Union Calendar No. 243

111TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION

H. R. 4247

[Report No. 111-417]

To prevent and reduce the use of physical restraint and seclusion in schools, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 9, 2009

Mr. George Miller of California (for himself and Mrs. McMorris Rodgers) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor

February 23, 2010

Additional sponsors: Mrs. McCarthy of New York, Mr. Hare, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Ellison, Mr. Davis of Illinois, Mrs. Maloney, Mr. Sestak, Mr. Platts, Mr. Scott of Virginia, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Filner, Mr. Rothman of New Jersey, Mr. Grijalva, Mr. Sablan, Ms. Kilroy, Ms. McCollum, Mr. Harper, Ms. Schakowsky, Mr. Defazio, Mr. Himes, Mr. Holt, Ms. Slaughter, Mr. Kildee, Mr. Neal of Massachusetts, Mr. Langevin, Mr. Sires, Mr. Tonko, Mr. Bishop of New York, Ms. Woolsey, Ms. Chu, Mr. Hinojosa, Mr. Polis of Colorado, Mr. Pierluisi, Mrs. Napolitano, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Hinchey, Ms. Delauro, and Mr. Frank of Massachusetts

February 23, 2010

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

[For text of introduced bill, see copy of bill as introduced on December 9, 2009]

A BILL

To prevent and reduce the use of physical restraint and seclusion in schools, and for other purposes.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
- 4 This Act may be cited as the "Preventing Harmful Re-
- 5 straint and Seclusion in Schools Act".
- 6 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

- 7 Congress finds the following:
- 8 (1) Physical restraint and seclusion have re-9 sulted in physical injury, psychological trauma, and 10 death to children in public and private schools. Na-11 tional research shows students have been subjected to 12 physical restraint and seclusion in schools as a means 13 of discipline, to force compliance, or as a substitute 14 for appropriate educational support.
 - (2) Behavioral interventions for children must promote the right of all children to be treated with dignity. All children have the right to be free from physical or mental abuse, aversive behavioral interventions that compromise health and safety, and any physical restraint or seclusion imposed solely for purposes of discipline or convenience.
 - (3) Safe, effective, evidence-based strategies are available to support children who display challenging behaviors in school settings. Staff training focused on the dangers of physical restraint and seclusion as well

- as training in evidence-based positive behavior supports, de-escalation techniques, and physical restraint and seclusion prevention, can reduce the incidence of injury, trauma, and death.
 - (4) School personnel have the right to work in a safe environment and should be provided training and support to prevent injury and trauma to themselves and others.
 - (5) Despite the widely recognized risks of physical restraint and seclusion, a substantial disparity exists among many States and localities with regard to the protection and oversight of the rights of children and school personnel to a safe learning environment.
 - (6) Children are subjected to physical restraint and seclusion at higher rates than adults. Physical restraint which restricts breathing or causes other body trauma, as well as seclusion in the absence of continuous face-to-face monitoring, have resulted in the deaths of children in schools.
 - (7) Children are protected from inappropriate physical restraint and seclusion in other settings, such as hospitals, health facilities, and non-medical community-based facilities. Similar protections are

1	needed in schools, yet such protections must acknowl-
2	edge the differences of the school environment.
3	(8) Research confirms that physical restraint
4	and seclusion are not therapeutic, nor are these prac-
5	tices effective means to calm or teach children, and
6	may have an opposite effect while simultaneously de-
7	creasing a child's ability to learn.
8	(9) The effective implementation of school-wide
9	positive behavior supports is linked to greater aca-
10	demic achievement, significantly fewer disciplinary
11	problems, increased instruction time, and staff per-
12	ception of a safer teaching environment.
13	SEC. 3. PURPOSES.
14	The purposes of this Act are to—
15	(1) prevent and reduce the use of physical re-
16	straint and seclusion in schools;
17	(2) ensure the safety of all students and school
18	personnel in schools and promote a positive school
19	culture and climate;
20	(3) protect students from—
21	(A) physical or mental abuse;
22	(B) aversive behavioral interventions that
23	compromise health and safety; and

