ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 280–ASSEMBLYMEN BUCKLEY, CARPENTER, OHRENSCHALL, LESLIE, THOMAS, SEGERBLOM, PERKINS, GIUNCHIGLIANI, LEE, ARBERRY, PARKS, WILLIAMS, MANENDO, ANDERSON, PRICE, FREEMAN, GOLDWATER, GIBBONS, MCCLAIN, KOIVISTO, COLLINS, BACHE, TIFFANY, NEIGHBORS, NOLAN, HETTRICK AND EVANS

## FEBRUARY 18, 1999

## Referred to Committee on Health and Human Services

SUMMARY—Prohibits use of aversive intervention on persons with disabilities under certain circumstances. (BDR 39-286)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: Yes. Effect on the State or on Industrial Insurance: Yes.

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EXPLANATION - Matter in bolded italics is new; matter between brackets [omitted material] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to persons with disabilities; prohibiting the use of aversive intervention on persons with disabilities under certain circumstances; providing penalties; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

- WHEREAS, Providing appropriate health and educational services to
- 2 persons with disabilities is essential to fulfilling this state's important goal
- 3 of ensuring equality of opportunity, full participation, independent living
- 4 and economic self-sufficiency for persons with disabilities; and
- 5 WHEREAS, A person with a disability who is receiving health or
- 6 educational services in this state is entitled to receive those services in an
- 7 environment that is the least restrictive, as determined by his disability, and
- 8 is entitled to be treated with dignity and respect by the staff of the facility
- or school where he is receiving services; and
- WHEREAS, A person with a disability who is receiving health or
- educational services in this state is entitled to a comprehensive treatment or
- educational program that does not authorize disciplinary measures when
- convenient for the members of the staff of the facility or school; now,
- 14 therefore,

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, 1 REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO 2 **ENACT AS FOLLOWS:** 3

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- **Section 1.** Chapter 433 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 2 to 21, inclusive, of this act.
- Sec. 2. As used in sections 2 to 21, inclusive, of this act, unless the 7 context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in sections 3 to 13, inclusive, of this act have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections. 10
- Sec. 3. "Aversive intervention" means: 11
- The use of noxious odors and tastes; 12
- The use of water and other mists or sprays; 13
- The use of blasts of air; 3. 14
- 15 4. The use of corporal punishment;
- The use of verbal and mental abuse: *5*. 16
- The use of electric shock; 17 **6.**
- *7*. The placement of a person in seclusion; 18
- Requiring a person to obtain or maintain a physically painful 19 position, excluding physical restraint; 20
  - Requiring a person to perform exercise under forced conditions;
- Any intervention, technique or procedure that deprives a person 22 of the use of one or more of his senses, regardless of the length of the 23 deprivation:
- The deprivation of necessities needed to sustain the health of a 25 person, regardless of the length of the deprivation; or 26
  - The use of time out in another room in an emergency.
- Sec. 4. "Chemical restraint" means the administration of drugs for 28
- 29 the specific and exclusive purpose of controlling an acute or episodic 30 aggressive behavior when alternative intervention techniques have failed
- 31 to limit or control the behavior. The term does not include the
- 32 administration of drugs on a regular basis, as prescribed by a physician,
- to treat the symptoms of mental, physical, emotional or behavioral
- 34 disorders and for assisting a person in gaining self-control over his impulses.
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- Sec. 5. "Corporal punishment" means the intentional infliction of 36 physical pain, including, without limitation, hitting, pinching or striking. 37
- Sec. 6. "Electric shock" means the application of electric current to 38 a person's skin or body. 39
- Sec. 7. "Emergency" means a situation in which immediate 40
- intervention is necessary to protect the physical safety of a person or 41
- 42 others from an immediate threat of physical injury or to protect against
- an immediate threat of severe property damage.

- Sec. 8. "Exclusionary time out" means the removal of a person from an ongoing activity to a location where the person cannot observe the activity.
- Sec. 9. "Mechanical restraint" means the use of devices, including, without limitation, mittens, straps and restraint chairs to limit a person's movement or hold a person immobile.
- 7 Sec. 10. "Physical restraint" means the use of physical contact to 8 limit a person's movement or hold a person immobile.
- 9 Sec. 11. "Seclusion" means the placement of a person alone in a 0 room where release from the room is prohibited by a mechanism,
- including, without limitation, a lock, device or object positioned to hold the door closed or otherwise prevent the person from leaving the room.
- 13 The term does not include exclusionary time out or time out in another 14 room.
- Sec. 12. "Time out in another room" means the removal of a person from an ongoing activity to an unlocked room where the door to the room is held shut by another person or by a mechanism that requires the constant physical pressure of another person to keep the mechanism engaged. The term is equivalent to the term "time-out room" as referred to in 42 C.F.R. § 483.450.
- Sec. 13. "Verbal and mental abuse" means actions or utterances that cause mental distress including, without limitation, the use of obscene gestures and words to frighten, humiliate, intimidate, threaten or insult.
- Sec. 14. A person employed by a facility or any other person shall not use any aversive intervention on a client.
- Sec. 15. A person employed by a facility or any other person shall not:
- 29 1. Except as otherwise provided in section 16 of this act, place a client on exclusionary time out or time out in another room.
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in section 17 of this act, use physical restraint on a client.
- 33 3. Except as otherwise provided in section 18 of this act, use mechanical restraint on a client.
- 4. Except as otherwise provided in section 19 of this act, use chemical restraint on a client.
- Sec. 16. 1. A client may be placed on exclusionary time out or time out in another room if:
- 39 (a) The use of the procedure is:

- (1) Based upon a need identified in the client's plan of care; and
- (2) Included in the client's plan of care, for which informed consent has been obtained pursuant to NRS 433.484;

- (b) The procedure is carried out in accordance with the client's plan of care:
- (c) The procedure is the lowest level of intrusiveness required to influence the behavior of the client and is not excessively intrusive in relation to that behavior;
- (d) The use of the procedure is supported by documentation in the client's record that indicates:
- (1) Less intrusive procedures have been tried on the client but have failed to change the inappropriate behavior of the client;
  - (2) The length of time the less intrusive procedures were used; and
  - (3) The possible reasons why the less intrusive procedures failed;
- (e) The procedure is carried out and continuously monitored by 12 members of the staff of the facility who are qualified and trained in the 13 proper application of the procedure;
  - (f) The client is protected from hazardous conditions;

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- (g) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (k), the release of the client from time out is contingent upon whether the client stops or controls the behavior that precipitated the use of time out;
- (h) The staff who are responsible for monitoring the client attempt to return the client to the activity from which he was removed at least every 30 minutes, regardless of whether the client stops or controls the behavior that precipitated the use of time out;
- (i) The client is offered access to a toilet and water at least every 30 23 minutes; 24
- (i) The client is released from time out immediately if he stops or 26 controls the behavior that precipitated the time out and is returned to the activity from which he was removed, if possible; and
- (k) Placement of the client on time out does not exceed 60 consecutive 28 29 minutes after the initiation of the time out.
- The facility shall maintain a record of each time that a client is 30 placed on time out. 31
- Sec. 17. 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, physical 32 restraint may be used on a client only if: 33
  - (a) An emergency exists that necessitates the use of physical restraint;
  - (b) The physical restraint is used only for the period that is necessary to contain the behavior of the client so that the client is no longer an immediate threat to himself or others; and
- 38 (c) The use of force in the application of physical restraint does not exceed the force that is reasonable and necessary under the circumstances precipitating the use of physical restraint.
- Physical restraint may be used on a client and the provisions of 41 subsection 1 do not apply if the physical restraint is used to:

