

Code: JGA
Adopted: August 8, 2013

Corporal Punishment

The board of Trustees and NRS 392.465 expressly prohibit the use of corporal punishment on any student by any staff member of the school district.

A violation of the school district's disciplinary code by a student will be dealt with in accordance with existing school rules and district regulations.

This policy shall in no way prohibit a teacher or school official from defending himself or herself using no more force than is necessary for the situation if attacked by a student.

Corporal punishment means the intentional infliction of physical pain upon, or the physical restraint of, a pupil for disciplinary purposes. The term does not include the use of reasonable and necessary force:

1. To quell a disturbance that threatens physical injury to any person or the destruction of property;
2. To obtain possession of a weapon or other dangerous object within a pupil's control;
3. For the purpose of self-defense or the defense of another person; or
4. To escort a disruptive pupil who refuses to go voluntarily with the proper authorities.

Under state law at NRS 432B.150, excessive corporal punishment may result in physical or mental injury constituting abuse or neglect of a child, and triggering the mandatory reporting requirements under NRS 432B.220.

Corporal Punishment for Students with Disabilities

Under state law at NRS 388.5225, corporal punishment is defined as "the intentional infliction of physical pain, including, without limitation, hitting, pinching or striking. Under NRS 388.5215, corporal punishment is an "aversive intervention" when used to punish a pupil with a disability or to eliminate, reduce or discourage maladaptive behavior of a pupil with a disability"; and the use of aversive interventions with students with disabilities is strictly prohibited.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s): NRS 392.465
NRS 388.521-5317
NRS 432B