1	(C) any physical restraint or seclusion im-
2	posed solely for purposes of discipline or conven-
3	ience;
4	(4) ensure that physical restraint and seclusion
5	are imposed in school only when a student's behavior
6	poses an imminent danger of physical injury to the
7	student, school personnel, or others; and
8	(5) assist States, local educational agencies, and
9	schools in—
10	(A) establishing policies and procedures to
11	keep all students, including students with the
12	most complex and intensive behavioral needs,
13	and school personnel safe;
14	(B) providing school personnel with the nec-
15	essary tools, training, and support to ensure the
16	safety of all students and school personnel;
17	(C) collecting and analyzing data on phys-
18	ical restraint and seclusion in schools; and
19	(D) identifying and implementing effective
20	evidence-based models to prevent and reduce
21	physical restraint and seclusion in schools.
22	SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.
23	In this Act:
24	(1) Chemical restraint.—The term "chemical
25	restraint" means a drug or medication used on a stu-

1	dent to control behavior or restrict freedom of move-
2	ment that is not—
3	(A) prescribed by a licensed physician for
4	the standard treatment of a student's medical or
5	psychiatric condition; and
6	(B) administered as prescribed by the li-
7	censed physician.
8	(2) Educational service agency.—The term
9	"educational service agency" has the meaning given
10	such term in section 9101(17) of the Elementary and
11	Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C.
12	7801(17)).
13	(3) Elementary school.—The term "elemen-
14	tary school" has the meaning given the term in sec-
15	tion 9101(18) of the Elementary and Secondary Edu-
16	cation Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801(18)).
17	(4) Local Educational agency.—The term
18	"local educational agency" has the meaning given the
19	term in section 9101(26) of the Elementary and Sec-
20	ondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801(26)).
21	(5) Mechanical restraint.—The term "me-
22	chanical restraint" has the meaning given the term in
23	section 595(d)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42
24	$U.S.C.\ 290jj(d)(1)),\ except\ that\ the\ meaning\ shall\ be$
25	applied by substituting "student's" for "resident's".

- 1 (6) PARENT.—The term "parent" has the mean-2 ing given the term in section 9101(31) of the Elemen-3 tary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 4 U.S.C. 7801(31)).
 - (7) Physical escort.—The term "physical escort" has the meaning given the term in section 595(d)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290jj(d)(2)), except that the meaning shall be applied by substituting "student" for "resident".
 - (8) Physical Restraint.—The term "physical restraint" has the meaning given the term in section 595(d)(3) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290jj(d)(3)).
 - (9) Positive behavior supports" means a systematic approach to embed evidence-based practices and datadriven decisionmaking to improve school climate and culture, including a range of systemic and individualized strategies to reinforce desired behaviors and diminish reoccurrence of problem behaviors, in order to achieve improved academic and social outcomes and increase learning for all students, including those with the most complex and intensive behavioral needs.
 - (10) Protection and advocacy system.—The term "protection and advocacy system" means a pro-

1	tection and advocacy system established under section
2	143 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and
3	Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 15043).
4	(11) School.—The term "school" means an en-
5	tity—
6	(A) that—
7	(i) is a public or private—
8	(I) day or residential elementary
9	school or secondary school; or
10	(II) early childhood, elementary
11	school, or secondary school program
12	that is under the jurisdiction of a
13	school, educational service agency, or
14	other educational institution or pro-
15	gram; and
16	(ii) receives, or serves students who re-
17	ceive, support in any form from any pro-
18	gram supported, in whole or in part, with
19	funds appropriated to the Department of
20	$Education;\ or$
21	(B) that is a school funded or operated by
22	the Department of the Interior.
23	(12) School personnel.—The term "school
24	personnel" has the meaning—