- (a) Assist the client in completing a task or response if the client does not resist the application of physical restraint or if his resistance is minimal in intensity and duration;
- (b) Escort or carry a client to safety if the client is in danger in his present location; or
- (c) Conduct medical examinations or treatments on the client that are necessary.
- 3. If physical restraint is used on a client in an emergency, the use of the procedure must be reported as a denial of rights pursuant to NRS 433.534, regardless of whether the use of the procedure is authorized by statute. The report must be made not later than 1 working day after the procedure is used.
  - Sec. 18. 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, mechanical restraint may be used on a client only if:
  - (a) An emergency exists that necessitates the use of mechanical restraint;
  - (b) A medical order authorizing the use of mechanical restraint is obtained from the client's treating physician before the application of the mechanical restraint or not later than 15 minutes after the application of the mechanical restraint;
  - (c) The physician who signed the order required pursuant to paragraph (b) examines the client on the working day immediately after the application of the mechanical restraint;
  - (d) The mechanical restraint is applied by a member of the staff of the facility who is trained and qualified to apply mechanical restraint;
  - (e) The client is released from the mechanical restraint to move and exercise the parts of his body that are restrained at least 10 minutes per every 60 minutes of restraint;
  - (f) A member of the staff of the facility lessens or discontinues the restraint every 15 minutes to determine whether the client will stop or control his inappropriate behavior without the use of the restraint;
- 32 (g) The record of the client contains a notation that includes the time 33 of day that the restraint was lessened or discontinued pursuant to 34 paragraph (f) and the response of the client; and
  - (h) The client is released from the mechanical restraint as soon as his behavior no longer presents an immediate threat to himself or others.
  - 2. Mechanical restraint may be used on a client and the provisions of subsection 1 do not apply if the mechanical restraint is used to:
    - (a) Treat the medical needs of a client;
- 40 (b) Protect a client who is known to be at risk of injury to himself 41 because he lacks coordination or suffers from frequent loss of
- 42 consciousness; or

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- (c) Position a client who has physical disabilities in a manner prescribed in the client's plan of services.
- 3. If mechanical restraint is used on a client in an emergency, the use of the procedure must be reported as a denial of rights pursuant to NRS 433.534, regardless of whether the use of the procedure is authorized by statute. The report must be made not later than 1 working day after the procedure is used.
  - **Sec. 19.** 1. Chemical restraint may only be used on a client if:
- (a) The client has been diagnosed as mentally ill, as defined in NRS 433A.115, and is receiving mental health services from a facility; 10
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, the chemical 11 12 restraint is administered to the client while he is under the care of the facility: 13
- (c) An emergency exists that necessitates the use of chemical 14 15 restraint;

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- (d) A medical order authorizing the use of chemical restraint is obtained from the client's attending physician or psychiatrist or, if he is unavailable, another licensed physician not later than 15 minutes after the administration of the chemical restraint;
- (e) The physician or psychiatrist who signed the order required 21 pursuant to paragraph (d) examines the client on the working day immediately after the administration of the chemical restraint; and
- (f) The chemical restraint is administered by a licensed physician or 23 registered nurse. 24
  - 2. If chemical restraint is used on a client, the use of the procedure must be reported as a denial of rights pursuant to NRS 433.534, regardless of whether the use of the procedure is authorized by statute. The report must be made not later than 1 working day after the procedure is used.
- If the client's attending physician or psychiatrist did not sign the order required pursuant to paragraph (d) of subsection 1, the licensed 32 physician who signed the order shall consult with and provide notice of the administration of the chemical restraint to the client's attending 34 physician or psychiatrist not later than 2 working days after the procedure is used.
- If a client is transported from a facility to an independent center 36 for emergency medical care, as defined in NRS 449.013, chemical 37 restraint may be administered to the client while he is under the care of the center in accordance with the provisions of this section.
- Sec. 20. 1. Each facility shall develop a program of education for 41 the members of the staff of the facility to provide instruction in positive 42 behavioral interventions and positive behavioral supports that:

- (a) Includes positive methods to modify the environment of clients to promote adaptive behavior and reduce the occurrence of inappropriate behavior;
- (b) Includes methods to teach skills to clients so that clients can replace inappropriate behavior with adaptive behavior;
- (c) Includes methods to enhance a client's independence and quality of life;
- (d) Includes the use of the least intrusive methods to respond to and reinforce the behavior of clients; and
- 10 (e) Offers a process for designing interventions based upon the client 11 that are focused on promoting appropriate changes in behavior as well as 12 enhancing the overall quality of life for the client.
- 2. Each facility shall provide appropriate training for the members of the staff of the facility who are authorized to carry out and monitor exclusionary time out, time out in another room, physical restraint, mechanical restraint and chemical restraint to ensure that those members of the staff are competent and qualified to carry out the procedures in accordance with sections 2 to 21, inclusive, of this act.
- 19 **Sec. 21.** 1. A facility where a violation of the provisions of sections 20 2 to 21, inclusive, of this act occurs shall:
- 21 (a) Not later than 24 hours after a violation occurs, or as soon 22 thereafter as the violation is discovered, report the violation to the 23 division; and

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- (b) Develop, in cooperation with the division, a corrective plan to
   ensure that within 30 calendar days after the violation occurred,
   appropriate action is taken by the facility to prevent future violations.
   The division shall forward the plan to the director of the
  - 2. The division shall forward the plan to the director of the department. The director or his designee shall review the plan to ensure that it complies with applicable federal law and the statutes and regulations of this state. The director or his designee may require appropriate revision of the plan to ensure compliance.
- 32. If the facility where the violation occurred does not meet the requirements of the plan to the satisfaction of the director or his designee, the department may withhold funding for the facility until the facility meets the requirements of the plan.
  - **Sec. 22.** NRS 433.484 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 433.484 Each client admitted for evaluation, treatment or training to a facility has the following rights, concerning care, treatment and training, a list of which must be prominently posted in all facilities providing those services and must be otherwise brought to the attention of the client by such additional means as prescribed by regulation:
- 1. To medical, psychosocial and rehabilitative care, treatment and training including prompt and appropriate medical treatment and care for

- physical and mental ailments and for the prevention of any illness or disability. All of that care, treatment and training must be consistent with standards of practice of the respective professions in the community and is subject to the following conditions:
- (a) Before instituting a plan of care, treatment or training or carrying out any necessary surgical procedure, express and informed consent must be obtained in writing from:
- (1) The client if he is 18 years of age or over or legally emancipated and competent to give that consent, and from his legal guardian, if any;
- (2) The parent or guardian of a client under 18 years of age and not legally emancipated; or
- 12 (3) The legal guardian of a client of any age who has been adjudicated mentally incompetent;
  - (b) An informed consent requires that the person whose consent is sought be adequately informed as to:
    - (1) The nature and consequences of the procedure;
    - (2) The reasonable risks, benefits and purposes of the procedure; and
    - (3) Alternative procedures available;

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- (c) The consent of a client as provided in paragraph (b) may be withdrawn by the client in writing at any time with or without cause;
- (d) Even in the absence of express and informed consent, a licensed and qualified physician may render emergency medical care or treatment to any client who has been injured in an accident or who is suffering from an acute illness, disease or condition, if within a reasonable degree of medical certainty, delay in initiation of emergency medical care or treatment would endanger the health of the client and if the treatment is immediately entered into the client's record of treatment, subject to the provisions of paragraph (e); and
- (e) If the proposed emergency medical care or treatment is deemed by the chief medical officer of the facility to be unusual, experimental or generally occurring infrequently in routine medical practice, the chief medical officer shall request consultation from other physicians or practitioners of healing arts who have knowledge of the proposed care or treatment.
- 2. To be free from [the application of any mechanical restraint, except if prescribed by a physician. If so prescribed, the restraint must be removed whenever the condition justifying its use no longer exists, and any use of a mechanical restraint, together with the reasons therefor, must be made a part of the client's record of treatment.] abuse, neglect and aversive intervention.
- 3. To consent to his transfer from one facility to another, except that the administrator of the mental hygiene and mental retardation division of the department or his designee, or the administrator of the division of child

- and family services of the department or his designee, may order a transfer
- 2 to be made whenever conditions concerning care, treatment or training
- warrant it. If the client in any manner objects to the transfer, the person
- 4 ordering it must enter the objection and a written justification of the
- 5 transfer in the client's record of treatment and immediately forward a notice
- 6 of the objection to the administrator who ordered the transfer, and the
- 7 commission shall review the transfer pursuant to subsection 3 of NRS 8 433.534.
- 9 4. Other rights concerning care, treatment and training as may be specified by regulation of the commission.
  - **Sec. 23.** NRS 433.514 is hereby amended to read as follows:

