

BOARD POLICY REGARDING DO NOT RESUSCITATE ORDERS

The Lyon County School District has the obligation under state law to make educational services available to any student of legal age who resides within the boundaries of Lyon County, or who is the educational responsibility of the District. This includes the District's obligation pursuant to the Federal Rehabilitation Act, the Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA), the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) of 2004, and Nevada Revised Statutes to provide reasonable accommodations and special education services to qualified students that permit such students to access the services provided by the District to ensure the student receives a free and appropriate education.

Accordingly, once a student is enrolled in the District all life-saving measures available will be undertaken for all children while present at school or while attending or participating in school-sponsored activities. As such, the District and its employees are required to provide emergency care to any student in need of such care, and if necessary obtain transportation for that student to the nearest medical facility for further treatment.

A refusal by appropriately certified school staff to provide life-saving emergency care to a student in need of such care would be a denial of the related support services and reasonable accommodations that are necessary for the student to benefit from his or her education and would constitute a discontinuation of further educational services based solely on the student's disability. Moreover, a decision to forgo life-sustaining emergency care in a particular situation (either through a written Do Not Resuscitate order or by staff refusal) is a medical determination that cannot be made by school staff and is not authorized by law in the public school setting.

Permitting a student to die in a public school setting, either during regular school hours or while the student is attending or participating in a school-sponsored activity, when District personnel have the capacity to prevent that death through life-sustaining emergency care denies the student of their right to a free appropriate public education, and would be extremely disruptive and disturbing to other students and staff at the school site.

Reference: NRS 388.450, NRS 392.040, NRS 392.420, 29 U.S.C. §706, 20 U.S.C. §1400, *et. seq.*, and 42 U.S.C. §12101 *et. seq.*

Policy #JHFC
Adopted 1/25/11

ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS

1. For purposes of this Policy and Administrative Regulations, “life-sustaining emergency care” is defined as any procedure or intervention applied by appropriately-trained school staff that may prevent a student from dying and who, without such procedure or intervention, faces a risk of imminent death. Examples of life-sustaining emergency care may include, but are not limited to, efforts to stop bleeding, unblocking airways, mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR).
2. Appropriately-trained staff whose responsibilities include the provision of life-sustaining emergency care shall take all reasonable steps to provide such care to any student in need of life-sustaining emergency care on school grounds or while attending or participating in school-sponsored activities.
3. In addition, appropriately-trained staff will contact an emergency medical response service or agency in accordance with District policy to ensure the speedy transportation of the student to an appropriate medical facility.
4. Any directive from parents or other legal guardians contrary to this policy or administrative regulation withdrawing or withholding the performance of life-sustaining emergency care to any particular student will be ignored so long as that student is under the control and supervision of the District.
5. The District shall consider requests for alternative forms of life-sustaining emergency care, but any such request must be supported by written medical substantiation from the child’s doctor. Determination shall be made on such requests by a team of persons at the school who are knowledgeable about the child. Any determination made on such a request will be based on the likelihood that the chosen form of life-saving emergency care shall maintain the child’s life until an ambulance service arrives or the student is otherwise transported and turned over to the care of medical personnel.