

## EXHIBIT 2

### School Seclusion Table 6-22-2017

\* applies only to IDEA children

State	Citation	Bans Seclusion	“Harm to a Person” Statutes / Regulations
Alabama	Ala. Admin. Code r. 290-3-1-.02	All Children	
Alaska	Alaska Stat. § 14.33.125		<p>14.33.125(b) A teacher, teacher’s assistant, or other person responsible for students may physically restrain or seclude a student only if</p> <p>(1) the student’s behavior poses an imminent danger of physical injury to the student or another person;</p> <p>(2) less restrictive interventions would be ineffective to stop the imminent danger to the student or another person;</p> <p>(3) the person continuously monitors the student in face-to-face contact or, if face-to-face contact is unsafe, by continuous direct visual contact with the student;</p> <p>(4) the person has received training in crisis intervention and de-escalation and restraint techniques that has been approved by the department under AS 14.33.127, unless a trained person is not immediately available and the circumstances are rare and present an unavoidable and unforeseen emergency; and</p> <p>(5) the restraint or seclusion is discontinued immediately when the student no longer poses an imminent danger of physical injury to the student or another person or when a less restrictive intervention is effective to stop the danger of physical injury.</p>
Arizona	Arizona Ann. Rev. Statutes § 15-105		<p>15-105(A) A school may permit the use of restraint or seclusion techniques on any pupil if both of the following apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The pupil’s behavior presents an imminent danger of bodily harm to the pupil or others.</li> <li>2. Less restrictive interventions appear insufficient to mitigate the imminent danger of bodily harm</li> </ol>
Arkansas	-		
<b>California*</b>	<b>Cal Ed Code § 56521.2(a)(6)</b>	<b>IDEA Children</b>	

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Colorado	Colorado Code of Regs 1 CCR 301-45		shall only be used only in an emergency ("Emergency" means serious, probable, imminent threat of bodily injury to self or others with the present ability to effect such bodily injury) and with extreme caution; and after the failure of less restrictive alternatives (such as Positive Behavior Supports, constructive and non-physical de-escalation, and re-structuring the environment); or a determination that such alternatives would be inappropriate or ineffective under the circumstances.
Connecticut	Conn. Gen. Stat. § 10-236b		0-236b(d) No school employee shall place a student in seclusion except as an emergency intervention to prevent immediate or imminent injury to the student or to others, provided the seclusion is not used for discipline or convenience and is not used as a substitute for a less restrictive alternative.
Delaware	Delaware Code 14-14-4112F		<i>(Not included as a state restricting seclusion by statute or regulation. However, Delaware’s D.o.E supervisory process requires documentation that a significant and imminent threat of bodily harm that necessitates use of seclusion or mechanical restraint. It also requires proof that proper positive behavioral supports, functional behavioral analyses, and de-escalation are used to prevent the behaviors involved.)</i>
Florida	Fla. Stat. § 1003.573		<i>(Not included as a state restricting seclusion although the state’s reporting requirements require that incident reports identify a threat of physical harm.)</i>
Georgia	Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. r. 160-5-1-.35(e)	All Children	
Hawaii	HRS § 302A-1141.3	All Children	
Idaho	-		
Illinois	Ill. Adm. Code 1.285		Ill. Adm. Code 1.285(4) . . . prohibited except when (I) the student poses a physical risk to himself, herself, or others
Indiana	513 Ind. Admin. Code 1-2-11		513 IAC 1-2-11 (5) . . . the procedure will be used: (A) as a last resort safety procedure, employed only after another, less restrictive procedure has been implemented without success; and (B) in a situation in which there is an imminent risk of injury to the student, other students, school employees, or visitors to the school.
Iowa	Iowa Admin. Code 281–103		

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Kansas	Kansas Admin. Regs § 91-42-2		The use of seclusion or physical restraint is only allowed when a student presents an immediate danger to self or others.
Kentucky	Kentucky Admin. Rules 704 KAR 7:160		704 KAR 7:160(4)(2) Seclusion may only be implemented in a public school or educational program if: (a) The student's behavior poses an imminent danger of physical harm to self or others; (b) The student is visually monitored for the duration of the seclusion; (c) Less restrictive interventions have been ineffective in stopping the imminent danger of physical harm to self or others; and (d) School personnel implementing the seclusion are appropriately trained to use seclusion.
<b>Louisiana*</b>	<b>Louisiana Revised Statutes § 17:416.21</b>		<b>La. R.S. § 17:416.21(B)(3)(a) A seclusion room shall be used only as a last resort if and when less restrictive measures, such as positive behavioral supports, constructive and non-physical de-escalation, and restructuring of a student’s environment, have failed to stop a student’s actions that pose an imminent risk of harm.</b>
Maine	Code of Maine Rules 05-071-033		CMR 05-071-033(5)(1)(A) Seclusion may be used only as an emergency intervention when the behavior of a student presents a risk of injury or harm to the student or others, and only after other less intrusive interventions have failed or been deemed inappropriate.
Maryland	Code of Maryland Regs 13A.08.04.05		<i>(Not included because of exceptions to the general rule that seclusion is prohibited in public agencies and nonpublic schools unless: (a) There is an emergency situation and seclusion is necessary to protect a student or another person after other less intrusive interventions have failed or been determined to be inappropriate)</i>
Massachusetts	603 Mass. Code Regs. 46.03(1)(a)	All Students	
Michigan	Michigan Compiled Laws § 380.1307c		§ 380.1307c(a) Emergency seclusion and emergency physical restraint may be used only under emergency situations and only if essential to providing for the safety of the pupil or safety of another.
Minnesota	Minn. Stat. § 125A.0942		Physical holding or seclusion may be used only in an emergency situations threatening physical harm.