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- 12 433.514 1. [The] Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (d) of
- subsection 1 of section 19 of this act, the attending psychiatrist or
- physician shall be responsible for all medication given or administered to a client.
  - 2. Each administrative officer shall establish a policy for the review of the administration, storage and handling of medications by nurses and nonprofessional personnel.
  - **Sec. 24.** NRS 433.554 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 433.554 1. An employee of a public or private mental health facility or any other person, except a client, who:
  - (a) Has reason to believe that a client of the division or of a private facility offering mental health services has been or is being abused or neglected and fails to report it;
  - (b) Brings intoxicating beverages or a controlled substance into any division facility occupied by clients unless specifically authorized to do so by the administrative officer or a staff physician of the facility;
  - (c) Is under the influence of liquor or a controlled substance while employed in contact with clients, unless in accordance with a lawfully issued prescription;
  - (d) Enters into any transaction with a client involving the transfer of money or property for personal use or gain at the expense of the client; or
  - (e) Contrives the escape, elopement or absence of a client, is guilty of a misdemeanor, in addition to any other penalties provided by law.
- 2. In addition to any other penalties provided by law, an employee of a public or private mental health facility or any other person, except a client, who willfully abuses or neglects a client:
- (a) [If no] For a first violation that does not result in substantial bodily harm to the client, [results,] is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
- (b) [If] For a first violation that results in substantial bodily harm to the client, [results,] is guilty of a category B felony. [and]

- (c) For a second or subsequent violation, is guilty of a category B
- A person convicted of a category B felony pursuant to this section shall
- be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 6 years, or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by both fine and imprisonment.
  - A person who is convicted pursuant to this section is ineligible for 5 years for appointment to or employment in a position in the state service and, if he is an officer or employee of the state, he forfeits his office or position.
- A conviction pursuant to NRS 433.554 is, when applicable, 4. 12 grounds for disciplinary action against the person so convicted and the 13 facility where the violation occurred. The division may recommend to the 14 appropriate agency or board the suspension or revocation of the 15 professional license, registration, certificate or permit of a person convicted pursuant to NRS 433.554.
  - For the purposes of this section:
  - (a) "Abuse" means any willful and unjustified infliction of pain, injury or mental anguish upon a client, including, but not limited to:
    - (1) The rape, sexual assault or sexual exploitation of the client;
  - (2) Striking the client;

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- (3) Verbal intimidation or coercion of the client without a redeeming 22 23
- (4) The use of excessive force when placing the client in physical 24 restraints; and 25
- -(5) The use of any type of aversive intervention; 26
  - (3) A violation of section 15 of this act; and
- (4) The use of physical, [or] chemical or mechanical restraints or 28 29

the use of time out in another room in violation of [state or] federal 30 law.

- Any act which meets the standard of practice for care and treatment does 31 32 not constitute abuse.
- (b) "Client" includes any person who seeks, on his own or others' 33 initiative, and can benefit from care, treatment and training in a public or private institution or facility offering mental health services. The term does not include a client of the division of child and family services of the department. 37
- 38 (c) "Neglect" means any omission to act which causes injury to a client or which places the client at risk of injury, including, but not limited to, the 40 failure to follow:
- (1) An appropriate plan of treatment to which the client has 41 42 consented:

and

- 1 (2) The policies of the facility for the care and treatment of 2 clients.
- Any omission to act which meets the standard of practice for care and treatment does not constitute neglect.
- (d) "Standard of practice" means the skill and care ordinarily exercised by prudent professional personnel engaged in health care.
  - **Sec. 25.** NRS 435.350 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 8 435.350 1. Each mentally retarded person admitted to a division
- 9 facility is entitled to all rights enumerated in *sections 2 to 21*, *inclusive*, *of* 10 *this act and* NRS 433.482 and 433.484.
  - 2. The administrator shall designate a person or persons to be responsible for establishment of regulations relating to denial of rights of mentally retarded persons. The person designated shall file the regulations with the administrator.
  - 3. Clients' rights specified in NRS 433.482 and 433.484 may be denied only for cause. Any denial of such rights must be entered in the client's treatment record, and notice of such *a* denial must be forwarded to the administrator's designee or designees as provided in subsection 2. Failure to report denial of rights by an employee may be grounds for dismissal.
  - 4. Upon receipt of notice of a denial of rights as provided in subsection 3, the administrator's designee or designees shall cause a full report to be prepared which sets forth in detail the factual circumstances surrounding such *a* denial. A copy of the report must be sent to the administrator and the commission.
- 5. The commission has such powers and duties with respect to reports of denial of rights as are enumerated in subsection 3 of NRS 433.534.
  - **Sec. 26.** Chapter 388 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 27 to 50, inclusive, of this act.
- Sec. 27. As used in sections 27 to 50, inclusive, of this act, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in sections 28 to 40, inclusive, of this act have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.
- 33 Sec. 28. "Aversive intervention" means:
- 1. The use of noxious odors and tastes;
- 2. The use of water and other mists or sprays;
- 36 3. The use of blasts of air;

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- 37 4. The use of corporal punishment;
- 38 5. The use of verbal and mental abuse;
- 39 **6.** The use of electric shock;
- 40 7. The administration of chemical restraint to a person;
- 41 8. The placement of a person in seclusion;
- 42 9. Requiring a person to obtain or maintain a physically painful
- 43 position, excluding physical restraint;

- Requiring a person to perform exercise under forced conditions; *10*.
- Any intervention, technique or procedure that deprives a person of the use of one or more of his senses, regardless of the length of the deprivation;
- *12*. The deprivation of necessities needed to sustain the health of a person, regardless of the length of the deprivation; or

The use of time out in another room in an emergency.

- Sec. 29. "Chemical restraint" means the administration of drugs for 8 the specific and exclusive purpose of controlling an acute or episodic aggressive behavior when alternative intervention techniques have failed 11 to limit or control the behavior. The term does not include the 12 administration of drugs on a regular basis, as prescribed by a physician,
- 13 to treat the symptoms of mental, physical, emotional or behavioral disorders and for assisting a person in gaining self-control over his

impulses. 15

- Sec. 30. "Corporal punishment" means the intentional infliction of 16 physical pain, including, without limitation, hitting, pinching or striking.
- "Electric shock" means the application of electric current 18 to a person's skin or body. 19
- "Emergency" means a situation in which immediate 20 intervention is necessary to protect the physical safety of a person or 21 others from an immediate threat of physical injury or to protect against 22 an immediate threat of severe property damage. 23
- Sec. 33. "Exclusionary time out" means the removal of a person 24 from an ongoing activity to a location where the person cannot observe 25 the activity. 26
- Sec. 34. "Individualized education program" has the meaning 27 ascribed to it in 20 U.S.C.  $\S$  1414(d)(1)(A). 28
- "Individualized education program team" has the meaning 29 Sec. 35. ascribed to it in 20 U.S.C.  $\S$  1414(d)(1)(B). 30
- "Mechanical restraint" means the use of devices, including, 31 without limitation, mittens, straps and restraint chairs to limit a person's 32 movement or hold a person immobile. 33
- 34 Sec. 37. "Physical restraint" means the use of physical contact to limit a person's movement or hold a person immobile. 35
- "Seclusion" means the placement of a person alone in a 36 room where release from the room is prohibited by a mechanism, 37
- including, without limitation, a lock, device or object positioned to hold
- the door closed or otherwise prevent the person from leaving the room.
- The term does not include exclusionary time out or time out in another 41 **room**.
- Sec. 39. "Time out in another room" means the removal of a person 42
- from an ongoing activity to an unlocked room where the door to the

- 1 room is held shut by another person or by a mechanism that requires the 2 constant physical pressure of another person to keep the mechanism 3 engaged. The term is equivalent to the term "time-out room" as referred 4 to in 42 C.F.R. § 483.450.
  - Sec. 40. "Verbal and mental abuse" means actions or utterances that cause mental distress including, without limitation, the use of obscene gestures and words to frighten, humiliate, intimidate, threaten or insult.
- Sec. 41. A person employed by the board of trustees of a school district or any other person shall not use any aversive intervention on a pupil with a disability.
- Sec. 42. A person employed by the board of trustees of a school district or any other person shall not:
- 14 1. Except as otherwise provided in section 43 of this act, place a
  15 pupil with a disability on exclusionary time out or time out in another
  16 room.
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in section 44 of this act, use physical restraint on a pupil with a disability.
- 19 3. Except as otherwise provided in section 45 of this act, use 20 mechanical restraint on a pupil with a disability.
  - Sec. 43. 1. A pupil with a disability may be placed on exclusionary time out or time out in another room if:
    - (a) The use of the procedure is:

