

**ATTACHMENT II**  
**Text of Proposed Amendments to 19 TAC**

**Chapter 249. Disciplinary Proceedings, Sanctions, and Contested Cases**

**Subchapter A. General Provisions**

**§249.5. Purpose; Policy Governing Disciplinary Proceedings.**

- (a) Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is:
- (1) to protect the safety and welfare of Texas schoolchildren and school personnel;
  - (2) to ensure educators and applicants are morally fit and worthy to instruct or to supervise the youth of the state;
  - (3) to regulate and to enforce the standards of conduct of educators and applicants;
  - (4) to provide for disciplinary proceedings in conformity with the Texas Government Code, Chapter 2001, and the rules of practice and procedure of the State Office of Administrative Hearings;
  - (5) to enforce an educators' code of ethics;
  - (6) to fairly and efficiently resolve disciplinary proceedings at the least expense possible to the parties and the state;
  - (7) to promote the development of legal precedents through State Board for Educator Certification (SBEC) decisions to the end that disciplinary proceedings may be justly resolved; and
  - (8) to provide for regulation and general administration pursuant to the SBEC's enabling statutes.
- (b) Policy governing disciplinary proceedings [~~Governing Disciplinary Proceedings~~].
- (1) A certified educator holds a unique position of public trust with almost unparalleled access to the hearts and minds of impressionable students. The conduct of an educator must be held to the highest standard. Because SBEC sanctions are imposed for reasons of public policy, and are not penal in nature, criminal procedural and punishment standards are not appropriate to educator disciplinary proceedings.
  - (2) The following general principles shall apply.
    - (A) Because the SBEC's primary duty is to safeguard the interests of Texas students, educator certification must be considered a privilege and not a right.
    - (B) The SBEC may pursue disciplinary proceedings and sanctions based on convictions of felonies and misdemeanors as provided by the Texas Education Code (TEC), §21.060; the Texas Occupations Code, Chapter 53; and this chapter.
    - (C) The SBEC may also pursue disciplinary proceedings and sanctions based on educator conduct that is proved by a preponderance of the evidence, and such proceedings and sanctions do not require a criminal conviction, deferred adjudication, community supervision, an indictment, or an arrest.
    - (D) An educator's good moral character, as defined in §249.3 of this title (relating to Definitions), constitutes the essence of the role model that the educator represents to students both inside and outside the classroom. Chapter 247 of this title (relating to Educators' Code of Ethics) and this chapter provide for educator disciplinary proceedings and provide a minimum standard for educator conduct. Conduct or conditions that may demonstrate that an educator or applicant lacks good moral character, is a negative role model to students, and does not possess the moral fitness necessary to be a certified educator include, but are not limited to:
      - (i) active community supervision or criminal probation;

- (ii) conduct that indicates dishonesty or untruthfulness;
  - (iii) habitual impairment through drugs or alcohol;
  - (iv) abuse or neglect of students and minors, including the educator's own children; and
  - (v) reckless endangerment of the safety of others.
- (E) "Unworthy to instruct or to supervise the youth of this state," defined in §249.3 of this title, which serves as a basis for sanctions under §249.15(b)(2) of this title (relating to Disciplinary Action by State Board for Educator Certification), is a broad concept that is not limited to the specific criminal convictions that are described in the TEC, §21.058 and §21.060. The moral fitness of a person to instruct the youth of this state must be determined from an examination of all relevant conduct, is not limited to conduct that occurs while performing the duties of a professional educator, and is not limited to conduct that constitutes a criminal violation or results in a criminal conviction or to conduct that constitutes a violation of Chapter 247 of this title .
- (F) Educators have positions of authority, have extensive access to students when no other adults (or even other students, in some cases) are present, and have access to confidential information that could provide a unique opportunity to exploit student vulnerabilities. Educators must clearly understand the boundaries of the educator-student relationship that they are trusted not to cross. Any violation of that trust, such as soliciting or engaging in a romantic or sexual relationship with any student or minor, is considered conduct that may result in permanent revocation of an educator's certificate.
- (G) Administrators who hold Superintendent, Principal, or Mid-Management Administrator certificates issued by the SBEC have, as a result of their actual or potential positions of authority over both students and other educators, an even greater obligation to maintain good moral character than teachers and paraprofessionals. When an administrator's conduct demonstrates that the administrator lacks good moral character, is a negative role model to students, or does not possess the moral fitness necessary to be a certified educator as described in subparagraph (D) of this paragraph, the administrator may be subject to greater sanction than a teacher or paraprofessional would receive for the same conduct.
- (H) [~~G~~] Evidence of rehabilitation with regard to educator conduct that could result in sanction, denial of a certification application, or denial of an application for reinstatement of a certificate shall be recognized and considered. In addition, the following shall also be considered:
- (i) the nature and seriousness of prior conduct;
  - (ii) the potential danger the conduct poses to the health and welfare of students;
  - (iii) the effect of the prior conduct upon any victims of the conduct;
  - (iv) whether sufficient time has passed and sufficient evidence is presented to demonstrate that the educator or applicant has been rehabilitated from the prior conduct; and
  - (v) the effect of the conduct upon the educator's good moral character and ability to be a proper role model for students.

