
Note: For complaints of discrimination, harassment, and retaliation targeting employees on the basis of a protected characteristic, see DIAA(LEGAL) and DIAB(LEGAL).

No governmental entity, including a college district, shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. *U.S. Const. Amend. XIV*

**Title VII—
Discrimination on
the Basis of Sex,
Race, Color,
Religion, or National
Origin**

Generally

It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer to fail or refuse to hire or to discharge any individual, or otherwise to discriminate against any individual with respect to his compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, because of such individual's race, color, religion, sex, or national origin or to limit, segregate, or classify his employees or applicants for employment in any way which would deprive or tend to deprive any individual of employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect his status as an employee, because of such individual's race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. *42 U.S.C. 2000e-2(a)*

Terminating an employee on the basis of the employee's homosexuality or transgender status violates Title VII's prohibition against sex discrimination in employment. *Bostock v. Clayton County, Georgia, 140 S. Ct. 1731 (2020)*

Title VII proscribes not only overt discrimination (disparate treatment) but also employment practices that are fair in form but discriminatory in operation (disparate impact). *Wards Cove Packing Co. v. Atonio, 490 U.S. 642 (1989)*

*Disparate
Treatment*

Disparate treatment occurs where members of a race, sex, or ethnic group have been denied the same employment, promotion, membership, or other employment opportunities as have been available to other employees or applicants. *29 C.F.R. 1607.11*

Disparate Impact

An unlawful employment practice based on disparate impact is established only if a complaining party demonstrates that a respondent uses a particular employment practice that causes a disparate impact on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, and the respondent fails to demonstrate that the challenged practice is job-related and consistent with business necessity. *42 U.S.C. 2000e-2(k)(1)(A)*

Training

It shall be an unlawful employment practice for any employer controlling apprenticeship or other training or retraining, including on-the-job training programs, to discriminate against any individual because of his race, color, religion, sex, or national origin in admission to, or employment in, any program established to provide apprenticeship or other training. *42 U.S.C. 2000e-2(d)*

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Job Qualification	It shall not be an unlawful employment practice for an employer to hire and employ an employee on the basis of his religion, sex, national origin, or age in those certain instances where religion, sex, national origin, or age is a bona fide occupational qualification. 42 U.S.C. 2000e-2(e)
Employment Postings	It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer controlling apprenticeship or other training or retraining, including on-the-job training programs, to print or publish or cause to be printed or published any notice or advertisement relating to employment by such an employer or membership in or any classification or referral for employment by such a labor organization, or relating to any classification or referral for employment by such an employment agency, or relating to admission to, or employment in, any program established to provide apprenticeship or other training by such a joint labor-management committee, indicating any preference, limitation, specification, or discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, except that such a notice or advertisement may indicate a preference, limitation, specification, or discrimination based on religion, sex, or national origin when religion, sex, or national origin is a bona fide occupational qualification. 42 U.S.C. 2000e-3(b)
Additional Considerations	An employer, including a college district, may not evaluate employees by assuming or insisting that they match the stereotype associated with their group. <u>Price Waterhouse v. Hopkins</u> , 490 U.S. 228 (1989)
Sex Discrimination	
Gender Stereotypes	
Pregnancy	The terms "because of sex" or "on the basis of sex" include, but are not limited to, because of or on the basis of pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions; and women affected by pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions shall be treated the same for all employment-related purposes, including receipt of benefits under fringe benefit programs, as other persons not so affected but similar in their ability or inability to work, and nothing in 29 U.S.C. 2000e-2(h) shall be interpreted to permit otherwise. 42 U.S.C. 2000e(k)
Equal Pay	No employer having employees subject to any provisions of this section shall discriminate, within any establishment in which such employees are employed, between employees on the basis of sex by paying wages to employees in such establishment at a rate less than the rate at which he pays wages to employees of the opposite sex in such establishment for equal work on jobs the performance of which requires equal skill, effort, or responsibility, and which are performed under similar working conditions, except where such

payment is pursuant to a seniority system, a merit system, a system which measures earnings by quantity or quality of production, or a differential based on any other factor other than sex. *29 U.S.C. 206(d); 34 C.F.R. 106.54*

