CANDIDATE GUIDE

2026

SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS



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June 22, 2026

Candidate,

Thank you for your interest in serving our students, staff and community as a candidate for the Clint ISD Board of Trustees. We appreciate your willingness to consider this important role in support of our great district, where Together...We Build Tomorrow!

As a courtesy, Clint ISD provides candidates running for School Board Trustee positions with copies of election and campaign finance–related materials. These materials may include, but are not limited to, forms and general instructions from the Texas Secretary of State and the Texas Ethics Commission. Please note that there is no filing fee to run for this office, and the position of School Board Trustee is not compensated.

All information submitted as part of the filing process is subject to public information requests and will be posted on the district website.

The general election will be held on Tuesday, November 3, 2026, to elect individuals to serve in District 1, District 2, District 3, District 4, and one At–Large position on the Clint ISD Board of Trustees.

This guide is intended to serve as a helpful resource. However, it is not comprehensive and does not constitute or replace legal advice. Ultimately, it is the candidate's responsibility to ensure that all election and campaign finance–related forms and materials required by the Texas Secretary of State and the Texas Ethics Commission are understood, completed, and submitted to Clint ISD by the appropriate deadlines.

Additionally, if a filing deadline falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the deadline will move to the following Monday.

Our office is available to assist you with any questions or concerns. Please feel free to contact us at 915.926.4001 or noemi.oropeza@clint.net.

Thank you again for your interest in serving Clint ISD. We wish you a successful campaign and election year.

Respectfully,

Noemi Oropeza
Executive Assistant to the Superintendent & Board of Trustees



REQUIREMENTS, IMPORTANT DATES, POSITIONS, & TERM

Requirements:

Requirements for candidates seeking to run for Clint ISD Board of Trustees are as follows, and as stated in Board Policy BBA (Legal) and Election Code 1.020, 141.001(a):

Public Office Sought	U.S. Citizen	Texas Resident	Territory Resident	Registered to Vote in Area of Office Sought	Minimum Age	Any other requirements
School Board of Trustee	**Yes**	**12 months**	**6 months**	**Yes**	**18**	**Election Code Sec. 141.001**

Important Dates

DATE	DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
July 18,2026	First Day to file an application for placement on the ballot.	Candidate
August 17, 2026	Deadline for Clint ISD to Order a General Election for Office to be held on November 5, 2024	School District/Board Approval
August 17, 2026	Last Day to file an application for placement on the ballot.	Candidate
October 19, 2026	First day of Early Voting	EP Election Office
October 30, 2026	Last day of Early Voting	EP Election Office
November 3, 2026	Election Day	EP Election Office
November 6-17, 2026	Canvassing Period	School District/Board Approval

District Positions

District positions up for election on November 3, 2026, School Board Elections.

POSITIONS FOR ELECTION	TERM
At-Large	2026-2030
District 1	2026-2030
District 2	2026-2030
District 3	2025-2028 unexpired portion of term
District 4	2026-2030

Together...
We Build Tomorrow!

VISION

The mission of the Clint Independent School District is to prepare all students to be successful citizens. The district will work in partnership with the community and the family to create opportunities for the student to maximize personal potential.

MISSION

CORE VALUES

We Are

- **C**ommitted to student success as a shared responsibility among students, parents, educators, the School Board and the community.
- **L**earner-centered by ensuring that all students receive quality teaching and engaging instruction.
- **I**nnovative in using global thinking and technology to empower students to become lifelong learners.
- **N**urturing by creating an educational environment where all students are socially and emotionally supported, safe, and valued.
- **T**ransparent through open communication, leadership, accountability and integrity.

GOALS

- The District will be a model of high standards for student academic excellence.
- The District will ensure a safe well-disciplined positive learning environment for all students.
- The District will operate efficiently being fiscally responsible.
- The District will become the employer of choice in order to seek and retain effective personnel.
- The District will include parents, community, and business members in the education of all students.

Independent School District

Clint ISD

AT A GLANCE

10,100 Students

14 Campuses

2,000 Employees

Clint ISD encompasses more than 400 square miles to include:

6-Elementary Schools
4-Middles Schools
3-High Schools
1-Early College Academy

96% Graduation Rate

CAMPAIGN INFORMATION

First Steps for Candidates Running for School Board Trustee

This quick-start guide for candidates is not intended to provide comprehensive information. For more details, including information on political advertising requirements, fundraising rules, and filing schedules, see the Texas Ethics Commission's (TEC) website at www.ethics.state.tx.us.

1. **All candidates must file a Campaign Treasurer Appointment (Form CTA)**
   All candidates must file Form CTA even if you do not intend to raise or spend any money. Form CTA is required to be filed before you file an application for a place on the ballot, raise or spend any money for your campaign, or announce your candidacy. You can find this form and its instructions on our "Local Filers Non- Judicial Candidate/Officeholder" webpage. File Form CTA with the school board clerk or school board secretary, as applicable.

2. **Opposed Candidates: Will you accept or spend more than $1,080* for the election?**

   - YES:
     - You do not qualify to file on the modified reporting schedule. (See "Modified Reporting" in "Campaign Finance Guide for Candidates and Officeholders Who File with Local Filing Authorities".)
     - You are ***required*** to file pre-election campaign finance reports using Form C/OH if you have an opponent on the ballot. Find Form C/OH and its instructions on our "Local Filers Non-Judicial Candidate/Officeholder" webpage.
     - Pre-election reports are due 30 days and 8 days prior to each election. To be timely filed, pre-election reports must be *received* by the school board clerk or school board secretary no later than the due date.
   - NO:
     - You can elect to file on the modified reporting schedule by completing the *Modified Reporting Declaration* on page two of Form CTA. File Form CTA with the school board clerk or school board secretary. (See "Modified Reporting" in "Campaign Finance Guide for Candidates and Officeholders Who File with Local Filing Authorities".)
     - If you elect to file on the modified reporting schedule, you do not have to file pre-election campaign finance reports due 30 days and 8 days prior to the election.
   - Exceed $1,080*: If you elect to file on the modified reporting schedule but later exceed $1,080* in either contributions or expenditures, what reports you will be required to file depends upon when you exceed $1,080*.
     - If you exceed $1,080* prior to the 30th day before the election, you are ***required*** to file pre-election campaign finance reports due 30 days and 8 days prior to an election using Form C/OH. To be timely filed, pre-election reports must be *received* by the school board clerk or school board secretary no later than the due date. Find Form C/OH and its instructions on our "Local Filers Non-Judicial Candidate/Officeholder" webpage.

- If you exceed $1,080* after the 30th day before the election, you are ***required*** to file an Exceeded Modified Reporting Limit report using Form C/OH. To be timely filed, this report must be filed with the school board clerk or school board secretary within 48 hours of exceeding $1,080*. Find Form C/OH and its instructions on our "Local Filers Non-Judicial Candidate/Officeholder" webpage.

- If you exceed $1,080* prior to the 8th day before the election, you are ***required*** to file a pre-election campaign finance report due 8 days prior to an election using Form C/OH. To be timely filed, the pre- election report must be *received* by the school board clerk or school board secretary no later than the due date. Find Form C/OH and its instructions on our "Local Filers Non-Judicial Candidate/ Officeholder" webpage.

3. Unopposed Candidates

If you do not have an opponent whose name will appear on the ballot in the election, you are an unopposed candidate and are not required to file pre-election campaign finance reports prior to that election.

4. All candidates must file semiannual campaign finance reports (Form C/OH)

All candidates are ***required*** to file semiannual reports using Form C/OH even if you have no campaign activity or were unsuccessful in the election. Semiannual reports are due on January 15th and July 15th and must be filed with the school board clerk or school board secretary. To end your filing obligations, you must cease campaign activity and file a Final report using Form C/OH and attaching Form C/OH-FR (Designation of Final Report). Form C/OH-FR is found on the last page of Form C/OH. Find Form C/OH and its instructions on our "Local Filers Non- Judicial Candidate/Officeholder" webpage. For more information, see "Ending Your Campaign" for local filers.

5. All candidates can use the TEC's Filing Application to prepare campaign finance reports (Form C/OH)

You can use the TEC's Filing Application to prepare a PDF version of your campaign finance report (Form C/OH). Select "Local Authority" and follow the steps to set up an account and login to the application. Once you have completed your report, print out a copy, fill in your treasurer information, get it notarized, and file it with the school board clerk or school board secretary by the appropriate deadline.

6. Need More Information?

See the Campaign Finance Guide for Candidates and Officeholders Who File With Local Filing Authorities, forms, instructions, examples on how to disclose contributions and expenditures, political advertising and fundraising guides, and other information you may find useful on our website at *www.ethics.state.tx.us* under the "Resources" and "Forms/Instructions" main menu items.

***NOTE:** The $1,080 threshold is specific to transactions made in 2024.*

Frequently Asked Questions About Running for School Board

Published online in TASB School Law eSource

This article addresses common questions that arise for individuals seeking election or re-election to a school board of trustees. For more extensive information on issues related to candidacy and the election process, see TASB Policy BB series; the TASB School Law eSource library; TASB's Guide for School Board Candidates; the Texas Secretary of State Elections Division website, including Candidacy Filing outline; and the Texas Ethics Commission website, including First Steps for Candidates Running for School Board Trustee.

1. What are the eligibility requirements to run for school board trustee?

According to the Texas Election Code, an individual is eligible to be a candidate for, or elected or appointed to, a Texas school board if the individual:

1. is a United States citizen;
2. is 18 years of age or older on the first day of the term to be filled at the election or on the date of appointment, as applicable;
3. has not been determined by a final judgment of a court exercising probate jurisdiction to be totally mentally incapacitated or partially mentally incapacitated without the right to vote;
4. has not been finally convicted of a felony from which the individual has not been pardoned or otherwise released from the resulting disabilities[1] (but see below regarding eligibility to serve);
5. has resided continuously in the state for 12 months and in the territory from which the office is elected for six months immediately preceding the following date:
    a. for an independent candidate, the date of the regular filing deadline for a candidate's application for a place on the ballot;
    b. for a write-in candidate, the date of the election at which the candidate's name is written in; or
    c. for an appointee to an office, the date the appointment is made;
6. is registered to vote in the territory from which the office is elected on the date described at 5. above; and
7. satisfies any other eligibility requirements prescribed by law for the office.

Tex. Elec. Code § 141.001.

The Texas Education Code adds additional eligibility requirements for a person to *serve* on a school board. A person is ineligible to serve on a school board if the person has been convicted of a felony or solicitation of prostitution under Texas Penal Code section 43.021. Tex. Educ. Code § 11.066. A person is also ineligible to serve on a school board if the person is required to register as a sex

[1] See Texas Attorney General Opinion No. KP-0251 (2019) for a discussion of what constitutes release from resulting disabilities. As of September 1, 2021, a person who was convicted of a felony must include in the application for a place on the ballot proof that the person is eligible for public office. Tex. Elec. Code § 141.031(f).

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offender under Chapter 62, Code of Criminal Procedure. Tex. Educ. Code § 11.061(b-1). Thus, a person who has been convicted of a felony or who is required to register as a sex offender may not serve on a school board regardless of whether the person has been pardoned or otherwise released from the resulting disabilities.

Additionally, to be elected to a school board, an individual must be a *qualified* voter: 18 years of age or older, a United States citizen, a Texas resident, a registered voter, not determined to be totally or partially mentally incapacitated by an appropriate court, and not finally convicted of a felony. Tex. Educ. Code § 11.061; Tex. Elec. Code § 11.002.

2. For purposes of the eligibility requirements, what does "residence" mean?

As noted above, to be eligible to run for or be appointed school board trustee, an individual must reside within the state for 12 months and within the district or territory from which the office is elected for six months prior to the applicable date. In addition, a candidate for school board trustee representing a single member district must be a resident of that district. The issue of residence can be a source of confusion and controversy when conflicting opinions and information exist about where an individual resides.

