

STUDENTS

Use of Physical Intervention

File: JKA

In dealing with disruptive students, any person employed by the district may, within the scope of his/her employment, use reasonable and appropriate physical intervention or force as necessary for the following purposes:

1. To prevent a student from an act of wrong-doing.
2. To quell a disturbance threatening physical injury to others.
3. To obtain possession of weapons or other dangerous objects upon a student or within the control of a student.
4. For the purpose of self-defense.
5. For the protection of persons or property.
6. To maintain discipline.

Any such acts are not in conflict with the legal definition of child abuse and shall not be construed to constitute corporal punishment within the meaning and intention of this policy.

Under no circumstances shall a student be physically held for more than five minutes unless the provisions regarding restraint (contained in the regulation) are followed.

Any method or device used to involuntarily limit a student's freedom of movement for more than five minutes, including physical force, mechanical restraint, physical restraint, chemical restraint or seclusion, shall be in compliance with state law on protecting persons from restraint. The superintendent shall develop procedures and a training program related to the use of restraint consistent with this policy and state law.

Corporal punishment shall not be administered to students by anyone in any district school.

ADOPTED: April 1, 2008

LEGAL REFS: C.R.S. 18-1-703 (use of physical force by those supervising minors)
C.R.S. 18-6-401 (1) (definition of child abuse)
C.R.S. 19-1-103 (1) (definition of abuse and neglect)
C.R.S. 22-32-109.1 (2)(a) (adoption and enforcement of discipline code)
C.R.S. 22-32-109.1 (2)(a)(IV) (policy required as part of safe schools plan)
C.R.S. 22-32-109.1 (9) (immunity provisions in safe schools law)
C.R.S. 26-20-102 et seq. (protection of persons from restraint)