211 BEHAVIOR SUPPORT POLICY FOR ELIGIBLE YOUNG CHILDREN

A. INTRODUCTION

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 The Carbon Lehigh Intermediate Unit #21 Early Intervention Program recognizes that a behavior support policy is essential for eligible young children who receive early intervention programs and services. Behavior support programs include a variety of techniques to develop and maintain skills that enhance an individual student's opportunity for learning and building self-esteem. Potential causes of behavior problems, such as, physical or medical conditions, environmental factors, staffing and program concerns, shall be reviewed and addressed prior to the development of a behavior support plan. The Carbon Lehigh Intermediate Unit #21 Early Intervention Program's *Behavior Support Policy for Eligible Young Children* is adopted in accord with Chapter 14 PA Regulations 14.133 and IDEA 2004.

14 **B. GUIDLELINES**

1. Definitions of Words and Terms

- a. With regard to an eligible young child's behavior, these words and terms have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:
- i. *Aversive techniques* Deliberate activities designed to establish a negative association with a specific behavior.
- ii. *Behavior support* The development, change and maintenance of selected behaviors
 through the systematic application of behavior change techniques.
 - iii. *Positive techniques* Methods which utilize positive reinforcement to shape an eligible young child's behavior, ranging from the use of positive verbal statements as a reward for good behavior to specific tangible rewards.
 - iv. *Restraints* Devices and techniques designed and used to control acute or episodic aggressive behaviors or to control involuntary movements or lack of muscular control due to organic causes or conditions. The term includes physical and mechanical restraints.

29 2. <u>Least Intrusive Interventions</u>

- a. Positive rather than negative measures shall form the basis of behavior support programs. Behavior support programs include a variety of techniques to develop and maintain skills that will enhance an eligible young child's opportunity for learning and self-fulfillment. The types of intervention chosen for a particular young child shall be the least intrusive necessary.
- B. Positive Strategies Positive and appropriate student behaviors are vital components in the achievement of educational success for all children. Educational progress of an eligible young child could be adversely affected by inappropriate behavior. When behavior interferes

with productive learning, a program of behavior management is needed. The following positive strategies are suggested to address behavioral concerns:
i. Proactive Classroom Management
- Effective Teaching Practices
- Frequent Monitoring
- Clear Rules and Procedures
- Social Praise
- Environmental Adaptations
- Curriculum Adaptations
- Direct Instruction
ii. Prosocial Behavior
- Systematic Reinforcement
- Modeling Prosocial Behavior
- Verbal Instruction
- Role-playing
- Cueing
- Coaching
- Self-instruction
- Student Participation in Decision Making
iii. Behavior Modification
- Cueing
- Redirection
- Time-out (within classroom)
- Behavioral Contracting
- Environmental Restructuring
- Manipulation of Antecedents and Consequences
iv. Cognitive Training
- Self Monitoring
- Self Evaluation

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66		- Self Reinforcement		
67		v. Effective Behavior Patterns		
68		- Clear, Concise Communication		
69		- Family Involvement		
70 71 72 73 74	3.	Behavior Intervention Plan – Periodically, the IEP team may decide to develop a Behavior Intervention Plan for an eligible young child who does not respond to the listed positive strategies when employed by staff. The development of a Behavioral Intervention Plan would be preceded by an informal, or formal, behavior assessment of the young child. The process would include the following steps:		
75		a. Identify and describe the behavior of concern.		
76		b. Gather information about the target behavior.		
77		c. Develop hypothesis about the function of the behavior.		
78		d. Design an intervention plan.		
79		e. Implement the plan and monitor its effectiveness.		
80		f. Modify the plan as required; fade the support.		
81	4.	<u>Restraints</u>		
82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89		a. The use of restraints to control acute or episodic aggressive behavior may be used only when the young child is acting in a manner as to be a clear and present danger to himself/herself, to other young children or to employees, and only when less restrictive measures and techniques have proven to be or are less effective. The use of restraints to control the aggressive behavior of an eligible young child shall cause a meeting of the IEP team to review the current IEP for appropriateness and effectiveness. The use of restraints may not be included in the IEP for the convenience of staff, as a substitute for an educational program, or employed as punishment.		
90	5.	Mechanical Restraints		
91 92 93 94 95 96		a. Mechanical restraints, which are used to control involuntary movement or lack of muscular control of young children when due to organic causes or conditions, may be employed only when specified by an IEP and as determined by a medical professional qualified to make the determination, and as agreed to by the young child's parents. Mechanical restraints shall prevent a young child from injuring himself/herself or others or promote normative body positioning and physical functioning.		
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100		6.	Pro	<u>bhibited Aversive Techniques</u>
101 102			a.	The following aversive techniques of handling behavior are considered inappropriate and will not be used by the Carbon Lehigh Intermediate Unit #21's Early Intervention Program:
103				i. Corporal punishment (e.g., striking or spanking).
104				ii. Punishment for a manifestation of an eligible young child's disability.
105 106				iii. Locked rooms, locked boxes or other locked structures or spaces from which the young child cannot readily exit.
107				iv. Noxious substances (e.g., startling noises or aversive smells or tastes).
108				v. Deprivation of basic human rights, such as withholding meals, water or fresh air.
109 110				vi. Suspensions of programming constituting a pattern under Chapter 14 PA Regulations and IDEA 2004.
111				vii. Treatment of a demeaning nature.
112				viii.Electric shock.
113 114	C.	DI	SCI	PLINE
115 116		1.		y discipline of an eligible young child shall be conducted and implemented in accordance with te and federal law and regulations.
117		2.	En	nergency Procedures
118 119			a.	Emergency procedures for behavior that presents a clear and present danger to the eligible young child or others or others may include any, or all, of the following actions:
120				i. Notify program administrator/supervisor
121				ii. Contact parent /guardian
122				iii. Notify police
123				iv. Notify mental health
124				v. Call emergency service and ambulance
125 126				vi. Implement crisis prevention strategies and physical restraint procedure as taught by school personnel.
127 128	D.	SU	MN	IARY
129 130		1.		e Carbon Lehigh Intermediate Unit #21 Early Intervention program assumes responsibility for uring that behavior management programs are in accordance with Chapter 14 and IDEA 2004,

131	including the training of personnel for the use of specific procedures, methods and techniques,
132	and for having this written policy on the use of behavior management techniques. The CLIU #21
133	Early Intervention Program will obtain parental consent prior to the use of highly restraining or
134	intrusive procedures.