| 1 | SENATE BILL NO. 4 |
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| 2 | INTRODUCED BY EMERSON |
| 3 | |
| 4 | A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT REINSTITUTING SCHOOL DISCIPLINE POLICY THAT EXISTED |
| 5 | PRIOR TO 1991 BY AUTHORIZING A TEACHER OR PRINCIPAL TO USE CORPORAL PUNISHMENT |
| 6 | WITHOUT UNDUE ANGER TO MAINTAIN THE ORDERLY CONDUCT OF A PUPIL; REQUIRING THE |
| 7 | PRESENCE OF A WITNESS DURING ADMINISTRATION OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT; REQUIRING PRIOR |
| 8 | NOTIFICATION OF A PARENT OR GUARDIAN EXCEPT IN CASES OF OPEN AND FLAGRANT DEFIANCE; |
| 9 | PROVIDING THAT MALTREATMENT OR ABUSE OF A PUPIL BY A TEACHER OR PRINCIPAL IS A |
| 10 | MISDEMEANOR; AMENDING SECTION 20-4-302, MCA; AND PROVIDING AN IMMEDIATE EFFECTIVE |
| 11 | DATE." |
| 12 | |
| 13 | BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA: |
| 14 | |
| 15 | Section 1. Section 20-4-302, MCA, is amended to read: |
| 16 | "20-4-302. Discipline and punishment of pupils definition of corporal punishment penalty |
| 17 | defense Authority of teacher or principal over pupils undue punishment. (1) A teacher or principal has |
| 18 | the authority to hold a pupil to a strict accountability for disorderly conduct in school, on the way to or from |
| 19 | school, or during intermission or recess. |
| 20 | (2) For the purposes of this section, "corporal punishment" means knowingly and purposely |
| 21 | inflicting physical pain on a pupil as a disciplinary measure. |
| 22 | (3) A person who is employed or engaged by a school district may not inflict or cause to be |
| 23 | inflicted corporal punishment on a pupil. |
| 24 | {4} (a) A person who is employed or engaged by a school district may use physical restraint, |
| 25 | defined as the placing of hands on a pupil in a mannor that is reasonable and necessary to: |
| 26 | (i) quell a disturbanco; |
| 27 | (iii) provide salf protoction; |
| 28 | (iii) protoct the pupil or others from physical injury; |
| 29 | (iv) obtain possession of a weapon or other dangerous object on the person of the pupil or within |
| 30 | control of the pupil; |



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| 1 | (v) maintain the orderly conduct of a pupil including but not limited to relocating a pupil in a waiting |
|----|--|
| 2 | line, classroom, lunchroom, principal's office, or other on campus facility; or |
| 3 | (vi) protect property from serious harm. |
| 4 | (b) Physical pain resulting from the use of physical restraint as defined in subsection (4)(a) does |
| 5 | not constitute corporal punishment as long as the restraint is reasonable and necessary. Whenever a |
| 6 | principal considers it necessary to inflict corporal punishment in order to maintain the orderly conduct of |
| 7 | a pupil, the principal shall administer the corporal punishment without undue anger and only in the presence |
| 8 | of a witness. Before any corporal punishment is administered, the parent or guardian must be notified of |
| 9 | the principal's intention to punish the child. However, in cases of open and flagrant defiance of the |
| 10 | teacher, principal, or authority of the school, the teacher or principal may administer corporal punishment |
| 11 | without giving the required notice. |
| 12 | (5)(2) A teacher in a district employing neither a district superintendent nor a principal at the school |
| 13 | where the teacher is assigned has the authority to suspend a pupil for good cause and to administer |
| 14 | corporal punishment without undue anger in the presence of a witness. When either a district |
| 15 | superintendent or a school principal is employed, only the superintendent or principal has the authority to |
| 16 | suspend a pupil for good cause. Whenever a teacher suspends a pupil, the teacher shall notify the trustees |
| 17 | and the county superintendent immediately of the action. |
| 18 | (6)(3) A teacher has the duty to report the truancy or incorrigibility of a pupil to the district |
| 19 | superintendent, the principal, or the trustees, or the county superintendent, whichever is applicable. |
| 20 | (7) If a person who is omployed or engaged by a scheel district uses corporal punishment or more |
| 21 | physical restraint than is reasonable or necessary, the person |
| 22 | (4) A teacher or principal who maltreats or abuses a pupil by administering any undue or severe |
| 23 | punishment is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction of the misdemeanor by a court of competent |
| 24 | jurisdiction, shall be fined <u>an amount</u> not less than \$25 or more than \$500 <u>\$100</u> . |
| 25 | (8) A person named as a defendant in an action brought under this section may assert as an |
| 26 | affirmative defense that the use of physical restraint was reasonable or necessary. If that defense is denied |
| 27 | by the person bringing the charge, the issue of whether the restraint used was reasonable or necessary |
| 28 | must be determined by the trier of fast." |
| 29 | |
| 30 | NEW SECTION. Section 2. Effective date. [This act] is effective on passage and approval. |
| | -END- |
| | (Legislative Services - 2 - SB 4 Division |

APPROVED BY COM ON EDUCATION AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

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