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- (1) Based upon a need identified in the pupil's individualized education program; and
  - (2) Included in the pupil's individualized education program;
- (b) Before the procedure is used, the parent or guardian of the pupil provides his informed consent, as set forth in 34 C.F.R. § 300.500;
- 29 (c) The procedure is carried out in accordance with the pupil's 30 individualized education program;
- 31 (d) The procedure is the lowest level of intrusiveness required to 32 influence the behavior of the pupil and is not excessively intrusive in 33 relation to that behavior;
- 34 (e) The use of the procedure is supported by documentation in the pupil's record that indicates:
- 16 (1) Less intrusive procedures have been tried on the pupil but have failed to change the inappropriate behavior of the pupil;
  - (2) The length of time the less intrusive procedures were used; and
  - (3) The possible reasons why the less intrusive procedures failed; (f) The procedure is carried out and continuously monitored by
- 40 (f) The procedure is carried out and continuously monitored by 41 members of the staff of the school who are qualified and trained in the 42 proper application of the procedure;
  - (g) The pupil is protected from hazardous conditions;

- (h) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (l), the release of the pupil from time out is contingent upon whether the pupil stops or controls the behavior that precipitated the use of time out;
- (i) The staff who are responsible for monitoring the pupil attempt to return the pupil to the activity from which he was removed at least every 30 minutes, regardless of whether the pupil stops or controls the behavior that precipitated the use of time out;
- (j) The pupil is offered access to a toilet and water at least every 30 minutes:

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- (k) The pupil is released from time out immediately if he stops or controls the behavior that precipitated the time out and is returned to the activity from which he was removed, if possible; and 12
  - (1) Placement of the pupil on time out does not exceed 60 consecutive minutes after the initiation of the time out.
- 2. A school shall maintain a record of each time that a pupil with a 15 disability is placed on time out. 16
- Sec. 44. 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, physical 17 restraint may be used on a pupil with a disability only if: 18
  - (a) An emergency exists that necessitates the use of physical restraint;
  - (b) The physical restraint is used only for the period time that is necessary to contain the behavior of the pupil so that the pupil is no longer an immediate threat to himself or others; and
  - (c) The use of force in the application of physical restraint does not exceed the force that is reasonable and necessary under the circumstances precipitating the use of physical restraint.
  - Physical restraint may be used on a pupil with a disability and the provisions of subsection 1 do not apply if the physical restraint is used to:
  - (a) Assist the pupil in completing a task or response if the pupil does not resist the application of physical restraint or if his resistance is minimal in intensity and duration;
- (b) Escort or carry a pupil to safety if the pupil is in danger in his 31 32 present location; or
- (c) Conduct medical examinations or treatments on the pupil that are 33 34 necessary.
- If physical restraint is used on a pupil with a disability in an emergency, the use of the procedure must be reported in the pupil's cumulative record and a confidential file maintained for the pupil not later than 1 working day after the procedure is used. A copy of the report must be provided to the board of trustees of the school district, the pupil's individualized education program team and the parent or guardian of the pupil. If the board of trustees determines that a denial of the pupil's 42 rights has occurred, the board of trustees may submit a report to the department in accordance with section 50 of this act.

- Sec. 45. 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, mechanical restraint may be used on a pupil with a disability only if:
- (a) An emergency exists that necessitates the use of mechanical restraint;
  - (b) A medical order authorizing the use of mechanical restraint is obtained from the pupil's treating physician before the application of the mechanical restraint or not later than 15 minutes after the application of the mechanical restraint;
  - (c) The physician who signed the order required pursuant to paragraph (b) examines the pupil on the working day immediately after the application of the mechanical restraint;
- (d) The mechanical restraint is applied by a member of the staff of the school who is trained and qualified to apply mechanical restraint;
- (e) The pupil is released from the mechanical restraint to move and exercise the parts of his body that are restrained at least 10 minutes per every 60 minutes of restraint;
- (f) A member of the staff of the school lessens or discontinues the restraint every 15 minutes to determine whether the pupil will stop or control his inappropriate behavior without the use of the restraint;
- (g) The record of the pupil contains a notation that includes the time 20 of day that the restraint was lessened or discontinued pursuant to paragraph (f) and the response of the pupil; and
- (h) The pupil is released from the mechanical restraint as soon as his behavior no longer presents an immediate threat to himself or others. 24
- 2. Mechanical restraint may be used on a pupil with a disability and 25 the provisions of subsection 1 do not apply if the mechanical restraint is 26 used to: 27
  - (a) Treat the medical needs of the pupil;

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- (b) Protect a pupil who is known to be at risk of injury to himself because he lacks coordination or suffers from frequent loss of consciousness; or
- (c) Position a pupil who has physical disabilities in a manner 32 prescribed in the pupil's individualized education program. 33
- 34 If mechanical restraint is used on a pupil with a disability in an emergency, the use of the procedure must be reported in the pupil's 35 cumulative record and a confidential file maintained for the pupil not later than 1 working day after the procedure is used. A copy of the report 37 must be provided to the board of trustees of the school district, the pupil's individualized education program team and the parent or guardian of the pupil. If the board of trustees determines that a denial of the pupil's 41 rights has occurred, the board of trustees may submit a report to the department in accordance with section 50 of this act.

- The board of trustees of each school district shall Sec. 46. 1. develop a program of education for the members of the staff of the schools within the school district who provide services to pupils with disabilities. The program of education must provide instruction in positive behavioral interventions and positive behavioral supports that:
  - (a) Includes positive methods to modify the environment of pupils with disabilities to promote adaptive behavior and reduce the occurrence of inappropriate behavior;
  - (b) Includes methods to teach skills to pupils with disabilities so that the pupils can replace inappropriate behavior with adaptive behavior;

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- (c) Includes methods to enhance the independence and quality of life 11 for pupils with disabilities; 12
  - (d) Includes the use of the least intrusive methods to respond to and reinforce the behavior of pupils with disabilities; and
  - (e) Offers a process for designing interventions based upon the pupil that are focused on promoting appropriate changes in behavior as well as enhancing the overall quality of life for the pupil.
- The board of trustees of each school district shall provide appropriate training for the members of the staff of the schools within the school district who are authorized to carry out and monitor exclusionary time out, time out in another room, physical restraint and 22 mechanical restraint to ensure that those members of the staff are competent and qualified to carry out the procedures in accordance with sections 27 to 50, inclusive, of this act.
- Sec. 47. 1. Unless a more severe penalty is prescribed by specific statute, a person who willfully uses aversive intervention on a pupil with 26 a disability or violates section 42 of this act:
- (a) For a first violation that does not result in substantial bodily harm 28 29 to the pupil, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
- (b) For a first violation that results in substantial bodily harm to the 30 pupil, is guilty of a category B felony. 31
- (c) For a second or subsequent violation, is guilty of a category B 32 felony. 33
- 34 A person who is convicted of a category B felony pursuant to this section shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 6 years, or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by both fine and 37 38 imprisonment.
- A person who is convicted pursuant to this section is ineligible for 39 5 years for employment with the board of trustees of a school district. 40
- A conviction pursuant to this section is grounds for disciplinary 41 action against the person so convicted and the school district where the violation occurred. The superintendent of schools of the school district

- may recommend to the superintendent of public instruction the
   suspension or revocation of the professional license, registration,
   certificate or permit of a person convicted.
- Sec. 48. 1. A school where a violation of sections 27 to 50, inclusive, of this act occurs shall report the violation to the board of trustees of the school district not later than 24 hours after the violation occurred, or as soon thereafter as the violation is discovered.
- 2. The board of trustees of the school district where the violation occurred shall develop, in cooperation with the superintendent of public instruction, a corrective plan to ensure that within 30 calendar days after the violation occurred, appropriate action is taken by the school and the board of trustees to prevent future violations.
  - 3. The superintendent of public instruction shall submit the plan to the department. The department shall review the plan to ensure that it complies with applicable federal law and the statutes and regulations of this state. The department may require appropriate revision of the plan to ensure compliance.
- 18 4. If the school where the violation occurred does not meet the 19 requirements of the plan to the satisfaction of the department, the 20 department may appoint an administrator to oversee the school to ensure 21 that the school meets the requirements of the plan.
  - Sec. 49. An officer, administrator or employee of a public school shall not retaliate against any person for having:
    - 1. Reported a violation of sections 27 to 50, inclusive, of this act; or
- 25 2. Provided information regarding a violation of sections 27 to 50, inclusive, of this act,
- 27 by a public school or a member of the staff of the public school.
- Sec. 50. 1. A denial of rights of a pupil with a disability pursuant to sections 27 to 50, inclusive, of this act must be entered in the pupil's cumulative record and a confidential file maintained for that pupil.

