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17	DISTRICT OF NEVADA		
	K.H., a minor by and through his	Case No.	
18	Guardian Ad Litem UNIQUE BARNETT; A.K., a minor by and through his	COMPLAINT	
19 20	Guardian Ad Litem KARA KARR; and K.G., a minor by and through her Guardian Ad Litem MARIA GARCIA,	[JURY DEMAND]	
21	Plaintiffs,		
22	v.		
23	CLARK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT,		
24	SHANE BUTUYAN, ANA ESCAMILLA, SONYA HOLDSWORTH, RENEE		
25	MECHEM and DOES 1-50,		
26	Defendants.		
27			
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COMPLAINT Case No.

INTRODUCTION

Plaintiffs K.H., a minor by and through his Guardian Ad Litem Unique Barnett, A.K., a minor by and through his Guardian Ad Litem Kara Karr, and K.G., a minor by and through her Guardian Ad Litem Maria Garcia, allege as follows:

PARTIES

- 1. Plaintiff K.H.is a minor and a resident of Clark County, Nevada.
- 2. Unique Barnett ("BARNETT") is the mother of Plaintiff K.H. and a resident of Clark County, Nevada. She brings this action on behalf of her minor son K.H., as his guardian ad litem.
 - 3. Plaintiff A.K. is a minor and a resident of Clark County, Nevada.
- 4. Kara Karr ("KARR") is the mother of Plaintiff A.K. and a resident of Clark County, Nevada. She brings this action on behalf of her minor son A.K., as his guardian ad litem.
 - 5. Plaintiff K.G. is a minor and a resident of Clark County, Nevada.
- 6. Maria Garcia ("GARCIA") is the mother of Plaintiff A.K. and a resident of Clark County, Nevada. She brings this action on behalf of her minor daughter K.G., as his guardian ad litem
- 7. Defendant CLARK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT ("CCSD") is a public entity duly incorporated and operating under Nevada law as a public school district.
- 8. Defendant SHANE BUTUYAN ("BUTUYAN") was at all times relevant herein, employed by Defendant CCSD as a special education teacher at Thiriot Elementary School ("TES") in Las Vegas, Nevada. All actions by Defendant BUTUYAN alleged herein were taken under color of state law and in the course and scope of his employment with Defendant CCSD.
 - 9. Defendant ANA ESCAMILLA ("ESCAMILLA") was at all times

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relevant herein, employed by Defendant CCSD as a special education aide at TES in Las Vegas, Nevada. All actions by Defendant ESCAMILLA alleged herein were taken under color of state law and in the course and scope of her employment with Defendant CCSD.

- 10. Defendant SONYA HOLDSWORTH ("HOLDSWORTH") was at all times relevant herein, employed by Defendant CCSD as Principal of TES. All actions by Defendant HOLDSWORTH alleged herein were taken under color of state law and in the course and scope of her employment with Defendant CCSD.
- 11. Defendant RENEE MECHEM ("MECHEM") was at all times relevant herein, employed by Defendant CCSD as Assistant Principal of TES. All actions by Defendant MECHEM alleged herein were taken under color of state law and in the course and scope of her employment with Defendant CCSD.
- 12. On information and belief, HOLDSWORTH, MECHEM and other CCSD administrators and employees were responsible for the training and supervision of school district staff at TES and for ensuring compliance with state and federal laws.

JURISDICTION, VENUE, AND INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT

- 13. This court has original jurisdiction over Plaintiff's claims for relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 28 U.S.C. § 1343(a)(3). This court has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).
- 14. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to Plaintiffs' claims occurred in Clark County, Nevada.
- 15. This case arose in Clark County, Nevada, and, pursuant to Rule 1-6 of the Local Rules of the District of Nevada should be assigned to the Southern Division of the District of Nevada.

MINOR K.H.'s SPECIAL NEEDS and CLASSROOM ASSIGNMENT

- 16. At all times relevant to the allegations herein, K.H. was a special education student at TES and entrusted to the care of Defendants.
- 17. K.H. was assigned to the special education classroom of BUTUYAN and ESCAMILLA beginning on or about June, 2019.
- 18. K.H. was born in 2011 and was eight years old when he was assigned to BUTUYAN and ESCAMILLA's special education classroom at TES in 2019.
- 19. K.H. has been diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder and is functionally nonverbal.

MINOR A.K.'s SPECIAL NEEDS and CLASSROOM ASSIGNMENT

- 20. At all times relevant to the allegations herein, A.K. was a special education student at TES and entrusted to the care of Defendants.
- 21. A.K. was assigned to the special education classroom of BUTUYAN and ESCAMILLA beginning on or about June, 2019.
- 22. A.K. was born in 2009 and was nine years old when he was assigned to BUTUYAN and ESCAMILLA's special education classroom at TES in 2019.
- 23. A.K. has been diagnosed with Attention Deficit Disorder and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder and is functionally nonverbal.

MINOR K.G.'s SPECIAL NEEDS and CLASSROOM ASSIGNMENT

- 24. At all times relevant to the allegations herein, K.G. was a special education student at TES and entrusted to the care of Defendants.
- 25. K.G. was assigned to the special education classroom of BUTUYAN and ESCAMILLA beginning on or about June, 2019.
- 26. K.G. was born in 2010 and was eight years old when she was assigned to BUTUYAN and ESCAMILLA's special education classroom at TES in 2019.
- 27. K.G. has been diagnosed with septo optic dysplasia, hearing loss and vision loss and is functionally nonverbal.

GENERAL FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

- 28. For the 2019-20 school year, BUTUYAN and ESCAMILLA oversaw a special education classroom at TES.
- 29. In early August, 2019, BARNETT observed Defendant ESCAMILLA acting in an aggressive manner towards K.H.'s disabled classmates by yelling in students' faces and displaying verbal aggression towards them. BARNETT reported ESCAMILLA's misconduct to TES administrators including HOLDSWORTH and MECHEM.
- 30. In response to her report, HOLDSWORTH and MECHEM promised to investigate. On information and belief, HOLDSWORTH and MECHEM failed to document or investigate the incidents, took no steps to intervene to stop the ESCAMILLA's ongoing emotional abuse of disabled students, failed to discipline or retrain ESCAMILLA to prevent future occurrences, and concealed the mistreatment from the victims' parents.
- 31. On or about August 26, 2019, K.H.'s grandmother and a CCSD bus driver observed ESCAMILLA grab K.H. roughly and drag him by his arm across the campus while K.H. cried and ran trying to keep up with ESCAMILLA without falling.
- 32. Upon receiving reports of the incident from eyewitnesses, K.H.'s parents reported the misconduct to HOLDSWORTH and MECHEM who promised to investigate the incident. On information and belief, HOLDSWORTH and MECHEM failed to properly document or investigate the incident, failed to intervene to stop the ESCAMILLA's ongoing physical and emotional abuse of disabled students including K.H. and failed to discipline or retrain ESCAMILLA to prevent future occurrences.
- 33. On information and belief, Defendants HOLDSWORTH and MECHEM further failed to complete the required CCF-624 forms documenting ESCAMILLA's

use of physical restraints and prohibited aversive interventions, failed to take steps to intervene to stop the abuse and failed to discipline and/or retrain ESCAMILLA to prevent future mistreatment of K.H. and other disabled students.

