COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS: DEC
LEAVES AND ABSENCES (LEGAL)

This introductory page outlines the contents of the leaves and absences policy. See the following sections for statutory provisions on:

SECTION I Sick/Personal Leave

SECTION II Military Leave

SECTION III Miscellaneous

STATE PERSONAL LEAVE

A state minimum personal leave program consisting of five days per year of personal leave, with no limit on accumulation and no restrictions on transfer among districts, shall be provided for school district employees. The District may provide additional personal leave beyond this minimum. The Board may adopt a policy governing an employee's use of personal leave granted under this subsection, except that the policy may not restrict the purposes for which the leave may be used. *Education Code 22.003(a)*

STATE SICK LEAVE ACCUMULATION

District employees retain any sick leave accumulated as state minimum sick leave under former Section 13.904(a) of the Education Code. Former Section 13.904(c), Education Code, continues to govern the use of that sick leave. Sick leave shall be used only for the following:

1. Illness of the employee;
2. Illness of a member of the employee's immediate family;
3. Family emergency;
4. Death in the employee's immediate family.

Acts of the 74th Legislative Session, Senate Bill 1, Sec. 66

FORMER EDUCATION SERVICE (ESC) EMPLOYEES

The District shall accept the sick leave accrued by an employee who was formerly employed by a regional education service center (ESC), not to exceed five days per year for each year of employment. *Education Code 8.007*

ASSAULT LEAVE

In addition to all other days of leave, a District employee who is physically assaulted during the performance of regular duties is entitled to the number of days of leave necessary to recuperate from physical injuries sustained as a result of the assault. At the request of an employee, the District must immediately assign the employee to assault leave. Days of assault leave may not be deducted from accrued personal leave. Assault leave may not extend more than two years beyond the date of the assault. Following an investigation of the claim, the District may change the assault leave status and charge the leave against the employee's accrued personal leave or against the employee's pay if insufficient accrued personal leave is available.

Notwithstanding any other law, assault leave benefits due to an employee shall be coordinated with temporary income benefits due from workers' compensation so the employee's total compensation from temporary income benefits and assault leave policy benefits will equal 100 percent of the employee's weekly rate of pay.

A District employee is physically assaulted if the person engaging in the conduct causing injury to the employee:

1. Could be prosecuted for assault; or
2. Could not be prosecuted for assault only because the person's age or mental capacity makes the person a nonresponsible person for purposes of criminal liability.

Education Code 22.003(b), (c)

SICK LEAVE DIFFERENT FROM TEMPORARY DISABILITY LEAVE

An employee's entitlement to sick leave is unaffected by any concurrent eligibility for a leave of absence for temporary disability. The two types of leave are different, and each must be granted by its own terms. *Atty. Gen. Op. H-352 (1974)*

PREGNANCY

Disabilities caused or contributed to by pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions, for all job-related purposes, shall be treated the same as disabilities caused or contributed to by other medical conditions, under any health or disability insurance or sick leave plan available in connection with employment. *29 CFR 1604.10(b)*

TEMPORARY DISABILITY

Each full-time educator shall be given a leave of absence for temporary disability at any time the educator's condition interferes with the performance of regular duties. The contract or employment of the educator may not be terminated while the educator is on a leave of absence for temporary disability. For purposes of temporary disability leave, pregnancy is considered a temporary disability.

AT EMPLOYEE'S REQUEST

A request for a leave of absence for temporary disability must be made to the Superintendent. The request must:

1. Be accompanied by a physician's statement confirming inability to work;
2. State the date requested by the educator for the leave to begin; and
3. State the probable date of return as certified by the physician.

BY BOARD AUTHORITY

The Board may adopt a policy providing for placing an educator on leave of absence for temporary disability if, in the Board's judgment in consultation with a physician who has performed a thorough medical examination of the educator, the educator's condition interferes with the performance of regular duties. The educator shall have the right to present to the Board testimony or other information relevant to the educator's fitness to continue in the performance of regular duties.

RETURN TO ACTIVE DUTY

The educator shall notify the Superintendent of a desire to return to active duty no later than the 30th day before the expected date of return. The notice must be accompanied by a physician's statement indicating the educator's physical fitness for the resumption of regular duties.

NOTICE

PLACEMENT

An educator returning to active duty after a leave of absence for temporary disability is entitled to an assignment at the school where the educator formerly taught, subject to the availability of an appropriate teaching position. In any event, the educator shall be placed on active duty no later than the beginning of the next school year. A principal at another campus voluntarily may approve the appointment of an employee who wishes to return from leave of absence. However, if no other principal approves the assignment by the beginning of the next school year, the District must place the employee at the school at which the employee formerly taught or was assigned. *Atty. Gen. Op. DM-177 (1992)*

LENGTH OF ABSENCE

The Superintendent shall grant the length of leave of absence for temporary disability as required by the individual educator. The Board may establish a maximum length for a leave of absence for temporary disability, but the maximum length may not be less than 180 calendar days. *Atty. Gen. Op. H-352 (1974)*