## **Subchapter B. Enforcement Actions and Guidelines**

### **§249.15. Disciplinary Action by State Board for Educator Certification.**

- (a) Pursuant to this chapter, the State Board for Educator Certification (SBEC) may take any of the following actions:

- (1) place restrictions on the issuance, renewal, or holding of a certificate, either indefinitely or for a set term;
  - (2) issue an inscribed or non-inscribed reprimand;
  - (3) suspend a certificate for a set term or issue a probated suspension for a set term;
  - (4) revoke or cancel, which includes accepting the surrender of, a certificate without opportunity for reapplication for a set term or permanently; or
  - (5) impose any additional conditions or restrictions upon a certificate that the SBEC deems necessary to facilitate the rehabilitation and professional development of the educator or to protect students, parents of students, school personnel, or school officials.
- (b) The SBEC may take any of the actions listed in subsection (a) of this section based on satisfactory evidence that:
- (1) the person has conducted school or education activities in violation of law;
  - (2) the person is unworthy to instruct or to supervise the youth of this state;
  - (3) the person has violated a provision of the Educators' Code of Ethics;
  - (4) the person has failed to report or has hindered the reporting of child abuse pursuant to the Texas Family Code, §261.001, or has failed to notify the SBEC under the circumstances and in the manner required by the Texas Education Code (TEC), §21.006, and §249.14(d) and (e) of this title (relating to Complaint, Required Reporting, and Investigation; Investigative Notice; Filing of Petition);
  - (5) the person has abandoned a contract in violation of the TEC, §§21.105(c), 21.160(c), or 21.210(c);
  - (6) the person has failed to cooperate with the Texas Education Agency (TEA) in an investigation;
  - (7) the person has failed to provide information required to be provided by §229.3 of this title (relating to Required Submissions of Information, Surveys, and Other Data);
  - (8) the person has violated the security or integrity of any assessment required by the TEC, Chapter 39, Subchapter B, as described in subsection (g) of this section or has committed an act that is a departure from the test administration procedures established by the commissioner of education in Chapter 101 of this title (relating to Assessment);
  - (9) the person has committed an act described in §249.14(h)(1) of this title, which constitutes sanctionable Priority 1 conduct, as follows:
    - (A) any conduct constituting a felony criminal offense;
    - (B) indecent exposure;
    - (C) public lewdness;
    - (D) child abuse and/or neglect;
    - (E) possession of a weapon on school property;
    - (F) drug offenses occurring on school property;
    - (G) sale to or making alcohol or other drugs available to a student or minor;
    - (H) sale, distribution, or display of harmful material to a student or minor;
    - (I) certificate fraud;
    - (J) state assessment testing violations;
    - (K) deadly conduct; or
    - (L) conduct that involves soliciting or engaging in sexual conduct or a romantic relationship with a student or minor;