*Religious
Discrimination*

The prohibition against discrimination on the basis of religion includes all aspects of religious observances and practice, as well as religious belief, unless an employer demonstrates that it is unable to reasonably accommodate an employee's or prospective employee's religious observance or practice without undue hardship to the employer's business. "Undue hardship" means more than a *de minimus* (minimal) cost. *42 U.S.C. 2000e(j); 29 C.F.R. 1605.2*

Note: See State Law, below, for state prohibitions on discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

**Title VII—
Harassment of
Employees on the
Basis of Sex, Race,
Color, Religion, and
National Origin**

Harassment violates Title VII if it is sufficiently severe and pervasive to alter the conditions of employment. *Pennsylvania State Police v. Suders, 542 U.S. 129 (2004)*

Harassment on the basis of sex is a violation of Title VII, 42 U.S.C. 2000e-2.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) has consistently held that harassment on the basis of national origin is a violation of Title VII. An employer has an affirmative duty to maintain a working environment free of harassment on the basis of national origin.

42 U.S.C. 2000e-2; 29 C.F.R. 1606.8(a), 1604.11(a)

Title VII does not prohibit all verbal and physical harassment in the workplace. For example, harassment between men and women is not automatically unlawful sexual harassment merely because the words used have sexual content or connotations. *Oncale v. Sun-downer Offshore Services, Inc., 523 U.S. 75 (1998)*

Hostile Environment

Verbal or physical conduct based on a person's sex, race, color, religion, or national origin constitutes unlawful harassment when the conduct:

1. Has the purpose or effect of creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment;
2. Has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance; or
3. Otherwise adversely affects an individual's employment opportunities.

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Pennsylvania State Police v. Suders, 542 U.S. 129 (2004); *Nat'l Railroad Passenger Corp. v. Morgan*, 536 U.S. 101 (2002); *Meritor Savings Bank v. Vinson*, 477 U.S. 57 (1986); 29 C.F.R. 1604.11, 1606.8

Quid Pro Quo

Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature constitutes sexual harassment when:

1. Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment; or
2. Submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting such individual.

29 C.F.R. 1604.11(a)

Same-Sex Sexual Harassment

Same-sex sexual harassment constitutes sexual harassment. *Oncale v. Sundowner Offshore Services, Inc.*, 523 U.S. 75 (1998)

Sexual Harassment Policy

An employer should take all steps necessary to prevent sexual harassment from occurring, such as affirmatively raising the subject, expressing strong disapproval, developing appropriate sanctions, informing employees of their right to raise and how to raise the issue of harassment under Title VII, and developing methods to sensitize all concerned. *29 C.F.R. 1604.11(f)*

Corrective Action

With respect to conduct between fellow employees, an employer is responsible for acts of sexual harassment or harassment in the workplace on the basis of national origin in the workplace where the employer (or its agents or supervisory employees) knows or should have known of the conduct, unless it can show that it took immediate and appropriate corrective action.

An employer may also be responsible for the acts of non-employees, with respect to sexual harassment of employees in the workplace or harassment of employees in the workplace on the basis of national origin, where the employer (or its agents or supervisory employees) knows or should have known of the conduct and fails to take immediate and appropriate corrective action. In reviewing these cases, the EEOC will consider the extent of the employer's control and any other legal responsibility that the employer may have with respect to the conduct of such non-employees.

29 C.F.R. 1604.11(d)-(e), 1606.8(d)-(e)

When no tangible employment action is taken, an employer may raise the following affirmative defense:

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1. That the employer exercised reasonable care to prevent and promptly correct any harassing behavior; and
2. That the employee unreasonably failed to take advantage of any preventive or corrective opportunities provided by the employer or to avoid harm otherwise.

Burlington Industries, Inc. v. Ellerth, 524 U.S. 742 (1998); Faragher v. City of Boca Raton, 524 U.S. 775 (1998)

Note: For related information regarding Title IX and the Clery Act see FA(LEGAL).

**ADEA—Age
Discrimination**

It shall be unlawful for an employer:

1. To fail or refuse to hire or to discharge any individual or otherwise discriminate against any individual with respect to his compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment because of such individual's age;
2. To limit, segregate, or classify his employees in any way that would deprive or tend to deprive any individual of employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect his status as an employee because of such individual's age; or
3. To reduce the wage rate of any employee in order to comply with 29 U.S.C. Chapter 14.