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Mississippi	Code of Mississippi Rules 07-000-003		38.13(4)(d)(b)(iv)(c) School personnel may use seclusion to address a student's behavior: I. If the student's behavior constitutes an emergency and seclusion is necessary to protect a student or other person from imminent, serious physical harm after other less intrusive, nonphysical interventions have failed or been determined inappropriate; ii. After less restrictive or alternative approaches have failed or have been determined to be inappropriate.
Missouri	-		
Montana	-		
Nebraska	-		
<b>Nevada*</b>	<b>Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 388.497</b>	<b>IDEA Children</b>	
New Hampshire	New Hampshire Rev. Statutes 126-U:5		126-U:5-a. I. Seclusion may not be used as a form of punishment or discipline. 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.
New Jersey	-		
New Mexico	New Mexico Statutes 22-5-4		22-5-4.12. Use of restraint and seclusion; techniques; requirements. A. A school may permit the use of restraint or seclusion techniques on any student only if both of the following apply: (1) the student’s behavior presents an imminent danger of serious physical harm to the student or others; and (2) less restrictive interventions appear insufficient to mitigate the imminent danger of serious physical harm.
<b>New York*</b>	<b>N.Y. Comp. Codes R. &amp; Regs. tit. 8, § 200.22</b>	<b>IDEA Children</b>	

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North Carolina	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 115C-391.1		imminent physical harm to self or others or imminent substantial destruction of school or another person's property
North Dakota	-		
Ohio	Ohio Admin. Code Ann. 3301-35-15		immediate risk of physical harm to the student or others
Oklahoma	(Voluntary Guidance)		
Oregon	Oregon Admin. R 581-021-0553		imminent threat of serious bodily injury to the student or others
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	<b>22 Pa. Code § 14.133</b>	<b>IDEA Children</b>	
Rhode Island	R.I. Code R. § 08-010-013	All Children	
South Carolina	(Voluntary Guidance)		
South Dakota	-		
<b>Tennessee*</b>	<b>Tenn. Code § 49-10-1305</b>		<b>Emergency situation when a special education student’s conduct poses a threat to the physical safety of the student or others</b> <b>(f) The use of a locked door, or any physical structure, mechanism, or device that substantially accomplishes the function of locking a student in a room, structure, or area, is prohibited.</b> <b>(g) Any space used as an isolation room shall be:</b> <b>(1) Unlocked and incapable of being locked;</b>
Texas	Tex. Educ. Code § 37.0021	IDEA Children	Texas Education Code § 37.0021. (c) A school district employee or volunteer or an independent contractor of a district may not place a student in seclusion.

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Utah	Utah Admin. Code R277-609-5		4502.2 Permissible Use of Seclusion Seclusion, not otherwise prohibited by these rules, may be used only: a. When a student's behavior poses an imminent and substantial risk of physical injury to the student or others; b. When less restrictive interventions have failed or would be ineffective in stopping such imminent risk of physical injury;
Vermont	Code of Vermont r. 22-000-036		22 000 036.4502.2 Permissible Use of Seclusion Seclusion, not otherwise prohibited by these rules, may be used only: a. When a student's behavior poses an imminent and substantial risk of physical injury to the student or others; b. When less restrictive interventions have failed or would be ineffective in stopping such imminent risk of physical injury; c. As a temporary intervention
Virginia	Va. Code Ann. § 22.1-279.1:1		Adopted the Guidelines for the Development of Policies and Procedures for Managing Student Behavior in Emergency Situations and the Fifteen Principles contained in the USDOE’s Restraint and Seclusion: Resource Document including definitions, criteria for use, restrictions for use . . .
Washington	Rev. Code Wash. § 28A.155.020		except when the student's behavior poses an imminent likelihood of serious harm to that student or another person
West Virginia	-		
Wisconsin	Wis. Stat. § 118.305		118.305 (3) Physical restraint; conditions for use. A covered individual may use physical restraint on a pupil at school only if all of the following apply: (a) The pupil’s behavior presents a clear, present, and imminent risk to the physical safety of the pupil or others and it is the least restrictive intervention feasible. (b) There are no medical contraindications to its use. (c) The degree of force used and the duration of the physical restraint do not exceed the degree and duration that are reasonable and necessary to resolve the clear, present, and imminent risk to the physical safety of the pupil or others.
Wyoming	Code of Wyoming Rules 206-0002-42		WCWR 206-0002-42(7)(b)(ii)(F)(1) An Isolation Room may be used in a bona fide emergency constituting an imminent risk to health or safety.