1	(A) given the term in section 4151(10) of
2	the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of
3	1965 (20 U.S.C. 7161(10)); and
4	(B) given the term "school resource officer"
5	in section 4151(11) of the Elementary and Sec-
6	ondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C.
7	7161(11)).
8	(13) Secondary school.—The term "secondary
9	school" has the meaning given the term in section
10	9101(38) of the Elementary and Secondary Edu-
11	cation Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801(38)).
12	(14) Seclusion.—The term "seclusion" has the
13	meaning given the term in section $595(d)(4)$ of the
14	Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290jj(d)(4)).
15	(15) Secretary.—The term "Secretary" means
16	the Secretary of Education.
17	(16) State-approved crisis intervention
18	TRAINING PROGRAM.—The term "State-approved cri-
19	sis intervention training program" means a training
20	program approved by a State and the Secretary that,
21	at a minimum, provides—
22	(A) evidence-based techniques shown to be
23	effective in the prevention of physical restraint
24	and seclusion;

1	(B) evidence-based techniques shown to be
2	effective in keeping both school personnel and
3	students safe when imposing physical restraint
4	or seclusion;
5	(C) evidence-based skills training related to
6	positive behavior supports, safe physical escort,
7	conflict prevention, understanding antecedents,
8	de-escalation, and conflict management;
9	(D) first aid and cardiopulmonary resus-
10	citation;
11	(E) information describing State policies
12	and procedures that meet the minimum stand-
13	ards established by regulations promulgated pur-
14	$suant\ to\ section\ 5(a);\ and$
15	(F) certification for school personnel in the
16	techniques and skills described in subparagraphs
17	(A) through (D), which shall be required to be re-
18	newed on a periodic basis.
19	(17) State.—The term "State" has the meaning
20	given the term in section 9101 of the Elementary and
21	Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).
22	(18) State Educational agency.—The term
23	"State educational agency" has the meaning given the
24	term in section 9101(41) of the Elementary and Sec-
25	ondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801(41)).

- (19) Student.—The term "student" means a 1 2 student enrolled in a school defined in section 11, ex-3 cept that in the case of a private school or private 4 program, such term means a student enrolled in such 5 school or program who receives support in any form 6 from any program supported, in whole or in part, 7 with funds appropriated to the Department of Edu-8 cation.
- 9 (20) TIME OUT.—The term "time out" has the 10 meaning given the term in section 595(d)(5) of the 11 Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290jj(d)(5)), ex-12 cept that the meaning shall be applied by substituting 13 "student" for "resident".

14 SEC. 5. MINIMUM STANDARDS; RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

- 15 (a) Minimum Standards.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, in order to pro-16 tect each student from physical or mental abuse, aversive 17 18 behavioral interventions that compromise student health 19 and safety, or any physical restraint or seclusion imposed solely for purposes of discipline or convenience or in a man-20 21 ner otherwise inconsistent with this Act, the Secretary shall promulgate regulations establishing the following minimum 23 standards:
- 24 (1) School personnel shall be prohibited from im-25 posing on any student the following:

1	(A) Mechanical restraints.
2	(B) Chemical restraints.
3	(C) Physical restraint or physical escort
4	that restricts breathing.
5	(D) Aversive behavioral interventions that
6	compromise health and safety.
7	(2) School personnel shall be prohibited from im-
8	posing physical restraint or seclusion on a student
9	unless—
10	(A) the student's behavior poses an immi-
11	nent danger of physical injury to the student,
12	school personnel, or others;
13	(B) less restrictive interventions would be
14	ineffective in stopping such imminent danger of
15	physical injury;
16	(C) such physical restraint or seclusion is
17	imposed by school personnel who—
18	(i) continuously monitor the student
19	face-to-face; or
20	(ii) if school personnel safety is signifi-
21	cantly compromised by such face-to-face
22	monitoring, are in continuous direct visual
23	contact with the student;
24	(D) such physical restraint or seclusion is
25	imposed by—

1	(i) school personnel trained and cer-
2	tified by a State-approved crisis interven-
3	tion training program (as defined in sec-
4	tion 4(16)); or
5	(ii) other school personnel in the case
6	of a rare and clearly unavoidable emergency
7	circumstance when school personnel trained
8	and certified as described in clause (i) are
9	not immediately available due to the unfore-
10	seeable nature of the emergency cir-
11	cumstance; and
12	(E) such physical restraint or seclusion end
13	immediately upon the cessation of the conditions
14	described in subparagraphs (A) and (B).
15	(3) States and local educational agencies shall
16	ensure that a sufficient number of personnel are
17	trained and certified by a State-approved crisis inter-
18	vention training program (as defined in section
19	4(16)) to meet the needs of the specific student popu-
20	lation in each school.
21	(4) The use of physical restraint or seclusion as
22	a planned intervention shall not be written into a
23	student's education plan, individual safety plan, be-
24	havioral plan, or individualized education program
25	(as defined in section 602 of the Individuals with