29 U.S.C. 623(a)

It shall not be unlawful for an employer:

1. To take any action otherwise prohibited under 29 U.S.C. 623(a) where age is a bona fide occupational qualification reasonably necessary to the normal operation of the particular business, or where the differentiation is based on reasonable factors other than age, or where such practices involve an employee in a workplace in a foreign country, and compliance with such subsections would cause such employer, or a corporation controlled by such employer, to violate the laws of the country in which such workplace is located;
2. To take any action otherwise prohibited under 29 U.S.C. 623(a):
 - a. To observe the terms of a bona fide seniority system that is not intended to evade the purposes of 29 U.S.C. Chapter 14, except that no such seniority system shall

require or permit the involuntary retirement of any individual specified by 29 U.S.C. 631(a) because of the age of such individual; or

- b. To observe the terms of a bona fide employee benefit plan in compliance with 29 U.S.C. 623. No such employee benefit plan shall excuse the failure to hire any individual, and no such employee benefit plan shall require or permit the involuntary retirement of any individual specified by 29 U.S.C. 631(a) because of the age of such individual.
3. To discharge or otherwise discipline an individual for good cause.

29 U.S.C. 623(f)

It shall be unlawful for an employer to discriminate against any of his employees or applicants for employment because such individual has opposed any practice made unlawful by this section, or because such individual has made a charge, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or litigation under 29 U.S.C. Chapter 14. *29 U.S.C. 623(d)*

Note: See State Law, below, for state prohibitions on discrimination based on age.

**ADA and Section 504
—Disability
Discrimination**

No covered entity, including a college district, shall discriminate against a qualified individual on the basis of disability in regard to job application procedures, hiring, advancement, or discharge of employees, employee compensation, job training, and other terms, conditions, and privileges of employment. *42 U.S.C. 12112(a); 29 C.F.R. 1630.4(b)*

Discrimination
Based on Lack of
Disability

Nothing in the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), 42 U.S.C. Chapter 126, shall provide the basis for a claim by an individual without a disability that the individual was subject to discrimination because of the individual's lack of disability. *42 U.S.C. 12201(g); 29 C.F.R. 1630.4(b)*

Definition of
Disability

“Disability” means, with respect to an individual:

1. A physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities of an individual;
2. A record of having such an impairment; or
3. Being regarded as having such an impairment.

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	<p>An impairment that substantially limits one major life activity need not limit other major life activities in order to be considered a disability. An impairment that is episodic or in remission is a disability if it would substantially limit a major life activity when active.</p> <p><i>42 U.S.C. 12102(1), (4)(C)–(D); 29 C.F.R. 1630.2(g), (j)(1), .3</i></p>
<p><i>Regarded as Having Such an Impairment</i></p>	<p>An individual meets the requirement of being “regarded as having such an impairment” if the individual establishes that he or she has been subjected to an action prohibited under the ADA because of an actual or perceived physical or mental impairment whether or not the impairment limits or is perceived to limit a major life activity.</p> <p><i>42 U.S.C. 12102(3)(A); 29 C.F.R. 1630.2(g), (l)</i></p>
<p>Transitory and Minor</p>	<p>Item 3 in the definition of “disability,” above, (“regarded as having such an impairment”) shall not apply to impairments that are transitory or minor. A transitory impairment is an impairment with an actual or expected duration of six months or less.</p> <p><i>42 U.S.C. 12102(3)(B); 29 C.F.R. 1630.2(j)(1)(ix)</i></p>
<p><i>Mitigating Measures</i></p>	<p>The determination of whether an impairment substantially limits a major life activity shall be made without regard to the ameliorative effects of mitigating measures such as medication, medical supplies, low-vision devices (which do not include ordinary eyeglasses or contact lenses), prosthetics including limbs and devices, hearing aids and cochlear implants or other implantable hearing devices, mobility devices, or oxygen therapy or supplies; use of assistive technology; reasonable accommodations or auxiliary aids or services; or learned behavioral or adaptive neurological modifications.</p> <p>The ameliorative effects of mitigating measures of ordinary eyeglasses or contact lenses shall be considered in determining whether an impairment substantially limits a major life activity.</p> <p>“Ordinary eyeglasses and contact lenses” are lenses that are intended to fully correct visual acuity or to eliminate refractive error.</p> <p>“Low-vision devices” means devices that magnify, enhance, or otherwise augment a visual image.</p> <p><i>42 U.S.C. 12102(4)(E)</i></p>
<p>Other Definitions</p>	<p>“Major life activities” include, but are not limited to:</p>
<p><i>Major Life Activities</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Caring for oneself, performing manual tasks, seeing, hearing, eating, sleeping, walking, standing, sitting, reaching, lifting, bending, speaking, breathing, learning, reading, concentrating, thinking, communicating, interacting with others, and working; and