- 34. Thereafter, on or about September, 2019, Child Protective Services was notified that three Special Education Aides visiting BUTUYAN and ESCAMILLA's classroom were concerned about possible mistreatment of students in the class.
- 35. BARNETT was subsequently contacted by CPS who informed her they were conducting an investigation into allegations that K.H. and other disabled students in BUTUYAN and ESCAMILLA's classroom had been physically abused by TES staff.
- 36. During the investigation, K.H. and other students in BUTUYAN and ESCAMILLA's classroom reported to CPS and CCSD police ("CCSDPD") that BUTUYAN repeatedly used a long wooden yard stick he called "*Palo Palo*¹" to strike them on their hands and bodies, to poke them in their sides and to strike their desks and chairs.
- 37. BUTUYAN admitted to telling the students that the *Palo Palo* was a "magic wand" that would convey powers upon them, but if they told their parents about the *Palo Palo*, the students would "lose their powers."
- 38. The students confirmed to CPS and CCSDPD that ESCAMILLA was present when BUTUYAN struck them with the stick but did nothing to protect them, and that both BUTUYAN and ESCAMILLA told the students *Palo Palo* was their secret and instructed them not tell their parents.
- 39. In addition to repeatedly striking students with the wooden yard stick, the students also reported that BUTUYAN slammed his fists on their desks when he was angry and struck their desks and chairs with the *Palo Palo* to get their

¹ "Palo" is a Tagalog word meaning spanking or beating, derived from the Spanish word "Palo" meaning stick.

attention. The students reported that BUTUYAN also threatened them by stating that if they did not pay attention they would "get the *Palo Palo*."

- 40. K.H. and his classmates reported that BUTUYAN struck them with the *Palo Palo* while ESCAMILLA was present in the room but that she said and did nothing to protect them. K.H. told CPS and CCSDPD that BUTUYAN hit him on his hands and body with the *Palo Palo* at least 100 times.
- 41. During his time in their classroom, BUTUYAN and ESCAMILLA routinely subjected K.H., A.K., K.G., and other disabled students to physical, emotional and verbal abuses. The mistreatment and abuse of the minor Plaintiffs by BUTUYAN and ESCAMILLA was based upon and in response to their disabilities.
- 42. To make matters worse, ESCAMILLA would routinely remove other students from the class, leaving BUTUYAN alone with K.H., A.K., and K.G. for hours. On information and belief, BUTUYAN physically, emotionally, and verbally abused the minor Plaintiffs while he was alone with them.
- 43. After learning of the CPS investigation, BARNETT met with MECHEM. MECHEM told BARNETT that the issue would be handled "in house" and requested BARNETT refrain from speaking publicly about her son's mistreatment. BARNETT demanded MECHEM administratively transfer K.H. and his sister to another CCSD elementary school. MECHEM told BARNETT she lacked the power to do so, and that BARNETT would have to make any such request to CCSD's Child Find Department, a division of CCSD's Student Services Division.
 - 44. BARNETT submitted a transfer request to CCSD.
- 45. CCSD approved the transfer of both K.H. and his sister to a different CCSD elementary school.
 - 46. On information and belief, prior to the complaints by K.H.'s family

made to TES administrators in August, 2019, CCSD was aware of other similar complaints concerning BUTUYAN and/or ESCAMILLA's mistreatment of disabled students, but failed to document and investigate the reports as required, failed to complete mandatory CCF-624 forms, failed to comply with their statutory obligation to notify the Nevada Department of Education ("DOE") of violations of students rights and establish a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) to retrain BUTUYAN and/or ESCAMILLA so that future violations would not occur and failed to discipline BUTUYAN or ESCAMILLA to deter them from committing further abuse.

- 47. It was only after the CPS investigation was initiated that BUTUYAN was removed from the TES classroom.
- 48. Neither CCSD nor CCSDPD informed KARR that A.K. had been subjected to abuse or identified in CCSDPD's investigation as a victim.
- 49. Neither CCSD nor CCSDPD informed GARCIA that K.G. had been subjected to abuse or identified in CCSDPD's investigation as a victim.
- 50. On information and belief, HOLDSWORTH, MECHEM and other CCSD administrators and employees knew K.H., A.K., K.G., and other students in BUTUYAN's and ESCAMILLA's class were being abused but they concealed this information from BARNETT, KARR, GARCIA, and other parents and from the DOE.
- 51. In addition to suffering direct abuse by BUTUYAN and/or ESCAMILLA, students, including K.H., A.K., and K.G., were also forced to witness the physical and emotional abuse of their classmates.
- 52. The use of aversive interventions is expressly prohibited by state law, which provides that "[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." NRS 388.497. The term "aversive intervention" is defined broadly and includes the use of corporal punishment as well as verbal and mental abuse where

those actions are used to punish or to eliminate, reduce or discourage maladaptive behavior of a student with a disability. NRS 388.473. Aversive interventions, which include physical or mechanical restraints on students with disabilities, are also proscribed under District regulations. CCSD Regulation 5141.3.

- 53. State law mandates that school districts must provide training to staff regarding the use of physical and mechanical restraints to ensure the safety of pupils in their care. NRS 388.505. Any person who intentionally uses aversive intervention on a pupil with a disability is subject to disciplinary action. NRS 388.506.
- 54. Any incident involving an "aversive intervention" must be reported to the board of trustees of the school district not later than 24 hours after the incident occurred, or as soon thereafter as it is discovered. NRS 388.508. The board of trustees and school superintendent must then develop a Corrective Action Plan to retrain involved staff "to ensure that within 30 calendar days appropriate action is taken by the school and the board of trustees to prevent future violations." Further, any "aversive action" taken against a student with a disability must be entered into the student's cumulative record. NRS 388.513.
- 55. Pursuant to CCSD Regulation 5141.3 and NRS 388.501, if a physical restraint or aversive intervention has been used on a student, it must be reported in the pupil's file no later than one working day after the fact. A report (form CCF-624) must also be sent to the student's Individualized Education Program ("IEP") Team, the student's parent or guardian, and the Board of School Trustees/designee of the school district. Pursuant to NRS 388.508 and 388.5295, in order to prevent future violations by staff, the school district must report the details of each violation of a student's rights to the Department of Education (DOE) and develop and submit a Corrective Action Plan ("CAP") to the DOE within 30 calendar days of the violation.
 - 56. On information and belief, Defendants HOLDSWORTH, MECHEM

and CCSD repeatedly failed to comply with state law and district policies regarding the prompt documentation of the use and nature of aversive interventions. Further, on information and belief, Defendants HOLDSWORTH, MECHEM and CCSD repeatedly failed to report in a timely manner the use of aversive interventions by BUTUYAN and/or ESCAMILLA to the parents of Plaintiffs K.H., A.K. and K.G. in violation of NRS 388.501.

