

CVUSD

Board Policy

BP 4119.1, 4219.1, 4319.1

Personnel

Civil And Legal Rights

The Governing Board believes that the personal life of an employee is not an appropriate concern of the district, except as it may directly relate to the employee's performance of his/her duties.

An employee's religious or political activities, or lack thereof, shall not be grounds for any discrimination or disciplinary action by the district, provided that these activities do not violate law, Board policy, or administrative regulation.

(cf. 4030 - Nondiscrimination in Employment)
(cf. 4119.21/4219.21/4319.21 - Professional Standards)
(cf. 4119.25/4219.25/4319.25 - Political Activities of Employees)

A teacher shall have the right to refuse to submit to any evaluation or survey conducted by the district concerning personal values, attitudes, and beliefs; sexual orientation; political affiliations or opinions; critical appraisals of other individuals with whom the teacher has a family relationship; or religious affiliations or beliefs. (Education Code 49091.24)

***Note: When conducting an investigation of an employee as a result of an allegation of misconduct, the district may need to consider whether a search of the employee's desk, files, or computer is warranted. The determination of whether a search is legally justified is complex and depends on whether the employee has a reasonable expectation of privacy in the items to be searched and whether the search is reasonable at its inception. Given the legal complexities, it is recommended that district legal counsel be consulted prior to a search and that employees conducting searches receive appropriate instruction as to how the search is to be conducted. ***

Employees do not have a reasonable expectation of privacy with regards to district property under an employee's control including, but not limited to, desks, classrooms, offices, file cabinets, computers, or phones. As necessary to protect the health, welfare, or safety of students and staff, school officials may search such items in order to uncover evidence that the employee is violating the law, Board policy, administrative regulation, or other rules of the district or school.

(cf. 3515 - Campus Security)
(cf. 4040 - Employee Use of Technology)

Whistleblower Protection

***Note: Labor Code 1102.5 provides whistleblower protection to employees who refuse to be a party to, or who report, noncompliance with a state or federal law or regulation. However, this protection does not extend to employees when they speak out within their work environment on matters related to their official duties. In *Garcetti v. Ceballos*, the U.S. Supreme Court held that when public employees, like school district employees, speak out in the work environment about work-related issues, they may be subject to employee discipline since they are not speaking as citizens for First Amendment purposes. However, employees have the right to speak out as concerned citizens outside of the work environment. In addition, to the extent that the employee's speech is on an issue subject to whistleblower protection, then the protections provided to employees by those statutes would be applicable. ***

An employee shall have the right to disclose to a Board member, a school administrator, a member of the County Board of Education, County Superintendent of Schools, or the Superintendent of Public Instruction any improper governmental activity by the district or a district employee that violates state or federal law, is economically wasteful, or involves gross misconduct, incompetency, or inefficiency. When the employee has reasonable cause to believe that the information discloses a violation of state or federal statute or a violation or noncompliance with a state or federal rule or regulation, he/she has the right to disclose such information to a government or law enforcement agency or to refuse to participate in any such activity. (Education Code 44112, 44113; Labor Code 1102.5)

The Superintendent or designee shall prominently display in lettering larger than size 14 point type a list of employees' rights and responsibilities under the whistleblower laws, including the telephone number of the whistleblower hotline maintained by the office of the California Attorney General. (Labor Code 1102.8)

No employee shall use or attempt to use his/her official authority or influence to intimidate, threaten, coerce, or command another employee for the purpose of interfering with that employee's right to disclose improper governmental activity. (Education Code 44113)

(cf. 4118 - Suspension/Disciplinary Action)

(cf. 4218 - Dismissal/Suspension/Disciplinary Action)

An employee who has disclosed improper governmental activity and believes that he/she has subsequently been subjected to acts or attempted acts of reprisal shall file a written complaint in accordance with the district's complaint procedures. After filing a complaint with the district, he/she may also file a copy of the complaint with local law enforcement in accordance with Education Code 44114.

(cf. 1312.1 - Complaints Concerning District Employees)

(cf. 1312.3 - Uniform Complaint Procedures)

(cf. 4144/4244/4344 - Complaints)

Protection Against Liability

Note: Pursuant to 20 USC 6731-6738, the Teacher Protection Act, added by the No Child Left Behind Act, limits the liability of all school employees when they are acting within the scope of employment. The law also applies to Board members; see BB 9260 - Legal Protection.

No employee shall be liable for harm caused by his/her act or omission when acting within the scope of employment or district responsibilities. For the protection against liability to apply, the act or omission must be in conformity with federal, state, and local laws and must be in furtherance of an effort to control, discipline, expel, or suspend a student, or to maintain order or control in the classroom or school. (20 USC 6736)

(cf. 3320 - Claims and Actions Against the District)

(cf. 9260 - Legal Protection)

The protection against liability shall not apply when: (20 USC 6736)

1. The employee acted with willful or criminal misconduct, gross negligence, recklessness, or a conscious, flagrant indifference to the harmed person's right to safety.
2. The employee caused harm by operating a motor vehicle or other vehicle requiring license or insurance.
3. The employee was not properly licensed, if required, by state law for such activities.
4. The employee was found by a court to have violated a federal or state civil rights law.
5. The employee was under the influence of alcohol or any drug at the time of the misconduct.
6. The misconduct constituted a crime of violence pursuant to 18 USC 16 or an act of terrorism for which the employee has been convicted in a court.
7. The misconduct involved a sexual offense for which the employee has been convicted in a court.

Legal Reference:

EDUCATION CODE

200-262.4 Prohibition of discrimination on the basis of sex

7050-7058 Political activities of school officers and employees

44040 Discrimination based on employee's appearance before certain boards or committees

44110-44114 Reporting by school employees of improper governmental activity

49091.24 Teacher rights to refuse evaluation/survey of personal life

CIVIL CODE

51 Unruh Civil Rights Act

GOVERNMENT CODE

815.3 Intentional torts

820-823 Tort Claims Act

825.6 Indemnification of public entity

3540.1 Public employment definitions

3543.5 Interference with employee's rights prohibited

12940-12951 Discrimination prohibited; unlawful practices

LABOR CODE

1102.5-1106 Whistleblower protections

UNITED STATES CODE, TITLE 18

16 Crime of violence defined

UNITED STATES CODE, TITLE 20

6731-6738 Teacher liability protection

UNITED STATES CODE, TITLE 42

2000d-2000d-7 Title VI, Civil Rights Act

2000e-2000e-17 Title VII, Civil Rights Act of 1964 as amended

2000h-2000h-6 Title IX, 1972 Education Act Amendments

12101-12213 Americans with Disabilities Act

COURT DECISIONS

Garcetti v. Ceballos, (2006) 543 U.S. 1186

O'Conner v. Ortega, (1987) 480 U.S. 709

New Jersey v. T.L.O., (1985) 468 U.S. 325

Management Resources:

WEB SITES

California Attorney General: <http://caag.state.ca.us>

CSBA: (7/03 3/04) 7/07

CVUSD Global Adoption: August 19, 2008