- (10) the person has committed an act that would constitute an offense (without regard to whether there has been a criminal conviction) that is considered to relate directly to the duties and responsibilities of the education profession, as described in §249.16(c) of this title (relating to Eligibility of Persons with Criminal History for a Certificate under Texas Occupations Code, Chapter 53, and Texas Education Code, Chapter 21). Such offenses indicate a threat to the health, safety, or welfare of a student or minor, parent of a student, fellow employee, or professional colleague; interfere with the orderly, efficient, or safe operation of a school district, campus, or activity; or indicate impaired ability or misrepresentation of qualifications to perform the functions of an educator and include, but are not limited to:
    - (A) offenses involving moral turpitude;
    - (B) offenses involving any form of sexual or physical abuse or neglect of a student or minor or other illegal conduct with a student or minor;
    - (C) offenses involving any felony possession or conspiracy to possess, or any misdemeanor or felony transfer, sale, distribution, or conspiracy to transfer, sell, or distribute any controlled substance defined in the Texas Health and Safety Code, Chapter 481;
    - (D) offenses involving school property or funds;
    - (E) offenses involving any attempt by fraudulent or unauthorized means to obtain or alter any certificate or permit that would entitle any person to hold or obtain a position as an educator;
    - (F) offenses occurring wholly or in part on school property or at a school-sponsored activity; or
    - (G) felony offenses involving driving while intoxicated (DWI);
  - (11) the person has intentionally failed to comply with the reporting, notification, and confidentiality requirements specified in the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, §15.27(a), relating to student arrests, detentions, and juvenile referrals for certain offenses;
  - (12) the person has failed to discharge an employee or to refuse to hire an applicant when the person knew or should have known through a criminal history record information review that the employee or applicant had been convicted of an offense in accordance with the TEC, §22.085; ~~[e]~~
  - (13) the person is a superintendent of a school district or the chief operating officer of an open-enrollment charter school who falsely or inaccurately certified to the commissioner of education that the district or charter school had complied with the TEC, §22.085 ; or ~~[e]~~
  - (14) the person has failed to comply with an order or decision of the SBEC.
- (c) The TEA staff may commence a contested case to take any of the actions listed in subsection (a) of this section by serving a petition to the certificate holder in accordance with this chapter describing the SBEC's intent to issue a sanction and specifying the legal and factual reasons for the sanction. The certificate holder shall have 30 calendar days to file an answer as provided in §249.27 of this title (relating to Answer).
  - (d) Upon the failure of the certificate holder to file a written answer as required by this chapter, the TEA staff may file a request for the issuance of a default judgment from the SBEC imposing the proposed sanction in accordance with §249.35 of this title (relating to Disposition Prior to Hearing; Default).
  - (e) If the certificate holder files a timely answer as provided in this section, the case will be referred to the State Office of Administrative Hearings (SOAH) for hearing in accordance with the SOAH rules; the Texas Government Code, Chapter 2001; and this chapter.
  - (f) The provisions of this section are not exclusive and do not preclude consideration of other grounds or measures available by law to the SBEC or the TEA staff, including student loan default or child support arrears. The SBEC may request the Office of the Attorney General to pursue available civil, equitable, or other legal remedies to enforce an order or decision of the SBEC under this chapter.
  - (g) The statewide assessment program as defined by the TEC, Chapter 39, Subchapter B, is a secure testing program.