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2. The operation of a major bodily function, including functions of the immune system, special sense organs and skin, normal cell growth, and digestive, genitourinary, bowel, bladder, neurological, brain, respiratory, circulatory, cardiovascular, endocrine, hemic, lymphatic, musculoskeletal, and reproductive functions. The operation of a major bodily function includes the operation of an individual organ within the body system.

42 U.S.C. 12102(2); 29 C.F.R. 1630.2(i)

*Physical or
Mental
Impairment*

“Physical or mental impairment” means:

1. Any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one or more body systems, such as neurological, musculoskeletal, special sense organs, respiratory (including speech organs), cardiovascular, reproductive, digestive, genitourinary, immune, circulatory, hemic, lymphatic, skin, and endocrine; or
2. Any mental or psychological disorder, such as an intellectual disability (formerly termed “mental retardation”), organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities.

29 C.F.R. 1630.2(h)

*Qualified
Individual*

“Qualified” with respect to an individual with a disability, means that the individual:

1. Satisfies the requisite skill, experience, education, and other job-related requirements of the employment position such individual holds or desires; and
2. With or without reasonable accommodation, can perform the essential functions of such position. Consideration shall be given to the employer’s judgment as to what functions of a job are essential, and if an employer has prepared a written job description before advertising or interviewing applicants for the job, this description shall be considered evidence of the essential functions of the job.

42 U.S.C. 12111(8); 29 C.F.R. 1630.2(m)

*Reasonable
Accommodation*

A covered entity is required, absent undue hardship, to provide a reasonable accommodation to an otherwise qualified individual who meets the definition of disability under the “actual disability” prong or “record of disability” prong, but is not required to provide a reasonable accommodation to an individual who meets the definition of disability solely under the “regarded as” prong. [See DBB regarding medical examinations and inquiries under the Americans

with Disabilities Act] 29 U.S.C. 794, 42 U.S.C. 12112(b)(5);
29 C.F.R. 1630.2(o)(4), .9, 34 C.F.R. 104.11

“Reasonable accommodation” may include:

1. Making existing facilities used by employees readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities; and
2. Job restructuring, part-time or modified work schedules, reassignment to a vacant position, acquisition or modification of equipment or devices, appropriate adjustment or modification of examinations, training materials or policies, the provision of qualified readers or interpreters, and other similar accommodations for individuals with disabilities.

42 U.S.C. 12111(9); 29 C.F.R. 1630.2(o); 34 C.F.R. 104.12(b)

Undue Hardship

“Undue hardship” means an action requiring significant difficulty or expense, when considered in light of the following factors. In determining whether an accommodation would impose an undue hardship on a covered entity, factors to be considered include the nature and cost of the accommodation needed, the overall financial resources of the facility or facilities involved in the provision of the reasonable accommodation, the overall financial resources of the covered entity, the type of operation or operations of the covered entity, and other factors set out in 42 U.S.C. 12111(10). 42 U.S.C. 12111(10); 29 C.F.R. 1630.2(p); 34 C.F.R. 104.12(c)

Discrimination
Based on
Relationship

It is unlawful for a covered entity to exclude or deny equal jobs or benefits to, or otherwise discriminate against, a qualified individual because of the known disability of an individual with whom the qualified individual is known to have a family, business, social, or other relationship or association. 42 U.S.C. 12112(b)(4); 29 C.F.R. 1630.8

Illegal Drugs and
Alcohol

A qualified individual with a disability shall not include any employee or applicant who is currently engaging in the illegal use of drugs, when the covered entity acts on the basis of such use. 42 U.S.C. 12114(a); 29 C.F.R. 1630.3(a)