The Texas Election Code defines residence as one's home and fixed place of habitation to which one intends to return after any temporary absence. A person neither loses the person's residence merely by leaving the person's home for temporary purposes nor acquires a residence in a place where the person has come for temporary purposes without the intention of making that place the person's home. A person may not establish a residence at any place the person has not inhabited and may not designate a previous residence as a home and fixed place of habitation unless the person inhabits the place at the time of designation and intends to remain. A person also may not establish a residence for the purpose of influencing the outcome of an election. Tex. Elec. Code § 1.015. The Texas Supreme Court described "residence" as an "elastic" term that is "extremely difficult to define." *Mills v. Bartlett*, 377 S.W.2d 636, 637 (Tex. 1964). Consequently, the determination of an individual's true residency for purposes of running for or holding public office can only be made by a court. *State v. Fischer*, 769 S.W.2d 619 (Tex. App.—Corpus Christi 1989, writ dism'd w.o.j.), (rehearing of writ of error overruled 1990). Unless a person is displaced from the person's residence due to a declared disaster, a person who claims an intent to return to a residence after a temporary absence may establish that intent only if the person has made a reasonable and substantive attempt to effectuate that intent and has a legal right and practical ability to return to the residence. Tex. Elec. Code § 141.001(a-1).

If questions of residency arise, a candidate or trustee should carefully review the requirements to serve on the board and, if necessary, seek the guidance of legal counsel. Likewise, TASB Legal Services recommends that a school district affected by a residency challenge seek the advice of the district's school attorney.

3. May a candidate run for school board trustee if the candidate's spouse or relative is currently employed by the school district?

It depends. The nepotism prohibition generally provides that a public official may not appoint, confirm the appointment of, or vote for the appointment or confirmation of the appointment of an individual

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to a position that is to be directly or indirectly compensated from public funds if the individual is related to the public official or another member of the board by blood *(consanguinity*) within the third degree or by marriage (*affinity*) within the second degree. Tex. Gov't Code §§ 573.002, .041.

Unless an exception applies, a candidate's relative may have to resign from employment with the school district before the candidate may accept the office of school board trustee. Under the *continuous employment exception*, the nepotism prohibition does not apply to the employment of a trustee's or candidate's relative if the following conditions are met:

1. The individual is employed in the position immediately before the election or appointment of the trustee to whom the individual is related in a prohibited degree; and
2. That prior employment has been continuous for at least:
    a. Thirty days if the trustee is appointed; or
    b. Six months if the trustee is elected.

Tex. Gov't Code § 573.062(a).[2]

The attorney general has interpreted the continuous employment exception to require employment uninterrupted in time, connected, and unbroken. *See* Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JC-0185 (2000) (applying the continuous employment exception to a "permanent substitute"). Consequently, an employee of a school district who is related to a trustee within a prohibited degree and who had been continuously employed by the district at the time of the trustee's election is subject to the nepotism prohibition if the employee quits then later seeks re-employment with the district. Tex. Att'y Gen. LO-96-015 (1996); *see also* Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JC-0442 (2001) (concluding that retired teacher had broken employment with the district and did not qualify for the continuous employment exception).

For more extensive information, see the TASB School Law eSource website on Nepotism.

4. May a candidate run for school board trustee if the candidate's spouse or relative is also running or currently serving on the board?

Yes. The nepotism prohibition only applies to the employment relationship; therefore, related board members may run for and serve on a school board together.

5. Are school board members subject to term limits?

Texas law does not impose term limits on school board members. When asked if a school board could establish term limits for its members, the attorney general concluded that a school board's authority to govern and oversee the management of the district, while broad, does not include adopting term limits. Term limits add an additional eligibility requirement for running for office. The authority to regulate who may run for and hold the office of trustee belongs to the legislature. Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. KP-0196 (2018).

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[2] *See* Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. DM-0002 (1991) (concluding that the 30-day prior continuous employment requirement applies when an officer is appointed to an elective office); *but see* Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. KP-0238 (2019) (interpreting the relevant continuous employment period to be determined by whether the office is elective or appointive. Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. KP-0238 (2019).

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6. When must a candidate file an application for a place on the school district's ballot? What happens to the application after it is filed?

In a general election, a candidate may file an application for a place on the ballot as early as thirty days before the filing deadline, and not later than 5 p.m. on the 78th day before election day. All candidates, including incumbents, must file a timely application with the school district's filing authority (usually the superintendent's secretary or other designated district employee). Tex. Educ. Code § 11.055; Tex. Elec. Code §§ 1.007(a), 141.040, 144.004, .005.

Once a candidate files an application for a place on the ballot, the district filing authority is responsible for reviewing the application to determine whether it complies with legal requirements as to *form*, *content*, and *procedure*. In other words, the filing authority confirms that the application was filed correctly in a timely manner, that all required information is provided, and that it is properly signed under oath. The authority has five days to review an application and determine whether it is legally sufficient. If an application does not comply with the applicable requirements, the filing authority must reject the application and immediately deliver to the candidate written notice of the reason for the rejection. A candidate may be able to correct mistakes as to form or content by filing a new application ***prior*** to the filing deadline. Tex. Elec. Code § 141.032.

7. Is a school board candidate required to appoint a campaign treasurer even if the candidate does not plan to raise or spend campaign funds?

Each candidate ***must*** appoint a campaign treasurer, which may include the candidate or any other eligible person, by filing a Form CTA with the district filing authority, regardless of whether the candidate intends to accept campaign contributions or make campaign expenditures. The Form CTA must be filed before accepting or expending campaign funds, even if the expenditure comes from personal funds. The campaign treasurer appointment takes effect when the Form CTA is filed and continues in effect until terminated; therefore, an incumbent running for re-election is not required to file a Form CTA if one is on file and has not been terminated. Tex. Elec. Code §§ 252.001, .004, .005, .011, 253.031.

8. When does a person become a candidate for purposes of campaign finance requirements?

Texas Election Code section 251.001 defines *candidate* as "a person who knowingly and willingly takes affirmative action for the purpose of gaining nomination or election to public office or for the purpose of satisfying financial obligations incurred by the person in connection with the campaign for nomination or election." Such affirmative action may include filing a Form CTA or an application for a place on a ballot, publicly announcing intent to run for office, or raising or spending campaign funds.

9. What happens if a candidate does not file a CTA?

There may be civil or criminal penalties associated with the failure to appoint a campaign treasurer or otherwise comply with campaign finance laws. Tex. Elec. Code ch. 253.

For more information on appointing a campaign treasurer and other issues related to campaign finance, see Texas Ethics Commission's Frequently Asked Questions for Candidates and Campaign Finance Guide for Candidates and Officeholders Who File with Local Filing Authorities.

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10. What should a school board candidate know about campaigning?

A school board candidate, including a current trustee running for re-election, must adhere to certain legal requirements while on school property or at school events, including school board meetings. Specifically, district employees and trustees may not knowingly use public funds, directly or indirectly, for political advertising to advocate for or against a candidate or measure that will appear on a ballot. Political advertising is defined generally as a communication that advocates a particular outcome in an election. Tex. Elec. Code §§ 251.001(16), 255.003(a); 1 Tex. Admin. Code § 20.1(11)(A). The Texas Ethics Commission interprets this prohibition broadly to apply to the use of any district resources for political advertising. For instance, any use of school district employee time, no matter how minimal, is prohibited, as is any use of school district facilities. *See*, e.g., Tex. Ethics Comm'n Op. No. 443 (2002) (concluding that Texas Election Code section 255.003 would be violated by using a school employee to place a trustee's campaign flyers in the teachers' lounge). Further, Texas Election Code section 255.0031 specifically prohibits an officer or employee of a political subdivision from knowingly using or authorizing the use of an internal mail system for the distribution of political advertising. Tex. Elec. Code § 255.0031(a).

Trustees acting independently, without the use of public funds, have a free speech right to engage in political advocacy, including advocacy for their re-election. In its Short Guide to the Prohibition Against Using School District Resources for Political Advertising, the Texas Ethics Commission states, "Although you may not use school district resources for political advertising, you are free to campaign for or against a proposition on your own time and with your own resources." For example, a school board trustee may attend a community meeting and advocate for re-election. When engaging in advocacy using personal time and resources, a trustee need not conceal the trustee's position on the board or claim to be acting as a private citizen. *See*, e.g., Op. Tex. Ethics Comm'n No. 321 (1996) (determining that a sitting judge did not violate the law by sending campaign solicitations on letterhead that she purchased herself, but that identified her position).

For more extensive information, see TASB Legal Services' Campaign Speech During Elections. For information regarding political advertising, including requirements and restrictions related to contents, see Texas Ethics Commission's Political Advertising: What You Need to Know.

This document is provided for educational purposes and contains information to facilitate a general understanding of the law. References to judicial or other official proceedings are intended to be a fair and impartial account of public records, which may contain allegations that are not true. This publication is not an exhaustive treatment of the law, nor is it intended to substitute for the advice of an attorney. Consult your own attorney to apply these legal principles to specific fact situations.

Updated August 2025

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Roles and Responsibilities of Individual School Board Members

Published online in TASB School Law eSource

Board members are elected to serve as trustees for their school districts. As such, they have the opportunity and responsibility to participate in matters of school business. An independent school district is governed by a board of trustees who, as a body corporate, shall oversee the management of the district. Tex. Educ. Code § 11.051(a).

Trustees, however, must operate as "a body corporate," which means no single board member may act alone. Tex. Educ. Code § 11.051. So how do the roles and responsibilities of each individual trustee intersect with the role of the board as an entity?

The Limits of Free Speech

Although board members and other public officials do not lose their free speech rights when they enter public office, the U.S. Supreme Court has acknowledged that restrictions on speech based upon the necessities of governmental functions do not violate the First Amendment. *See Asgeirsson v. Abbott*, 773 F. Supp. 2d 684 (W.D. Tex. 2011) (concluding that the Texas Open Meetings Act (OMA) requirement that open meetings take place in public was necessary to provide the governmental function of transparency and therefore did not violate the First Amendment). In other words, school board members have free speech rights, but when they are acting in their official capacity, those rights may be limited to serve the legitimate needs of the public.

On the one hand, the government may not limit public officials' capacity to discuss their views of local or national policy. The Supreme Court has observed that the interest of the public in hearing all sides of a matter of public concern would not be advanced by extending more free speech protection to citizen-critics than to public officials. Instead, the public benefits by knowing what governmental officials think so the public can judge whether the elected officials are truly the best people to represent them. *Bond v. Floyd*, 385 U.S. 116 (1966).

On the other hand, a board member's personal right to free speech does not extend to using the advantage of public office to promote personal views. For example, when a judge who had been censured for holding a press conference in his courtroom to address allegations made by a litigant appealed the censure, the Fifth Circuit struck down the censure order "[t]o the extent that [it] censured [the Judge] for the content of his speech, shutting down all communication between the Judge and his constituents;" however, the Fifth Circuit held that the portion of the order that was directed at the judge's "use of the trappings of judicial office to boost his

message, his decision to hold a press conference in his courtroom, and particularly stepping out from behind the bench, while wearing his judicial robe, to address the cameras" survived strict scrutiny. *Jenevein v. Willing*, 493 F.3d 551, 560 (5th Cir. 2007). In other words, the judge had a right to speak out about the allegations, but not to use the courtroom as a platform.

In the same way, board members' right to speak out and advocate regarding school business is not unlimited. Sometimes the limits come from legal requirements like the OMA or prohibitions on the use of public funds for political advertising. Tex. Gov't Code ch. 551; Tex. Elec. Code ch. 255. Other times these

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limits are self-imposed by a school board in the form of a local policy or board operating procedure adopted in the interest of best school district practices. See TASB Policy BE(LOCAL).

Board Meeting Attendance and Participation

A school board member holds the rights and obligations of the office until replaced by a duly-qualified successor. Tex. Const. art. XVI, § 17. The office changes hands only when another person has been elected (or, in the case of a board member's resignation, appointed) to the office and has taken the oath of office. In Texas, school board members are not subject to recall by the voters, nor may they be removed by an action of the rest of the school board. Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code §§ 66.001-.002 (providing for quo warranto action in district court); Tex. Loc. Gov't Code § 87.015 (providing for removal by petition and trial).