  Notice of the denial must be provided to the board of trustees of the school district.
- 2. If the board of trustees of a school district receives notice of a denial of rights pursuant to subsection 1, it shall cause a full report to be prepared which must set forth in detail the factual circumstances surrounding the denial. A copy of the report must be provided to the department.
- 38 3. The department:

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- (a) Shall receive reports made pursuant to subsection 2;
- 40 (b) May investigate apparent violations of the rights of pupils with 41 disabilities; and
- 42 (c) May act to resolve disputes relating to apparent violations.

- **Sec. 51.** NRS 388.440 is hereby amended to read as follows: 388.440 As used in NRS 388.440 to 388.520, inclusive [:], and
- sections 27 to 50, inclusive, of this act:

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- "Gifted and talented pupil" means a person under the age of 18 years who demonstrates such outstanding academic skills or aptitudes that he cannot progress effectively in a regular school program and therefore needs special instruction or special services.
- "Pupil with a disability" means a person under the age of 22 years who deviates either educationally, physically, socially or emotionally so markedly from normal patterns that he cannot progress effectively in a regular school program and therefore needs special instruction or special services.
- Sec. 52. NRS 391.100 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 1. The board of trustees of a school district may employ a superintendent of schools, teachers and all other necessary employees. *The* board of trustees of a school district shall not employ a person who is convicted pursuant to section 47 of this act for at least 5 years after the date of conviction.
  - The board of trustees of a school district:
- (a) May employ teacher aides and other auxiliary, nonprofessional personnel to assist licensed personnel in the instruction or supervision of children, either in the classroom or at any other place in the school or on the grounds thereof; and
- (b) Shall establish policies governing the duties and performance of teacher aides.
- Each applicant for employment pursuant to this section, except a teacher or other person licensed by the superintendent of public instruction, must, as a condition to employment, submit to the school district a full set of his fingerprints and written permission authorizing the school district to forward the fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the central repository for Nevada records of criminal history for their reports on the criminal history of the applicant.
- 4. The board of trustees of a school district may employ or appoint 33 34 persons to serve as school police officers.
  - **Sec. 53.** NRS 391.314 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 1. If a superintendent has reason to believe that cause exists 36 for the dismissal of a licensed employee and he is of the opinion that the 37 immediate suspension of the employee is necessary in the best interests of the pupils in the district, the superintendent may suspend the employee 39 without notice and without a hearing. Notwithstanding the provisions of
- NRS 391.312, a superintendent may suspend a licensed employee who has
- been officially charged but not yet convicted of a felony or a crime
- involving moral turpitude or immorality. If the charge is dismissed or if the

employee is found not guilty, he must be reinstated with back pay, plus interest, and normal seniority. The superintendent shall notify the employee in writing of the suspension.

- 2. Within 5 days after a suspension becomes effective, the superintendent shall begin proceedings pursuant to the provisions of NRS 391.312 to 391.3196, inclusive, to effect the employee's dismissal. The employee is entitled to continue to receive his salary and other benefits after the suspension becomes effective until the date on which the dismissal proceedings are commenced. The superintendent may recommend that an employee who has been charged with a felony or a crime involving immorality be dismissed for another ground set forth in NRS 391.312.
- 3. If sufficient grounds for dismissal do not exist, the employee must be reinstated with full compensation, plus interest.

- 4. A licensed employee who furnishes to the school district a bond or other security which is acceptable to the board as a guarantee that he will repay any amounts paid to him pursuant to this subsection as salary during a period of suspension is entitled to continue to receive his salary from the date on which the dismissal proceedings are commenced until the decision of the board or the report of the hearing officer, if the report is final and binding. The board shall not unreasonably refuse to accept security other than a bond. An employee who receives salary pursuant to this subsection shall repay it if he is dismissed or not reemployed as a result of a decision of the board or a report of a hearing officer.
- 5. A licensed employee who is convicted of a crime which requires registration pursuant to NRS 179D.200 to 179D.290, inclusive, or 179D.350 to 179D.550, inclusive, or is convicted of an act forbidden by NRS 200.508, 201.190 or 201.265 forfeits all rights of employment from the date of his arrest.
- 6. A licensed employee who is convicted of any crime and who is sentenced to and serves any sentence of imprisonment forfeits all rights of employment from the date of his arrest or the date on which his employment terminated, whichever is later. A licensed employee who is convicted pursuant to section 47 of this act forfeits all rights of employment from the date of his arrest or the date on which his employment terminated, whichever is later.
- 7. A licensed employee who is charged with a felony or a crime involving immorality or moral turpitude and who waives his right to a speedy trial while suspended may receive no more than 12 months of back pay and seniority upon reinstatement if he is found not guilty or the charges are dismissed, unless proceedings have been begun to dismiss the employee upon one of the other grounds set forth in NRS 391.312.
- 8. A superintendent may discipline a licensed employee by suspending the employee with loss of pay at any time after a hearing has been held

- which affords the due process provided for in this chapter. The grounds for
- 2 suspension are the same as the grounds contained in NRS 391.312. An
- employee may be suspended more than once during the employee's
- 4 contract year, but the total number of days of suspension may not exceed
- 5 20 in 1 contract year. Unless circumstances require otherwise, the
- 6 suspensions must be progressively longer.
- Sec. 54. Chapter 394 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 55 to 79, inclusive, of this act.
- Sec. 55. As used in sections 55 to 79, inclusive, of this act, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in sections 56 to 69, inclusive, of this act have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.
- 13 Sec. 56. "Aversive intervention" means:
- 14 1. The use of noxious odors and tastes;
- 15 2. The use of water and other mists or sprays;
- 16 3. The use of blasts of air;
- 17 4. The use of corporal punishment;
- 18 5. The use of verbal and mental abuse;
- 19 **6.** The use of electric shock;
- 20 7. The administration of chemical restraint to a person;
- 21 8. The placement of a person in seclusion;
- 22 9. Requiring a person to obtain or maintain a physically painful position, excluding physical restraint;
- 24 10. Requiring a person to perform exercise under forced conditions;
- 25 11. Any intervention, technique or procedure that deprives a person
- of the use of one or more of his senses, regardless of the length of the deprivation;
- 12. The deprivation of necessities needed to sustain the health of a person, regardless of the length of the deprivation; or
- 30 13. The use of time out in another room in an emergency.
- 31 Sec. 57. "Chemical restraint" means the administration of drugs for
- 32 the specific and exclusive purpose of controlling an acute or episodic
- 33 aggressive behavior when alternative intervention techniques have failed
- 34 to limit or control the behavior. The term does not include the
- 35 administration of drugs on a regular basis, as prescribed by a physician,
- 36 to treat the symptoms of mental, physical, emotional or behavioral
- 37 disorders and for assisting a person in gaining self-control over his 38 impulses.
- Sec. 58. "Corporal punishment" means the intentional infliction of physical pain, including, without limitation, hitting, pinching or striking.
- 41 Sec. 59. "Electric shock" means the application of electric current
- 42 to a person's skin or body.

- 1 Sec. 60. "Emergency" means a situation in which immediate
- 2 intervention is necessary to protect the physical safety of a person or
- others from an immediate threat of physical injury or to protect against an immediate threat of severe property damage.
- Sec. 61. "Exclusionary time out" means the removal of a person from an ongoing activity to a location where the person cannot observe the activity.
- Sec. 62. "Individualized education program" has the meaning ascribed to it in 20 U.S.C. § 1414(d)(1)(A).
- Sec. 63. "Individualized education program team" has the meaning ascribed to it in 20 U.S.C. § 1414(d)(1)(B).
- Sec. 64. "Mechanical restraint" means the use of devices, including, without limitation, mittens, straps and restraint chairs to limit a person's movement or hold a person immobile.
- Sec. 65. "Physical restraint" means the use of physical contact to limit a person's movement or hold a person immobile.
- 17 **Sec. 66.** "Pupil with a disability" has the meaning ascribed to it in 18 NRS 388.440.
- 19 Sec. 67. "Seclusion" means the placement of a person alone in a
- 20 room where release from the room is prohibited by a mechanism,
- 21 including, without limitation, a lock, device or object positioned to hold
- 22 the door closed or otherwise prevent the person from leaving the room.
- 23 The term does not include exclusionary time out or time out in another 24 room.
- 25 Sec. 68. "Time out in another room" means the removal of a person
- 26 from an ongoing activity to an unlocked room where the door to the
- 27 room is held shut by another person or by a mechanism that requires the 28 constant physical pressure of another person to keep the mechanism
- engaged. The term is equivalent to the term "time-out room" as referred to in 42 C.F.R. § 483.450.
- 31 Sec. 69. "Verbal and mental abuse" means actions or utterances
- 32 that cause mental distress including, without limitation, the use of
- obscene gestures and words to frighten, humiliate, intimidate, threaten or insult.
- Sec. 70. A person employed by a private school or any other person shall not use any aversive intervention on a pupil with a disability.
- Sec. 71. A person employed by a private school or any other person shall not:
- 1. Except as otherwise provided in section 72 of this act, place a pupil with a disability on exclusionary time out or time out in another room.
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in section 73 of this act, use physical restraint on a pupil with a disability.