Drug Testing

Nothing in 42 U.S.C. Chapter 126, Subchapter I shall be construed to encourage, prohibit, or authorize the conducting of drug testing for the illegal use of drugs by job applicants or employees or making employment decisions based on the results of such tests. [See DHB] 42 U.S.C. 12114(d)(2); 29 C.F.R. 1630.3(c), .16(c)

Alcohol Use

The term “individual with a disability” does not include any individual who is an alcoholic whose current use of alcohol prevents such individual from performing the duties of the job in question or whose employment, by reason of such current alcohol abuse,

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	<p>would constitute a direct threat to property or the safety of others. <i>29 U.S.C. 705(20)(C)(v); 42 U.S.C. 12114(a); 29 C.F.R. 1630.16(b)</i></p>
Qualification Standards	<p>It is unlawful for a covered entity to use qualification standards, employment tests, or other selection criteria that screen out or tend to screen out an individual with a disability or a class of individuals with disabilities, on the basis of disability, unless the standard, test, or other selection criteria, as used by the covered entity, is shown to be job-related for the position in question and is consistent with business necessity. <i>29 C.F.R. 1630.10(a)</i></p>
<i>Direct Threat to Health or Safety</i>	<p>The term “qualification standards” may include a requirement that an individual shall not pose a direct threat to the health or safety of other individuals in the workplace. “Direct threat” means a significant risk to the health or safety of the individual or others that cannot be eliminated by reasonable accommodation. The determination that an individual poses a “direct threat” shall be based on an individualized assessment of the individual's present ability to safely perform the essential functions of the job. This assessment shall be based on a reasonable medical judgment that relies on the most current medical knowledge and/or on the best available objective evidence. In determining whether an individual would pose a direct threat, the factors to be considered include the duration of the risk; the nature and severity of the potential harm; the likelihood that the potential harm will occur; and the imminence of the potential harm. <i>42 U.S.C. 12111(3), 12113(b); 29 C.F.R. 1630.2(r)</i></p>
<i>Vision Standards and Tests</i>	<p>A covered entity shall not use qualification standards, employment tests, or other selection criteria based on an individual’s uncorrected vision unless the standard, test, or other selection criteria, as used by the covered entity, is shown to be job-related for the position in question and consistent with business necessity. <i>42 U.S.C. 12113(c); 29 C.F.R. 1630.10(b)</i></p>
<i>Communicable Diseases</i>	<p>In any case in which an individual has an infectious or communicable disease that is transmitted to others through the handling of food, that is included on the list developed by the U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services under 42 U.S.C. 12113(e)(1), and that cannot be eliminated by reasonable accommodation, a covered entity may refuse to assign or continue to assign an individual to a job involving food handling. <i>42 U.S.C. 12113(e)(2); 29 U.S.C. 705(20)(D); 29 C.F.R. 1630.16(e)</i></p>
Service Animals	<p>A covered entity that is subject to the jurisdiction of Title I of the ADA (employment discrimination) or to section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (employment discrimination), shall comply with the reasonable accommodation requirements of those laws with respect to service animals. [See Reasonable Accommodations, above]</p>

A covered entity that is not subject to either Title I or section 504 shall comply with Title II of the ADA (discrimination by public entity). An employer that is subject to Title II shall comply with 28 C.F.R. part 35, including the requirements relating to service animals at 28 C.F.R. 35.136 [see FAA].

28 C.F.R. 35.140

Note: See State Law, below, for state prohibitions on discrimination based on disability.

Military Service

A person who is a member of, applies to be a member of, performs, has performed, applies to perform, or has an obligation to perform service in a uniformed service shall not be denied initial employment, reemployment, retention in employment, promotion, or any benefit of employment on the basis of that membership, application for membership, performance of service, application for service, or obligation.

An employer, including a college district, may not discriminate in employment against or take any adverse employment action against any person because such person has taken action to enforce protections afforded any person under the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994 (USERRA), 38 U.S.C. Chapter 43, has testified or otherwise made a statement in or in connection with any proceeding under USERRA, has assisted or otherwise participated in an investigation under USERRA, or has exercised a right provided for in USERRA.