1	Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1401)). Local
2	educational agencies or schools may establish policies
3	and procedures for use of physical restraint or seclu-
4	sion in school safety or crisis plans, provided that
5	such school plans are not specific to any individual
6	student.
7	(5) Schools shall establish procedures to be fol-
8	lowed after each incident involving the imposition of
9	physical restraint or seclusion upon a student, includ-
10	ing—
11	(A) procedures to provide to the parent of
12	the student, with respect to each such incident—
13	(i) an immediate verbal or electronic
14	communication on the same day as each
15	such incident; and
16	(ii) within 24 hours of each such inci-
17	dent, written notification; and
18	(B) any other procedures the Secretary de-
19	termines appropriate.
20	(b) Secretary of the Interior.—The Secretary of
21	the Interior shall ensure that schools operated or funded by
22	the Department of the Interior comply with the regulations
23	promulgated by the Secretary under subsection (a).

1	(c) Rule of Construction.—Nothing in this section
2	shall be construed to authorize the Secretary to promulgate
3	regulations prohibiting the use of—
4	(1) time out (as defined in section 4(20)); or
5	(2) devices implemented by trained school per-
6	sonnel, or utilized by a student, for the specific and
7	approved therapeutic or safety purposes for which
8	such devices were designed and, if applicable, pre-
9	scribed, including—
10	(A) restraints for medical immobilization;
11	(B) adaptive devices or mechanical supports
12	used to achieve proper body position, balance, or
13	alignment to allow greater freedom of mobility
14	than would be possible without the use of such
15	devices or mechanical supports; or
16	(C) vehicle safety restraints when used as
17	intended during the transport of a student in a
18	moving vehicle; or
19	(3) handcuffs by school resource officers (as such
20	term is defined in section 4151(11) of the Elementary
21	and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C.
22	7161(11)))—
23	(A) in the—
24	(i) case when a student's behavior
25	poses an imminent danger of physical in-

1	jury to the student, school personnel, or oth-
2	ers; or
3	(ii) lawful exercise of law enforcement
4	duties; and
5	(B) less restrictive interventions would be
6	in effective.
7	SEC. 6. STATE PLAN AND REPORT REQUIREMENTS AND EN-
8	FORCEMENT.
9	(a) State Plan.—Not later than 2 years after the
10	Secretary promulgates regulations pursuant to section 5(a),
11	and each year thereafter, each State educational agency
12	shall submit to the Secretary a State plan that provides—
13	(1) assurances to the Secretary that the State has
14	in effect—
15	(A) State policies and procedures that meet
16	the minimum standards, including the standards
17	with respect to State-approved crisis intervention
18	training programs, established by regulations
19	promulgated pursuant to section 5(a); and
20	(B) a State mechanism to effectively mon-
21	itor and enforce the minimum standards;
22	(2) a description of the State policies and proce-
23	dures, including a description of the State-approved
24	crisis intervention training programs in such State;
25	and

1 (3) a description of the State plans to ensure 2 school personnel and parents, including private school 3 personnel and parents, are aware of the State policies 4 and procedures. (b) REPORTING.— 5 6 (1) Reporting requirements.—Not later than 7 2 years after the date the Secretary promulgates regu-8 lations pursuant to section 5(a), and each year there-9 after, each State educational agency shall (in compli-10 ance with the requirements of section 444 of the Gen-11 eral Education Provisions Act (commonly known as 12 the "Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 13 1974") (20 U.S.C. 1232g)) prepare and submit to the 14 Secretary, and make available to the public, a report 15 with respect to each local educational agency, and 16 each school not under the jurisdiction of a local edu-17 cational agency, located in the same State as such 18 State educational agency that includes the informa-19 tion described in paragraph (2). 20 (2) Information requirements.— 21 (A)GENERAL INFORMATION REQUIRE-22 MENTS.—The report described in paragraph (1) 23 shall include information on— 24 (i) the total number of incidents in the