- 57. On information and belief, HOLDSWORTH, MECHEM and other CCSD administrators and employees were aware of BUTUYAN's and/or ESCAMILLA's physical and emotional abuse of disabled students at TES, including K.H., A.K. and K.G., but failed to take action to intervene to protect the disabled students in their care and/or to report the abuse to law enforcement, DOE, or to the students' parents.
- 58. On information and belief, HOLDSWORTH, MECHEM and other CCSD administrators and employees knew that BUTUYAN's and/or ESCAMILLA's use of prohibited aversive interventions with disabled students including K.H., A.K. and K.G. violated their rights, but they intentionally concealed known violations from the DOE, failed to timely notify the DOE, failed to establish a CAP to re-train or discipline BUTUYAN or ESCAMILLA to ensure future violations would not reoccur and concealed violations from the parents of student victims.
- 59. On information and belief, BUTUYAN's and/or ESCAMILLA's abuse of K.H., A.K., K.G. and other disabled students at TES was reported to administrators and was open and obvious. HOLDSWORTH, MECHEM and other CCSD employees were aware of the abuse of disabled students by BUTUYAN and/or ESCAMILLA but concealed it from parents and the DOE, and did nothing to prevent BUTUYAN and/or ESCAMILLA from continuing to abuse functionally non-verbal disabled students.
 - 60. ESCAMILLA's mistreatment of K.H. on August 26, 2019 took place on

the school campus at dismissal time, in front of other teachers, students, and CCSD personnel and was reported to administrators by the eyewitness. At least a portion of these actions were also recorded by CCSD's video surveillance cameras. Prior to this incident, BARNETT had already reported ESCAMILLA's aggression and mistreatment of disabled students to Defendants HOLDSWORTH and MECHEM.

EFFECTS OF THE ABUSE ON THE MINOR PLAINTIFFS Effect of the Abuse on Minor Plaintiff K.H.

- 61. On information and belief, K.H. routinely experienced physical and emotional abuse by BUTUYAN and/or ESCAMILLA and their misconduct exacerbated and escalated behaviors that manifested from K.H.'s disability.
- 62. ESCAMILLA would routinely remove other students from the class, leaving BUTUYAN alone with K.H.. On information and belief, BUTUYAN physically, emotionally, and verbally abused K.H. while he was alone with him.
- 63. During the time that K.H. was in BUTUYAN's and ESCAMILLA's classroom, K.H. regressed in certain physical skills such as toileting and began to exhibit new behaviors uncharacteristic of him prior to his assignment in the classroom. Such behaviors include but are not limited to having frequent nightmares, urinating on himself during the night, difficulty sleeping, crying often, becoming increasingly quiet, emotional, sad and withdrawn and responding to simple reprimands at home by crying hysterically.
- 64. K.H.'s parents became concerned about the changes in their son's behavior and discussed their concern with HOLDSWORTH and MECHEM, but because of his disabilities, K.H. was unable to verbally communicate the full extent of the cause of his distress to his parents.
- 65. During the 2019/2020 school year while K.H. attended TES, BARNETT noticed that K.H. would sometimes come home from school with marks on his hand. Because HOLDSWORTH and MECHEM never provided BARNETT a

CCF-624 form documenting use of corporal punishment, mechanical restraint, physical restraint or aversive interventions, BARNETT believed the marks must have happened incidentally during play. Because of his disabilities, K.H. was unable to verbally communicate to his parents what was happening to him and BARNETT was unaware that K.H. was being routinely physically and emotionally abused in school while he attended TES.

- 66. The full extent and duration of all of the abuse suffered by K.H. is currently unknown because, as a result of his disabilities, he is unable to verbally report all that occurred to him while he was in the care of Defendants.
- 67. Prior to his time in the classroom with Defendants BUTUYAN and ESCAMILLA, K.H. had not experienced behavior issues at school. During the time he was assigned to their classroom, BUTUYAN and ESCAMILLA regularly documented K.H. as having behavior in the "red zone," an indication that he was in trouble. Because K.H.'s disability impacts his ability to verbally communicate, when BARNETT asked K.H. why he was frequently being marked in the "red zone," K.H. was only able to verbalize that the teacher was "mean" to him.
- 68. Because CCSD intentionally concealed the abuse from K.H.'s family during the school year, they have been devastated by the delay in learning that BUTUYAN physically, emotionally, and verbally abused K.H., and regularly struck K.H. with a large wooden yard stick.
- 69. Since leaving BUTUYAN and ESCAMILLA's classroom at TES, K.H. continues to experience extreme anxiety, stress and fear as a result of the misconduct of the Defendants and by their failures to act.
- 70. The severe abuse of K.H. as herein alleged has and will continue to cause permanent psychological harm.
- 71. On information and belief, K.H. will continue to require ongoing psychological treatment to address the trauma he has experienced.

- 72. As a proximate result of the actions of BUTUYAN and ESCAMILLA, K.H. has suffered unjustifiable physical pain and mental suffering.
- 73. At the relevant times hereto, K.H.'s behavior did not rise to the level of an emergency or a serious or imminent threat of harm to himself or others which would permit using emergency physical force against him or restraining his freedom of movement.
- 74. BARNETT does not seek any services or remedies available under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act ("IDEA") for K.H.

Effect of the Abuse on Minor Plaintiff A.K.

- 75. On information and belief, A.K. routinely experienced physical and emotional abuse by BUTUYAN and/or ESCAMILLA and their misconduct exacerbated and escalated behaviors that manifested from A.K.'s disability.
- 76. ESCAMILLA would routinely remove other students from the class, leaving BUTUYAN alone with A.K.. On information and belief, BUTUYAN physically, emotionally, and verbally abused A.K. while he was alone with him.
- 77. During the time that A.K. was in BUTUYAN's and ESCAMILLA's classroom, he began exhibiting aggressive behaviors towards his younger brother that he had never previously displayed. Such behaviors included but were not limited to hitting his brother, grabbing his brother by the arm and clothing, and squeezing his brother's face while screaming at him to "listen!". During his time in the class A.K. also began to have frequent tantrums and outbursts of aggression which he did not previously display. All of these behaviors were out of the ordinary for A.K. and his parents became concerned, but they were unaware of the misconduct of the Defendants which was concealed from them and, because of his disabilities, A.K. was unable to verbally communicate the full extent of the cause of his distress to his parents at the time it was occurring.
 - 78. Because HOLDSWORTH and MECHEM never provided A.K.'s parents

with a CCF-624 form documenting the use of corporal punishment, mechanical restraint, physical restraint or aversive interventions, A.K.'s parents were unaware that their son was being physically and emotionally abused at school while he attended TES.