38 U.S.C. 4311 [See DECB]

Bankruptcy

A governmental unit, including a college district, may not deny, revoke, suspend, or refuse to renew a license, permit, charter, franchise, or other similar grant to, condition such a grant to, discriminate with respect to such a grant against, deny employment to, terminate the employment of, or discriminate with respect to employment against, a person that is or has been a debtor under U.S.C. Title 11 or a bankrupt or a debtor under the Bankruptcy Act, or another person with whom such bankrupt or debtor has been associated, solely because such bankrupt or debtor is or has been a debtor under Title 11 or a bankrupt or debtor under the Bankruptcy Act, has been insolvent before the commencement of the case under Title 11, or during the case but before the debtor is granted or denied a discharge, or has not paid a debt that is dischargeable in the case under Title 11 or that was discharged under the Bankruptcy Act. *11 U.S.C. 525(a)*

Retaliation

An employer, including a college district, may not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because the employee or applicant has opposed any unlawful, discriminatory employment practices or participated in the investigation of any complaint related to an unlawful, discriminatory employment practice. 29 U.S.C. 623(d) (ADEA); 42 U.S.C. 2000e-3(a) (Title VII); 34 C.F.R. 100.7(e) (Title VI); 34 C.F.R. 110.34 (Age Act); 42 U.S.C. 12203 (ADA); Jackson v. Birmingham Bd. of Educ., 544 U.S. 167 (2005) (Title IX)

Note: See State Law, below, for state prohibitions on retaliation.

State Law

Unlawful
Employment
Practice

An employer commits an unlawful employment practice if because of race, color, disability, religion, sex, national origin, or age the employer fails or refuses to hire an individual, discharges an individual, or discriminates in any other manner against an individual in connection with compensation or the terms, conditions, or privileges of employment; or limits, segregates, or classifies an employee or applicant for employment in a manner that would deprive or tend to deprive an individual of any employment opportunity or adversely affect in any other manner the status of an employee.

An employer commits an unlawful employment practice if it aids, abets, incites, or coerces a person to engage in an unlawful discriminatory practice based on race, color, disability, religion, sex, national origin, or age.

Labor Code 21.051; 40 TAC 819.12(a), (f)

Disparate Impact

An unlawful employment practice based on disparate impact is established under Labor Code Chapter 21 only if a complainant demonstrates that a respondent uses a particular employment practice that causes a disparate impact on the basis of race, color, sex, national origin, religion, or disability and the respondent fails to demonstrate that the challenged practice is job-related for the position in question and consistent with business necessity; or the complainant makes the demonstration in accordance with federal law as that law existed June 4, 1989, with respect to the concept of alternative employment practices, and the respondent refuses to adopt such an alternative employment practice. To demonstrate that a particular employment practice causes a disparate impact, the complainant must demonstrate that each particular challenged employment practice causes a disparate impact, except that if the complainant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the court that the elements of a respondent's decision-making process are not capable of separation for analysis, that decision-making process may

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	be analyzed as one employment practice. <i>Labor Code 21.122(a), (c)</i>
<i>Exception</i>	An employer does not commit an unlawful employment practice by engaging in a practice that has a discriminatory effect and that would otherwise be prohibited by Chapter 21 if the employer establishes that the practice is not intentionally devised or operated to contravene the prohibitions of Chapter 21; and is justified by business necessity. <i>Labor Code 21.115(a)</i>
Job Training Programs	Unless a training or retraining opportunity or program is provided under an affirmative action plan approved under a federal law, rule, or order, an employer, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee controlling an apprenticeship, on-the-job training, or other training or retraining program commits an unlawful employment practice if the employer, labor organization, or committee discriminates against an individual because of race, color, disability, religion, sex, national origin, or age in admission to or participation in the program. <i>Labor Code 21.054</i>
Selection Criterion	An employer may not use a qualification standard, employment test, or other selection criterion based on an individual's uncorrected vision unless the standard, test, or criterion is consistent with business necessity and job-related for the position to which the standard, test, or criterion applies. <i>Labor Code 21.115(b)</i>
<i>Bona Fide Occupational Qualification</i>	If disability, religion, sex, national origin, or age is a bona fide occupational qualification reasonably necessary to the normal operation of the particular business or enterprise, performing any of the following practices on the basis of disability, religion, sex, national origin, or age of an employee, member, or other individual is not an unlawful employment practice: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. An employer hiring and employing an employee;2. An employment agency classifying or referring an individual for employment; or3. An employer controlling an apprenticeship, on-the-job training, or other training or retraining program admitting or employing an individual in its program. <i>Labor Code 21.119</i>
Job Advertisement	An employer, labor organization, employment agency, or joint labor-management committee controlling an apprenticeship, on-the-job training, or other training or retraining program commits an unlawful employment practice if the employer, labor organization, employment agency, or committee prints or publishes or causes to be