Consequently, a qualified board member is entitled to participate in deliberation and voting, unless there is a conflict of interest that prevents the board member's participation.

Voting

All board members may vote on all matters, absent a conflict of interest. (See Legal Conflicts of Interest, below.) To vote, a trustee must attend the board meeting in person (unless the meeting is being held by videoconference in accordance with the OMA) and cast a vote in public. Proxy votes, secret ballots, and straw polls are not permissible; nor is voting of any kind in a closed meeting. Tex. Gov't Code § 551.102; Tex. Att'y. Gen. Op. No. JH-1163 (1978). The board president has the same opportunity to vote and deliberate as any other board member. See TASB Policy BE(LEGAL). See TASB Legal Services' OMA – Voting.

A trustee is not obligated to deliberate or cast a vote, even if state law would not prohibit participation. At times, a trustee may feel too involved with a certain situation or with a particular vendor to make an unbiased decision and may abstain. The trustee may also choose to abstain from participation to avoid the appearance of impropriety. Through local policy, most school districts have adopted a local board member code of ethics that can assist trustees in evaluating their circumstances and determining when to abstain. See TASB Policy BBF(LOCAL).

Public officials have argued that restricting their ability to vote based on conflicts of interest would be an unconstitutional restraint on the officials' exercise of free speech. However, these arguments have failed. In *Nevada Comm'n on Ethics v. Carrigan,* the U.S. Supreme Court considered this question when a city council member challenged his censure by the Nevada Commission on Ethics for failing to disclose a business relationship with a vendor and recuse himself from voting on a construction project. The Court agreed to hear the case and directly addressed the question of whether restrictions upon an official's vote are restrictions upon the official's protected speech. The Court opined that a public official casts a vote in trust for the official's constituents, not as an act of personal power. According to the Court, the act of voting is not, in and of itself, symbolic speech. Rather, even though a vote may reflect an official's deeply held personal belief, and even if the official would like the vote to convey that belief, the official's belief does not transform the action of voting into First Amendment speech. *Nevada Comm'n on Ethics v. Carrigan*, 564 U.S. 117 (2011).

Legal Conflicts of Interest

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In certain circumstances, a board member may be legally prohibited from participating in deliberation and voting on a matter when there is a conflict of interest. Examples include the following:

- **Nepotism:** When an employee related to a board member is employed pursuant to the "continuous employment" exception, the board member may not participate in any deliberation or voting on the appointment, reappointment, confirmation of the appointment or reappointment, employment, reemployment, change in status, compensation, or dismissal of the employee if that action applies only to the individual and is not taken regarding a bona fide class or category of employees. Tex. Gov't Code § 573.062(b). See TASB Policy DBE(LEGAL).
- **Substantial interest:** A trustee with a substantial interest in a business or real property must abstain from further participation in the official decision-making process if the board's action on the matter will have a special economic effect on the business entity or real property that is distinguishable from the effect on the public. Tex. Loc. Gov't Code § 171.004(a). However, abstention is *not* required if a majority of board members are required to file, and do file, affidavits of substantial interest in a particular business entity. Tex. Loc. Gov't Code § 171.004(c). See TASB Policy BBFA(LEGAL).
- **Budget items:** The school board must take a separate vote on any budget item specifically dedicated to a contract with a business entity in which a board member has a substantial interest. The member may, however, vote on the budget as a whole if the member has filed the necessary affidavit, abstained from voting on the specific item, and the specific budget item has been otherwise resolved. Tex. Loc. Gov't Code § 171.005. See TASB Policy BBFA(LEGAL).
- **Duty to another entity:** In many cases, state law permits an individual to hold two positions, such as serving simultaneously as a school board member and as a director for a private corporation. Separate laws governing the actions of the individual while serving in the second capacity may affect the individual's ability to participate in school board decision making. Assume, for instance, that a school board member is also on the board of a nonprofit corporation. If the trustee ignores a potential conflict of interest between the school district and the nonprofit, the trustee could be sued for breach of the trustee's fiduciary duty to the nonprofit. Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. DM-0256 (1993) (citing *Blocker v. State*, 718 S.W.2d 409 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 1986, writ ref'd n.r.e.)). A trustee should consider the trustee's obligations to both the school district and the other entity before participating in school board matters.

Exclusion from a Meeting

The circumstances under which a board member can be excluded from a board meeting are exceptionally rare.

Open meetings: Like all members of the public, board members are permitted to attend open meetings. Even board members with a conflict of interest on a matter before the board may (but do not have to) attend the portion of an open meeting related to that item, even if they are not participating in the deliberation and vote. If there is a disruption during a meeting involving board members, the presiding officer typically calls a recess until all are able to resume.

Closed meetings: A board member who is prohibited from participation (meaning deliberating and voting) due to a legal conflict of interest may still be able to attend (sitting silently) a closed meeting regarding the matter; however, the attorney general has *strongly suggested* that a public official choose

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to refrain from attending the portion of a closed meeting that addresses such a matter in order to avoid the appearance of impropriety. Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. GA-0334 (2005). In addition, a school board may exclude a particular trustee from a closed meeting if the trustee has taken a legal position adverse to the district on the subject of the closed meeting and disclosure of the deliberation would compromise the district's position as to that matter. In one case, the attorney general ruled it was proper for a school board to exclude from closed session a trustee who had sued the school district. The board could prevent the trustee from hearing the board's consultation with its attorney regarding defense strategy or settlement of the claim. Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JM-1004 (1984). A board should always consult with an attorney before excluding a trustee from any portion of a meeting.

Placing an Item on a Future Agenda

For districts using TASB Policy BE(LOCAL), local policy permits a single board member to request that an item go on the agenda for an upcoming meeting. In planning an agenda, the superintendent and board president must ensure that all trustee requests appear on the present agenda or are scheduled for a future agenda. No item may be removed from an agenda without the permission of the requesting trustee. The attorney general has noted that a board cannot adopt a procedure that has the net effect of precluding individual board members from placing an item on the agenda. Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. DM-0228 (1993).

A board president or superintendent who chooses to delay or deny a board member's request should consult with the board member about the request. If a board member believes that a requested item is being improperly kept off the board's agenda, the board member may raise the issue during a board meeting. Because the item does not appear on that board meeting's agenda, the board is not permitted to discuss the merits of the matter. The board is permitted to vote, however, on whether to place the item on a future agenda. Tex. Gov't Code § 551.042.

Speaking at a Board Meeting about an Item Not on the Agenda

Because board members have the opportunity to request specific agenda items, speaking during public comment on an item that is not on the agenda may violate the OMA. For example, the Hays County Commissioners Court posted a meeting notice that included an item listed as "Presentation by Commissioner Molenaar" under the heading "Proclamations & Presentations." When Molenaar spoke, his comments went into some detail about a proposed county transportation plan. A taxpayer organization sued the county for OMA violations. The court of appeals concluded that "presentation" was too vague a description to give the public notice of the subject matter. *Hays County Water Planning P'ship v. Hays County*, 41 S.W.3d 174 (Tex. App.—Austin 2001, pet. denied).

Similarly, after the chair of the Board of Directors of the Brazos Valley Groundwater Conservation District (BVGCD) refused a board member's request to add an item to a board agenda out of concern that it related to pending litigation, the board member attempted to sign in and make a public comment at the board meeting. When he was not allowed to address the board, he joined the pending lawsuit against the BVGCD, alleging a violation of his First Amendment right to free speech. The district court ruled in favor of the board, and the Fifth Circuit affirmed. The court concluded that, given the board member's status as a public official, he was governed by the OMA and did not have the same rights as a member of the public when attending a BVGCD meeting. *Stratta v. Roe*, 961 F.3d 340 (5th Cir. 2020).

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If a board member or a member of the public asks about a subject that is not on the agenda during a meeting, the board may only:

- **Give factual information:** Make a statement of specific factual information, e.g., "The deadline for submitting bids on that proposal is December 29, 2021."
- **Give a policy reference:** Recite existing policy in response to the inquiry, e.g., "Complaints by a parent against a district employee should be submitted under the district's local policy FNG (LOCAL)."
- **Place on a future agenda:** Deliberate about or decide whether to place the subject on the agenda for a later meeting. Tex. Gov't Code § 551.042.

Making Personal Recordings

The OMA permits any person to record all or any part of an open meeting by audio recorder, video camera, or other means of aural or visual reproduction. The board may adopt reasonable rules to maintain order relating to any such recording, such as the location of the recording equipment and the manner in which the recording is conducted. Tex. Gov't Code § 551.023. The same is not true in closed meetings, however. Neither board members nor other individuals may audio record a closed meeting absent authorization by the board. *Zamora v. Edgewood Indep. Sch. Dist*., 592 S.W.2d 649 (Tex. Civ. App.—Beaumont 1979, writ ref'd. n.r.e.).

Activities Outside of Board Meetings

Persuading Fellow Board Members

Board members are permitted to speak to each other and to the district administration (in person and through electronic communications) about public business outside of board meetings. They may "lobby" each other on relevant matters. Board members must take care, however, not to violate the OMA with these discussions. The Fifth Circuit has concluded that government officials do not have a First Amendment right to discuss public policy and public business among a quorum of their governing body in private, concluding that the OMA is not unconstitutional in its regulation of public business. *See Asgeirsson v. Abbott*, 773 F. Supp. 2d 684 (W.D. Tex.2011), aff'd, 696 F.3d 454 (5th Cir. 2012) (finding the OMA was not vague or overbroad with respect to indictment of city council members for emails about public business).

A *meeting* under the OMA happens whenever a quorum deliberates school business. Tex. Gov't Code § 551.001(4). *Deliberation* means a verbal exchange during a meeting between a quorum of a board, or between a quorum of a board and another person, concerning an issue within the jurisdiction of the board or any other public business. Tex. Gov't Code § 551.001(2). According to the Texas Supreme Court, "When a majority of a public decisionmaking [sic] body is considering a pending issue, there can be no 'informal' discussion. There is either formal consideration of a matter in compliance with the Open Meetings Act or an illegal meeting." *Acker v. Tex. Water Comm'n*, 790 S.W.2d 299, 300 (Tex. 1990). An illegal meeting can occur if a quorum deliberates school business outside of a posted meeting, even if the quorum does not meet at one time or place. *Hitt v. Mabry*, 687 S.W.2d 791 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 1985, no writ); Tex. Att'y Gen. LO-95-055 (1995).

A *walking quorum* occurs when members of a governmental body deliberately hold serial meetings of less than a quorum outside of a public meeting and then ratify the decisions made in private at a

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subsequent public meeting in an attempt to circumvent the OMA. *Esperanza Peace & Justice Ctr. v. City of San Antonio*, 316 F. Supp. 2d 433 (W.D. Tex. 2001). A board member commits an offense if the member knowingly engages in communications in violation of the OMA, and if the member knew that the communication involved or would involve a quorum and would constitute a deliberation. Tex. Gov't Code § 551.143(a). This offense is a misdemeanor punishable by fine, confinement, or both. Tex. Gov't Code § 551.143(b). *See also* Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. GA-0098 (2003) (warning against holding serial, closed, quorumless meetings).

Preserving School District Records

Under the Texas Public Information Act (PIA), a school board member is a *temporary custodian* of school district records to the extent, in the transaction of official business, the board member creates or receives *public information* that the member has not provided to the district's public information officer (i.e., the superintendent). Tex. Gov't Code § 552.003(7). *Public information* is defined broadly to include any district information created or maintained in connection with the transaction of official business and located on any device. Tex. Gov't Code § 552.002(a)-(a-2). As a temporary custodian, a board member may either forward the public information to the district or preserve information as required by the PIA and other laws governing the preservation and retention of local government records, including Texas Government Code chapter 441 and Texas Local Government Code Title 6. Tex. Gov't Code § 552.004(b)-(c). For this reason, board members are well-advised to limit electronic exchanges related to school business to software applications (like district email) that are accessible to and retained by the school district. For more information, see TASB Legal Services' memo Board Member Responsibilities as Temporary Custodians.

