

EMPLOYEE FREE
SPEECH

School employees do not shed their constitutional rights to freedom of speech or expression at the schoolhouse gate; however, neither employees nor anyone else has an absolute constitutional right to use all parts of a school building or its immediate environs for unlimited expressive purposes. When School employees make statements pursuant to their official duties, the employee is not speaking as a citizen for First Amendment purposes, and the Constitution does not insulate the communications from disciplinary action.

Garcetti v. Ceballos, 547 U.S. 410 (2006); Tinker v. Des Moines Indep. Cmty. Sch. Dist., 393 U.S. 503 (1969)

WHISTLEBLOWER
PROTECTION

The Board or its agents shall not suspend or terminate the employment of, or take other adverse personnel action against, an employee who in good faith reports a violation of law by the school or another public employee to an appropriate law enforcement authority.

A "report" is made to an "appropriate law enforcement authority" if the authority is a part of a state or local governmental entity or the federal government that the employee in good faith believes is authorized to:

1. Regulate under or enforce the law alleged to be violated in the report; or
2. Investigate or prosecute a violation of criminal law.

Texas Government Code 554.002

A supervisor who suspends or terminates the employment of or takes an adverse personnel action against an employee for reporting a violation of law is liable for a civil penalty of up to \$15,000 as assessed by the Attorney General or prosecuting attorney and may face disciplinary action through the School.

Texas Government Code 554.008

DEFINITIONS

"Employee" means an employee or appointed officer who is paid to perform services for the School. It does not include independent contractors.

Texas Government Code 554.001(4)

"Law" means a state or federal statute, an ordinance of a local governmental entity, or a rule adopted under a statute or ordinance.

Texas Government Code 554.001(1)

A "good faith" belief that a violation of the law occurred means that:

1. The employee believed that the conduct reported was a violation of law; and
2. The employee's belief was reasonable in light of the employee's training and experience.

Wichita County v. Hart, 917 S.W.2d 779 (Tex. 1996)

A "good faith" belief that a law enforcement authority is an appropriate one means:

1. The employee believed the governmental entity was authorized to:
 - a. Regulate under or enforce the law alleged to be violated in the report, or
 - b. Investigate or prosecute a violation of criminal law; and
2. The employee's belief was reasonable in light of the employee's training and experience.

Tex. Dept. of Trans. v. Needham, 82 S.W.3d 314 (Tex. 2002)

WHISTLEBLOWER
COMPLAINTS

An employee who alleges a violation of whistleblower protection may sue for injunctive relief, actual damages, court costs, and attorneys' fees, as well as other relief specified in Government Code 554.003.

Texas Government Code 554.003

INITIATE GRIEVANCE

An employee must initiate action under the School's grievance procedure prior to suing. A grievance must be filed not later than the 90th day after the date of the alleged suspension, termination, or other adverse employment action occurred or was discovered by the employee through reasonable diligence.

LEGAL ACTION

If the Board does not render a final decision before the 61st day after grievance procedures are initiated, the employee may elect to:

1. Exhaust the School's grievance procedures, in which case the employee must sue not later than the 30th day after the date those procedures are exhausted to obtain relief under Government Code Chapter 554; or
2. Terminate School grievance procedures and sue within the time lines established by Government Code 554.005 and 554.006.

Texas Government Code 554.005, 554.006 [See DGBA regarding grievance procedures]

BURDEN OF PROOF

If the employee brings a lawsuit, the employee has the burden of proof unless the suspension, termination, or adverse personnel action occurred within 90 days after the employee reported a violation of law, in which case the suspension, termination, or

adverse personnel action is presumed, subject to rebuttal, to be because the employee made the report.

AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

It is an affirmative defense to a whistleblower suit that the School would have taken the action against the employee that forms the basis of the suit based solely on information, observation, or evidence that is not related to the fact that the employee made a report protected under the whistleblower law.

Texas Government Code 554.004

NOTICE OF RIGHTS

The Board shall inform its employees of their rights regarding whistleblower protection by posting a sign in a prominent location in the workplace. The design and content of the sign shall be as prescribed by the attorney general.

Texas Government Code 554.009

RIGHT TO REPORT A CRIME

All school employees have the right to report a crime witnessed at the School to any peace officer that has the authority to investigate the crime.

Education Code 37.148

REPORTING CHILD ABUSE OR MALTREATMENT

The Board or its agents may not suspend or terminate the employment of, or otherwise discriminate against, a professional employee who in good faith:

1. Reports child abuse or neglect to:
 - a. The person's supervisor,
 - b. An administrator, or an appropriate social worker, of the School where the person is employed,
 - c. A state regulatory agency, or
 - d. A law enforcement agency; or
2. Initiates or cooperates with an investigation or proceeding by a governmental entity relating to an allegation of child abuse or neglect.

A person whose employment is suspended or terminated or who is otherwise discriminated against in violation of the foregoing may sue for injunctive relief, damages, or both. A TSD employee who has a cause of action under WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION may not bring an action under PROTECTION FOR REPORTING CHILD ABUSE.

Texas Family Code 261.110(a)-(c). (l)

PROTECTION FROM DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS

For purposes of the following provisions, "disciplinary proceeding" means discharge or suspension of a professional employee, or termination or non-renewal of a professional employee's term contract [see DGC regarding

immunity]

Education Code 22.0512(b)

REPORTING
CHILD ABUSE OR
MALTREATMENT

An employee of the School may not be subject to any disciplinary proceeding resulting from an action taken in compliance with Education Code 38.0041 [prevention of child abuse and other maltreatment, see FFG]

Texas Education Code 38.0041

USE OF PHYSICAL
FORCE

The School will not subject a professional employee to disciplinary proceedings for the employee's use of physical force against a student to the extent justified under Penal Code 9.62. This provision does not prohibit the School from enforcing a policy relating to corporal punishment or bringing a disciplinary proceeding against a professional employee of who violates the School's policy relating to corporal punishment.
Texas

Education Code 22.0512(a); Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. GA-0202 (2004)

Texas Penal Code 9.62 provides that the use of force, other than deadly force, against a person is justified:

1. If the actor is entrusted with the care, supervision, or administration of the person for a special purpose; and
2. When and to the degree the actor reasonably believes the force is necessary to further the special purpose or to maintain discipline in a group.