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printed or published a notice or advertisement relating to employment that:

1. Indicates a preference, limitation, specification, or discrimination based on race, color, disability, religion, sex, national origin, or age; and
2. Concerns an employee's status, employment, or admission to or membership or participation in a labor union or training or retraining program.

This section does not apply if disability, religion, sex, national origin, or age is a bona fide occupational qualification.

Labor Code 21.059; 40 TAC 819.12(i)

Bona Fide
Employee Benefit
Plan

An employer does not commit an unlawful employment practice by applying different standards of compensation or different terms, conditions, or privileges of employment under a bona fide seniority system, merit system, or an employee benefit plan, such as a retirement, pension, or insurance plan, that is not a subterfuge to evade Labor Code Chapter 21; or a system that measures earnings by quantity or quality of production. *Labor Code 21.102(a)*

Exception

An employee benefit plan may not excuse a failure to hire on the basis of age. A seniority system or employee benefit plan may not require or permit involuntary retirement on the basis of age except as permitted by Labor Code 21.103.

This section does not apply to standards of compensation or terms, conditions, or privileges of employment that are discriminatory on the basis of race, color, disability, religion, sex, national origin, or age.

Labor Code 21.102(b)–(c)

Additional
Considerations

*Pregnancy
Discrimination*

A provision in Labor Code Chapter 21 referring to discrimination because of sex or on the basis of sex includes discrimination because of or on the basis of pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition. A woman affected by pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition shall be treated for all purposes related to employment, including receipt of a benefit under a fringe benefit program, in the same manner as another individual not affected but similar in the individual's ability or inability to work. *Labor Code 21.106*

*Religious
Discrimination*

A provision in Chapter 21 referring to discrimination because of religion or on the basis of religion applies to discrimination because of or on the basis of any aspect of religious observance, practice, or belief, unless an employer demonstrates that the employer is

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unable reasonably to accommodate the religious observance or practice of an employee or applicant without undue hardship to the conduct of the employer's business. *Labor Code 21.108*

A government agency, including a college district, may not substantially burden a person's free exercise of religion. The prohibition does not apply if the government agency demonstrates that the application of the burden to the person is in furtherance of a compelling governmental interest and is the least restrictive means of furthering that interest. *Civ. Prac. and Rem. Code 110.003(a)-(b)*

*Association with
a Religious
Organization*

Notwithstanding any other law, a governmental entity, including a college district, may not take any adverse action against any person, as defined by Government Code 2400.001(4), based wholly or partly on the person's membership in, affiliation with, or contribution, donation, or other support provided to a religious organization.

"Adverse action" means any action taken by a governmental entity to:

1. Withhold, reduce, exclude, terminate, or otherwise deny any grant, contract, subcontract, cooperative agreement, loan, scholarship, license, registration, accreditation, employment, or other similar status from or to a person;
2. Withhold, reduce, exclude, terminate, or otherwise deny any benefit provided under a benefit program from or to a person;
3. Alter in any way the tax treatment of, cause any tax, penalty, or payment assessment against, or deny, delay, or revoke a tax exemption of a person;
4. Disallow a tax deduction for any charitable contribution made to or by a person;
5. Deny admission to, equal treatment in, or eligibility for a degree from an educational program or institution to a person; or
6. Withhold, reduce, exclude, terminate, or otherwise deny access to a property, educational institution, speech forum, or charitable fundraising campaign from or to a person.