Reviewing School District Records

Trustees have a special right of access to existing district records to the extent necessary to do their job. Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JM-0119 (1983).

Requesting records: A board member, acting in an official capacity, may request information and records from the district without the need for a public information request. Information not subject to disclosure as public information may be redacted or withheld, and the district is required to track and periodically report certain information about board member requests for records. Tex. Educ. Code § 11.1512(c)-(f). Of course, trustees should observe good governance practices, requesting only the documents needed to perform their appropriate functions and following established procedures for making document requests. On the other hand, most boards have a local policy that requires a majority vote before the board will commission the creation of a new report. See TASB Policy BBE(LOCAL). See also TASB Legal Services' memo on Board Member Access to School District Records.

Access to closed meeting records: Either a certified agenda or an official audio recording must be kept of the proceedings of each closed meeting, except for a governmental body's private consultation with its attorney. Tex. Gov't Code § 551.103(a). A certified agenda or recording of a closed meeting is available for public inspection and copying only under a court order. Tex. Gov't Code § 551.104(c). However, current trustees who attended a closed meeting may review the certified agenda or audio recording of that meeting. Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. DM-0227 (1993). Current board members may also review the recording or certified agenda of a closed meeting they did *not* attend. Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JC-0120 (1999). Although a board may adopt reasonable procedures for review of closed meeting records, the board may

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not absolutely prohibit a board member from reviewing the recording or certified agenda. While a board member may review the record, this does not include the authority to obtain a copy of the record. Former board members may not review a recording or certified agenda after they have left office. Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JC-0120 (1999).

Talking to the Public or the Press

Like all citizens, individual board members may voice their opinions to the public or the press. Nevertheless, important practical considerations should guide board members speaking publicly about school business. First, because the board acts only as "a body corporate," many school boards have a board operating procedure that appoints the board president as a spokesperson; other board members are free to speak to the press or the public but should clarify that their statements reflect their own views, not necessarily the official position of the board. Moreover, board members should not use the press as a vehicle for communicating with each other; such communications undermine good working relationships and the purpose of open meetings.

Public statements may also telegraph bias on contested matters. Generally, a board member is presumed to be impartial absent specific evidence of actual bias. *Nardone v. El Paso Indep. Sch. Dist.*, Tex. Comm'r of Educ. Decision No. 151-R1-798 (Aug. 25, 1998). In some cases, however, board members act in the role of a judge or tribunal by hearing appeals of contested cases. Examples include grievances, employee contract appeals, and other contested matters, many of which require due process of law. The concept of due process calls for the board to serve as an impartial decision maker, which means board members should come to the hearing with an open mind.

Public statements by a board member expressing an opinion on pending matters may be considered evidence of bias or prejudgment on the issue. This evidence of bias may be used to call into question the validity of board action. *See, e.g., Valley v. Rapides Par. Sch. Bd.*, 118 F.3d 1047 (5th Cir. 1997) (overturning a superintendent's termination when the record showed that four members of a nine-member school board had made public statements indicating bias against the superintendent).

Finally, disagreement among the board is to be expected from time to time, but most boards encourage individual members to express their views during the debate of a matter and to refrain from criticizing decisions after the fact. For example, many boards commit in their code of ethics to air their disagreements during board deliberations, but to avoid undermining final majority decisions afterwards. See TASB Policy BBF(LOCAL) ("I will respect the majority decision as the decision of the Board."). That said, board members have a constitutionally protected right to express dissent. *See City of Corpus Christi v. Bayfront Assoc., Ltd.*, 814 S.W.2d 98 (Tex. App.—Corpus Christi–Edinburg 1991, writ denied) (observing that a city council member who disagreed publicly with a decision of the council could not be "sanctioned" for voicing her disagreement).

For more information, see TASB Legal Services' Social Media Guidelines for School Board Members.

Interacting with Staff

A district's employment policy must provide each employee with the right to present grievances to the board, and the policy may not restrict the ability of an employee to communicate directly with a member of the board regarding a matter relating to the operation of a district, with the exception of communications about a pending appeal under Texas Education Code chapter 21 regarding employment

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contracts or another appeal or hearing in which *ex parte* communication (i.e., communication with only one party in a pending matter) would be inappropriate pending a final decision by the board. Tex. Educ. Code § 11.1513(i)-(j). See TASB Policy DGBA(LEGAL) and (LOCAL).

That said, local school boards routinely establish guidelines for school board members that emphasize that individual members are not authorized to respond to complaints from individual employees or other citizens. Instead, complaints or concerns should be redirected through the chain of command to an appropriate administrator. Boards set this expectation in board policies, board operating procedures, and often their superintendent contracts.

Board members should avoid asking school employees, other than the superintendent, to perform any tasks or favors for the board member. Not only do such requests disrupt the chain of command, but they also risk the board member being accused of micromanagement or abuse of official capacity.

Visiting Campuses

Each school board is required to establish a policy regarding board members' visits to district campuses or facilities. Tex. Educ. Code § 11.1512(g). See TASB Policy BBE(LOCAL).

Liability Issues

Preserving Confidential Information

The audio recording or written record of a closed meeting, called a certified agenda, is confidential by law. A person who knowingly discloses a certified agenda or a recording of a closed meeting to a member of the public, without lawful authority, commits a Class B misdemeanor. Tex. Gov't Code § 551.146. The penalty is a fine not to exceed $2,000, jail confinement not to exceed 180 days, or both. Tex. Penal Code § 12.22.

Although the unauthorized release of an audio recording or certified agenda from a closed meeting is a criminal offense, there is no comparable statutory prohibition in the OMA specifically preventing other disclosure of the subject or content of closed meeting discussions. The attorney general has stated that the restrictions on the disclosure of the certified agenda or recording do not prohibit board members or other persons who attend a closed meeting from making public statements about the subject matter of a closed meeting. The attorney general's conclusion was based on the fact that (1) school board members and others present during a closed meeting possess constitutional rights to freedom of speech; and (2) in enacting the certified agenda or recording requirement, the legislature apparently intended only to ensure the preservation of the record of closed meeting discussions. Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JM-1071 (1989).

Despite this ruling, there are several compelling reasons for a trustee not to reveal the content of closed meeting deliberations. First, as a *trustee* to the district, a board member owes a fiduciary obligation to the district to put its interests ahead of the board member's own. Disclosure of information discussed in a closed meeting, such as the negotiating position of the district, could harm the district's interests. Consequently, the trustee could be subject to a civil lawsuit for breach of fiduciary duty.

Second, disclosing information discussed in a closed meeting is inconsistent with the board's local policies. Most school districts have adopted a local policy stating that a trustee will not "disclose information that is confidential by law or that will needlessly harm the district if disclosed." Trustees also

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commit to "consistently uphold all applicable laws, rules, policies, and governance procedures." See TASB Policy BBF(LOCAL). While these ethical standards may not create a separate legal cause of action, they define the policy duties of the trustee.

Third, an individual board member may be sued for *defamation*. Defamation occurs when an individual, acting with actual malice if the target is a public figure or with mere negligence if the target is a private individual, publishes or prints a statement that "tends to impeach [a] person's honesty, integrity, or virtue." *Marshall v. Mahaffey*, 974 S.W.2d 942, 949 (Tex. App.—Beaumont 1998, pet. denied). A school board member can claim official immunity in such suits if the statement was made by the member while performing a discretionary duty in good faith

and within the scope of the member's authority. The defense of official immunity will fail, however, if the board member's statements were not made in good faith and within the scope of the board member's authorized duties. A successful plaintiff could recover monetary damages caused by the statement plus exemplary damages. *Kinsey v. Ryan*, No. Civ. A. 398CV-1000-BC, 1998 WL 920329 (N.D. Tex. Dec. 31, 1998) (mem. op.).

Fourth, depending on how confidential information is used, a board member may be subject to criminal liability for *misuse of official information.* The Texas Penal Code specifically prohibits a public official from misusing information that has not been made public and to which the official has access by virtue of the public office. Official information is information to which the public generally does not have access and which is prohibited from disclosure under the PIA. Depending on the circumstances, information discussed in a closed meeting may fall in this category. A trustee may run afoul of this provision by relying on official information to acquire (or help someone else to acquire) a financial interest in property, a transaction, or an enterprise affected by the information or discloses or uses official information for a non-governmental purpose with intent to benefit from or harm or defraud another. Violation of this provision is a third-degree felony. Tex. Penal Code § 39.06.

Finally, a board member's disclosure of closed meeting discussions undermines the purpose and integrity of the closed meeting. The closed meeting exceptions represent the legislature's determination of the subject areas that warrant discussion outside the public's view. Disclosing discussions or information about these subjects may inhibit open discussion of issues in future closed meetings. For all these reasons, it is highly inadvisable for board members to disclose information regarding deliberations in closed meetings.

Defamation against Board Members

While the First Amendment may sometimes be called upon to protect speech by public officials, it is more often called upon to protect speech about and against public officials. School board members must have thicker skin than ordinary citizens when it comes to personal attacks. *See, e.g., Greer v. Abraham,* 489 S.W.3d 440 (Tex. 2016) (concluding that a school board member is a public figure justifying a heightened standard requiring proof of "actual malice" to support a defamation claim). Accordingly, public officials must tolerate more significant actions taken in response to their exercise of free speech than an average citizen would before the actions are considered adverse. *Mattox v. City of Forest Park*, 183 F.3d 515 (6th Cir. 1999). In Texas, even candidates for school board are considered public officials, subject to the heightened standard of actual malice to support a defamation claim. *Schofield v. Gerda*, No. 02-15-00326-CV, 2017 WL 2180708, at *1 (Tex. App.—Fort Worth May 18, 2017, no pet.).

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Not only is it harder for a school board member to claim defamation, but any such claim could be struck down as a "SLAAP," which stands for a Strategic Lawsuit Against Public Participation. A SLAPP is considered a meritless lawsuit aimed at stopping citizens from talking about issues of public concern. In response to a growing number of defamation claims related to online speech, the Texas Legislature passed the Texas Citizens Participation Act (TCPA), more generally known as an anti-SLAPP law, in 2011 to "protect people's right of free speech, petition, or association." Bill Analysis, Tex. H.B. 2973, 82d Leg., R.S. (2011). In 2019, the Texas Legislature went back to the TCPA and substantially amended the law to clarify what parties were subject to the law. Importantly, a government entity, agency, or an official or employee acting in an official capacity *cannot* file a TCPA motion to dismiss. This includes school districts, school boards, and school board members acting in their official capacity. Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code § 27.003(a).

Censure

Nothing in the U.S. Supreme Court's precedent "suggests the Court intended for the First Amendment to guard against every form of political backlash that might arise out of the everyday squabbles of hardball politics," and "the First Amendment may well prohibit retaliation against elected officials for speech pursuant to their official duties only when the retaliation interferes with their ability to adequately perform their elected duties." *Willson v. Yerke*, 604 F. App'x 149, 151 (3rd Cir. 2015) (affirming summary judgment in favor of township and board of supervisors on allegations by former member that chairman and other members insulted and threatened him, directed obscene gestures at him, and changed locks on township garage).

Under most circumstances, conflicts and miscommunications among board members can be addressed by ensuring that board members receive regular continuing education and that local boards collaborate to develop and review sound board operating procedures.

In the event a board member's actions deliberately violate local policy or board operating procedures, the rest of the board may consider addressing the concerns by taking the following steps:

- A private conversation between the offending member and the board president or other appropriate individual.
- A confidential conversation between the offending member and the board and the district's school attorney.
- Discussion in closed session between the offending member and the full board.
- If private conversations have not been effective, the board could seek the assistance of the school district's attorney to express in writing concerns about specific policy violations.
- If all possible private interventions have not been effective, board members may make public statements to distance themselves from the acts or statements of another board member.