Education Code 21.409

FEDERAL FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT (FMLA)

An employee of a district having 50 or more employees within 75 miles of the worksite who has been employed by the District for at least 12 months and for 1,250 hours during the previous 12-month period shall be entitled to a total of 12 workweeks of leave, without loss of any employment benefit accrued prior to the beginning of the leave, during any 12-month period for one or more of the following reasons:

1. Because of the birth or adoption, including placement for foster care, of the employee's child and in order to care for the child, provided the leave is taken within 12 months of the birth, adoption, or placement of the child. By agreement between the employee and the District, this leave may be taken intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule.
2. To care for the employee's spouse, child, or parent if the spouse, child, or parent has a serious health condition;
3. Because of the employee's serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform functions of his or her position.

29 U.S.C. 2611(2), 2612)a)

METHODS FOR DETERMINING ENTITLEMENT PERIOD

The District is permitted to choose any one of the following methods for determining the 12-month period for which the 12-week leave entitlement occurs:

1. The calendar year;
2. Any fixed 12-month "leave year", such as a fiscal year, a year required by state law, or a year starting on an employee's "anniversary" date;
3. The 12-month period measured forward from the date any employee's FML begins; or
4. A "rolling" 12-month period measured backward from the date an employee uses any FML (except that such measure may not extend back before August 5, 1993).

29 CFR 825.200(b)(1)-(4)

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

The District shall post and keep posted in conspicuous places on each campus where notices to employees are usually posted, a notice approved by the Secretary of Labor that sets out excerpts from or summaries of the Family and Medical Leave Act and information pertaining to the filing of a charge. *29 U.S.C. 2619*

If the District's workforce is comprised of a significant portion of workers who are not literate in English, the District shall be responsible for providing the information required by the notice in a language in which the employees are literate. *29 CFR 825.300(c)*

SERIOUS HEALTH CONDITION

A "serious health condition" that entitles an employee to FMLA leave means an illness, injury, impairment, or physical or mental condition that involves:

1. Inpatient care (i.e., an overnight stay) in a hospital, hospice, or residential medical care facility, including any period of incapacity (inability to work, attend school, or perform other regular daily activities due to the serious health condition, treatment therefore or recovery therefrom) or any subsequent treatment in connection with such inpatient care; or

2. Continuing treatment by a health care provider for a period of incapacity (as described above) for:
   a. More than three consecutive calendar days, and any subsequent treatment or period of incapacity relating to the same condition;
   b. Pregnancy, including severe morning sickness, or prenatal care.
   c. Treatment for such incapacity due to a chronic serious health condition (one that requires periodic visits for treatment by a health care provider, continues over an extended period of time, and may cause episodic rather than a continuing period of incapacity);
   d. A condition for which treatment may not be effective and for which the employee or family member is under the continuing supervision of a health care provider (i.e., Alzheimer's, a severe stroke, or the terminal stages of a disease);
   e. The purpose of receiving multiple treatments by a health care provider, either for restorative surgery after an accident or other injury, or for a condition that would likely result in a period of incapacity of more than three consecutive calendar days in the absence of medical intervention or treatment, such as cancer, severe arthritis, or kidney disease.

29 CFR 825.114(a)

HEALTH CARE PROVIDER

For FMLA leave purposes, a "health care provider" is defined as any of the following:

1. A doctor of medicine or osteopathy who is authorized to practice medicine or surgery (as appropriate) by the state in which the doctor practices;
2. Podiatrists, dentists, clinical psychologists, optometrists, and chiropractors (limited to treatment consisting of manual manipulation of the spine to correct a subluxation as demonstrated by X-ray to exist) authorized to practice in the state (meaning that the provider must be authorized to diagnose and treat physical or mental health conditions without supervision by a doctor or other health care provider) and performing within the scope of their practice as defined by state law;
3. Nurse practitioners, nurse-midwives, and clinical social workers who are authorized to practice under state law and who are performing within the scope of their practice as defined under state law;
4. Christian Science Practitioners who are listed with the First Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts;
5. Any health care provider from whom an employer or the employer's group health plan's benefits manager will accept certification of the existence of a serious health condition to substantiate a claim for benefits;

6. A health care provider listed above who practices in a country other than the United States, who is authorized to practice in accordance with the law of that country, and who is performing within the scope of his or her practice as defined under such law.

29 CFR 825.118

MAINTENANCE OF HEALTH BENEFITS

During any period that an eligible employee takes FMLA leave, the District shall maintain coverage under any "group health plan" for the duration of the leave at the level and under the conditions coverage would have been provided if the employee had continued in active duty with the District. *29 U.S.C. 2614(c)(1)*

FAILURE TO RETURN FROM LEAVE

The District may recover its share of health care premiums paid during a period of FMLA leave if an employee fails to return to work after his or her FMLA leave entitlement has been exhausted or expires, unless one of the following conditions exists:

1. The continuation, recurrence, or onset of a serious health condition that entitles the employee to leave under FMLA; or
2. Other circumstances beyond the employee's control.