- 79. The full extent and duration of all of the abuse suffered by A.K. is currently unknown because, as a result of his disabilities, he is unable to verbally report all that occurred to him while he was in the care of Defendants.
- 80. Prior to his time in the classroom with Defendants BUTUYAN and ESCAMILLA, A.K. enjoyed going to school, did well and did not exhibit behavior issues.
- 81. Because CCSD intentionally concealed the abuse from A.K.'s family during the school year, they have been devastated by the delay in learning that BUTUYAN physically, emotionally, and verbally abused A.K., and regularly struck A.K. with a large wooden yard stick.
- 82. Since leaving BUTUYAN and ESCAMILLA's classroom at TES, A.K. continues to experience extreme anxiety, stress and fear as a result of the misconduct of the Defendants and by their failures to act.
- 83. The severe abuse of A.K. as herein alleged, has and will continue to cause permanent psychological harm.
- 84. On information and belief, A.K. will continue to require ongoing psychological treatment to address the trauma he has experienced.
- 85. As a proximate result of the actions of BUTUYAN and/or ESCAMILLA, A.K. has suffered unjustifiable physical pain and mental suffering.
- 86. At the relevant times hereto, A.K.'s behavior did not rise to the level of an emergency or a serious or imminent threat of harm to himself or others which would permit using emergency physical force against him or restraining his freedom of movement.

87. KARR does not seek any services or remedies available under the IDEA for A.K.

Effect of the Abuse on Minor Plaintiff K.G.

- 88. On information and belief, K.G. routinely experienced physical and emotional abuse by BUTUYAN and ESCAMILLA and their misconduct exacerbated and escalated behaviors that manifested from K.G.'s disability.
- 89. ESCAMILLA would routinely remove other students from the class, leaving BUTUYAN alone with K.G.. On information and belief, BUTUYAN physically, emotionally, and verbally abused K.G. while he was alone with her.
- 90. Prior to the time that K.G. was in BUTUYAN's and ESCAMILLA's classroom, K.G. loved going to school, would get up early each day excited to go to school, and did not exhibit behavior issues at school.
- 91. During the time K.G. was in BUTUYAN's and ESCAMILLA's classroom, she began protesting to her mother daily, telling her "no school" and crying when her mother told her she had to go to school. K.G. also began routinely coming home from school sad, quiet and withdrawn and would no longer want to play with her brothers after school. Instead, K.G. would only want to go to her room by herself and sleep. K.G. also significantly regressed in her language skills during her time in the class. Whereas K.G. had previously used words or short phrases to express her needs to her parents, she began only pointing to things without speaking at all.
- 92. All of these behaviors were out of the ordinary for K.G. and her parents became concerned, but they were unaware of the misconduct of the Defendants which was concealed from them and, because of her disabilities, K.G. was unable to verbally communicate the full extent of the cause of her distress to her parents at the time it was occurring.
 - 93. Because HOLDSWORTH and MECHEM never provided K.G.'s parents

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with a CCF-624 form documenting the use of corporal punishment, mechanical restraint, physical restraint or aversive interventions, K.G.'s parents were unaware that their daughter was being physically and emotionally abused at school while she attended TES.

- 94. The full extent and duration of all of the abuse suffered by K.G. is currently unknown because, as a result of her disabilities, she is unable to verbally report all that occurred to her while he was in the care of Defendants.
- 95. Because CCSD intentionally concealed the abuse from K.G.'s family during the school year, they have been devastated by the delay in learning that BUTUYAN physically, emotionally, and verbally abused K.G., and regularly struck K.G. with a large wooden yard stick.
- 96. Since leaving BUTUYAN and ESCAMILLA's classroom at TES, K.G. continues to experience extreme anxiety, stress and fear as a result of the misconduct of the Defendants and by their failures to act.
- 97. The severe abuse of K.G. as herein alleged, has and will continue to cause permanent psychological harm.
- 98. On information and belief, K.G. will continue to require ongoing psychological treatment to address the trauma she has experienced.
- 99. As a proximate result of the actions of BUTUYAN and/or ESCAMILLA, K.G. has suffered unjustifiable physical pain and mental suffering.
- 100. At the relevant times hereto, K.G.'s behavior did not rise to the level of an emergency or a serious or imminent threat of harm to herself or others which would permit using emergency physical force against her or restraining her freedom of movement.
- 101. GARCIA does not seek any services or remedies available under the IDEA for K.G.

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CCSD's RESPONSE TO REPORTS OF BUTUYAN's and ESCAMILLA's MISTREATMENT OF DISABLED STUDENTS

- On information and belief, CCSD has the de facto policy and practice of 102. concealing, failing to document or report and intentionally under-reporting incidents in which CCSD employees violate the rights of special education students. Such incidents are often concealed from the DOE, the parents of student victims, and the District Attorney ("DA"). On information and belief, this district-wide policy and practice is longstanding, ongoing, and amounts to ratification of both the perpetrators' abuse and the efforts by administrators to conceal the severity and frequency of the abuse from the DOE, parents and the DA. On information and belief, CCSD does not investigate or discipline administrators involved in concealing, failing to report and under-reporting incidents in which CCSD employees violate the rights of disabled students. The effect of this policy and practice, and the ratification of misconduct giving rise to violations of disabled students' rights, perpetuates, condones and allows further violations of disabled students' rights to continue without remedial measures to decrease or prevent future violations.
- 103. On information and belief, after CCSD was on notice of BUTUYAN's and/or ESCAMILLA's use of prohibited aversive interventions and corporal punishment and their violations of disabled students' rights. CCSD failed to document the incidents on CCF-624 forms as required, failed to notify the parents of victim students, failed to make the required violation of rights determinations, failed to discipline or retrain BUTUYAN and ESCAMILLA, failed to notify the DOE as required and failed to discipline TES administrators HOLDSWORTH, MECHEM for their mishandling of the reported incidents.
- 104. On information and belief, HOLDSWORTH, MECHEM and other District administrators and employees were aware of BUTUYAN's and/or

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ESCAMILLA's emotional and physical abuse and use of corporal punishment and prohibited aversive interventions with K.H., A.K., K.G., and other disabled students and knew that the rights of disabled students including K.H., A.K., K.G. and other disabled students had been violated, but intentionally concealed the violations from the DOE, failed to establish a Corrective Action Plan to re-train BUTUYAN or ESCAMILLA and failed to discipline them to ensure future violations would not occur.

Allegations Specific to CCSD Policies and Practices

On information and belief, CCSD had multiple "written" policies, 105. regulations, rules, and practices which contributed to the incidents giving rise to the constitutional violations in this case. Multiple persistent and widespread customs and practices of CCSD personnel also contributed. Some of the entrenched customs and practices of CCSD at issue consist of employees' persistent failure to follow written policies, regulations, rules, or laws, as well as employees who go through the motions of complying with the letter of written policies, regulations, rules, or laws while violating the substantive intent of the relevant directives. These customs and practices were so widespread as to be the functional equivalent of CCSD policy.