While board members each have a protected First Amendment right to express their views on matters of public concern—including views about the acts or statements of a fellow board member—a board that is considering a formal reprimand, censure, or sanction against an individual member of the board should consult its school attorney to carefully consider the costs and benefits of such actions. Public censure of a fellow board member often leads to protracted and expensive litigation with claims and counterclaims of

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unconstitutional restrictions on protected speech. In *Houston Community College System v. Wilson*, the U.S. Supreme Court reviewed the claim by a community college trustee that the board's vote to publicly censure the trustee for actions not consistent with the best interests of the college and board violated the First Amendment. The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals had determined that the trustee's allegation of censure in retaliation for speaking out on a matter of public concern was sufficient to establish an actionable harm for lower court review of the claimed damages. In reversing the Fifth Circuit's ruling, the Supreme Court noted that "elected bodies in this country have long exercised the power to censure their members" and that members should expect "a degree of criticism about their public service from their constituents and their peers." As to the trustee's claim that the censure constituted an unconstitutional adverse action in response to speech, the Court reasoned that the First Amendment "cannot be used as a weapon to silence other representatives" from seeking to exercise their same rights to speak on matters public policy. The Court cautioned that its holding was limited to a verbal censure of a member of an elected body by other members, not to more extreme forms of punishment like expulsion or exclusion. *Houston Cmty. Coll. Sys. v. Wilson*, 142 S. Ct. 1253, 1259-61 (2022).

Personal Legal Liability

School board service is a voluntary role and should not typically subject board members to personal liability. That said, when board members stray from acting in good faith within the scope of their appropriate role on the board, risks may ensue. Board members can be subjected to two types of liability: civil and criminal. Board members almost always have immunity from liability for civil claims. Civil claims are lawsuits by individuals seeking either monetary damages or injunctive relief from the school district. Board members are immune from liability for discretionary acts done in good faith within the course and scope of their role on the board. *City of Lancaster v. Chambers*, 883 S.W.2d 650 (Tex. 1994); Tex. Educ. Code § 22.0511.

Plaintiffs in state lawsuits must choose to sue either the school district as an entity or an individual person (employee or board member) who allegedly caused the harm. Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code § 101.106. Generally speaking, unless a plaintiff is claiming that a board member acted separate and apart from the rest of the board—for example, the plaintiff claims the board member made a defamatory statement—suit will be brought against the district, not an individual board member.

If a civil suit, like a defamation claim, is brought against a board member in the member's individual capacity, the board member may be able to rely on the district's director and officer (D&O) insurance to mount a defense, as long as the board member was acting in good faith in the course and scope of the board member role. Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JH-0070 (1973). If, however, the board member was not acting in good faith, the board member's actions may not be covered by the district's insurance. In these rare circumstances, a board member may have a conflict of interest with the school district that would require the individual to rely on personal resources, such as homeowner's insurance or personal assets, to defend the claim. Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. GA-0878 (2011). Whether public funds may be spent on a board member's defense must be decided on a case-by-case basis. Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. GA-0115 (2003). A school district may not expend public funds to represent the purely personal interests of an individual trustee. Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. Nos. DM-0488 (1998), JM-0968 (1988), JH-0070 (1973).

Board members are also immune from federal claims unless their conduct violates clearly established rights of which reasonable person would have known. *Harlow v. Fitzgerald*, 457 U.S. 800 (1982). As

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supervisory officials, board members may be considered liable for the acts or omissions of subordinates only if: (1) the board members learned of facts or a pattern of behavior by a subordinate pointing plainly toward the conclusion that the subordinate was depriving someone of federal rights; (2) the board member demonstrated deliberate indifference toward the individual's rights by failing to take action that was obviously necessary to prevent or stop the deprivation; and (3) such failure caused injury to the individual. *Doe v. Taylor Indep. Sch. Dist*., 15 F.3d 443 (5th Cir. 1994) (en banc). If board members do not have actual knowledge of a violation of rights, or if the board responds in a way calculated to end or prevent civil rights abuses, board members will not be liable under federal law.

Board members must be cautious to avoid the violation of a variety of state laws that carry criminal penalties. Examples include:

- Open Meetings Act
- Public Information Act
- Nepotism prohibition
- Conflict of interest disclosure laws
- Purchasing laws
- Prohibitions on gifts and bribes

If a board member is accused of a criminal act, the board member must pay the cost of criminal defense. If the board member is found not guilty, the rest of the board may vote to reimburse the board member for the cost of the defense. If, however, the board member is found guilty, the school district may not reimburse the defense costs. Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JC-0294 (2000). A school district also has the authority to pay attorney's fees for a board member who sought legal representation for a criminal investigation that did not result in any criminal charges filed, provided that the board determines, subject to judicial review, that the payment will serve a public interest and not merely the member's private interest. Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. KP-0016 (2015).

This document is provided for educational purposes and contains information to facilitate a general understanding of the law. References to judicial or other official proceedings are intended to be a fair and impartial account of public records, which may contain allegations that are not true. This publication is not an exhaustive treatment of the law, nor is it intended to substitute for the advice of an attorney. Consult your own attorney to apply these legal principles to specific fact situations.

Originally published November 2021. Updated December 2024.

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TASB Legal Services

POLITICAL ADVERTISING
What You Need to Know



The Texas Election Code requires certain disclosures and notices on political advertising. The law also prohibits certain types of misrepresentation in political advertising and campaign communications. This brochure explains what you need to know to insure that your political advertising and campaign communications comply with the law.

If you are not sure what the law requires, do the cautious thing. Use the political advertising disclosure statement whenever you think it might be necessary, and do not use any possibly misleading information in political advertising or a campaign communication. If you are using political advertising or campaign communications from a prior campaign, you should check to see if the law has changed since that campaign.

Candidates for federal office should check with the Federal Election Commission at (800) 424-9530 for information on federal political advertising laws.

NOTICE: This guide is intended only as a general overview of the disclosure statements that must appear on political advertising as required under Chapter 255 of the Election Code, which is distinct from political reporting requirements under Chapter 254 of the Election Code.

Texas Ethics Commission
P.O. Box 12070
Austin, Texas 78711-2070

(512) 463-5800

TDD (800) 735-2989

Visit us at *www.ethics.state.tx.us*.

Revised July 16, 2019

REQUIRED DISCLOSURE ON POLITICAL ADVERTISING

I. What Is Political Advertising?

The disclosure statement and notice requirements discussed in this section apply to "political advertising." In the law, "political advertising" is a specifically defined term. Do not confuse this special term with your own common-sense understanding of advertising.

To figure out if a communication is political advertising, you must look at what it says and where it appears. If a communication fits in one of the categories listed in Part A (below) and if it fits in one of the categories listed in Part B (below), it is political advertising.

Part A. What Does It Say?

1. Political advertising includes communications supporting or opposing a candidate for nomination or election to either a public office or an office of a political party (including county and precinct chairs).

2. Political advertising includes communications supporting or opposing an officeholder, a political party, or a measure (a ballot proposition).

Part B. Where Does It Appear?

1. Political advertising includes communications that appear in pamphlets, circulars, fliers, billboards or other signs, bumper stickers, or similar forms of written communication.

2. Political advertising includes communications that are published in newspapers, magazines, or other periodicals in return for consideration.

3. Political advertising includes communications that are broadcast by radio or television in return for consideration.

4. Political advertising includes communications that appear on an Internet website.

II. When Is a Disclosure Statement Required?

The law provides that political advertising that contains express advocacy is required to include a disclosure statement. The person who causes the political advertising to be published, distributed, or broadcast is responsible for including the disclosure statement.

The law does not define the term "express advocacy." However, the law does provide that political advertising is deemed to contain express advocacy if it is authorized by a candidate, an agent of a candidate, or a political committee filing campaign finance reports. Therefore, a disclosure statement is required any time a candidate, a candidate's agent, or a political committee authorizes political advertising.

The precise language of political advertising authorized by someone other than a candidate, the candidate's agent, or a political committee will determine if the advertising contains express advocacy and is therefore required to include a disclosure statement. Generally, the question is whether the communication expressly advocates the election or defeat of an identified candidate, or expressly advocates the passage or defeat of a measure, such as a bond election. The inclusion of words such as "vote for," "elect," "support," "defeat," "reject," or "Smith for Senate" would clearly constitute express advocacy, but express advocacy is not limited to communications that use those words. Similar phrases, such as "Cast your ballot for X," would also constitute express advocacy. Additionally, in 2007, the United States Supreme Court held that an advertisement included express advocacy or its functional equivalent "if the ad is susceptible to no reasonable interpretation other than as an appeal to vote for or against a specific candidate." FEC v. Wis. Right to Life, Inc., 551 U.S. 449 (2007). It is a question of fact whether a particular communication constitutes express advocacy. If you are not sure whether political advertising contains express advocacy, do the cautious thing and include the disclosure statement. That way, there is no need to worry about whether you have violated the law.

Remember: The concept of "express advocacy" is relevant in determining whether political advertising is required to include a disclosure statement. However, the political advertising laws governing the right-of-way notice, misrepresentation, and use of public funds by political subdivisions will apply to political advertising regardless of whether the advertising contains express advocacy.

III. What Should the Disclosure Statement Say?

A disclosure statement must include the following:

1. the words "political advertising" or a recognizable abbreviation such as "pol. adv."; and

2. the full name of one of the following: (a) the person who paid for the political advertising; (b) the political committee authorizing the political advertising; or (c) the candidate or specific-purpose committee supporting the candidate, if the political advertising is authorized by the candidate.

The disclosure statement must appear on the face of the political advertising or be clearly spoken if the political advertising is audio only and does not include written text.

The advertising should not be attributed to entities such as "Committee to Elect John Doe" unless a specific-purpose committee named "Committee to Elect John Doe" has filed a campaign treasurer appointment with the Ethics Commission or a local filing authority.

IV. Are There Any Exceptions to the Disclosure Statement Requirement?

The following types of political advertising do not need the disclosure statement:

1. t-shirts, balloons, buttons, emery boards, hats, lapel stickers, small magnets, pencils, pens, pins, wooden nickels, candy wrappers, and similar materials;

2. invitations or tickets to political fundraising events or to events held to establish support for a candidate or officeholder;

3. an envelope that is used to transmit political advertising, provided that the political advertising in the envelope includes the disclosure statement;

4. circulars or fliers that cost in the aggregate less than $500 to publish and distribute;

5. political advertising printed on letterhead stationery, if the letterhead includes the name of one of the following: (a) the person who paid for the advertising, (b) the political committee authorizing the advertising, or, (c) the candidate or specific-purpose committee supporting the candidate, if the political advertising is authorized by the candidate. (Note: There is also an exception for holiday greeting cards sent by an officeholder, provided that the officeholder's name and address appear on the card or the envelope.)

6. postings or re-postings on an Internet website if the person posting or re-posting is not an officeholder, candidate, or political committee and did not make an expenditure exceeding $100 in a reporting period for political advertising beyond the basic cost of hardware messaging software and bandwidth;

7. an Internet social media profile webpage of a candidate or officeholder, if the webpage clearly and conspicuously displays the full name of the candidate or officeholder; and

8. postings or re-postings on an Internet website if the advertising is posted with a link to a publicly viewable Internet webpage that either contains the disclosure statement or is an Internet social media profile webpage of a candidate or officeholder that clearly and conspicuously displays the candidate's or officeholder's full name.

V. What Should I Do If I Discover That My Political Advertising Does Not Contain a Disclosure Statement?

The law prohibits a person from using, causing or permitting to be used, or continuing to use political advertising containing express advocacy if the person knows it does not include the disclosure statement. A person is presumed to know that the use is prohibited if the Texas Ethics Commission notifies the person in writing that the use is prohibited. If you receive notice from the Texas Ethics Commission that your political advertising does not comply with the law, you should stop using it immediately.

If you learn that a political advertising sign designed to be seen from the road does not contain a disclosure statement or contains an inaccurate disclosure statement, you should make a good faith attempt to remove or correct those signs that have been distributed. You are not required to attempt to recover other types of political advertising that have been distributed with a missing or inaccurate disclosure statement.