- 3. Except as otherwise provided in section 74 of this act, use mechanical restraint on a pupil with a disability.
- Sec. 72. 1. A pupil with a disability may be placed on exclusionary time out or time out in another room if:
  - (a) The use of the procedure is:

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- (1) Based upon a need identified in the pupil's service plan developed pursuant to 34 C.F.R. § 300.455 or the pupil's individualized education program, whichever is appropriate; and
- 9 (2) Included in the pupil's service plan developed pursuant to 34 10 C.F.R. § 300.455 or the pupil's individualized education program, 11 whichever is appropriate;
- 12 (b) Before the procedure is used, the parent or guardian of the pupil provides his informed consent, as set forth in 34 C.F.R. § 300.500;
- 14 (c) The procedure is carried out in accordance with the pupil's service 15 plan developed pursuant to 34 C.F.R. § 300.455 or the pupil's 16 individualized education program, whichever is appropriate;
  - (d) The procedure is the lowest level of intrusiveness required to influence the behavior of the pupil and is not excessively intrusive in relation to that behavior;
  - (e) The use of the procedure is supported by documentation in the pupil's record that indicates:
- 22 (1) Less intrusive procedures have been tried on the pupil but have 23 failed to change the inappropriate behavior of the pupil;
  - (2) The length of time the less intrusive procedures were used; and
  - (3) The possible reasons why the less intrusive procedures failed;
- (f) The procedure is carried out and continuously monitored by
   members of the staff of the private school who are qualified and trained
   in the proper application of the procedure;
  - (g) The pupil is protected from hazardous conditions;
- (h) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (l), the release of the
   pupil from time out is contingent upon whether the pupil stops or
   controls the behavior that precipitated the use of time out;
- (i) The staff who are responsible for monitoring the pupil attempt to return the pupil to the activity from which he was removed at least every 30 minutes, regardless of whether the pupil stops or controls the behavior that precipitated the use of time out;
- 37 *(j)* The pupil is offered access to a toilet and water at least every 30 minutes;
- (k) The pupil is released from time out immediately if he stops or
   controls the behavior that precipitated the time out and is returned to the
   activity from which he was removed, if possible; and
- (1) Placement of the pupil on time out does not exceed 60 consecutive minutes after the initiation of the time out.

- The private school shall maintain a record of each time that a pupil with a disability is placed on time out.
- Sec. 73. 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, physical restraint may be used on a pupil with a disability only if:
  - (a) An emergency exists that necessitates the use of physical restraint;
- (b) The physical restraint is used only for the period that is necessary to contain the behavior of the pupil so that the pupil is no longer an immediate threat to himself or others; and
- (c) The use of force in the application of physical restraint does not exceed the force that is reasonable and necessary under the 10 circumstances precipitating the use of physical restraint.
- Physical restraint may be used on a pupil with a disability and the 12 13 provisions of subsection 1 do not apply if the physical restraint is used to:
  - (a) Assist the pupil in completing a task or response if the pupil does not resist the application of physical restraint or if his resistance is minimal in intensity and duration;
  - (b) Escort or carry a pupil to safety if the pupil is in danger in his present location; or

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- (c) Conduct medical examinations or treatments on the pupil that are 20 necessary.
  - If physical restraint is used on a pupil with a disability in an emergency, the use of the procedure must be reported in the pupil's cumulative record not later than 1 working day after the procedure is used. A copy of the report must be provided to the superintendent, the pupil's individualized education program team, if applicable, and the parent or guardian of the pupil.
  - Sec. 74. 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, mechanical restraint may be used on a pupil with a disability only if:
- (a) An emergency exists that necessitates the use of mechanical 30 restraint:
- (b) A medical order authorizing the use of mechanical restraint is 32 obtained from the pupil's treating physician before the application of the mechanical restraint or not later than 15 minutes after the application of the mechanical restraint;
  - (c) The physician who signed the order required pursuant to paragraph (b) examines the pupil on the working day immediately after the application of the mechanical restraint;
  - (d) The mechanical restraint is applied by a member of the staff of the private school who is trained and qualified to apply mechanical restraint;
- (e) The pupil is released from the mechanical restraint to move and 40 exercise the parts of his body that are restrained at least 10 minutes per 41 every 60 minutes of restraint;

- (f) A member of the staff of the private school lessens or discontinues the restraint every 15 minutes to determine whether the pupil will stop or control his inappropriate behavior without the use of the restraint;
- (g) The record of the pupil contains a notation that includes the time of day that the restraint was lessened or discontinued pursuant to paragraph (f) and the response of the pupil; and
  - (h) The pupil is released from the mechanical restraint as soon as his behavior no longer presents an immediate threat to himself or others.
- 9 2. Mechanical restraint may be used on a pupil with a disability and 10 the provisions of subsection 1 do not apply if the mechanical restraint is 11 used to:
  - (a) Treat the medical needs of the pupil;

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- 13 (b) Protect a pupil who is known to be at risk of injury to himself 14 because he lacks coordination or suffers from frequent loss of 15 consciousness; or
  - (c) Position a pupil who has physical disabilities in a manner prescribed in the pupil's service plan developed pursuant to 34 C.F.R. § 300.455 or the pupil's individualized education program, whichever is appropriate.
  - 3. If mechanical restraint is used on a pupil with a disability in an emergency, the use of the procedure must be reported in the pupil's cumulative record not later than 1 working day after the procedure is used. A copy of the report must be provided to the administrator of the private school, the superintendent, the pupil's individualized education program team, if applicable, and the parent or guardian of the pupil.
- Sec. 75. 1. If a private school provides instruction to pupils with disabilities, the school shall develop a program of education for the members of the staff of the school who provide services to pupils with disabilities. The program of education must provide instruction in positive behavioral interventions and positive behavioral supports that:
- (a) Includes positive methods to modify the environment of pupils
   with disabilities to promote adaptive behavior and reduce the occurrence
   of inappropriate behavior;
  - (b) Includes methods to teach skills to pupils with disabilities so that the pupils can replace inappropriate behavior with adaptive behavior;
- 36 (c) Includes methods to enhance the independence and quality of life 37 for pupils with disabilities;
- (d) Includes the use of the least intrusive methods to respond to and
   reinforce the behavior of pupils with disabilities; and
- 40 (e) Offers a process for deigning interventions based upon the pupil 41 that are focused on promoting appropriate changes in behavior as well as 42 enhancing the overall quality of life for the pupil.

- If a private school provides instruction to pupils with disabilities. the school shall provide appropriate training for the members of the staff of the school who are authorized to carry out and monitor exclusionary time out, time out in another room, physical restraint and mechanical restraint to ensure that those members of the staff are competent and qualified to carry out the procedures in accordance with sections 55 to 79, inclusive, of this act.
  - Sec. 76. 1. Unless a more severe penalty is prescribed by specific statute, a person who willfully uses aversive intervention on a pupil with a disability or violates section 71 of this act:
- (a) For a first violation that does not result in substantial bodily harm 11 to the pupil, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. 12
  - (b) For a first violation that results in substantial bodily harm to the pupil, is guilty of a category B felony.
- (c) For a second or subsequent violation, is guilty of a category B 15 16 felony.

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- A person who is convicted of a category B felony pursuant to this section 17 shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 6 years, or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by both fine and 20 imprisonment. 21
- A person who is convicted pursuant to this section is ineligible for 22 5 years for employment with a private school. 23
- 3. A conviction pursuant to this section is grounds for disciplinary action against the person so convicted and the private school where the 25 violation occurred. The superintendent may take appropriate action to 26 cause the suspension or revocation of the professional license, 27 registration, certificate or permit of a person convicted. 28 29
- Sec. 77. 1. A private school where a violation of sections 55 to 79, inclusive, of this act occurs shall report the violation to the 30 superintendent not later than 24 hours after the violation occurred, or as soon thereafter as the violation is discovered. 32
  - The private school where a violation occurred shall develop, in cooperation with the superintendent, a corrective plan to ensure that within 30 calendar days after the violation occurred, appropriate action is taken by the private school to prevent future violations.
- 36 The superintendent shall submit the plan to the department. The 37 department shall review the plan to ensure that it complies with applicable federal law and the statutes and regulations of this state. The department may require appropriate revision of the plan to ensure compliance.

