

## **THE TEXAS AT-WILL EMPLOYMENT DOCTRINE & ITS KEY EXCEPTIONS**

### **I. STATUS OF AT-WILL EMPLOYMENT**

The “Employment At-Will Doctrine” means that employment for an indefinite term can be terminated by either the employer or the employee at will and without cause. While application varies from state to state, for more than a century, Texas courts have tightly adhered to this doctrine. Therefore, Texas employees who are not hired for any specific period, absent a statute, public policy, or contract that limits the employer's prerogatives, may be discharged at any time, for any reason, or for no reason at all. *East Line and R.R.R. Co. v. Scott*, 10 S.W. 99, 102 (Tex. 1888); *Maus v. National Living Centers, Inc.*, 633 S.W.2d 674 (Tex. App.–Austin 1982, writ ref'd n.r.e.).

Despite the employment-at-will doctrine's long heritage, it has been compromised by the host of exceptions found in federal and state statutory law and one exception in Texas under state common law. In addition, some cities have adopted ordinances further limiting an employer's rights to terminate at will (e.g., prohibiting discrimination based upon sexual orientation or gender identity). The number of employees an employer must have before a statutory exception applies varies by statute. In many instances, smaller employers are excluded. In any event, the employment-at-will doctrine is still the rule unless there is a statutory exception or the common law exception that applies.

### **II. STATE STATUTORY EXCEPTIONS**

The following are among the key exceptions to the at-will doctrine created by Texas state law. Not every exception creates a corresponding private right of action to the employee.

#### **A. Texas Commission on Human Rights Act**

The Texas Commission on Human Rights Act (“TCHRA”) prohibits an employer from discharging or otherwise discriminating against employees or applicants for employment with respect to compensation or the terms and conditions of employment because of race, color, disability, religion, sex, national origin, or age. TEX. LAB. CODE ANN. § 21.051. TEX. LAB. CODE § 21.055 prohibits retaliation against an employee who 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. The TCHRA is administered by the Texas Workforce Commission–Civil Rights Division (“TWC–CRD”) which is empowered to implement the Act and pursue, through judicial process, remedies for violations of the Act. The TWC–CRD is the state parallel to the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (“EEOC”) and was created to meet the criteria of a state deferral agency under federal law. While there are definite distinctions between the TCHRA and corollary federal laws, Texas courts often look to analogous federal law when resolving disputes brought under the State act. *Specialty Retailers, Inc. v. DeMoranville*, 933 S.W.2d 490, 492 (Tex. 1996).

#### **B. Workers’ Compensation Retaliation**

Chapter 451 of the TEX. LAB. CODE prohibits an employer from discharging or otherwise discriminating against an employee because the employee, in good faith, instituted a proceeding

under the Act, including the filing of a claim for benefits or the hiring of a lawyer to represent the employee in the claim. A Plaintiff need not prove that his pursuit of rights under the Act was the sole cause for his termination; it is sufficient to show that there exists a “causal connection” between the plaintiff's exercise of statutory rights and the employer's decision to discharge him. *Cont'l Coffee Products v. Cazarez*, 937 S.W.2d 444, 451 (Tex. 1996).

### **C. Discharge Because of Jury Service**

Chapter 122 of the TEX. CIV. PRAC. & REM. CODE prohibits an employer from firing an employee because the employee is called to jury service. TEX. CIV. PRAC. & REM. CODE § 122.001(a) (Vernon 1997). This prohibition applies broadly to all employees who report to jury service.

### **D. Employment of Persons Called to Active Duty**

The TEX. GOV'T CODE prohibits a private employer from terminating the employment of an employee who is a member of the state military forces because the employee is ordered to active duty by proper authority during an emergency within the state. Upon return, the employee is generally entitled to return to the same employment held when ordered to active duty provided the employee gave written or actual notice of intent to return to employment. TEX. GOV'T CODE § 431.006(a).