- (1) Procedures for maintaining security shall be specified in the appropriate test administration materials.
- (2) Secure test materials must be accounted for before, during, and after each test administration. Only authorized personnel may have access to secure test materials.
- (3) The contents of each test booklet and answer document are confidential in accordance with the Texas Government Code, Chapter 551, and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974. Individual student performance results are confidential as specified under the TEC, §39.030(b).
- (4) Violation of security or confidential integrity of any test required by the TEC, Chapter 39, Subchapter B, shall be prohibited. A person who engages in conduct prohibited by this section may be subject to sanction of credentials, including any of the sanctions provided by subsection (a) of this section.
- (5) Charter school test administrators are not required to be certified; however, any irregularity in the administration of any test required by the TEC, Chapter 39, Subchapter B, would cause the charter itself to come under review by the commissioner of education for possible sanctions or revocation, as provided under the TEC, §12.115(a)(4).
- (6) Conduct that violates the security and confidential integrity of a test is evidenced by any departure from the test administration procedures established by the commissioner of education. Conduct of this nature may include, but is not limited to, the following acts and omissions:
  - (A) viewing a test before, during, or after an assessment unless specifically authorized to do so;
  - (B) duplicating secure examination materials;
  - (C) disclosing the contents of any portion of a secure test;
  - (D) providing, suggesting, or indicating to an examinee a response or answer to a secure test item or prompt;
  - (E) changing or altering a response or answer of an examinee to a secure test item or prompt;
  - (F) aiding or assisting an examinee with a response or answer to a secure test item or prompt;
  - (G) fraudulently exempting or preventing a student from the administration of a required state assessment;
  - (H) encouraging or assisting an individual to engage in the conduct described in paragraphs (1)-(7) of this subsection; or
  - (I) failing to report to an appropriate authority that an individual has engaged in conduct outlined in paragraphs (1)-(8) of this subsection.
- (7) Any irregularities in test security or confidential integrity may also result in the invalidation of student results.
- (8) The superintendent and campus principal of each school district and chief administrative officer of each charter school and any private school administering the tests as allowed under the TEC, §39.033, shall develop procedures to ensure the security and confidential integrity of the tests specified in the TEC, Chapter 39, Subchapter B, and shall be responsible for notifying the TEA in writing of conduct that violates the security or confidential integrity of a test administered under the TEC, Chapter 39, Subchapter B. A person who fails to report such conduct as required by this subsection may be subject to any of the sanctions provided by subsection (a) of this section.

**§249.17. Decision-Making Guidelines.**

- (a) Purpose. The purpose of these guidelines is to achieve the following objectives:

- (1) to provide a framework of analysis for the Texas Education Agency (TEA) staff, the presiding administrative law judge (ALJ), and the State Board for Educator Certification (SBEC) in considering matters under this chapter;
  - (2) to promote consistency in the exercise of sound discretion by the TEA staff, the presiding ALJ, and the SBEC in seeking, proposing, and making decisions under this chapter; and
  - (3) to provide guidance for the informal resolution of potentially contested matters.
- (b) Construction and application. This section shall be construed and applied so as to preserve SBEC members' discretion in making final decisions under this chapter. This section shall be further construed and applied so as to be consistent with §249.5(b) of this title (relating to Purpose; Policy Governing Disciplinary Proceedings) and this chapter, the Texas Education Code (TEC), and other applicable law, including SBEC decisions and orders.
- (c) Consideration. The following factors may be considered in seeking, proposing, or making a decision under this chapter:
- (1) the seriousness of the violation;
  - (2) whether the misconduct was premeditated or intentional;
  - (3) attempted concealment of misconduct;
  - (4) prior misconduct and SBEC sanctions ;
  - (5) the potential danger the conduct poses to the health and welfare of students;
  - (6) the effect of the prior conduct upon any victims of the conduct;
  - (7) whether sufficient time has passed and sufficient evidence is presented to demonstrate that the educator or applicant has been rehabilitated from the prior conduct;
  - (8) the effect of the conduct upon the educator's good moral character and ability to be a proper role model for students;
  - (9) ~~(5)~~ whether the sanction will deter future violations; and
  - (10) ~~(6)~~ any other relevant circumstances or facts.
- (d) Contract abandonment.
- (1) Good cause. The following factors may be considered good cause when an educator is reported to have abandoned a contract in violation of the TEC, §§21.105(c), 21.160(c), or 21.210(c):
    - (A) serious illness or health condition of the educator or close family member of the educator;
    - (B) relocation to a new city as a result of change in employer of the educator's spouse or partner who resides with the educator; or
    - (C) significant change in the educator's family needs that requires the educator to relocate or to devote more time than allowed by current employment.
  - (2) Mitigating factors. The following factors may be considered in seeking, proposing, or making a decision under this chapter regarding an educator who has abandoned a contract in violation of the TEC, §§21.105(c), 21.160(c), or 21.210(c):
    - (A) educator gave written notice to school district two weeks or more in advance of the first day of instruction for which the educator will not be present;
    - (B) educator assisted school district in finding a replacement educator to fill the position;
    - (C) educator continued to work until the school district hired a replacement educator;
    - (D) educator assisted in training the replacement educator;
    - (E) educator showed good faith in communications and negotiations with school district; or