- **Sec. 78.** An officer, administrator or employee of a private school shall not retaliate against any person for having:
  - 1. Reported a violation of sections 55 to 79, inclusive, of this act; or
- 4 2. Provided information regarding a violation of sections 55 to 79, 5 inclusive, of this act,
- 6 by a private school or a member of the staff of the private school.
- 7 Sec. 79. 1. A denial of rights of a pupil with a disability pursuant 8 to sections 55 to 79, inclusive, of this act must be entered in the pupil's 9 cumulative record. Notice of the denial must be provided to the 10 administrator of the private school.
- 2. If the administrator of a private school receives notice of a denial of rights pursuant to subsection 1, he shall cause a full report to be prepared which must set forth in detail the factual circumstances surrounding the denial. A copy of the report must be provided to the superintendent.
- 16 3. The superintendent:
- 17 (a) Shall receive reports made pursuant to subsection 2;
- 18 (b) May investigate apparent violations of the rights of pupils with 19 disabilities; and
- 20 (c) May act to resolve disputes relating to apparent violations.
- Sec. 80. Chapter 449 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 81 to 105, inclusive, of this act.
- Sec. 81. As used in sections 81 to 105, inclusive, of this act unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in sections 82 to 94, inclusive, of this act have the meanings ascribed to them in
- 26 those sections.
- 27 Sec. 82. "Aversive intervention" means:
- 28 1. The use of noxious odors and tastes;
- 29 2. The use of water and other mists or sprays;
- 30 3. The use of blasts of air;
- 31 4. The use of corporal punishment;
- 5. The use of verbal and mental abuse;
- 33 6. The use of electric shock;
- 7. The placement of a person in seclusion;
- 8. Requiring a person to obtain or maintain a physically painful position, excluding physical restraint;
- 9. Requiring a person to perform exercise under forced conditions;
- 38 10. Any intervention, technique or procedure that deprives a person
- of the use of one or more of his senses, regardless of the length of the deprivation; or

- 11. The deprivation of necessities needed to sustain the health of a person, regardless of the length of the deprivation. The term does not include the withholding or withdrawal of life-sustaining treatment in accordance with NRS 449.626.
- Sec. 83. "Chemical restraint" means the administration of drugs for the specific and exclusive purpose of controlling an acute or episodic aggressive behavior when alternative intervention techniques have failed to limit or control the behavior. The term does not include the administration of drugs on a regular basis, as prescribed by a physician, to treat the symptoms of mental, physical, emotional or behavioral disorders and for assisting a person in gaining self-control over his impulses.
- Sec. 84. "Corporal punishment" means the intentional infliction of physical pain, including, without limitation, hitting, pinching or striking. Sec. 85. "Electric shock" means the application of electric current

16 to a person's skin or body.

- Sec. 86. "Emergency" means a situation in which immediate intervention is necessary to protect the physical safety of a person or others from an immediate threat of physical injury or to protect against an immediate threat of severe property damage.
- Sec. 87. "Exclusionary time out" means the removal of a person from an ongoing activity to a location where the person cannot observe the activity.
- Sec. 88. "Facility" means a facility that is licensed pursuant to this chapter.
- Sec. 89. "Mechanical restraint" means the use of devices, including, without limitation, mittens, straps and restraint chairs to limit a person's movement or hold a person immobile.
- 29 **Sec. 90.** "Person with a disability" means a person who:
- 1. Has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of the person;
  - 2. Has a record of such an impairment; or
  - 3. Is regarded as having such an impairment.
- Sec. 91. "Physical restraint" means the use of physical contact to limit a person's movement or hold a person immobile.
- Sec. 92. "Seclusion" means the placement of a person alone in a room where release from the room is prohibited by a mechanism,
- including, without limitation, a lock, device or object positioned to hold
- 39 the door closed or otherwise prevent the person from leaving the room.
- 40 The term does not include exclusionary time out or time out in another
- 41 *room*.

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- "Time out in another room" means the removal of a person 2 from an ongoing activity to an unlocked room where the door to the 3 room is held shut by another person or by a mechanism that requires the 4 constant physical pressure of another person to keep the mechanism 5 engaged. The term is equivalent to the term "time-out room" as referred to in 42 C.F.R. § 483.450.
  - Sec. 94. "Verbal and mental abuse" means actions or utterances that cause mental distress including, without limitation, the use of obscene gestures and words to frighten, humiliate, intimidate, threaten or insult.
- Sec. 95. A person employed by a facility licensed pursuant to this 11 chapter or any other person shall not use any aversive intervention on a 13 person with a disability who is a patient at the facility.
- Sec. 96. A person employed by a facility licensed pursuant to this 14 15 chapter or any other person shall not:
  - 1. Except as otherwise provided in section 97 of this act, place a person with a disability who is a patient at the facility on exclusionary time out or time out in another room.
- Except as otherwise provided in section 98 of this act, use physical restraint on a person with a disability who is a patient at the facility. 20
- Except as otherwise provided in section 99 of this act, use 21 mechanical restraint on a person with a disability who is a patient at the facility.
- 4. Except as otherwise provided in section 100 of this act, use 24 chemical restraint on a person with a disability who is a patient at the facility. 26
  - Sec. 97. 1. A person with a disability who is a patient at a facility may be placed on exclusionary time out or time out in another room if:
    - (a) The use of the procedure is:

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- (1) Based upon a need identified in the patient's plan of treatment; 30 and 31
  - (2) Included in the patient's plan of treatment, for which informed consent has been obtained pursuant to subsections 3 and 4;
- 34 (b) The procedure is carried out in accordance with the patient's plan of treatment; 35
- (c) The procedure is the lowest level of intrusiveness required to 36 influence the behavior of the patient and is not excessively intrusive in 37 relation to that behavior; 38
- (d) The use of the procedure is supported by documentation in the 39 patient's record that indicates: 40
- (1) Less intrusive procedures have been tried on the patient but 41 42 have failed to change the inappropriate behavior of the patient;
- (2) The length of time the less intrusive procedures were used; and 43

- (3) The possible reasons why the less intrusive procedures failed;
- (e) The procedure is carried out and continuously monitored by 3 members of the staff of the facility who are qualified and trained in the proper application of the procedure;
  - (f) The patient is protected from hazardous conditions;
  - (g) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (k), the release of the patient from time out is contingent upon whether the patient stops or controls the behavior that precipitated the use of time out;
  - (h) The staff who are responsible for monitoring the patient attempt to return the patient to the activity from which he was removed at least every 30 minutes, regardless of whether the patient stops or controls the behavior that precipitated the use of time out;
- (i) The patient is offered access to a toilet and water at least every 30 13 minutes; 14
- (j) The patient is released from time out immediately if he stops or 15 controls the behavior that precipitated the time out and is returned to the activity from which he was removed, if possible; and 17
  - (k) Placement of the patient on time out does not exceed 60 consecutive minutes after the initiation of the time out.
  - A facility shall maintain a record of each time that a person with a disability who is a patient at the facility is placed on time out.
- Before exclusionary time out or time out in another room is 22 included in a patient's plan of treatment at a facility, the facility shall obtain the written informed consent of:
- (a) The patient if he is at least 18 years of age or legally emancipated 25 and competent to give that consent, and from his legal guardian, if any; 26 27
  - (b) The parent or guardian of the patient if the patient is under 18 years of age and not legally emancipated; or
- 29 (c) The legal guardian of a patient of any age who has been adjudicated mentally incompetent. 30
- The consent required by this subsection may be withdrawn in writing at 31 any time with or without cause. 32
- 4. An informed consent requires that the person whose consent is 33 34 sought is adequately informed of: 35
  - (a) The nature and consequences of the procedure;
  - (b) The reasonable risks, benefits and purposes of the procedure; and
- (c) Alternative procedures available. 37

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- Sec. 98. 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, physical 38 restraint may be used on a patient with a disability who is a patient at a 40 facility only if:
  - (a) An emergency exists that necessitates the use of physical restraint;