VI. The Fair Campaign Practices Act.

The Fair Campaign Practices Act sets out basic rules of decency, honesty, and fair play to be followed by candidates and political committees during a campaign. A candidate or political committee may choose to subscribe to the voluntary code by signing a copy of the code and filing it with the authority with whom the candidate or committee is required to file its campaign

treasurer appointment. A person subscribing to the code may indicate that fact on political advertising by including the following or a substantially similar statement:

> **(Name of the candidate or political committee, as appropriate) subscribes to the Code of Fair Campaign Practices.**

VII. Special Notice to Political Subdivisions and School Districts.

You may not use public funds or resources for political advertising. Please see our "Publications and Guides" section of our website for more information.

ROAD SIGNS

I. When Is the "Right-Of-Way" Notice Required?

All written political advertising that is meant to be seen from a road must carry a "right-of-way" notice. It is a criminal offense to omit the "right-of-way" notice in the following circumstances:

1. if you enter into a contract or agreement to print or make written political advertising meant to be seen from a road; or

2. if you instruct another person to place the written political advertising meant to be seen from a road.

II. What Should the "Right-Of-Way" Notice Say?

Section 259.001 of the Texas Election Code prescribes the exact language of the notice:

> **NOTICE: IT IS A VIOLATION OF STATE LAW (CHAPTERS 392 AND 393, TRANSPORTATION CODE) TO PLACE THIS SIGN IN THE RIGHT-OF-WAY OF A HIGHWAY.**

III. Do Yard Signs Have to Have the "Right-Of-Way" Notice?

Yes. The "right-of-way" notice requirement applies to signs meant to be seen from any road. The notice requirement assures that a person responsible for placing signs is aware of the restriction on placing the sign in the right-of-way of a highway.

IV. What About Bumper Stickers?

Bumper stickers do not need the "right-of-way" notice. They do, however, need a political advertising disclosure statement.

V. Where May I Place My Signs and How Long May Signs Be Posted?

For information about exactly where you may or may not place signs, or for information regarding the length of time your signs may be posted, check with your city or county government or your homeowner's association. The Texas Ethics Commission does not have

jurisdiction over matters involving the location of signs, and the length of time that they may be posted.

MISREPRESENTATION

I. Are There Restrictions on the Contents of Political Advertising?

Political advertising and campaign communications may not misrepresent a person's identity or official title, nor may they misrepresent the true source of the advertising or communication. The election law does not address other types of misrepresentation in political advertising or campaign communications.

Note that the misrepresentation rules apply to both political advertising and campaign communications. "Campaign communication" is a broader term than "political advertising."

A "campaign communication" means "a written or oral communication relating to a campaign for nomination or election to public office or office of a political party or to a campaign on a measure."

II. Misrepresentation of Office Title.

A candidate may not represent that he or she holds an office that he or she does not hold at the time of the representation. **If you are not the incumbent in the office you are seeking, you must make it clear that you are seeking election rather than reelection by using the word "for" to clarify that you don't hold that office.** The word "for" must be at least one-half the type size as the name of the office and should appear immediately before the name of the office. For example, a non-incumbent may use the following formats:

Vote John Doe for Attorney General	**John Doe For Attorney General**

A non-incumbent may not be allowed to use the following verbiage:

Elect John Doe Attorney General	**John Doe Attorney General**

III. Misrepresentation of Identity or Source.

A person violates the law if, with intent to injure a candidate or influence the result of an election, the person misrepresents the source of political advertising or a campaign communication or if the person misrepresents his or her own identity or the identity of his or her agent in political advertising or in a campaign communication. (If someone else is doing something for you, that person is your agent.) For example, you may not take out an ad in favor of your opponent that purports to be sponsored by a notoriously unpopular group.

IV. Use of State Seal.

Only current officeholders may use the state seal in political advertising.

V. Criminal Offenses.

Be aware that many violations of the Election Code are criminal offenses. For example, unlawfully using public funds for political advertising can be a Class A misdemeanor. So can misrepresenting one's identity or office title in political advertising. For more details on these offenses and political advertising in general, see Chapter 255 of the Election Code.

Violations of the law often occur because someone finds it irresistible to wrap up a factual explanation with a motivational slogan such as:

GOOD SCHOOLS ARE THE FOUNDATION OF A GOOD COMMUNITY

or

EVERY CHILD DESERVES A GOOD EDUCATION

Another common misstep is to include "calls to action" such as:

PUT CHILDREN FIRST

or

SHOW THAT YOU CARE ABOUT EDUCATION

Remember: No matter how much factual information about the purposes of a measure election is in a communication, *any amount* of advocacy is impermissible.

★ A violation of the prohibition is a **Class A misdemeanor**. This means that a violation could lead to criminal prosecution. Also, the Ethics Commission has authority to impose fines for violations of section 255.003.

Another provision of the Texas Election Code prohibits a school district board member or employee from using or authorizing the use of an internal mail system to distribute political advertising. An internal mail system is a system operated by a school district to deliver written documents to its board members or employees. A violation of this prohibition could also lead to the imposition of fines by the Ethics Commission or to criminal prosecution.

Although you may not use school district resources for political advertising, you are free to campaign for or against a proposition on your own time and with your own resources. If you do plan to become involved in a campaign, you should educate yourself about filing requirements and about the rules regarding disclosures on political advertising.

Information is available from the Texas Ethics Commission by phone at (512) 463-5800 or on the Ethics Commission's web site at *https://www.ethics.state.tx.us*.

In compliance with the Americans With Disabilities Act, the publications of the Texas Ethics Commission are available by request in alternative formats. To request an accessible format, please contact our ADA Compliance Officer by telephone at 512-463-5800 or through RELAY Texas at 800-735-2989; or by mail in care of the Texas Ethics Commission, P. O. Box 12070, Austin, Texas 78711-2070.

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A SHORT GUIDE TO THE PROHIBITION AGAINST USING SCHOOL DISTRICT RESOURCES FOR POLITICAL ADVERTISING



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Visit us at *https://www.ethics.state.tx.us* on the Internet.

Revised October 13, 2017

A Short Guide To The Prohibition Against Using School District Resources For Political Advertising

No matter how enthusiastic you are about an election, it is important to remember that the Texas Election Code prohibits the use of political subdivision resources to produce or distribute political advertising in connection with an election. Section 255.003 of the Election Code provides as follows:

- An officer or employee of a political subdivision may not spend or authorize the spending of public funds for political advertising.
- This section does not apply to a communication that factually describes the purposes of a measure if the communication does not advocate passage or defeat of the measure.
- A person who violates this section commits an offense. An offense under this section is a Class A misdemeanor.

New legislation effective September 1, 2009, further clarifies that an officer or employee of a political subdivision may not spend or authorize the spending of public funds for a communication describing a measure if the communication contains information that:

(1) the officer or employee knows is false; and

(2) is sufficiently substantial and important as to be reasonably likely to influence a voter for or against the measure.

To understand the practical significance of this prohibition, it is useful to look at some of the specific words and phrases used in the law.

"**Political advertising**" means:

(1) a communication supporting or opposing a candidate for nomination or election to a public office or office of a political party, a political party, or a public officer, that: (A) in return for consideration, is published in a newspaper, magazine, or other periodical or is broadcast by radio or television; or (B) appears: (i) in a pamphlet, circular, flier, billboard or other sign, bumper sticker, or similar form of written communication; or (ii) on an Internet website; and

(2) a communication that advocates passage or defeat of a measure, and that: (A) in return for consideration, is published in a newspaper, magazine, or other periodical or is broadcast by radio or television; or (B) appears: (i) in a pamphlet, circular, flier, billboard or other sign, bumper sticker, or similar form of written communication; or (ii) on an Internet website.

Newsletter of Public Officer of a Political Subdivision. The Ethics Commission adopted a rule providing guidelines for when a newsletter of a public officer of a political subdivision is not political advertising. Texas Ethics Commission Rule 26.2 provides as follows:

For purposes of section 255.003 of the Election Code, a newsletter of a public officer of a political subdivision is not political advertising if:

(1) It includes no more than two pictures of a public officer per page and if the total amount of area covered by the pictures is no more than 20 percent of the page on which the pictures appear;

(2) It includes no more than eight personally phrased references (such as the public officer's name, "I", "me", "the city council member") on a page that is 8 ½" x 11" or larger, with a reasonable reduction in the number of such personally phrased references in pages smaller than 8 ½" x 11"; and

(3) When viewed as a whole and in the proper context:

(A) is informational rather than self-promotional;

(B) does not advocate passage or defeat of a measure; and

(C) does not support or oppose a candidate for nomination or election to a public office or office of political party, a political party, or a public officer.

★ The prohibition applies to any **"officer or employee of a political subdivision."** In other words, if a school district employee makes a decision to use district resources in violation of the prohibition, the employee could be fined by the Ethics Commission or held criminally liable. School board members, as "officers" of a school district, are also subject to the prohibition.

★ A school district board member or employee would violate the prohibition by **"spending or authorizing the spending of public funds"** for political advertising. Not only does this mean that the school district may not purchase or authorize the purchase of new materials for use in creating political advertising, it also means that a school district board member or employee would violate the prohibition by using existing paper and machinery to generate, display, or distribute political advertising.

Also, it is not permissible to authorize the use of the paid time of school district employees to create or distribute political advertising. For example, school district staff may not copy, staple, or distribute political advertising on work time. Nor is it permissible to have school children work on political advertising during school time.

★ The prohibition does not apply to **"a communication that factually describes the purposes"** of a measure election. In other words, it is permissible to use district resources to produce explanatory material about what is at stake in a measure election. However, the communication may not contain information that an officer or employee of a political subdivision knows is false. The information must not be sufficiently substantial and important, such that it would be reasonably likely to influence a voter to vote a certain way.

CANDIDATE FORMS

2-49
Prescribed by Secretary of State
Section 141.031, Chapters 143 and 144, Texas Election Code; Section 11.055, Texas Education Code
07/2025

APPLICATION FOR A PLACE ON THE BALLOT FOR A GENERAL ELECTION FOR A CITY, SCHOOL DISTRICT OR OTHER POLITICAL SUBDIVISION

ALL INFORMATION IS REQUIRED TO BE PROVIDED UNLESS INDICATED AS OPTIONAL[1] Failure to provide required information may result in rejection of application.

APPLICATION FOR A PLACE ON THE _____ GENERAL ELECTION BALLOT

TO: City Secretary/Secretary of Board **(name of election)**

I request that my name be placed on the above-named official ballot as a candidate for the office indicated below.

OFFICE SOUGHT (Include any place number or other distinguishing number, if any.)	**INDICATE TERM** ☐ FULL ☐ UNEXPIRED

FULL NAME (First, Middle, Last)	**PRINT NAME AS YOU WANT IT TO APPEAR ON THE BALLOT***
PERMANENT RESIDENCE ADDRESS (Do not include a P.O. Box or Rural Route. If you do not have a residence address, describe location of residence.)	**PUBLIC MAILING ADDRESS (Optional)** (Address for which you receive campaign related correspondence, if available.)

CITY	**STATE**	**ZIP**	**CITY**	**STATE**	**ZIP**

PUBLIC EMAIL ADDRESS (Optional) (Address for which you receive campaign related emails, if available.)	**OCCUPATION (Do not leave blank)**	**DATE OF BIRTH** / /	**VOTER REGISTRATION VUID NUMBER[2] (Optional)**

TELEPHONE CONTACT INFORMATION (Optional)

Home: Office: Cell:

FELONY CONVICTION STATUS (You MUST check one)	**LENGTH OF CONTINUOUS RESIDENCE AS OF DATE THIS APPLICATION WAS SWORN**	
	IN THE STATE OF TEXAS	**IN TERRITORY/DISTRICT/PRECINCT FROM WHICH THE OFFICE SOUGHT IS ELECTED**
☐ **I have not been finally convicted of a felony.**		
☐ **I have been finally convicted of a felony, but I have been pardoned or otherwise released from the resulting disabilities of that felony conviction and I have provided proof of this fact with the submission of this application.[3]**	_____ year(s) _____ month(s)	_____ year(s) _____ month(s)

This Box Must ONLY be Completed by Candidates for School District Board of Trustees

Check the Box Below:

☐ I am aware that I am not eligible to serve as a trustee of an independent school district if I am required to register as a sex offender under Chapter 62, Code of Criminal Procedure.