### **E. Child Support Withholding Order**

Section 158.209 of the TEX. FAMILY CODE provides that employer may not use an order or writ of withholding as grounds in whole or part for the refusal to hire or termination of employment or for any other disciplinary action against an employee. If an employer intentionally discharges an employee in violation of this section, the employer continues to be liable to the employee for current wages and other benefits and for reasonable attorney's fees and court costs incurred by the employee in enforcing the employee's rights as provided in this section.

### **F. Compliance with Subpoena**

An employer may not discharge, discipline, or penalize in any manner an employee because the employee complies with a valid subpoena to appear in a civil, criminal, legislative, or administrative proceeding. TEX. LAB. CODE § 52.051(a). If the subpoena to which a violation of § 52.051(a) applies is issued by a court, the employer who committed the violation may be found in contempt by the court issuing the subpoena.

### **G. Union Membership (Right to Work)**

A person may not be denied employment (the “right to work”) based on membership or non-membership in a labor union. TEX. LAB. CODE § 101.052. This concept is often confused with the notion of the at-will employment doctrine.

### **H. Voting Rights**

The Election Code prohibits an employer from preventing an employee from attending a county, district, or state political convention as a delegate or retaliating against an employee for doing so. TEX. ELEC. CODE § 161.007. It is unlawful to retaliate against an employee because the employee voted for a candidate or measure, or against a person who refuses to reveal how he voted. *Id.* § 276.001. Finally, employees must be given time off to vote, unless the polls are open on election day for two consecutive hours outside of the employee's regular working hours. *Id.* § 276.004.

## **I. Mentally Retarded Persons**

The TEX. HEALTH & SAFETY CODE § 592.015 prohibits an employer from denying mentally retarded persons equal opportunity in employment except when such differential treatment is based upon bona fide occupational qualifications reasonably necessary to the normal operation of the business or if the person's mental retardation significantly impairs his performance.

## **J. AIDS Testing**

The TEX. HEALTH & SAFETY CODE §§ 81.102-103 prohibits an employer from requiring job applicants to take an AIDS test. Additionally, the statute contains strict disclosure provisions that, with a few limited exceptions, prohibit the disclosure of the results of an AIDS test to anyone other than a health care official, without the consent of the person who took the test.

## **K. Safety Reports**

The TEX. LAB. CODE §411.082 provides that an employer may not discriminate against an employee who uses the telephone service, in good faith, to report an alleged violation of an occupational health or safety law.

## **L. Emergency Evacuations**

The TEX. LAB. CODE § 22.002 prohibits an employer from discharging or otherwise discriminating against an employee who leaves his or her place of employment to participate in a public evacuation under an emergency evacuation order. An employer who violates this section is liable for loss of wages and employer-provided benefits. Additionally, an aggrieved employee is entitled to reinstatement.

## **M. Public Whistleblower Action**

The Tex. Whistleblower Act, TEX. GOV'T CODE § 554.002 prohibits public employers from taking adverse personnel actions against employees who, in good faith, report violations of law committed by their employers or co-workers, to an appropriate law enforcement authority.

## **N. Whistleblowing by Health Care Facility Employee**

The TEX. HEALTH & SAFETY CODE § 161.134 prohibits retaliation against an employee of a health care facility who reports illegal activity.

## **O. Texas Payday Law**

While not an exception to the at-will employment doctrine, the Texas Payday Law is codified at Chapter 61 of the TEX. LAB. CODE and sets forth the state law requirements with respect to the payment of wages to employees. Included within the statutory framework are requirements regarding the timing of the payment of wages due to an employee. Section 61.011 of the Act requires an employer to pay wages to each employee who is exempt from the overtime pay provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act ("FLSA") at least once a month. *Id.* § 61.011. An employer is required to pay all other employees at least twice a month. *Id.* §61.011. If wages are paid twice a month, each pay period must consist as nearly as possible of an equal number of days. *Id.* § 61.011(c). If an employee is not paid on a regularly scheduled payday, for any reason, including his or her absence from work, an employer is required to pay the employee on another regular business day at the employee's request. *Id.* § 61.013.

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