Penal Code 9.62

FAILURE TO FOLLOW
SCOPE, SEQUENCE, AND
INSTRUCTIONAL
MATERIALS

The School will not penalize a teacher who, upon determining that the teacher's students need more or less time in a specific area to demonstrate proficiency in the essential knowledge and skills for that subject and grade level, does not follow the pacing of recommended or designated instructional materials or the pacing of the recommended or designated scope and sequence for a subject in the required curriculum under Education Code 28.002(a) in a particular grade level. [See EHAA]

The School may take appropriate action with respect to a teacher for conduct described above based on documented evidence of a deficiency in classroom instruction obtained through observation or substantiated and documented third-party information.

Education Code 28.0027(b), (c)

A classroom teacher employed by the School may not be subject to disciplinary proceedings for an allegation that the teacher

violated education Code 28.0022, the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment of the United States Constitution, or a related state or federal law if:

1. The teacher used only instructional material included on the list of approved instructional material maintained by the State Board of Education under Education Code 31.022 and adopted by the School; and
2. The allegation does not dispute that the teacher delivered instruction from the instructional material with fidelity.

This immunity is in addition to, and may not be construed to interfere with, any other immunity provided by law.

Education Code 22.05125

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS AND TECHNOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT

The Board may not require an employee who acts in good faith to pay for instructional materials or technological equipment that is damaged, stolen, misplaced, or not returned. An employee may not waive this provision by contract or any other means.

EXCEPTION

The School may enter into a written agreement with an employee whereby the employee assumes financial responsibility for electronic instructional material or technological equipment usage off school property or outside of a school-sponsored event in consideration for the ability of the employee to use the electronic instructional material or technological equipment for personal business.

The written agreement shall be separate from the employee's contract of employment, if applicable, and shall clearly inform the employee of the amount of the financial responsibility and advise the employee to consider obtaining appropriate insurance. An employee may not be required to enter into such an agreement as a condition of employment.

Texas Education Code 31.104(e); 19 TAC 66.107(c), .1319(d)

CONTROVERSIAL TOPICS

The School may not compel a teacher in any grade level, kindergarten through grade 12, to discuss a widely debated and currently controversial issue of public policy or social affairs in any course or subject, including an innovative course.

Note: For instructional requirements and prohibitions, including requirements for student discussion, see EMB.

JURY DUTY

The School will not discharge, threaten to discharge, intimidate, or coerce any permanent employee because the employee serves as a juror or grand juror, or for the employee's attendance or scheduled attendance in

connection with the service, in any court in the United States.

An employee who is discharged, threatened with discharge, intimidated, or coerced is entitled to return to the same employment that the employee held when summoned for jury or grand jury service if the employee, as soon as practical after release from jury or grand jury service, gives the School actual notice that the employee intends to return.

CIV. Prac. & Rem. Code 122.001

The School will not discharge, discipline, reduce the salary of, or otherwise penalize or discriminate against an employee because of the employee's compliance with a summons to appear as a juror. For each regularly scheduled workday on which a non-salaried employee serves in any phase of jury service, the School shall pay the employee's normal compensation.

**BREAKS FOR NURSING
MOTHERS**

The School will provide a reasonable break time for an employee to express breast milk for the employee's nursing child for one year after the child's birth each time the employee needs to express the milk.

The School will provide a place, other than a bathroom, that is shielded from view and free from intrusion from coworkers and the public, which may be used by an employee to express breast milk.

The School shall not be required to compensate an employee receiving reasonable break time for any time spent during the workday for such purpose unless otherwise required by federal or state law or municipal ordinance.

Break time provided shall be considered hours worked if the employee is not completely relieved from duty during the entirety of the break.

29 U.S.C. 218d

**RIGHT TO EXPRESS
BREAST MILK**

The School supports the practice of expressing breast milk and will make reasonable accommodations for the needs of employees who express breast milk.

The School will provide each employee with such need:

- A reasonable amount of break time each time the employee needs to express milk; and
- A place, other than a multiple user bathroom, that is shielded from view and free from intrusion.

No employee will be discriminated against for asserting the employee's rights under this policy.

Texas Government Code 619.001

CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS

The Board will not directly or indirectly require or coerce any district employee to:

1. Make a contribution to a charitable organization or in response to a fund-raiser; or
2. Attend a meeting called for the purpose of soliciting charitable contributions.

A school employee may not directly or indirectly require or coerce any other school employee to refrain from the same acts.

Texas Education Code 22.011

PROTECTION OF NURSES

The School may not suspend, terminate, or otherwise discipline or discriminate against a nurse who refuses to engage in an act or omission relating to patient care that:

1. Would constitute grounds for reporting the nurse to the Board of Nurse Examiners under Occupations Code Chapter 301, Subchapter I;
2. Constitutes a minor incident, as defined at Occupations Code 301.419; or
3. Would violate Occupations Code Chapter 301 or a rule of the Board of Nurse Examiners, if the nurse notifies the district at the time of the refusal that this is the reason for refusing to engage in the act or omission.

Occupations Code 301.352(a)

Issued: 10-12-84

Adopted: 10-12-84

Amended: 01-25-91
 05-07-93 07-29-94
 08-05-04 08-07-15
 04-12-19 02-23-24