*If using a nickname as part of your name to appear on the ballot, you are also signing and swearing to the following statements: I further swear that my nickname does not constitute a slogan or contain a title, nor does it indicate a political, economic, social, or religious view or affiliation. I have been commonly known by this nickname for at least three years prior to this election. Please review sections 52.031, 52.032 and 52.033 of the Texas Election Code regarding the rules for how names may be listed on the official ballot.

Before me, the undersigned authority, on this day personally appeared (name of candidate)_____, who being by me here and now duly sworn, upon oath says:

"I, (name of candidate) _____, of _____ County, Texas, Being a candidate for the office of _____, swear that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Texas. I am a citizen of the United States eligible to hold such office under the constitution and laws of this state. I have not been determined by a final judgment of a court exercising probate jurisdiction to be totally mentally incapacitated or partially mentally incapacitated without the right to vote. I am aware of the nepotism law, Chapter 573, Government Code. I am aware that I must disclose any prior felony conviction, and if so convicted, must provide proof that I have been pardoned or otherwise released from the resulting disabilities of any such final felony conviction. I am aware that knowingly providing false information on the application regarding my possible felony conviction status constitutes a Class B misdemeanor. I further swear that the foregoing statements included in my application are in all things true and correct.

X _____
SIGNATURE OF CANDIDATE

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the _____ day of _____, _____, by _____.
(day) (month) (year) (name of candidate)

_____ _____
Signature of Officer Authorized to Administer Oath[4] Printed Name of Officer Authorized to Administer Oath

_____ Notarial or Official Seal
Title of Officer Authorized to Administer Oath

TO BE COMPLETED BY FILING OFFICER: THIS APPLICATION IS ACCOMPANIED BY THE REQUIRED FILING FEE (If Applicable) PAID BY:

☐ CASH ☐ CHECK ☐ MONEY ORDER ☐ CASHIERS CHECK OR ☐ PETITION IN LIEU OF A FILING FEE.

This document and $_____ filing fee or a nominating petition of _____ pages received. ☐ **Voter Registration Status Verified**

_____/_____/_____ _____/_____/_____ **(See Section 1.007)** _____
Date Received Date Accepted Signature of Filing Officer or Designee

INSTRUCTIONS

An application for a place on the general election for a city, school district or other political subdivision, may not be filed earlier than 30 days before the deadline prescribed by this code for filing the application. An application filed before that day is void. All fields of the application **must** be completed unless specifically marked optional.

For an election to be held on a uniform election date, the day of the filing deadline is the 78th day before Election Day.

If you have questions about the application, please contact the Secretary of State's Elections Division at 800-252-8683.

NEPOTISM LAW

The candidate must sign this statement indicating his awareness of the nepotism law. When a candidate signs the application, it is an acknowledgment that the candidate is aware of the nepotism law. The nepotism prohibitions of chapter 573, Government Code, are summarized below:

No officer may appoint, or vote for or confirm the appointment or employment of any person related within the second degree by affinity (marriage) or the third degree by consanguinity (blood) to the officer, or to any other member of the governing body or court on which the officer serves when the compensation of that person is to be paid out of public funds or fees of office. However, nothing in the law prevents the appointment, voting for, or confirmation of anyone who has been continuously employed in the office or employment for the following period prior to the election or appointment of the officer or member related to the employee in the prohibited degree: six months, if the officer or member is elected at an election other than the general election for state and county officers.

No candidate may take action to influence an employee of the office to which the candidate is seeking election or an employee or officer of the governmental body to which the candidate is seeking election regarding the appointment or employment of a person related to the candidate in a prohibited degree as noted above. This prohibition does not apply to a candidate's actions with respect to a bona fide class or category of employees or prospective employees.

FOOTNOTES

[1]An application for a place on the ballot, including any accompanying petition, is public information immediately on its filing. (Section 141.035, Texas Election Code)

[2]Inclusion of a candidate's VUID is optional. However, many candidates are required to be registered voters in the territory from which the office is elected at the time of the filing deadline. Please visit the Elections Division of the Secretary of State's website for additional information. https://www.sos.state.tx.us/elections/laws/voter-reg-req-candidate-faq.shtml

[3]Proof of release from the resulting disabilities of a felony conviction would include proof of judicial clemency under Texas Code of Criminal Procedure 42A.701, proof of executive pardon under Texas Code of Criminal Procedure 48.01, or proof of a restoration of rights under Texas Code of Criminal Procedure 48.05. (Texas Attorney General Opinion KP-0251)

One of the following documents must be submitted with this application.

Judicial Clemency under Texas Code of Criminal Procedure 42A.701
Executive Pardon under Texas Code of Criminal Procedure 48.01
Restoration of Rights under Texas Code of Criminal Procedure 48.05

[4]All oaths, affidavits, or affirmations made within this State may be administered and a certificate of the fact given by a judge, clerk, or commissioner of any court of record, a notary public, a justice of the peace, city secretary (for a city office), and the Secretary of State of Texas. See Chapter 602 of the Texas Government Code for the complete list of persons authorized to administer oaths.

2-49
Prescribed by Secretary of State
Section 141.031, Chapters 143 and 144, Texas Election Code; Section 11.055, Texas Education Code
07/2025

SOLICITUD DE INSCRIPCIÓN PARA UN LUGAR EN LA BOLETA DE UNA ELECCIÓN GENERAL PARA UNA CIUDAD, DISTRITO ESCOLAR U OTRA SUBDIVISIÓN POLÍTICA

TODA LA INFORMACIÓN ES REQUERIDA A MENOS QUE SE INDIQUE COMO OPCIONAL[1] El hecho de no proporcionar la información requerida puede resultar en el rechazo de la solicitud.

SOLICITUD DE INSCRIPCIÓN PARA UN LUGAR EN LA BOLETA DE UNA ELECCIÓN GENERAL DE_____

Para: Secretario(a) de la Ciudad/ Secretario(a) del Consejo **(nombre de la elección)**

Solicito que mi nombre se incluya en la boleta oficial mencionada anteriormente como candidato(a) al cargo indicado a continuación.

CARGO SOLICITADO (Incluya cualquier número de cargo u otro número distintivo, si lo hay.)	**INDIQUE TÉRMINO** ☐ TÉRMINO COMPLETO ☐ TÉRMINO INCOMPLETO

NOMBRE COMPLETO (Primer Nombre, Segundo Nombre, Apellido)	**ESCRIBA SU NOMBRE COMO DESEA QUE APAREZCA EN LA BOLETA***

DIRECCIÓN DE RESIDENCIA PERMANENTE (No incluya un apartado postal o una ruta rural. Si usted no tiene una dirección de residencia, describa la ubicación de la residencia.)			**DIRECCIÓN DE CORREO PÚBLICO (Opcional)** (Dirección en la que recibe la correspondencia relacionada con la campaña, si está disponible.)		
CIUDAD	**ESTADO**	**CÓDIGO POSTAL**	**CIUDAD**	**ESTADO**	**CÓDIGO POSTAL**

DIRECCIÓN DE CORREO ELECTRÓNICO PÚBLICO (Opcional) (Dirección donde recibe correo electrónico relacionado con la campaña, si está disponible.)	**OCUPACIÓN (No deje este espacio en blanco)**	**FECHA DE NACIMIENTO** / /	**VUID – NÚMERO ÚNICO DE IDENTIFICACIÓN DE VOTANTE[2] (Opcional)**

INFORMACIÓN DE CONTACTO TELEFÓNICO (Opcional)

Hogar: Trabajo: Celular:

ESTADO DE CONDENA POR DELITO GRAVE (DEBE marcar una)	**DURACIÓN DE RESIDENCIA CONTINUA A PARTIR DE LA FECHA EN QUE ESTA SOLICITUD FUE JURADA**	
	EN EL ESTADO DE TEXAS	**EN EL TERRITORIO/DISTRITO/PRECINTO DEL CUAL SE ELIGE EL CARGO BUSCADO**
☐ No he sido finalmente condenado por un delito grave.		
☐ He sido finalmente condenado por un delito grave, pero he sido indultado o liberado de otro modo de las discapacidades resultantes de esa condena por delito grave y he proporcionado prueba de este hecho con la presentación de esta solicitud.[3]	_____ año(s) _____ mes(es)	_____ año(s) _____ mes(es)

Esta casilla SÓLO debe ser rellenada por los candidatos para la Junta Directiva del Distrito Escolar
Marque la casilla a continuación:

☐ Reconozco que no soy elegible para servir como fideicomisario de un distrito escolar independiente si estoy obligado a registrarme como delincuente sexual conforme al Capítulo 62 del Código de Procedimiento Penal.

*****Si usa un apodo como parte de su nombre para aparecer en la boleta, también está firmando y jurando las siguientes declaraciones: Juro además que mi apodo no constituye un lema ni contiene un título, ni indica un punto de vista o afiliación política, económica, social o religiosa. He sido comúnmente conocido por este apodo durante al menos tres años antes de esta elección. Por favor, revise las secciones 52.031, 52.032 y 52.033 del Código Electoral de Texas con respecto a las reglas sobre cómo se pueden incluir los nombres en la boleta oficial.

Ante mí, la autoridad abajo firmante, en este día apareció personalmente (nombre del candidato)_____, quien estando a mi lado aquí y ahora debidamente juramentado, bajo juramento dice:

"Yo, (nombre del candidato) _____, del condado de _____, Texas, siendo candidato para el cargo de _____, juro que apoyaré y defenderé la Constitución y las leyes de los Estados Unidos y del Estado de Texas. Soy un ciudadano de los Estados Unidos elegible para ocupar dicho cargo según la Constitución y las leyes de este estado. No se me ha determinado por un fallo final de una corte que ejerce la jurisdicción testamentaria que esté totalmente incapacitado mentalmente o parcialmente incapacitado sin derecho a voto. Soy consciente de la ley de nepotismo según el Capítulo 573 del Código de Gobierno. Soy consciente de que debo divulgar cualquier condena previa de un delito grave y, si he sido condenado, debo proporcionar prueba de que he sido indultado o liberado de otro modo de las discapacidades resultantes de dicha condena final por delito grave. Soy consciente de que proporcionar a sabiendas información falsa en la solicitud con respecto a mi posible estado de condena por delito grave constituye un delito menor de Clase B. Juro además que las declaraciones anteriores incluidas en mi solicitud son, en todos los aspectos, verdaderas y correctas."

X _____
FIRMA DEL CANDIDATO

Jurado y suscrito ante mí este día _____ de_____ del _____por _____.
(día) (mes) (año) (nombre de candidato)

_____
Firma del oficial autorizado para administrar el juramento[4]

_____
Nombre del oficial autorizado para administrar juramentos en letra de molde

Notarial o sello oficial

_____
Título del oficial autorizado para administrar el juramento

TO BE COMPLETED BY FILING OFFICER: THIS APPLICATION IS ACCOMPANIED BY THE REQUIRED FILING FEE (If Applicable) PAID BY:

☐ CASH ☐ CHECK ☐ MONEY ORDER ☐ CASHIERS CHECK OR ☐ PETITION IN LIEU OF A FILING FEE.

This document and $_____ filing fee or a nominating petition of _____ pages received. ☐ **Voter Registration Status Verified**

_____/_____/_____ _____/_____/_____ **(See Section 1.007)** _____
Date Received Date Accepted Signature of Filing Officer or Designee

2-49
Prescribed by Secretary of State
Section 141.031, Chapters 143 and 144, Texas Election Code; Section 11.055, Texas Education Code
07/2025

INSTRUCCIONES

Una solicitud para un lugar en la elección general para una ciudad, distrito escolar u otra subdivisión política, no puede ser presentada antes de los 30 días antes de la fecha límite prescrita por este código para presentar la solicitud. Una solicitud presentada antes de ese día es nula. Todos los campos de la solicitud **deben** completarse a menos que estén específicamente marcados como opcional.