- (F) educator provided lesson plans for classes following educator's resignation.
- (3) Mandatory minimum sanction for contract abandonment. An educator subject to sanction, who has abandoned a contract in violation of the TEC, §§21.105(c), 21.160(c), or 21.210(c) in a case where the factors listed in paragraph (1) or (2) of this subsection do not apply, may not receive a sanction of less than:
- (A) suspension for one year from the first day that, without district permission, the educator failed to appear for work under the contract, provided that the educator has not worked as an educator during that year and the case is resolved within that one year through an agreed final order; or
- (B) suspension for one year from either the effective date of an agreed final order resolving the case or an agreed future date at the beginning of the following school year, if the educator has worked as an educator after abandoning the contract; or
- (C) suspension for one year from the date that the SBEC adopts an order that becomes final following a contested case hearing at the State Office of Administrative Hearings (SOAH).
- (e) Mandatory minimum sanction for felony-level conduct. An educator subject to sanction, who is court-ordered to complete a period of deferred adjudication or community supervision for a felony-level criminal offense under state or federal law, may not receive a sanction of less than:
- (1) suspension for a period concurrent with the term of deferred adjudication or community supervision, if the case is resolved through an agreed final order prior to the educator completing deferred adjudication or community supervision and the educator has not been employed as an educator during the period of deferred adjudication or community supervision; or
- (2) suspension beginning on the effective date of an agreed final order for a period extending beyond the end of the educator's deferred adjudication or community supervision but may be less than the initial court-ordered term of deferred adjudication or community supervision, if the case is resolved through an agreed final order prior to the educator completing deferred adjudication or community supervision and the educator has been employed as an educator during the period of deferred adjudication or community supervision; or
- (3) suspension beginning on the effective date of an agreed final order for a period at least half as long as the initial court-ordered term of deferred adjudication or community supervision, if the case is resolved through an agreed final order after the educator has completed deferred adjudication or community supervision; or
- (4) suspension for a period equal to the term of deferred adjudication or community supervision that the criminal court initially ordered but beginning from the date of the final board decision, if the case is resolved through a final board decision following a contested case hearing at the SOAH.
- (f) Mandatory minimum sanction for misdemeanor-level conduct. If an educator is subject to sanction, and a court has ordered the educator to complete a period of deferred adjudication, community supervision, or pretrial diversion for a misdemeanor-level criminal offense under state or federal law, the educator may not receive a sanction of less than an inscribed reprimand.
- (g) Mandatory minimum sanction for test security violation. An educator who intentionally manipulates the results or violates the security or confidential integrity of any test required by the TEC, Chapter 39, Subchapter B, may not receive a sanction of less than suspension for one year from the effective date of an agreed final order or a final board decision following a contested case hearing at the SOAH.
- (h) ~~(d)~~ Mandatory permanent ~~Permanent~~ revocation or denial. Notwithstanding subsection (c) of this section, the SBEC shall permanently revoke the teaching certificate of any educator or permanently deny the application of any applicant if, after a contested case hearing, it is determined that the educator or applicant:
- (1) engaged in any sexual contact or romantic relationship with a student or minor;
- (2) solicited any sexual contact or romantic relationship with a student or minor;

- (3) possessed or distributed child pornography;
  - (4) was registered as a sex offender;
  - (5) committed criminal homicide;
  - (6) transferred, sold, distributed, or conspired to possess, transfer, sell, or distribute any controlled substance, the possession of which would be at least a Class A misdemeanor under the Texas Health and Safety Code, Chapter 481, on school property; or
  - (7) committed any offense described in the TEC, §21.058.
- (i) ~~(e)~~ Sanctioned misconduct in another state. The findings of fact contained in final orders from any other state jurisdiction may provide the factual basis for SBEC disciplinary action. If the underlying conduct for the administrative sanction of an educator's certificate or license issued in another state is a violation of SBEC rules, the SBEC may initiate a disciplinary action regarding the educator's Texas educator certificate and impose a sanction as provided under this chapter.

