

BOARD MEMBERS
VACANCIES AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE

BBC
(LEGAL)

RESIGNATION	A board member may resign by delivering written notice, signed by the board member, to the presiding officer of the board. A board may not refuse to accept a resignation. <i>Election Code 201.001</i>
EFFECTIVE DATE	If a board member submits a resignation, whether to be effective immediately or at a future date, a vacancy occurs on the date the resignation is accepted by the board or on the eighth day after the date of its receipt by the board, whichever is earlier. <i>Election Code 201.023</i>
HOLDOVER DOCTRINE	All public officers shall continue to perform the duties of their offices until their successors shall be duly qualified, i.e., sworn in. Until the vacancy created by a board member's resignation is filled by a successor, the board member continues to serve and have the duties and powers of office and continues to be subject to the nepotism provisions. A holdover board member may not vote on the appointment of his or her successor. <i>Tex. Const., Art. XVI, Sec. 17; Atty. Gen. Ops. JM-636 (1987), DM-2 (1991), O-6259 (1945)</i> [See DBE]
RESIDENCY	<p>A person elected to serve as a board member must remain a resident of a district throughout the term of office. A board member who ceases to reside in a district vacates his or her office. <i>Tex. Const., Art. XVI, Sec. 14; Prince v. Inman, 280 S.W.2d 779 (Tex. Civ. App.—Beaumont 1955, no writ); Whitmarsh v. Buckley, 324 S.W.2d 298 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston 1959, no writ)</i> [See BBA]</p> <p>A board member elected from a single-member district vacates the office if he or she ceases to reside in the board member district he or she represents. <i>Education Code 11.052(g)</i></p>
INVOLUNTARY REMOVAL FROM OFFICE QUO WARRANTO	<p>On his or her own motion, or at the request of an individual, the attorney general or the county district attorney may petition the district court for leave to file an action in quo warranto to remove a board member. An action in quo warranto is available if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A person usurps, intrudes into, or unlawfully holds or executes a public office; or2. A public officer does an act or allows an act that by law causes forfeiture of office. <p><i>Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code 66.001–.002</i></p>
REMOVAL BY PETITION AND TRIAL	A resident of the state who has lived for at least six months in the county in which the petition is to be filed and who is not currently under indictment in the county may file a petition to remove a public officer from office for one of the reasons listed below. A proceeding for removal is begun by filing a written petition for removal

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in a district court of the county in which the officer resides. *Local Gov't Code 87.015*

REASONS FOR
REMOVAL

A public officer may be removed from office for:

1. "Incompetency," which means:
 - a. Gross ignorance of official duties;
 - b. Gross carelessness in the discharge of those duties; or
 - c. Unfitness or inability to promptly and properly discharge official duties because of a serious physical or mental defect that did not exist at the time of election.
2. "Official misconduct," which means intentional, unlawful behavior relating to official duties by a board member entrusted with the administration of justice or the execution of the law. The term includes an intentional or corrupt failure, refusal, or neglect of a board member to perform a duty imposed on the board member by law.
3. Intoxication on or off duty caused by drinking an alcoholic beverage, but not if it was caused by drinking an alcoholic beverage on the direction and prescription of a licensed physician.
4. Conviction of a board member by a jury for any felony or for misdemeanor official misconduct. The conviction of a public officer by a petit jury for any felony or for a misdemeanor involving official misconduct operates as an immediate removal from office of that officer.

Tex. Const., Art. V, Sec. 24; Local Gov't Code 87.011, .013, .031; Hendricks v. State, 49 S.W. 705 (1899), Tovar v. Somerset Indep. Sch. Dist., 994 S.W.2d 756 (Tex. App.—Corpus Christi 1999, pet. denied)

REMOVAL FOR
PURCHASING
VIOLATIONS

A board member who is convicted of a purchasing offense [see CH(LEGAL), IMPERMISSIBLE PRACTICES] is considered to have committed official misconduct and is subject to removal under Local Government Code Chapter 87. *Education Code 44.032*

FORMER BOARD
MEMBER
EMPLOYMENT

A board member is prohibited from accepting employment with the district until the first anniversary of the date the board member's membership on a board ends. *Education Code 11.063*

FILLING A VACANCY

If a vacancy occurs on the board, whether by death, resignation, lack of residency, involuntary removal or other qualification, the remaining board members shall appoint a suitable person residing in the applicable trustee district to fill the vacancy until the next

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board member election, and if the term has not expired, a person shall be elected for the remaining unexpired term of the vacating, resigning, or deceased member.

SPECIAL ELECTION

If more than nine months remain of the term of the vacating member, the remaining members of the board shall order a special election to fill the vacancy to be held on the next uniform election date that is more than 45 days after the date of the order of the board. The eligibility of candidates and the conduct of the election are governed by the provisions of the section relating to the regular election of board members. A board member elected at a special election serves for the unexpired term of the vacating board member.

Article 2783(d), Texas Education Code Auxiliary Laws (Vernon, 1986)

APPOINTMENT

To be eligible to be appointed to a board, a person must have the qualifications set forth at Election Code 141.001(a). *Election Code 141.001(a)* [See BBA]

OATH

After election or appointment, the board member shall file the official oath with the board president. *Education Code 11.061(a)* [See BBB]

TEMPORARY
REPLACEMENT OF
BOARD MEMBER ON
MILITARY ACTIVE
DUTY

A board member who enters active duty in the armed forces of the United States as a result of being called to duty, drafted, or activated does not vacate the office held, but the board may appoint a replacement to serve as a temporary board member if the elected or appointed board member will be on active duty for longer than 30 days.

The board member who is temporarily replaced may recommend to the board the name of a person to temporarily fill the office. The board shall appoint the temporary board member to begin service on the date specified in writing by the board member being temporarily replaced as the date the board member will enter active military service.

A temporary board member has all the powers, privileges, and duties of the office as the board member who is temporarily replaced. A temporary board member shall perform the duties of office for the shorter period of:

1. The term of the active military service of the board member who is temporarily replaced; or
2. The term of office of the board member who is temporarily replaced.

“Armed forces of the United States” means the United States Army, the United States Navy, the United States Air Force, the United States Marine Corps, the United States Coast Guard, any reserve or auxiliary component of any of those services, or the National Guard.

Tex. Const., Art. XVI, Sec. 72