preceding full-academic year in which phys-

1	ical restraint was imposed upon a student;
2	and
3	(ii) the total number of incidents in
4	the preceding full-academic year in which
5	seclusion was imposed upon a student.
6	(B) Disaggregation.—
7	(i) General disaggregation re-
8	QUIREMENTS.—The information described
9	in subparagraph (A) shall be disaggregated
10	by—
11	(I) the total number of incidents
12	in which physical restraint or seclu-
13	sion was imposed upon a student—
14	(aa) that resulted in injury;
15	(bb) that resulted in death;
16	and
17	(cc) in which the school per-
18	sonnel imposing physical re-
19	straint or seclusion were not
20	trained and certified as described
21	in section $5(a)(2)(D)(i)$; and
22	(II) the demographic characteris-
23	tics of all students upon whom phys-
24	ical restraint or seclusion was imposed,
25	including—

1	(aa) the categories identified
2	in section $1111(h)(1)(C)(i)$ of the
3	Elementary and Secondary Edu-
4	cation Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C.
5	6311(h)(1)(C)(i));
6	(bb) age; and
7	(cc) disability status (which
8	has the meaning given the term
9	"individual with a disability" in
10	section 7(20) of the Rehabilitation
11	Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 705(20))).
12	(ii) Unduplicated count; excep-
13	TION.—The disaggregation required under
14	clause (i) shall—
15	(I) be carried out in a manner to
16	ensure an unduplicated count of the—
17	(aa) total number of inci-
18	dents in the preceding full-aca-
19	demic year in which physical re-
20	straint was imposed upon a stu-
21	dent; and
22	(bb) total number of inci-
23	dents in the preceding full-aca-
24	demic year in which seclusion was
25	imposed upon a student; and

1	(II) not be required in a case in
2	which the number of students in a cat-
3	egory would reveal personally identifi-
4	able information about an individual
5	student.
6	(c) Enforcement.—
7	(1) In general.—
8	(A) Use of remedies.—If a State edu-
9	cational agency fails to comply with subsection
10	(a) or (b), the Secretary shall—
11	(i) withhold, in whole or in part, fur-
12	ther payments under an applicable program
13	(as such term is defined in section 400(c) of
14	the General Education Provisions Act (20
15	U.S.C. 1221)) in accordance with section
16	455 of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1234d);
17	(ii) require a State educational agency
18	to submit, and implement, within 1 year of
19	such failure to comply, a corrective plan of
20	action, which may include redirection of
21	funds received under an applicable pro-
22	gram; or
23	(iii) issue a complaint to compel com-
24	pliance of the State educational agency
25	through a cease and desist order, in the

1	same manner the Secretary is authorized to
2	take such action under section 456 of the
3	General Education Provisions Act (20
4	$U.S.C. \ 1234e).$
5	(B) Cessation of withholding of
6	FUNDS.—Whenever the Secretary determines
7	(whether by certification or other appropriate
8	evidence) that a State educational agency who is
9	subject to the withholding of payments under
10	subparagraph (A)(i) has cured the failure pro-
11	viding the basis for the withholding of payments,
12	the Secretary shall cease the withholding of pay-
13	ments with respect to the State educational agen-
14	cy under such subparagraph.
15	(2) Rule of construction.—Nothing in this
16	subsection shall be construed to limit the Secretary's
17	authority under the General Education Provisions
18	Act (20 U.S.C. 1221 et seq.).
19	SEC. 7. GRANT AUTHORITY.
20	(a) In General.—From the amount appropriated
21	under section 12, the Secretary may award grants to State
22	educational agencies to assist the agencies in—
23	(1) establishing, implementing, and enforcing the
24	policies and procedures to meet the minimum stand-

