

SP4319.1 Civil And Legal Rights
Personnel

Status: ADOPTED
April 21, 2015

The Modoc County Superintendent of Schools and the Modoc County Board of Education believe that the personal life of an employee is not an appropriate concern of the county office, except as it may directly relate to the employee's performance of his/her duties.

An employee's personal beliefs and activities, including religious, political, cultural, social, or other beliefs or activities, or lack thereof, shall not be grounds for disciplinary action against the employee, provided that the beliefs or activities do not violate law or board policy.

The Modoc County Office of Education shall make no inquiry concerning the personal values, attitudes, and beliefs of county office employees or their sexual orientation or political or religious affiliations, beliefs, or opinions except when authorized by law. In addition, no county office employee shall be required to provide critical appraisals of other individuals with whom the employee has a familial relationship. However, the county office reserves the right to access any publicly available information about any employee.

No employee shall be disciplined or retaliated against solely for acting to protect a student engaged in conduct authorized under Education Code 48907 or 48950.

When necessary to protect the health, welfare, or safety of students and staff, school officials may search county office property under an employee's control.

Whistleblower Protection

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 county office or a county office 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 of 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.

The County 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.

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, the employee may also file a copy of the complaint with local law enforcement and/or seek civil law

remedies against the supervisor or administrator who retaliated or attempted to retaliate against him/her, in accordance with Education Code 44114.

Protection Against Liability

No employee shall be liable for harm caused by his/her act or omission when he/she is acting within the scope of employment or district responsibilities; when the employee's act or omission is in conformity with federal or state law, district policy, or administrative regulation; or when the employee's act or omission is in furtherance of an effort to control, discipline, expel, or suspend a student or to maintain order or control in the classroom or school.

The protection against liability shall not apply when:

1. The employee acted with willful or criminal misconduct, gross negligence, recklessness, or a conscious, flagrant indifference to rights or safety of the individual harmed.
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.
8. The misconduct occurred during background investigations, or other actions, involved in the employee's hiring.

Legal Reference:

EDUCATION CODE

200-262.4 Prohibition of discrimination

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

48907 Student freedom of expression; employee's protection of student rights

48950 Speech and other communication

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

12650-12656 False claims actions

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

Hartnett v. Crosier, (2012) 205 Cal.App.4th 685

Johnson v. Poway Unified School District, (2011) 658 F.3d 954

Ohton v. CSU San Diego, (2007) 56 Cal.Rptr.3d 111

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