## Subchapter D. Hearing Procedures

### §249.35. Disposition Prior to Hearing; Default.

- (a) This chapter and 1 Texas Administrative Code (TAC), Part 7, Chapter 155 (relating to Rules of Procedure) shall govern disposition prior to hearing, default, and attendant relief.
- (b) The Texas Education Agency (TEA) staff or the commissioner of education may issue and sign orders on behalf of the State Board for Educator Certification (SBEC) resolving a case , prior to the issuance of a proposal for decision by the presiding administrative law judge (ALJ) at the State Office of Administrative Hearings (SOAH), by waiver, stipulation, compromise, agreed settlement, consent order, agreed statement of facts, or any other informal or alternative resolution agreed to by the parties and not precluded by law.
- (c) The SBEC or the SOAH [State Office of Administrative Hearings (SOAH)] may dispose of a case through dismissal, partial or final summary disposition, or any other procedure authorized by SOAH rules of procedure prior to a contested case hearing on the merits on the following grounds: unnecessary duplication of proceedings; res judicata; withdrawal; mootness; lack of jurisdiction; failure of a party requesting relief to timely file or file in proper form a pleading that would support an order or decision in that party's favor; failure to comply with an applicable order, deadline, rule, or other requirement issued by the SBEC, the TEA staff, or the presiding ALJ [administrative law judge (ALJ)] ; failure to state a claim for which relief can be granted; or failure to prosecute.
- (d) In any contested case hearing conducted pursuant to this chapter, the findings made by a hearing examiner in a proceeding arising under the Texas Education Code, Chapter 21, Subchapter F, shall not be conclusive but, the record of such proceeding, including all testimony and evidence admitted in the hearing, as well as the findings of the hearing examiner, shall be deemed admissible in a proceeding brought pursuant to this chapter and shall be considered by the ALJ and the SBEC in issuing a proposed or final decision.
- (e) For purposes of this chapter, the following shall constitute a default in a contested case:
  - (1) the failure of the respondent to timely file a written answer in proper form as required by this chapter;
  - (2) the failure of the petitioner in an administrative denial case to timely file a petition in proper form as required by this chapter; or
  - (3) the failure of the certificate holder or applicant to appear in person or by authorized representative on the day and at the time set for hearing in a contested case, regardless of whether a written answer or petition has been filed.
- (f) Upon the occurrence of an event of default as defined in this section, the SBEC may enter a default judgment, as authorized by the Texas Government Code, §2001.056, and 1 TAC, Part 7, §155.501 (relating to Default Proceedings) [, whether or not the case has been referred to the SOAH, upon 30 calendar days' notice. It is a rebuttable presumption that the notice was served on the certificate holder or applicant no

later than five calendar days after mailing. The notice shall specify the factual and legal basis for imposing the proposed sanction. Prior to issuance of a default decision or order, the certificate holder may contest the issuance of a default judgment by written notice filed with the TEA staff or by written request to appear before the SBEC at an SBEC meeting to show good cause for failure to file an answer or appear at the contested case proceeding] .

- (1) If a respondent has failed to timely file a written answer or a petitioner in an administrative denial case has failed to timely file a petition, TEA staff will provide the certificate holder or applicant with a notice of default specifying the factual and legal basis for imposing the proposed sanction at least 30 calendar days prior to presenting a motion for default to the SBEC. It is a rebuttable presumption that the notice was served on the certificate holder or applicant no later than five calendar days after mailing.
- (2) If the case is dismissed and remanded to the SBEC by the SOAH after a certificate holder or applicant failed to appear in person or by authorized representative on the day and at the time set for hearing in a contested case, the TEA staff attorney shall present to the SBEC a motion for default. After consideration of the petition and the motion for default, the SBEC may then issue a default order deeming the allegations in the petition as true.
- (3) Prior to issuance of a default decision or order, the certificate holder may contest the issuance of a default judgment by written notice filed with TEA staff or by written request to appear before the SBEC at an SBEC meeting to show good cause for failure to file an answer or appear at the contested case proceeding.