SB 179 - AS AMENDED BY THE SENATE

03/09/2023 0642s

2023 SESSION

23-0577 06/05

SENATE BILL 179

AN ACT relative to eliminating the use of seclusion as a form of punishment or discipline

on children in schools and treatment facilities.

SPONSORS: Sen. Altschiller, Dist 24; Sen. Carson, Dist 14; Sen. Chandley, Dist 11; Rep. Long,

Hills. 23; Rep. Grossman, Rock. 11

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

ANALYSIS

This bill prohibits the use of seclusion as a form of punishment or discipline on children in schools and treatment facilities.

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Explanation: Matter added to current law appears in **bold italics**.

Matter removed from current law appears [in brackets and struckthrough.]

Matter which is either (a) all new or (b) repealed and reenacted appears in regular type.

23-0577 06/05

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

In the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand Twenty Three

AN ACT

relative to eliminating the use of seclusion as a form of punishment or discipline on children in schools and treatment facilities.

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

- 1 Limiting the Use of Child Restraint Practices in Schools and Treatment Facilities; Prohibiting the Use of Seclusion. Amend RSA 126-U:5-a to read as follows:
- 126-U:5-a Limitation on the Use of Seclusion.
- I. Seclusion [may not be used as a form of punishment or discipline] shall never be used explicitly or implicitly as punishment or discipline for the behavior of a child. It may only be used when a child's behavior poses a substantial and imminent risk of physical harm to the child or to others, and may only continue until that danger has dissipated.
- II. Seclusion shall only be used by trained personnel after other approaches to the control of behavior have been attempted and been unsuccessful, or are reasonably concluded to be unlikely to succeed based on the history of actual attempts to control the behavior of a particular child.
- III. Seclusion shall not be used in a manner that [that] unnecessarily subjects the child to the risk of ridicule, humiliation, or emotional or physical harm.
- 2 Limiting the Use of Child Restraint Practices in Schools and Treatment Facilities; Definitions. RSA 126-U:1, V-a is repealed and reenacted to read as follows:
- V-a.(a) "Seclusion" means: the involuntary confinement of a child alone in any room or area from which the child is unable to exit, either due to physical manipulation by a person, a lock, or other mechanical device or barrier, or from which the child reasonably believes they are not free to leave; or, the involuntary confinement of a child to a room or area, separate from their peers, with one or more adults who are using their physical presence to prevent egress.
- (b) The term shall not include: the voluntary separation of a child from a stressful environment for the purpose of allowing the child to regain self-control, when such separation is to an area which a child is able to leave; circumstances in which there is no physical barrier, and the child is physically able to leave; or involuntary confinement of a child to a room or area with an adult who is actively engaging in a therapeutic intervention. A circumstance may be considered seclusion even if a window or other device for visual observation is present, if the other elements of this definition are satisfied.
- 3 New Paragraph; Limiting the Use of Child Restraint Practices in Schools and Treatment Facilities; Conditions of Seclusion. Amend RSA 126-U:5-b by inserting after paragraph II the following new paragraph:

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1	III. When seclusion is used, school or facility staff shall designate a co-regulator to monitor
2	the child and develop a plan to help the child manage their state of regulation and their return to a
3	less restrictive setting. The co-regulator shall check the child at regular intervals not to exceed 30
4	minutes between any one interval. The co-regulator shall be selected and designated in the
5	following order of preference:
6	(a) A trusted adult selected by the child.
7	(b) A clinician or counselor trained in trauma informed practices.
8	(c) A staff member known to have a positive relationship with the child.
9	(d) A staff member who was not involved in the incident leading to seclusion.
10	4 Notice and Record-Keeping Requirements. Amend the introductory paragraph of RSA 126-
11	U:7, II to read as follows:
12	II. A facility employee or school employee who uses seclusion or restraint, or if the facility
13	employee or school employee is unavailable, a supervisor of such employee, shall, within 5 business
14	days after the occurrence, submit a written notification, on a form developed by the department
15	of education and department of health and human services, in consultation with the office
16	of the child advocate, containing the following information to the director or his or her designee:

5 Effective Date. This act shall take effect 60 days after its passage.

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