CCSD's Practices Ratify Unconstitutional Use of Force **Against Disabled Students**

On information and belief, CCSD fosters a culture of concealment of 106. abuse of disabled students through the practices of each division of CCSD with a responsibility to document, report, investigate, retrain, and discipline employees who physically and emotionally abuse disabled students. The top down concealment of abuse from the DOE and victims' parents is ratified by CCSD through their failure to investigate, retrain or discipline employees and administrators who are known to the District to have concealed abuse and

violations of disabled students' rights. On information and belief, the failure to investigate, retrain or discipline administrators and employees who conceal abuse of special needs students creates an environment that leads to the use of unconstitutional force and seizure by CCSD employees against special needs students, including K.H., A.K., K.G., and others.

- 107. CCSD's Office of Compliance and Management ("OCM") acts as the Superintendent's designee to comply with the statutory requirement to report all incidents where employee misconduct violates the rights of a special needs student to the DOE and to establish a Corrective Action Plan ("CAP") to retrain the offending employee(s) so future violations do not occur.
- 108. On information and belief, practices within OCM foster a culture of deliberate indifference to the abuse of disabled students and lead directly to the constitutional violations complained of in Plaintiffs' complaint. These practices amount to ratification of the abuser's misconduct and of the administrators' concealment of the misconduct from parents and the state DOE, allowing CCSD's de facto policies to flourish.
- 109. On information and belief, BUTUYAN's and/or ESCAMILLA's emotional and physical mistreatment of K.H., A.K., and K.G. violated their rights and OCM was required to document, report and investigate each of the incidents fully and completely but they failed to do so.
- 110. On information and belief, OCM's acquiescence in the pattern of unconstitutional misconduct, including its failure to investigate credible reports of violations of disabled students' rights and their failure to comply with the District's statutory obligation to report all violations and retrain offending employees to prevent future violations, constitutes ratification of the violations of the rights of K.H., A.K., and K.G.

- acting in accordance with the policy of allowing and, in effect, condoning and encouraging the unconstitutional use of force on disabled students at the time they abused K.H., A.K., K.G., and other students. The failure of OCM to establish a CAP to retrain BUTUYAN or ESCAMILLA to prevent further abuse of students ratified the misconduct and allowed additional abuse to occur.
- 112. On information and belief, HOLDSWORTH, MECHEM and OCM employees were each acting pursuant to a district wide policy and practice that ratified concealment of unconstitutional use of force by District staff on disabled students. On information and belief, this policy was the moving force behind the unconstitutional violations of K.H., A.K., and K.G.'s rights by BUTUYAN and/or ESCAMILLA.
- 113. CCSD's Employee Management Relations Department ("EMR") is the division of CCSD responsible to receive, track and respond to reports of employee misconduct and to determine appropriate discipline. On information and belief, CCSD has no policy requiring administrators who learn that a district employee has physically mistreated a disabled student to report the incident to EMR.
- 114. On information and belief, CCSD has no policy that requires EMR to report to OCM incidents it learns of where a CCSD employee has used corporal punishment, employed a prohibited aversive intervention, or otherwise physically mistreated a disabled student.
- 115. On information and belief, the failure of CCSD to have policies requiring all incidents of physical abuse of disabled students by employees to be reported to both EMR and OCM creates a practice where known abuse of disabled students by staff is under-reported, known violations of disabled students' rights are concealed from the DOE and offending employees are not retrained or disciplined, all of which leads to continued abuse and violations.

- 116. On information and belief, CCSD Police Department (CCSDPD) has a practice when investigating reports of abuse/neglect or battery of a disabled student by a CCSD employee to conclude that no crime has been committed without evidence of "malicious intent to hurt" the victim. Under Nevada criminal statutes, neither the crime of battery nor abuse/neglect require the elements of malice or "intent to hurt" for the crimes to have been committed. (NRS 200.481 and 200.508).
- 117. On information and belief, CCSDPD has a custom and practice of failing to respond to, adequately investigate or refer cases of battery of special needs students by staff for prosecution.
- 118. On information and belief, such CCSDPD practices result in under reporting of incidents where CCSD employees commit abuse/neglect or battery against special needs students.

CCSD Policies Prevent Accurate Record Keeping and Appropriate <u>District Response</u>

- and emotional abuse of special education students by CCSD staff and has no centralized location where such information is maintained or shared among the District's divisions. This practice prevents analysis of the causes of such misconduct, prevents patterns of abuse from being identified, prevents effective discipline of employees that have been reported to have physically abused disabled students and increases the likelihood that perpetrators will continue to abuse and victimize vulnerable disabled students in the future.
- 120. CCSD Policy 1213 and Regulation 1213.1 require that complaints be submitted, investigated, and resolved at the lowest levels in the "chain of command," and state that any concerns received by board members or the District's superintendent will not be considered, but instead will be passed on to appropriate

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person lower in the command structure for handling. These policies, and the manner in which they are implemented, create a decentralized system of obtaining, investigating, and resolving complaints. As a result, the individuals at the "top" of the system prevent themselves from hearing complaints, or knowing whether they were properly dealt with, thereby allowing themselves to have "plausible deniability" as to the breadth of problems within the system. Furthermore, by insisting that complaints of abuse by teachers be handled by the principal of the school, CCSD creates a clear conflict of interest, in which the person investigating and responding to complaints has strong motivation to minimize or conceal misconduct by teachers under their supervision, in order to make their own job easier, by not losing staff to suspension or termination, and out of concern that the situation might reflect negatively upon themselves, resulting in poor performance evaluations and financial consequences.

CCSD Regulations Prohibit Anonymous Reporting

121. CCSD Regulation R-5152 prohibits employees of CCSD from making reports to authorities regarding suspected child abuse without also informing school administrators. On information and belief, policies such as these have a chilling effect on the reporting of abusive conduct committed by employees because by making a report, an employee places himself or herself at risk of retaliation and peer backlash. The Nevada State Legislature itself recognized the importance of the availability of the option of reporting anonymously, in its passage of the Safe and Respectful Learning Environment legislation, when it stated: "The ability to anonymously report information about dangerous, violent or unlawful activities, or the threat of such activities [...] is critical in preventing, responding to and recovering from such activities." NRS 388.1454.

CCSD's Practices Discourage Reporting of Abuse by Employees

122. On information and belief, CCSD supervisory personnel have a

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permanent and well-settled custom and practice of discouraging employees from reporting abuse of students by fellow employees. On information and belief, this custom and practice is enforced by displaying antagonism toward employees when they do report; by failing to act on the reports, thereby creating a sense of hopelessness, helplessness and demoralization in the reporting employees; and by tolerating the peer approbation displayed against employees who do report.