1	ards established by regulations promulgated by the				
2	Secretary pursuant to section $5(a)$;				
3	(2) improving State and local capacity to collect				
4	and analyze data related to physical restraint and se-				
5	clusion; and				
6	(3) improving school climate and culture by im-				
7	plementing school-wide positive behavior support ap-				
8	proaches.				
9	(b) Duration of Grant.—A grant under this section				
10	shall be awarded to a State educational agency for a 3-				
11	year period.				
12	(c) Application.—Each State educational agency de-				
13	siring a grant under this section shall submit an applica-				
14	tion to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and				
15	accompanied by such information as the Secretary may re-				
16	quire, including information on how the State educational				
17	agency will target resources to schools and local educational				
18	agencies in need of assistance related to preventing and re-				
19	ducing physical restraint and seclusion.				
20	(d) Authority to Make Subgrants.—				
21	(1) In general.—A State educational agency				
22	receiving a grant under this section may use such				
23	grant funds to award subgrants, on a competitive				
24	basis, to local educational agencies.				

1 (2) APPLICATION.—A local educational agency
2 desiring to receive a subgrant under this section shall
3 submit an application to the applicable State edu4 cational agency at such time, in such manner, and
5 containing such information as the State educational
6 agency may require.

(e) Private School Participation.—

7

8

9

10

11

12

- (1) In General.—A local educational agency receiving subgrant funds under this section shall, after timely and meaningful consultation with appropriate private school officials, ensure that private school personnel can participate, on an equitable basis, in activities supported by grant or subgrant funds.
- 14 (2) PUBLIC CONTROL OF FUNDS.—The control of 15 funds provided under this section, and title to mate-16 rials, equipment, and property purchased with such 17 funds, shall be in a public agency, and a public agen-18 cy shall administer such funds, materials, equipment, 19 and property.
- 20 (f) REQUIRED ACTIVITIES.—A State educational agen-21 cy receiving a grant, or a local educational agency receiving 22 a subgrant, under this section shall use such grant or 23 subgrant funds to carry out the following:
- 24 (1) Researching, developing, implementing, and 25 evaluating strategies, policies, and procedures to pre-

- vent and reduce physical restraint and seclusion in schools, consistent with the minimum standards established by regulations promulgated by the Secretary pursuant to section 5(a).
 - (2) Providing professional development, training, and certification for school personnel to meet such standards.
- 8 (3) Carrying out the reporting requirements 9 under section 6(b) and analyzing the information in-10 cluded in a report prepared under such section to 11 identify student, school personnel, and school needs 12 related to use of physical restraint and seclusion.
- 13 (g) ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—In addi-14 tion to the required activities described in subsection (f), 15 a State educational agency receiving a grant, or a local 16 educational agency receiving a subgrant, under this section 17 may use such grant or subgrant funds for one or more of 18 the following:
- 19 (1) Developing and implementing high-quality 20 professional development and training programs to 21 implement evidence-based systematic approaches to 22 school-wide positive behavior supports, including im-23 proving coaching, facilitation, and training capacity 24 for administrators, teachers, specialized instructional 25 support personnel, and other staff.

6

1	(2) Providing technical assistance to develop and
2	implement evidence-based systematic approaches to
3	school-wide positive behavior supports, including tech-
4	nical assistance for data-driven decision-making re-
5	lated to behavioral supports and interventions in the
6	classroom.
7	(3) Researching, evaluating, and disseminating
8	high-quality evidence-based programs and activities
9	that implement school-wide positive behavior supports
10	with fidelity.
11	(4) Supporting other local positive behavior sup-
12	port implementation activities consistent with this
13	subsection.
14	(h) Evaluation and Report.—Each State edu-
15	cational agency receiving a grant under this section shall,
16	at the end of the 3-year grant period for such grant—
17	(1) evaluate the State's progress toward the pre-
18	vention and reduction of physical restraint and seclu-

- (1) evaluate the State's progress toward the prevention and reduction of physical restraint and seclusion in the schools located in the State, consistent with the minimum standards established by regulations promulgated by the Secretary pursuant to section 5(a); and
- 23 (2) submit to the Secretary a report on such 24 progress.

