

## Use of Physical Intervention and Restraint

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

1. To quell a disturbance threatening physical injury to the student or others.
2. To obtain possession of weapons or other dangerous objects from a student or within the control of a student.
3. For the purpose of self-defense.
4. For the protection of persons or property.

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 that accompanies this policy, are followed.

Any method or device used to involuntarily limit a student's freedom of movement for more than five minutes, including physical force, physical restraint, or seclusion, shall be in compliance with state law on protecting persons from restraint. The superintendent or designee 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.

District employees shall not use restraint as a punitive form of discipline or as a threat to control or to gain compliance of a student's behavior. Except as otherwise permitted by law, district employees are also prohibited from restraining a student by use of a prone restraint, mechanical restraint, or chemical restraint.

Adopted: February 28, 1968

Revised: August 8, 1984

Revised: April 22, 1992

Revised: May 9, 2001

Revised: June 11, 2008

Revised: February 12, 2014

Revised: June 24, 2015

Revised: October 11, 2017

LEGAL REFS.: C.R.S. 18-1-703 (use of physical force by those supervising minors)  
C.R.S. 18-1-901 (3)(e) (definition of a deadly weapon)  
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) (I)(D) (policy required as part of safe schools plan)  
C.R.S. 22-32-109.1 (2)(a)(I)(L) (policies for use of restraint and seclusion on students and information on the process for filing a complaint regarding the use of restraint or seclusion shall be included in student conduct and discipline code)  
C.R.S. 22-32-109.1 (9) (immunity provisions in safe schools law)  
C.R.S. 22-32-147 (use of restraints on students)  
C.R.S. 26-20-101 *et seq.* (Protection of Persons from Restraint Act)  
1 CCR 301-45 (State Board of Education rules for the Administration of the protection of Persons from Restraint Act)

CONTRACT REF.: SVVEA Agreement, Article 20–Teacher Protection from Assaults/Personal Injury Leaves