CCSD Policies Threaten Legal Consequences for Employees Who Disclose Abuse to Parents or Media

123. CCSD Policy 1213 and CCSD Regulation 1213.1 require that any disciplinary action regarding an employee, and any concerns or complaints made about an employee be kept confidential. They also warn employees of the possibility that they could expose themselves to litigation by speaking about concerns. No parallel warning regarding the potential legal consequences of silence or concealment are included. On information and belief, these policies, and the manner in which they are implemented, discourage employees from reporting abusive conduct of fellow employees against students, and explicitly make it the policy of CCSD to conceal from parents of students those instances when their children's teachers have engaged in abusive conduct toward students, even when that conduct has been confirmed. In its communications with the public and with individual parents, it is the policy of CCSD to venerate the privacy of abusive and allegedly abusive employees above all other concerns, including its obligations for the safety of its students, and its obligations as a public agency to provide information regarding its function to members of the public and elected officials so that proper oversight can be exercised.

CCSD's Practices Fail to Ensure Proper Training

124. On information and belief, CCSD has a permanent and well-settled custom and practice of failing to ensure that special education teachers and their

classroom assistants are properly qualified and trained to respond appropriately to the behaviors of students with disabilities. On information and belief, current and former employees of CCSD received little to no training regarding the appropriate handling of behavioral issues related to disabilities.

- 125. On information and belief, CCSD has a permanent and well-settled custom and practice of failing to report to the DOE known incidents of physical and emotional abuse that have violated the rights of disabled students and failing to establish required CAPs to retrain offending employees so that future violations do not reoccur.
- 126. On information and belief, there is a long history of CCSD teachers and other employees abusing disabled students who are unable to communicate what is happening to them, but CCSD has failed to take steps to address the problem, to improve the means to prevent abuse or to take steps to ensure that CCSD employees who engage such abuse are retrained, disciplined and/or removed from the District to ensure students' safety.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF Violation of Constitutional Rights, 42 U.S.C. § 1983 Plaintiffs vs. BUTUYAN, ESCAMILLA, HOLDSWORTH, MECHEM and CCSD

- 127. Plaintiffs refer to, and incorporate by reference, all of the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 128. Plaintiffs, and each of them, had a constitutional right under the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution to be free from unreasonable seizures and to be secure in his or her person and to maintain his or her bodily integrity against unreasonable assaults on his or her person.
- 129. On information and belief, BUTUYAN and/or ESCAMILLA violated the rights of Plaintiffs, and each of them, under the Fourth Amendment and Fourteenth Amendment by using unjustified and unreasonable force against him

or her, and/or by failing to prevent it.

- 130. On information and belief, BUTUYAN's and/or ESCAMILLA's conduct was objectively unreasonable under the circumstances and in light of the educational objectives Plaintiffs were trying to achieve.
- 131. On information and belief, BUTUYAN's and/or ESCAMILLA's conduct in physically seizing Plaintiffs unlawfully subjected them to excessive, unreasonable, and unnecessary physical force.
- 132. On information and belief, HOLDSWORTH and MECHEM violated the rights of Plaintiffs, and each of them, under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution by actions, including but not limited to, acting with deliberate indifference to the risk of harm to Plaintiffs from BUTUYAN and/or ESCAMILLA.
- 133. On information and belief, Plaintiffs allege Defendant HOLDSWORTH and MECHEM personally participated in the deprivation of their constitutional rights by their failure to act in response to allegations of serious child abuse, and their deliberate indifference to the fact that abuse was occurring.
- 134. On information and belief, HOLDSWORTH and MECHEM personally participated in the deprivation of constitutional rights of Plaintiffs, and each of them, by their failure to act in response to prior reports of ongoing abuse of disabled students by BUTUYAN and/or ESCAMILLA.
- 135. On information and belief, the actions of BUTUYAN, ESCAMILLA, HOLDSWORTH, MECHEM and other CCSD administrators and employees, as described herein, were objectively unreasonable, willful and wanton, in light of the facts and circumstances.
- 136. On information and belief, CCSD violated the rights of Plaintiffs, and each of them, under the Fourth Amendment by its failure to maintain adequate policies or conduct adequate training to prevent violations of the constitutional

rights of disabled students. On information and belief, CCSD had multiple "written" policies, regulations, rules, and practices which contributed to the occurrence of the incidents which gave rise to the constitutional violations in this case. Multiple persistent and widespread customs and practices of CCSD gave rise to the constitutional violations alleged herein. Violations such as the ones inflicted on Plaintiffs were an obvious risk of the procedures adopted by CCSD and its policymakers. CCSD's acts and omissions constitute deliberate indifference.

- 137. On information and belief, CCSD also violated the rights of Plaintiffs, and each of them, under the Fourth Amendment when it displayed deliberate indifference to the demonstrated propensity of BUTUYAN and/or ESCAMILLA to violate the constitutional rights of citizens in the manner that Plaintiffs' rights were violated.
- 138. On information and belief, as a proximate result of the violations alleged hereinabove, Plaintiffs have suffered damages, including special and general damages, according to proof.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF Discrimination in Violation of the Americans With Disabilities Act, 42

USC § 12101 Plaintiffs v. CCSD

- 139. Plaintiffs refer to, and incorporate by reference, all of the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 140. Effective January 26, 1992, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 entitled K.H., A.K., and K.G. to the protections of the "Public Services" provision. Title II, Subpart A prohibits discrimination by any "public entity," including any state or local government, as defined by 42 USC § 12131, section 201 of the ADA.
- 141. Pursuant to 42 USC §12132, Section 202 of Title II, no qualified individual with a disability shall, by reason of such disability, be excluded from

participation in or be denied the benefits of the services, programs or activities of a public entity, or be subjected to discrimination by any such entity. Plaintiffs were at all times relevant herein qualified individuals with a disability as therein defined.

- 142. On information and belief, by subjecting Plaintiffs to ongoing physical, verbal and psychological abuse, Plaintiffs were denied the benefits of the services, programs, or activities of a public entity on the basis of their disability. Non-disabled students were not subjected to similar acts of abuse.
- 143. On information and belief, CCSD has failed in its responsibilities under Title II to provide its services, programs and activities in a full and equal manner to disabled persons as described hereinabove, including failing to ensure that educational services are provided on an equal basis to children with disabilities and free of hostility toward their disability.
- 144. On information and belief, CCSD has further failed in its responsibilities under Title II to provide services, programs and activities in a full and equal manner to disabled persons as described hereinabove by subjecting Plaintiffs to a hostile educational environment.
- 145. On information and belief, BUTUYAN and/or ESCAMILLA engaged in physical, emotional, and verbal abuse as herein alleged, which escalated the severity and frequency of Plaintiffs' behaviors, and said Defendants were deliberately indifferent to the risk that their actions would deprive Plaintiffs of equal and meaningful access to education.
- 146. On information and belief, HOLDSWORTH, MECHEM and other District employees were deliberately indifferent to complaints of abuse committed by BUTUYAN and/or ESCAMILLA because the victims of their abuse, including Plaintiffs, were persons with a disability. Furthermore, HOLDSWORTH and MECHEM were informed by others that disabled students, including Plaintiffs,

were abused by BUTUYAN and/or ESCAMILLA but, on information and belief, despite this knowledge HOLDSWORTH, MECHEM and other CCSD administrators and employees did nothing to stop the ongoing abuse, and in fact actively misled parents of students placed in BUTUYAN' class, including Plaintiffs' parents, as to the competency of BUTUYAN and ESCAMILLA and as to Plaintiffs' experiences in BUTUYAN's and ESCAMILLA's classroom.