20

21

1	(i) Department of the Interior.—From the				
2	amount appropriated under section 12, the Secretary may				
3	allocate funds to the Secretary of the Interior for activities				
4	under this section with respect to schools operated or funded				
5	by the Department of the Interior, under such terms as the				
6	Secretary of Education may prescribe.				
7	SEC. 8. NATIONAL ASSESSMENT.				
8	(a) National Assessment.—The Secretary shall				
9	carry out a national assessment to determine the effective-				
10	ness of this Act, which shall include—				
11	(1) analyzing data related to physical restraint				
12	and seclusion incidents;				
13	(2) analyzing the effectiveness of Federal, State,				
14	and local efforts to prevent and reduce the number of				
15	physical restraint and seclusion incidents in schools;				
16	(3) identifying the types of programs and serv-				
17	ices that have demonstrated the greatest effectiveness				
18	in preventing and reducing the number of physical				
19	restraint and seclusion incidents in schools; and				
20	(4) identifying evidence-based personnel training				
21	models with demonstrated success in preventing and				
22	reducing the number of physical restraint and seclu-				
23	sion incidents in schools, including models that em-				
24	phasize positive behavior supports and de-escalation				
25	techniques over physical intervention.				

- 1 (b) Report.—The Secretary shall submit to the Com-
- 2 mittee on Education and Labor of the House of Representa-
- 3 tives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and
- 4 Pensions of the Senate—
- 5 (1) an interim report that summarizes the pre-
- 6 liminary findings of the assessment described in sub-
- 7 section (a) not later than 3 years after the date of en-
- 8 actment of this Act; and
- 9 (2) a final report of the findings of the assess-
- 10 ment not later than 5 years after the date of the en-
- 11 actment of this Act.
- 12 SEC. 9. PROTECTION AND ADVOCACY SYSTEMS.
- 13 Protection and Advocacy Systems shall have the au-
- 14 thority provided under section 143 of the Developmental
- 15 Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (42
- 16 U.S.C. 15043) to investigate, monitor, and enforce protec-
- 17 tions provided for students under this Act.
- 18 SEC. 10. HEAD START PROGRAMS.
- 19 (a) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Health and
- 20 Human Services, in consultation with the Secretary, shall
- 21 promulgate regulations with respect to Head Start agencies
- 22 administering Head Start programs under the Head Start
- 23 Act (42 U.S.C. 9801 et seq.) that establish requirements con-
- 24 sistent with—

1	(1) the requirements established by regulations				
2	promulgated pursuant to section 5(a); and				
3	(2) the reporting and enforcement requirements				
4	described in subsections (b) and (c) of section 6.				
5	(b) Grant Authority.—From the amount appro-				
6	priated under section 12, the Secretary may allocate funds				
7	to the Secretary of Health and Human Services to assist				
8	the Head Start agencies in establishing, implementing, and				
9	enforcing policies and procedures to meet the requirements				
10	established by regulations promulgated pursuant to sub-				
11	section (a).				
12	SEC. 11. LIMITATION OF AUTHORITY.				
13	(a) In General.—Nothing in this Act shall be con-				
14	strued to restrict or limit, or allow the Secretary to restrict				
15	or limit, any other rights or remedies otherwise available				
16	to students or parents under Federal or State law or regula-				
17	tion.				
18	(b) Applicability.—				
19	(1) Private schools.—Nothing in this Act				
20	shall be construed to affect any private school that				
21	does not receive, or does not serve students who re-				
22	ceive, support in any form from any program sup				
23	ported, in whole or in part, with funds appropriated				
24	to the Department of Education.				

1	(2) Home schools.—Nothing in this Act shall
2	be construed to—
3	(A) affect a home school, whether or not a
4	home school is treated as a private school or
5	home school under State law; or
6	(B) consider parents who are schooling a
7	child at home as school personnel.
8	SEC. 12. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.
9	There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as
10	may be necessary to carry out this Act for fiscal year 2011
11	and each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years.

Union Calendar No. 243

111TH CONGRESS H. R. 4247

[Report No. 111-417]

A BILL

To prevent and reduce the use of physical restraint and seclusion in schools, and for other purposes.

February 23, 2010

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed