classroom or outside of the classroom and shall comply with the following requirements:
 - (i) The room or physical space shall:
 - (1) be unlocked, and any door must be able to be opened from the inside. The use of locked rooms or physical spaces is prohibited.
 - (2) provide a means for continuous visual and auditory monitoring of the student;
 - (3) be of adequate width, length and height to allow the student to move about and recline comfortably;
 - (4) be clean and free of objects and fixtures that could be potentially dangerous to a student; and
 - (5) meet all local fire and safety codes.
 - (6) Wall and floor coverings shall, to the extent practicable, be designed to prevent injury to the student and there shall be adequate lighting and ventilation.
 - (7) The temperature of the room or physical space shall be within the normal comfort range and consistent with the rest of the building.
 - (8) Staff shall continuously monitor the student in a timeout room or space.
 - (9) Staff functioning as timeout monitors shall be trained in accordance with the requirements set forth by this policy.

-
5. Use of physical restraint. Physical restraint shall only be used in a situation in which immediate intervention involving the use of reasonable physical force is necessary to prevent imminent danger of serious physical harm to the student or others.
 - (i) The type of physical restraint used shall be the least restrictive technique necessary and be discontinued as soon as the imminent danger of serious physical harm has resolved.
 - (ii) Physical restraint shall never be used in a manner that restricts the student's ability to breathe or communicate or harms the student.
 - (iii) The use of prone restraint is prohibited.
 - (iv) Physical restraint shall not be used as a planned intervention on a student's individualized education program, Section 504 accommodation plan, behavioral intervention plan, or other plan developed for a student by the school.
 - (v) Physical restraint shall not be used to prevent property damage except in situations where there is imminent danger of serious physical harm to the student or others and the student has not responded to positive, proactive intervention strategies.
 - (vi) Physical restraints shall be administered only by staff who have received training and such training is current in accordance with the requirements set forth below.
 - (vii) Following a physical restraint, school medical personnel, including the school nurse, will determine if an injury has been sustained by the student. Medical personnel shall document any marks, bruises or other injuries the student may have at the time of the evaluation.
 6. Parental notification. Each building principal is responsible for developing procedures for parental notification of restraints and timeouts. Such procedures must:
 - (i) include same day notification to a parent or person in parental relation to the student following the use of timeout, including timeout used in conjunction with a student's behavioral intervention plan or use of a physical restraint. When the student's parent or person in parental relation cannot be contacted, after reasonable attempts are made, the school principal or building administrator shall record such attempts. For students with disabilities, the school principal or building administrator shall report such attempts to the student's committee on preschool special education or committee on special education. Such notification shall offer the parent the opportunity to meet regarding the incident; and
 - (ii) provide the parent or person in parental relation to the student a copy of the documentation of the incident within three school days of the use of timeout or a physical restraint.
 7. Documentation. The school shall maintain documentation of each incident involving the use of timeout, including timeout used in conjunction with a student's behavioral intervention plan or physical restraint on each student, which shall include:
-

-
- (a) the name and date of birth of the student;
 - (b) the setting and location of the incident;
 - (c) the name of the staff who participated in the implementation, monitoring and supervision of the use of timeout and/or physical restraint and any other persons involved;
 - (d) a description of the incident including duration, and for physical restraint, the type of restraint used;
 - (e) whether the student has an individualized education program, Section 504 accommodation plan, behavioral intervention plan, or other plan developed for the student by the school;
 - (f) timeout or physical restraint; and for students with disabilities, whether those strategies were consistent with a student's behavioral intervention plan, if applicable;
 - (g) the details of any injuries sustained by the student or staff during the incident and whether the student was evaluated by the school nurse or other medical personnel;
 - (h) the date and method of notification to the parent or person in parental relation pursuant to paragraph (3) of this subdivision and whether a meeting was held; and
 - (i) the date of the debriefing.
 - (j) The name and title of the supervisory personnel who reviewed the documentation and, if necessary, documentation that the school nurse or other medical personal completed review.
 - (k) Documentation of each incident shall be maintained by the school and made available for review by the department upon request.
8. Debriefing. As soon as practicable, and after every incident in which timeout or a physical restraint is used on a student, a school administrator or designee shall:
- (a) meet with the school staff who participated in the use of timeout or physical restraint to discuss:
 - (i) the circumstances leading to the use of timeout or physical restraint;
 - (ii) the positive, proactive intervention strategies that were utilized prior to the use of timeout physical restraint; and
 - (iii) planning for the prevention and reduction of the future need for timeout or physical restraint with the student including, if applicable, whether a referral should be made for special education programs and/or other support services or, for a student with a disability, whether a referral for review of the student's individualized education program or behavioral intervention plan is needed; and
 - (iv) direct a school staff member to debrief the incident with the student in a manner appropriate to the student's age and developmental ability and to discuss the behavior(s), if any, that precipitated the use of timeout or physical restraint.
-

9. Review of documentation. The school administrator or designee shall regularly review documentation on the use of timeout and physical restraint to verify compliance with school's policy and procedures. When there are multiple incidents within the same classroom or involving the same staff, the school administrator or designee shall take appropriate steps to address the frequency and pattern of use.
10. Staff training.
 - (a) All staff shall receive annual training on the school's policies and procedures related to the use of timeout and physical restraint; evidence-based positive, proactive strategies; crisis intervention and prevention procedures and de-escalation techniques.
 - (b) Any staff who may be called upon to implement timeout or physical restraint, shall receive annual, evidence-based training in safe and effective developmentally appropriate timeout and physical restraint procedures.

Approved: 3/25/24