- (b) The physical restraint is used only for the period that is necessary to contain the behavior of the patient so that the patient is no longer an immediate threat to himself or others; and
- (c) The use of force in the application of physical restraint does not exceed the force that is reasonable and necessary under the circumstances precipitating the use of physical restraint.
- Physical restraint may be used on a person with a disability who is a patient at a facility and the provisions of subsection 1 do not apply if the physical restraint is used to:
- (a) Assist the patient in completing a task or response if the patient 10 does not resist the application of physical restraint or if his resistance is 11 minimal in intensity and duration; 12
  - (b) Escort or carry a patient to safety if the patient is in danger in his present location; or
- (c) Conduct medical examinations or treatments on the patient that 15 are necessary. 16

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- If physical restraint is used on a patient in an emergency, the use 17 of the procedure must be reported as a denial of rights pursuant to section 105 of this act, regardless of whether the use of the procedure is authorized by statute. The report must be made not later than 1 working 21 day after the procedure is used.
  - Sec. 99. 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, mechanical restraint may be used on a person with a disability who is a patient at a facility only if:
- (a) An emergency exists that necessitates the use of mechanical 25 restraint: 26
  - (b) A medical order authorizing the use of mechanical restraint is obtained from the patient's treating physician before the application of the mechanical restraint or not later than 15 minutes after the application of the mechanical restraint;
- (c) The physician who signed the order required pursuant to 31 paragraph (b) examines the patient on the working day immediately after 32 the application of the mechanical restraint; 33
- 34 (d) The mechanical restraint is applied by a member of the staff of the facility who is trained and qualified to apply mechanical restraint;
- 36 (e) The patient is released from the mechanical restraint to move and exercise the parts of his body that are restrained at least 10 minutes per 37 every 60 minutes of restraint;
- (f) A member of the staff of the facility lessens or discontinues the 39 restraint every 15 minutes to determine whether the patient will stop or 41 control his inappropriate behavior without the use of the restraint;

- (g) The record of the patient contains a notation that includes the time of day that the restraint was lessened or discontinued pursuant to paragraph (f) and the response of the patient; and
- (h) The patient is released from the mechanical restraint as soon as his behavior no longer presents an immediate threat to himself or others.
- Mechanical restraint may be used on a person with a disability who is a patient at a facility and the provisions of subsection 1 do not apply if the mechanical restraint is used to:
  - (a) Treat the medical needs of a patient;

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- (b) Protect a patient who is known to be at risk of injury to himself 10 because he lacks coordination or suffers from frequent loss of consciousness: or 12
  - (c) Position a patient who has physical disabilities in a manner prescribed in the patient's plan of treatment.
  - If mechanical restraint is used on a patient in an emergency, the use of the procedure must be reported as a denial of rights pursuant to section 105 of this act, regardless of whether the use of the procedure is authorized by statute. The report must be made not later than 1 working day after the procedure is used.
- Sec. 100. 1. Chemical restraint may only be administered to a 21 person with a disability who is a patient at an independent center for emergency medical care. The chemical restraint must be administered in accordance with section 19 of this act.
  - 2. Each independent center for emergency medical care shall provide appropriate training for the members of the staff of the center who are authorized to administer chemical restraint to ensure that those members of the staff are competent and qualified to carry out the procedure in accordance with section 19 of this act.
- Sec. 101. 1. Each facility shall develop a program of education for 30 the members of the staff of the facility to provide instruction in positive behavioral interventions and positive behavioral supports that:
- (a) Includes positive methods to modify the environment of patients to 32 promote adaptive behavior and reduce the occurrence of inappropriate 33 34 behavior:
- (b) Includes methods to teach skills to patients so that patients can 35 replace inappropriate behavior with adaptive behavior;
- (c) Includes methods to enhance a patient's independence and quality 37 38 of life:
- (d) Includes the use of the least intrusive methods to respond to and 39 reinforce the behavior of patients; and 40
- (e) Offers a process for designing interventions based upon the patient 41 42 that are focused on promoting appropriate changes in behavior as well as enhancing the overall quality of life for the patient.

- Each facility shall provide appropriate training for the members of the staff of the facility who are authorized to carry out and monitor exclusionary time out, time out in another room, physical restraint and mechanical restraint to ensure that those members of the staff are competent and qualified to carry out the procedures in accordance with sections 81 to 105, inclusive, of this act.
- Sec. 102. 1. Unless a more severe penalty is prescribed by specific statute, a person who willfully uses aversive intervention on a person with a disability who is a patient at a facility or violates section 96 of this act:
- (a) For a first violation that does not result in substantial bodily harm 10 to the person with a disability, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. 11
- (b) For a first violation that results in substantial bodily harm to the 12 13 person with a disability, is guilty of a category B felony.
- (c) For a second or subsequent violation, is guilty of a category B 14 15 *felony*.
- 16 A person who is convicted of a category B felony pursuant to this section shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum 17 term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 6 years, or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by both fine and imprisonment. 20
- 2. A person who is convicted pursuant to this section is ineligible for 21 5 years for employment with a facility. 22

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- 3. A conviction pursuant to this section is, when applicable, grounds 24 for disciplinary action against the person so convicted and the facility where the violation occurred. The health division may recommend to the appropriate agency or board the suspension or revocation of the professional license, registration, certificate or permit of a person convicted.
  - Sec. 103. 1. A facility where a violation of the provisions of sections 81 to 105, inclusive, of this act occurs shall report the violation to the health division not later than 24 hours after the violation occurred, or as soon thereafter as the violation is discovered.
- A facility where a violation occurred shall develop, in cooperation 33 with the health division, a corrective plan to ensure that within 30 calendar days after the violation occurred, appropriate action is taken by the facility to prevent future violations. 36
- 3. The health division shall forward the plan to the board. The board 37 shall review the plan to ensure that it complies with applicable federal law and the statutes and regulations of this state. The board may require appropriate revision of the plan to ensure compliance. 40
- If the facility where the violation occurred does not meet the 41 requirements of the plan to the satisfaction of the board, the board may

- direct the agency that administers funding for the facility to withhold state funding for the facility until the facility meets the requirements of 3 the plan.
- Sec. 104. An officer, administrator or employee of a facility licensed pursuant to this chapter shall not retaliate against any person for having:
  - Reported a violation of sections 81 to 105, inclusive, of this act; or
- Provided information regarding a violation of sections 81 to 105, inclusive, of this act,
- by a facility or a member of the staff of the facility.
- Sec. 105. 1. A denial of rights of a person with a disability who is a 10 patient of a facility pursuant to sections 81 to 105, inclusive, of this act must be entered in the patient's record. Notice of the denial must be 13 provided to the administrator of the facility.
- If the administrator of a facility receives notice of a denial of 14 rights pursuant to subsection 1, he shall cause a full report to be 15 16 prepared which must set forth in detail the factual circumstances surrounding the denial. A copy of the report must be provided to the health division. 18
- The health division: 3. 19

- (a) Shall receive reports made pursuant to subsection 2; 20
- (b) May investigate apparent violations of the rights of persons with 21 disabilities who are patients at facilities; and
- (c) May act to resolve disputes relating to apparent violations. 23
- **Sec. 106.** NRS 449.730 is hereby amended to read as follows: 24
- 449.730 1. Every medical facility and facility for the dependent shall 25 inform each patient or his legal representative, upon his admission to the 26 facility, of the patient's rights as listed in NRS 449.700, 449.710 and 27 28 449.720.
- 29 2. In addition to the requirements of subsection 1, if a person with a 30 disability is a patient at a medical facility or facility for the dependent, the facility shall inform the patient of his rights pursuant to sections 81 31 32 to 105, inclusive, of this act.
- **Sec. 107.** NRS 449.850 is hereby amended to read as follows: 33
- 34 449.850 1. The attorney in fact may not consent to:
- (a) Commitment or placement of the principal in a facility for treatment 35 of mental illness: 36
- (b) Convulsive treatment; 37
- (c) Psychosurgery; 38
- (d) Sterilization: 39
- (e) Abortion; for 40
- (f) Aversive intervention, as that term is defined in section 82 of this 41 42 *act*;

- (g) Any other treatment to which the principal, in the power of attorney, states that the attorney in fact may not consent.
- 2. The attorney in fact must make decisions concerning the use or nonuse of life sustaining treatment which conform to the known desires of the principal. The principal may make these desires known in the power of attorney.
- Sec. 108. The amendatory provisions of this act do not apply to offenses that were committed before October 1, 1999.

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