Para una elección que se lleve a cabo en una fecha de elección uniforme, el día de la fecha límite de presentación es el 78° dia antes del día de la elección.

Si tiene preguntas sobre la solicitud, por favor póngase en contacto con la División de Elecciones del Secretario de Estado llamando al 800-252-8683.

LEY DE NEPOTISMO

El candidato debe firmar esta declaración indicando su conocimiento de la ley del nepotismo. Cuando un candidato firma la solicitud, es un reconocimiento de que el candidato conoce la ley del nepotismo. Las prohibiciones de nepotismo del capítulo 573, Código de Gobierno, se resumen a continuación:

Ningún funcionario puede nombrar, votar o confirmar el nombramiento o empleo de cualquier persona emparentada dentro del segundo grado por afinidad (matrimonio) o del tercer grado por consanguinidad (sangre) con sí mismo, o con cualquier otro miembro del órgano de gobierno o corte en el que se desempeña cuando la compensación de esa persona debe pagarse con fondos públicos o honorarios del cargo. Sin embargo, nada en la ley impide el nombramiento, la votación o la confirmación de cualquier persona que haya estado empleada continuamente en la oficina o el empleo durante el período siguiente antes de la elección o el nombramiento del funcionario o miembro emparentado con el empleado en el grado prohibido: seis meses, si el funcionario o miembro es elegido en una elección que no sea la elección general para funcionarios estatales y del condado.

Ningún candidato puede tomar medidas para influir en un empleado del cargo al que aspira a ser elegido o en un empleado o funcionario del organismo gubernamental al que aspira a ser elegido en relación con el nombramiento o el empleo de una persona emparentada con el candidato en un grado prohibido, tal como se ha indicado anteriormente. Esta prohibición no se aplica a las acciones de un candidato con respecto a una clase o categoría de buena fe de empleados o empleados prospectos.

NOTAS

[1]Una solicitud para un lugar en la boleta electoral, incluida cualquier petición que la acompañe, es información pública inmediatamente después de su presentación. (Sección 141.035, Código Electoral de Texas)

[2]La inclusión del número único de identificación de votante (VUID, por sus siglas en Ingles) es opcional. Sin embargo, a muchos candidatos se les exige que estén registrados como votantes en el territorio desde el cual se elige el cargo en el momento de la fecha límite de presentación. Por favor, visite el sitio web de la Division de Elecciones de la Secretaría de Estado para obtener información adicional. https://www.sos.state.tx.us/elections/laws/voter-reg-req-candidate-faq.shtml

[3]La prueba de liberación de las discapacidades resultantes de una condena por un delito grave incluiría prueba de clemencia judicial según el Código de Procedimiento Penal de Texas 42A.701, prueba de indulto ejecutivo según el Código de Procedimiento Penal de Texas 48.01, o prueba de una restauración de derechos según el Código de Procedimiento Penal de Texas 48.05. (Opinión de Fiscal General de Texas KP-0251)

Se debe enviar uno de los siguientes documentos con esta solicitud:

Clemencia judicial según el Código de Procedimiento Penal de Texas 42A.701
Prueba de indulto ejecutivo según el Código de Procedimiento Penal de Texas 48.01
Prueba de una restauración de derechos según el Código de Procedimiento Penal de Texas 48.05

[4]Todos lo los juramentos, declaraciones juradas o afirmaciones hechas dentro de este estado pueden ser administrados y un certificado del hecho dado por un juez, secretario(a) o comisionado de cualquier corte de registro, un notario público, un juez de paz, secretario municipal (para una oficina de la ciudad) y el Secretario de Estado de Texas. Consulte el Capítulo 602 del Código del Gobierno de Texas para obtener la lista completa de personas autorizadas a administrar juramentos.

APPOINTMENT OF A CAMPAIGN TREASURER BY A CANDIDATE

FORM CTA
PG 1

See CTA Instruction Guide for detailed instructions.

1 Total pages filed:

2 CANDIDATE NAME

MS / MRS / MR | FIRST | MI

NICKNAME | LAST | SUFFIX

3 CANDIDATE MAILING ADDRESS

ADDRESS / PO BOX; | APT / SUITE #; | CITY; | STATE; | ZIP CODE

4 CANDIDATE PHONE

AREA CODE | PHONE NUMBER | EXTENSION

( )

5 OFFICE HELD (if any)

6 OFFICE SOUGHT (if known)

7 CAMPAIGN TREASURER NAME

MS/MRS/MR | FIRST | MI | NICKNAME | LAST | SUFFIX

8 CAMPAIGN TREASURER STREET ADDRESS (residence or business)

STREET ADDRESS; | APT / SUITE #; | CITY; | STATE; | ZIP CODE

9 CAMPAIGN TREASURER PHONE

AREA CODE | PHONE NUMBER | EXTENSION

( )

10 CANDIDATE SIGNATURE

I am aware of the Nepotism Law, Chapter 573 of the Texas Government Code.

I am aware of my responsibility to file timely reports as required by title 15 of the Election Code.

I am aware of the restrictions in title 15 of the Election Code on contributions from corporations and labor organizations.

Signature of Candidate

Date Signed

OFFICE USE ONLY

Filer ID #

Date Received

Date Hand-delivered or Postmarked

Receipt # | Amount $

Date Processed

Date Imaged

GO TO PAGE 2

CANDIDATE MODIFIED REPORTING DECLARATION

11 CANDIDATE NAME

12 MODIFIED REPORTING DECLARATION

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ONLY IF YOU ARE CHOOSING MODIFIED REPORTING

•• This declaration must be filed no later than the 30th day before the first election to which the declaration applies. ••

•• The modified reporting option is valid for one election cycle only. ••
(An election cycle includes a primary election, a general election, and any related runoffs.)

• Candidates for the office of state chair of a political party may NOT choose modified reporting. ••

I do not intend to accept more than $1,140 in political contributions or make more than $1,140 in political expenditures (excluding filing fees) in connection with any future election within the election cycle. I understand that if either one of those limits is exceeded, I will be required to file pre-election reports and, if necessary, a runoff report.

Year of election(s) or election cycle to which declaration applies

Signature of Candidate

This appointment is effective on the date it is filed with the appropriate filing authority.

TEC Filers may send this form to the TEC electronically at treasappoint@ethics.state.tx.us
or mail to
Texas Ethics Commission
P.O. Box 12070
Austin, TX 78711-2070

Non-TEC Filers must file this form with the local filing authority
DO NOT SEND TO TEC

For more information about where to file go to:
https://www.ethics.state.tx.us/filinginfo/QuickFileAReport.php

CODE OF FAIR CAMPAIGN PRACTICES

FORM CFCP
COVER SHEET

Pursuant to chapter 258 of the Election Code, every candidate and political committee is encouraged to subscribe to the Code of Fair Campaign Practices. The Code may be filed with the proper filing authority upon submission of a campaign treasurer appointment form. Candidates or political committees that already have a current campaign treasurer appointment on file as of September 1, 1997, may subscribe to the code at any time.

Subscription to the Code of Fair Campaign Practices is voluntary.

OFFICE USE ONLY

Date Received

Date Hand-delivered or Postmarked

Date Processed

Date Imaged

1 ACCOUNT NUMBER
(Ethics Commission Filers)

2 TYPE OF FILER

CANDIDATE ☐

If filing as a candidate, complete boxes 3 - 6, then read and sign page 2.

POLITICAL COMMITTEE ☐

If filing for a political committee, complete boxes 7 and 8, then read and sign page 2.

3 NAME OF CANDIDATE
(PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT)

TITLE (Dr., Mr., Ms., etc.) FIRST MI

NICKNAME LAST SUFFIX (SR., JR., III, etc.)

4 TELEPHONE NUMBER OF CANDIDATE
(PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT)

AREA CODE PHONE NUMBER EXTENSION

( )

5 ADDRESS OF CANDIDATE
(PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT)

STREET / PO BOX; APT / SUITE #; CITY; STATE; ZIP CODE

6 OFFICE SOUGHT BY CANDIDATE
(PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT)

7 NAME OF COMMITTEE
(PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT)

8 NAME OF CAMPAIGN TREASURER
(PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT)

TITLE (Dr., Mr., Ms., etc.) FIRST MI

NICKNAME LAST SUFFIX (SR., JR., III, etc.)

GO TO PAGE 2

CODE OF FAIR CAMPAIGN PRACTICES

There are basic principles of decency, honesty, and fair play that every candidate and political committee in this state has a moral obligation to observe and uphold, in order that, after vigorously contested but fairly conducted campaigns, our citizens may exercise their constitutional rights to a free and untrammeled choice and the will of the people may be fully and clearly expressed on the issues.

THEREFORE:

(1) I will conduct the campaign openly and publicly and limit attacks on my opponent to legitimate challenges to my opponent's record and stated positions on issues.

(2) I will not use or permit the use of character defamation, whispering campaigns, libel, slander, or scurrilous attacks on any candidate or the candidate's personal or family life.

(3) I will not use or permit any appeal to negative prejudice based on race, sex, religion, or national origin.

(4) I will not use campaign material of any sort that misrepresents, distorts, or otherwise falsifies the facts, nor will I use malicious or unfounded accusations that aim at creating or exploiting doubts, without justification, as to the personal integrity or patriotism of my opponent.

(5) I will not undertake or condone any dishonest or unethical practice that tends to corrupt or undermine our system of free elections or that hampers or prevents the full and free expression of the will of the voters, including any activity aimed at intimidating voters or discouraging them from voting.

(6) I will defend and uphold the right of every qualified voter to full and equal participation in the electoral process, and will not engage in any activity aimed at intimidating voters or discouraging them from voting.

(7) I will immediately and publicly repudiate methods and tactics that may come from others that I have pledged not to use or condone. I shall take firm action against any subordinate who violates any provision of this code or the laws governing elections.

I, the undersigned, candidate for election to public office in the State of Texas or campaign treasurer of a political committee, hereby voluntarily endorse, subscribe to, and solemnly pledge myself to conduct the campaign in accordance with the above principles and practices.

_____ _____

Signature Date

BOARD MEMBERS

Updated 1.2026

DISTRICT 3
M. Jennifer Parker
President



AT-LARGE
Mary Macias
1st Vice President



DISTRICT 5
Isela Torres
2nd Vice President



DISTRICT 1
Sandra Ivonne Shay
Secretary



DISTRICT 2
James. R. Pendell
Member



AT-LARGE
Claudia A. Marquez
Member



DISTRICT 4
Sigifredo Montes
Member



#WeareCLINTISD

Non-Discrimination Statement

NON-DISCRIMINATION STATEMENT

Public Notification of Nondiscrimination

It is the policy of Clint ISD not to discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, gender, national origin, disability, age, or any other basis prohibited by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended; Title IX of the Education Amendment of 1972; and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended. For information about your rights or grievance procedures, contact the district's Title IX Coordinator, Assistant Superintendent for Personnel Services, at 14521 Horizon Boulevard, El Paso, Texas, 79928, 915-926-4000 and/or Section 504 Coordinator at 14521 Horizon Boulevard, El Paso, Texas, 79928, 915-926-4000.

Notificación Pública de Prácticas No-Discriminatorias

Es la póliza de el Distrito Independiente de Clint no discriminar por motivos de raza, color, religión, sexo, género, origen nacional, impedimento físico, edad ó cualquier otro motivo en sus prácticas de empleo tal como lo prohíbe el Título VI de la Ley de Derechos Civiles de 1964, según enmienda; el Título IX de las Enmiendas en la Educación de 1972, y la Sección 504 de la Ley de Rehabilitación de 1973, según enmienda.

Para información sobre sus derechos o procedimientos para quejas, comuníquese con el Coordinador del Título IX, Assistant Superintendent for Personnel Services, en 14521 Horizon Boulevard, El Paso, Texas, 79928, 915-926-4000 y/o el Coordinador de la Sección 504, en 14521 Horizon Boulevard, El Paso, Texas, 79928, 915-926-4000.