The Role of the School Board in Managing Legal Issues

NMSBA 2019 Board Institute

Santa Fe, NM

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ASSUMPTIONS:

With each passing day

• Your decisions will be scrutinized more closely. Your actions and decisions will be challenged.

 Attorneys will become involved at earlier stages of most disputes.

- I. **DEVELOP** Positive and Constructive Board Relationships.
 - Within the Board
 - With the Administration
 - In the Community

What to do to be prepared:

I. **DEVELOP** Positive and Constructive Board Relationships.

 Adopt a Policy or Protocol on Board and Administration Roles and Abide by It.

What to do to be prepared:

I. DEVELOP Positive and Constructive Board Relationships.

II. KNOW the law or policy which applies to a disputed issue.

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- A. Powers & Duties of Local Board
 - NMSA 1978 Section 22-5-4:
 - ♦ As governing body of the School District, the School Board must:
 - ◆ Develop policies and administrative rules for carrying out its powers and duties [§ 22-5-4A, K]
 - ♦ Hire the Superintendent [§ 22-5-4B]
 - ◆ Approve the budget [§ 22-5-4C]
 - ◆ Acquire and dispose of property [§ 22-5-4D]
 - ♦ Have <u>capacity to sue and be sued</u> [§ 22-56-4E]
 - ◆ Approve contracts pursuant to the Procurement Code [§ 22-5-4J]

- II. KNOW the law or policy which applies to a disputed issue.
 - B. Establish the School Board's relationship with School Attorney:
 - As the institutional governing body, the School Board is the <u>client</u>.
 - ♦ The Attorney represents the Board as a whole, not its individual members, but the Board can direct the attorney by majority action.
 - In event of a conflict between Board and Superintendent, the attorney represents the Board.

- II. KNOW the law or policy which applies to a disputed issue.
 - C. Retaining School Board Counsel:
 - Procurement Code, Section 13-1-76 defines "professional services" to include services of attorneys.
 - Section 13-1-150B permits multi-year contracts for professional services, up to four years.
 - Legal services contracts are usually procured through an RFP process.
 - Note: The attorney or firm may not assist in drafting the RFP. Doing so disqualifies the attorney or firm from selection as counsel. § 10-16-15.

- II. KNOW the law or policy which applies to a disputed issue.
 - D. Adopt a Policy on Contact with School Board Counsel:
 - Superintendent and Board President are usual contacts.
 - Does the Board authorize other Board members to contact the attorney
 - With prior notice to the Board President?
 - ◆ Only if <u>2 other members</u> make the request?
 - Avoid perception that attorney is "in the pocket" of the Superintendent/Board President/Board majority (this creates divisiveness.)
 - Does the Board share legal advice received with all members?
 - Should advice given to individual Board members be confirmed in writing and distributed?
 - Confidentiality/Attorney-Client Privilege Issues

What to do to be prepared:

II. KNOW the law or policy which applies to a disputed issue.

E. Establish Sound Policies and Procedures:

- Update your policy manual.
- Obtain Insurance Coverage Report/Update.
- Arrange a facilities safety audit.
- Assure personnel policies are implemented, especially reference and background checks.

What to do to be prepared:

II. KNOW the law or policy which applies to a disputed issue

- F. Determine what **legal standards** or **requirements** apply
 - Federal law
 - State law
 - Regulations
 - Federal
 - State
 - School policy

Example: Employee contracts may create property rights which may not be taken away without due process

- Suspension without pay
- Termination
- Discharge

What to do to be prepared:

II. KNOW the law or policy which applies to a disputed issue

- G. Review **Procedures** which apply to the legal standard or requirement
 - Federal law
 - State law
 - Regulations
 - Federal
 - State
 - School policy

Example: Long term suspension/expulsion of student may require evidentiary hearing under school policy

- hearing before hearing authority/disciplinarian
- appeal to school board

What to do to be prepared:

II. KNOW the law or policy which applies to a disputed issue

Bottom Line:

Look before you act!

What to do to be prepared:

- I. **DEVELOP** Positive and Constructive Board Relationships.
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III. ACT in Accordance with the Law and Procedure

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- Follow established procedures
 - Don't rely on the way it's always been done, if current law, policy or agreements differ.
 - Failure to follow your own policy, procedure or written agreement makes you an easy target for an attorney representing employees, students or others in:
 - Suspension/expulsion hearings
 - Termination/discharge hearings
 - EEOC/HRD complaints
 - Procurement disputes
 - Employee grievances over discipline or evaluation
 - Collective bargaining disputes

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IV. TRAIN Your Administrators

What to do to be prepared:

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- Depending on their duties, Administrators must know how to:
 - Conduct an investigation of employee or student misconduct
 - Write up a reprimand or student discipline report
 - Properly suspend an employee or student
 - Respond to confrontations with parents, students or attorneys threatening to sue
 - Respond to public or student records requests/service of a subpoena
 - React to a crisis or emergency situation

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V. INFORM Staff and Students of your Rules and Expectations

What to do to be prepared:

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- A. Conduct in-service training for staff on
 - Job descriptions, duties and responsibilities and the evaluation process
 - Staff conduct codes
 - Other policies affecting their employment or benefits
- B. Advise students about the student handbook and conduct rules, especially any new rules adopted by the board
 - Students will say they didn't know the rule if it's in board policy, but not in the student handbook
- C. Get signed receipts for policies or conduct codes provided to staff, students and parents.

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VI. DOCUMENT, Document, Document

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- VI. DOCUMENT, Document, Document.

What to do to be prepared:

The Goal:

STAY
OUT
OF
COURT!!!

Thank you!

QUESTIONS?

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