Gov't Code 2400.001(1), .002 [See GA]

*Age
Discrimination*

The provisions of Labor Code Chapter 21 referring to discrimination because of age or on the basis of age apply only to discrimination against an individual 40 years of age or older. *Labor Code 21.101*

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<i>Discrimination Based on Lack of Disability</i>	Nothing in this chapter may be construed as the basis for a claim by an individual without a disability that the individual was subject to discrimination because of the individual's lack of a disability. <i>Labor Code 21.005(c)</i>
<i>Reasonable Accommodation</i>	It is an unlawful employment practice for a respondent covered under this chapter to fail or refuse to make a reasonable workplace accommodation to a known physical or mental limitation of an otherwise qualified individual with a disability who is an employee or applicant for employment, unless the respondent demonstrates that the accommodation would impose an undue hardship on the operation of the business of the respondent. A showing of undue hardship by the respondent is a defense to a complaint of discrimination made by an otherwise qualified individual with a disability. <i>Labor Code 21.128(a)–(b)</i>
Official Oppression	<p>A public servant acting under color of his office or employment commits an offense if he intentionally subjects another to sexual harassment.</p> <p>“Sexual harassment” means unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature, submission to which is made a term or condition of a person’s exercise or enjoyment of any right, privilege, power, or immunity, either explicitly or implicitly. An offense under this section is a Class A misdemeanor.</p> <p><i>Penal Code 39.03(a), (c)–(d)</i></p>
<i>Sexual Harassment of Unpaid Interns</i>	<p>An employer commits an unlawful employment practice if sexual harassment of an unpaid intern occurs and the employer or the employer's agents or supervisors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Know or should have known that the conduct constituting sexual harassment was occurring; and2. Fail to take immediate and appropriate corrective action. <p>An individual is considered to be an unpaid intern of an employer if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The individual's internship, even though it includes engagement in the employer's operations or the performance of productive work for the employer, is similar to training that would be given in an educational environment;2. The individual's internship experience is for the individual's benefit;3. The individual does not displace the employer's regular employees but works under close supervision of the employer's existing staff;

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4. The employer does not derive any immediate advantage from the individual's internship activities and on occasion the employer's operations may be impeded by those activities;
5. The individual is not entitled to a job at the conclusion of the internship; and
6. The individual is not entitled to wages for the time spent in the internship.

"Sexual harassment" means an unwelcome sexual advance, a request for a sexual favor, or any other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature if:

1. Submission to the advance, request, or conduct is made a term or condition of an individual's internship, either explicitly or implicitly;
2. Submission to or rejection of the advance, request, or conduct by an individual is used as the basis for a decision affecting the individual's internship;
3. The advance, request, or conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance at the individual's internship; or
4. The advance, request, or conduct has the purpose or effect of creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment.

Labor Code 21.1065

Retaliation

An employer commits an unlawful employment practice if the employer, labor union, or employment agency retaliates or discriminates against a person who, under Labor Code Chapter 21 opposes a discriminatory practice; makes or files a charge; files a complaint; or testifies, assists, or participates in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing. *Labor Code 21.055; 40 TAC 819.12(e)*

Notices

Title VII

Every employer, including each college district, shall post and keep posted in conspicuous places upon its premises, where notices to employees, applicants for employment, and members are customarily posted, a notice to be prepared or approved by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) setting forth excerpts from or, summaries of, the pertinent provisions of this subchapter and information pertinent to the filing of a complaint. *42 U.S.C. 2000e-10*

ADEA

Every employer shall post and keep posted in conspicuous places upon its premises a notice to be prepared or approved by the

EEOC setting forth information as the EEOC deems appropriate to effectuate the purposes of the ADEA. *29 U.S.C. 627*

Section 504 Notice

A recipient of federal funds that employs 15 or more persons shall take appropriate steps to notify applicants and employees, including those with impaired vision or hearing, that it does not discriminate on the basis of disability in violation of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act or 34 C.F.R. Part 104.

The notification shall state, where appropriate, that the recipient does not discriminate in employment in its program or activity. The notification shall also include an identification of the responsible employee designated pursuant to 34 C.F.R. 104.7(a) (Section 504 coordinator).

Methods of initial and continuing notification may include:

1. Posting of notices;
2. Publication in newspapers and magazines;
3. Placement of notices in recipients' publications; and
4. Distribution of memoranda or other written communications.

If a recipient publishes or uses recruitment materials or publications containing general information that it makes available to applicants or employees, it shall include in those materials or publications a statement of its nondiscrimination policy.

34 C.F.R. 104.8