- 147. On information and belief, the deliberate indifference by employees of CCSD gives rise to respondeat superior liability of CCSD.
- 148. As a direct and proximate result of CCSD's failure to comply with their duty under Title II, Plaintiffs have suffered damages as described herein.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF Violation of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. § 794 Plaintiffs vs. CCSD

- 149. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege by reference all the foregoing paragraphs as if they were fully set forth herein.
- 150. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, 29 U.S.C. 794 ("Section 504"), and the regulations promulgated thereunder prohibit discrimination against persons with disabilities. Section 504 prohibits the exclusion from the participation in, or being denied the benefits of, or being subjected to discrimination under, any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.
- 151. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that CCSD is and has been at all relevant times the recipient of federal financial assistance, and that part of that financial assistance has been used to fund the operations, construction and/or maintenance of the specific public facilities described herein and the activities that take place therein.
- 152. On information and belief, by subjecting Plaintiffs to ongoing physical, verbal and psychological abuse, Plaintiffs were denied the benefit of their

attendance at CCSD and subjected to discrimination. Non-disabled children were not subjected to similar acts of abuse.

- 153. On information and belief, by its actions or inactions in denying equal access to educational services and by subjecting Plaintiffs to a hostile educational environment, CCSD has violated their rights under § 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. § 794, and the regulations promulgated thereunder.
- 154. On information and belief, BUTUYAN and/or ESCAMILLA engaged in physical, emotional, and verbal abuse as herein alleged, and said Defendants were deliberately indifferent to the risk that their actions would deprive Plaintiffs of equal and meaningful access to education.
- 155. On information and belief, CCSD is vicariously liable for the actions or inactions of its employees. HOLDSWORTH, MECHEM and other CCSD administrators and employees were deliberately indifferent to the abuse committed by BUTUYAN and/or ESCAMILLA. They had actual knowledge of the ongoing abuse and knew that BUTUYAN and/or ESCAMILLA were likely to continue abusing students including Plaintiffs, but failed to act upon that knowledge.
- 156. On information and belief, this deliberate indifference by employees of CCSD gives rise to respondeat superior liability of CCSD.
- 157. As a direct and proximate result of CCSD's failure to comply with their duty under § 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. § 794 and the regulations promulgated thereunder, Plaintiffs have suffered damages as described herein.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF Battery Plaintiffs vs. Defendants BUTUYAN, ESCAMILLA and CCSD

158. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege by reference all the foregoing paragraphs, as if they were fully set forth herein.

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- 159. On information and belief, the use of force employed by BUTUYAN and/or ESCAMILLA against Plaintiffs, and each of them, as alleged herein was unnecessary to carry out any reasonable purpose and/or exceeded the force reasonably necessary under the circumstances.
- 160. On information and belief, the use of force, as alleged herein, by BUTUYAN and/or ESCAMILLA against Plaintiffs, and each of them, constituted a battery.
- 161. On information and belief, the actions of BUTUYAN and/or ESCAMILLA as alleged herein all occurred in or around the classroom and on the public school campus of TES, to which BUTUYAN and ESCAMILLA were assigned by CCSD to work, and during regular workday hours while they were charged with the care and supervision of Plaintiffs.
- 162. On information and belief, the actions of BUTUYAN and/or ESCAMILLA as alleged herein were committed in the course and scope of the tasks assigned to them by CCSD.
- 163. On information and belief, all of the actions of BUTUYAN and/or ESCAMILLA as alleged herein were reasonably foreseeable to CCSD considering the nature and scope of their employment with CCSD, in that it was foreseeable that in the course and scope of carrying out their duties BUTUYAN and ESCAMILLA would have to exercise control over Plaintiffs and other students in the class.
- 164. On information and belief, the actions of BUTUYAN and/or ESCAMILLA as alleged herein were also reasonably foreseeable to CCSD because BUTUYAN and ESCAMILLA were permitted to continue in their duties after their propensity for committing such acts of battery became known to their supervisors at CCSD.

- 165. CCSD is vicariously liable for BUTUYAN's and/or ESCAMILLA's acts of battery pursuant to Nev. Rev. Stat. §41.745(1).
- 166. On information and belief, as a proximate result of BUTUYAN's and/or ESCAMILLA's battery, Plaintiffs have suffered damages as alleged herein.

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Criminal Violations Motivated by Characteristics of Victim, NRS 41.690 Plaintiffs vs. Defendant BUTUYAN and ESCAMILLA

- 167. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege by reference all the foregoing paragraphs, as if they were fully set forth herein.
- 168. On information and belief, the use of force, as alleged herein, by BUTUYAN and/or ESCAMILLA against Plaintiffs, and each of them, constituted willful violations of NRS §§ 200.400 (battery) and 200.508 (abuse/neglect).
- 169. On information and belief, BUTUYAN's and/or ESCAMILLA's willful violations of these provisions as they relate to Plaintiffs were motivated by the actual or perceived disabilities of said Plaintiffs.
- 170. As a direct and proximate result, Plaintiffs have suffered damages as alleged herein.

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress Plaintiffs vs.

Defendants BUTUYAN, ESCAMILLA, HOLDSWORTH, MECHEM and ${\tt CCSD}$

- 171. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege by reference all the foregoing paragraphs, as if they were fully set forth herein.
- 172. On information and belief, in subjecting Plaintiffs to physical, verbal and psychological abuse as alleged herein, BUTUYAN and/or ESCAMILLA engaged in extreme and outrageous conduct beyond the bounds tolerated in a decent society. In particular, BUTUYAN and ESCAMILLA were adults and the teacher and classroom aide of Plaintiffs, who were young children with disabilities.

As a result, BUTUYAN and ESCAMILLA were in a position of authority. Plaintiffs were particularly vulnerable because of their ages, disabilities and their inability to functionally communicate to their parents what was being done to them at school. BUTUYAN and ESCAMILLA knew Plaintiffs were particularly vulnerable and knew their abuse of Plaintiffs would likely result in harm due to their disabilities.

- 173. On information and belief, in committing the violent acts alleged herein, BUTUYAN and/or ESCAMILLA acted with the intent to cause Plaintiffs, and each of them, extreme emotional distress, or at a minimum, acted with a reckless disregard as to whether such actions would cause such extreme emotional distress.
- aware, along with other District employees, that disabled students, including Plaintiffs, were being abused. HOLDSWORTH and MECHEM had actual knowledge of violent acts committed against Plaintiffs by BUTUYAN and/or ESCAMILLA, but failed to document, investigate, report to the DOE, or establish a CAP to retrain or to discipline either BUTUYAN or ESCAMILLA so future abuse would not reoccur and actively concealed the abuse from the both the DOE and Plaintiffs' parents and the parents of other minor victims. Such misconduct by school district administrators charged with the care of disabled students is outrageous.
- 175. On information and belief, HOLDSWORTH, MECHEM and other CCSD administrators and employees took advantage of Plaintiffs' disabilities by attempting to cover up the abuse, knowing full well Plaintiffs would be unable to functionally communicate to their parents that they were routinely subjected to physical, verbal and psychological abuse by teachers. Because Defendants concealed the abuse from Plaintiffs' parents, Plaintiffs' families were unable to

timely and appropriately respond to the abuse of their children at the time they were being abused.

- 176. Defendants' conduct in this regard was outrageous and Defendants' acted either with the intent to inflict emotional distress or, at a minimum, acted with a reckless disregard as to whether such actions would cause such extreme emotional distress.
- 177. CCSD is liable for injuries proximately caused by the acts or omissions of its employees acting within the scope of their employments. See NRS 41.031, NRS 41.038.
- 178. As a direct and proximate result of each Defendants' intentional acts, Plaintiffs have incurred damages as alleged herein.

SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Negligence Plaintiffs vs.

Defendants BUTUYAN, ESCAMILLA, HOLDSWORTH, MECHEM and CCSD

- 179. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege by reference all the foregoing paragraphs, as if they were fully set forth herein.
- 180. Defendants, and each of them, owed a duty to exercise reasonable care in their interactions with Plaintiffs.
- 181. A special relationship existed between each of Defendants and Plaintiffs, which arose from the mandatory character of school attendance and the comprehensive control over students exercised by school personnel. CCSD owed a duty to exercise reasonable care to prevent harm to Plaintiffs at the hands of anyone, including BUTUYAN and ESCAMILLA, negligently or intentionally.
- 182. Furthermore, on information and belief, upon learning that BUTUYAN and/or ESCAMILLA had been suspected of using excessive force and physically mistreating disabled students, the duty to exercise reasonable care to prevent further harm to Plaintiffs included a duty to disclose the suspected abuse to Plaintiffs' parents.

- are mandatory reporters as defined by NRS 432B.220. As such, they were under a mandatory duty to report to a law enforcement agency or to an agency which provides child welfare services whenever any of them, in his or her professional or occupational capacity, knew or had reasonable cause to believe that had a child had been the victim of child abuse or neglect. A mandatory reporter is required to report suspected child abuse as soon as reasonably practicable, but not later than 24 hours after the person knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the child has been abused or neglected.
- 184. On information and belief, Defendants, and each of them, breached their duty to exercise reasonable care when interacting with Plaintiffs by physically and emotionally abusing said them, thereby engaging in child abuse; by failing to prevent harms to said Plaintiffs; by failing to train CCSD staff that they are mandatory reporters under state law and/or that they were required to report suspected child abuse immediately to the police as required by Nevada law; and/or by failing to inform Plaintiffs' parents of the suspected child abuse when Defendants first learned of it.
- 185. On information and belief, Defendants and each of them breached their duty to exercise reasonable care when interacting with Plaintiffs by physically and emotionally abusing said them and/or by failing to prevent the use of a prohibited "Aversive Intervention" as defined in NRS 388.473, including but not limited to the deprivation of necessities needed to sustain the health of Plaintiffs. Defendants BUTUYAN's and/or ESCAMILLA's abuse of Plaintiffs, and each of them, was known or should have been known to HOLDSWORTH, MECHEM and other CCSD administrators and employees.
- 186. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' negligence, Plaintiffs have suffered damages as alleged herein.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Negligent Supervision Plaintiffs vs. Defendants HOLDSWORTH, MECHEM and CCSD

- 187. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege by reference all the foregoing paragraphs, as if they were fully set forth herein.
- 188. As school personnel, HOLDSWORTH, MECHEM and/or other CCSD supervisory employees owed students under their supervision, including Plaintiffs, a protective duty of care, which includes overseeing the educational environment and the performance of BUTUYAN and ESCAMILLA and taking reasonable measures to guard Plaintiffs against abuse from foreseeable sources, including BUTUYAN and ESCAMILLA.
- 189. On information and belief, BUTUYAN and/or ESCAMILLA were unfit to perform the work for which they were hired to do.
- 190. On information and belief, HOLDSWORTH, MECHEM and/or other CCSD supervisory employees knew or should have known that BUTUYAN and/or ESCAMILLA were abusing students at school either by personally observing the abuse or by reports received from other school employees.
- 191. On information and belief, HOLDSWORTH, MECHEM and/or other CCSD supervisory employees' negligence in supervising and retaining BUTUYAN and ESCAMILLA was a substantial factor in causing harm to Plaintiffs.
- 192. CCSD is liable for injuries proximately caused by the acts or omissions of its employees acting within the scope of their employments. See NRS 41.031, NRS 41.038.
- 193. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' negligent supervision of BUTUYAN and ESCAMILLA, Plaintiffs have incurred damages as alleged herein.

NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Enhanced Damages for Injury or Loss Suffered by a Vulnerable Person, NRS 41.1395 Plaintiffs vs. Defendants BUTUYAN and ESCAMILLA

- Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege by reference all the foregoing 194. paragraphs, as if they were fully set forth herein.
- At all times relevant to this action, each Plaintiff was a vulnerable person as that term is defined by NRS 41.1395.
- In committing the violent acts alleged herein, BUTUYAN and/or 196. ESCAMILLA acted with recklessness, oppression, fraud and/or malice as that term is defined by NRS 41.1395.
- Accordingly, Plaintiffs, and each of them, are entitled to double damages and attorneys' fees and costs against BUTUYAN and/or ESCAMILLA under NRS 41.1395.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiffs hereby demand that this matter be tried by a jury.

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1	PRAYER		
2	WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment as follows:		
3	1. Compensatory damages to each Plaintiff for pain, suffering, injury, emotional		
4	distress and for medical expenses, past and future;		
5	2. Punitive damages against Defendants BUTUYAN, ESCAMILLA,		
6	HOLDSWORTH and MECHEM as authorized under NRS 41.690;		
7	3. Double Damages against each Defendant causing Plaintiffs' harms under		
8	NRS 41.1395;		
9	4. Attorneys' fees and costs as authorized under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, 42 U.S.C. §		
10	1210, 29 U.S.C. § 794, and NRS 41.690 and 41.1395;		
11	5. Prejudgment interest and post judgment interest as allowed by law; and		
12 13	6. Such other and further relief as the court deems just and proper.		
14	Dated: February 9, 2021 PANISH SHEA & BOYLE LLP		
15 16 17 18 19 20	By: /s/ Rahul Ravipudi RAHUL RAVIPUDI IAN SAMSON ADAM ELLIS Attorneys for Plaintiffs To be admitted pro hac vice: KHALDOUN A. BAGHDADI, SBN 190111 VALERIE N. ROSE, SBN 272566 WALKUP, MELODIA, KELLY & SCHOENBERGER 650 California Street, 26th Floor San Francisco, CA 94108-265 Tel: 415-981-7210		
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