When an employee fails to return to work, except for the reasons stated above, health premiums paid by the District during a period of FMLA leave are a debt owed the District by the nonreturning employee, and may be recovered by the District through deduction of any sums due the employee or through legal action.

29 U.S.C. 2614(c)(2); 29 CFR 825.213(a),(f)

DISCRIMINATION PROHIBITED

The FMLA prohibits interference with an employee's rights under the law, and with legal proceedings or inquiries relating to employee's rights. An employer is prohibited from interfering with, restraining, or denying the exercise of (or attempts to exercise) any rights provided by the FMLA. An employer is prohibited from discrimination against employees or prospective employees who have use FMLA. *29 CFR 825.220*

INTERMITTENT LEAVE

An eligible employee other than an instructional employee may take leave intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule when medically necessary to care for a spouse, parent, or child or to receive planned medical treatment for himself or herself. 29 U.S.C. 2612 (b)

Intermittent leave is FMLA leave taken in separate blocks of time due to a single qualifying reason. A reduced leave schedule reduces the usual number of working days per workweek or hours per workday. The District may limit leave increments to the shortest period of time that its payroll systems uses to account for absences or use of leave, provided it is one hour or less. An employee may not be required to take more FMLA leave than necessary to address the circumstance that precipitated the need for the leave, unless the employee is an eligible instructional employee whose request meets the conditions below. *29 CFR 825.203(a), (d)*

An eligible instructional employee who requests leave to care for a spouse, parent, or child or because of his or her own serious health condition that is foreseeable based on planned medical treatment and who would be on leave for greater than 20 percent of the total number of working days in the period during which the leave would extend, may be required to choose either to:

1. Take leave for periods of a particular duration, not to exceed the duration of the planned medical treatment; or
2. Transfer temporarily to an available alternative position offered by the District for which the teacher is qualified and that has equivalent pay and benefits and better accommodates recurring periods of leave than the teacher's regular employment position.

29 U.S.C. 2618(c)

"Instructional employees" are those whose principal function is to teach and instruct students in a class, a small group, or an individual setting. This term includes not only teachers, but also athletic coaches, driving instructors, and special education assistants, such as signers for the hearing impaired. It does not include teacher assistants or aides who do not have as their principal job actual teaching or instruction, nor does it include personnel such as counselors, psychologists, or curriculum specialists. It also does not include cafeteria workers, maintenance workers, or bus drivers. *29 CFR 825.600(c)*

CHILD CARE/ ADOPTION

The District may allow any of its employees to take intermittent leave for child care and/or adoption purposes. *29 U.S.C. 2618(c)(2)*

END-OF-TERM LEAVE

When an instructional employee requests leave near the end of a semester, the District may impose the following restrictions on the timing of a return to duty:

1. If the Leave begins more that five weeks before the end of the semester, the District may require the employee to continue taking leave to the end of the semester if the leave will last at least three weeks and the return to employment would occur during the three-week period before the end of the semester.
2. If the leave begins during the five weeks before the end of the semester and is for a purpose other than the employee's own serious health condition, the District may require the employee to continue taking leave until the end of the semester if the leave will last more than two weeks, and return to employment would occur during the two-week period before the end of the semester.
3. If the leave begins during the three weeks prior to the end of the semester for a purpose other than the employee's own serious health condition and will last more than five working days, the District may require the employee to continue to take leave until the end of the semester.

If the District requires an employee to take leave until the end of an academic term, only the period of leave until the employee is ready and able to return to work shall be charged against the employee's FMLA entitlement.

29 U.S.C. 2618(d); 29 CFR 825.600(c), 825.602, 825.603(b)

BOTH SPOUSES EMPLOYED IN DISTRICT

A husband and wife who are eligible for FMLA leave and are both employed in the District may be limited to a combined total of 12 weeks of leave during any 12-month period if the leave is taken:

1. For the birth of a son or daughter or to care for the child after birth;
2. For the placement of a son or daughter for adoption or foster care, or to care for the child after placement;
3. To care for a parent with a serious health condition.

When the husband and wife both use a portion of the total 12-week entitlement for one of the purposes noted above, each spouse shall be entitled to the difference between the amount he or she has taken individually and 12 weeks of FMLA leave for a purpose other than those listed above.

29 U.S.C. 2612(f); 29 CFR 825.202

NOTICE BY EMPLOYEES

FORESEEABLE LEAVE

An employee shall provide at least 30 days' notice before FMLA leave is to begin if the need for leave is foreseeable based on the expected birth, placement for adoption or foster care, or planned medical treatment for a serious health condition of the employee or of a family member.

If 30 days' notice is not practicable, such as because of not knowing approximately when leave will be required to begin, a change in circumstances, or a medical emergency, notice must be given as soon as practicable.

"As soon as practicable" means as soon as possible and practical taking into account all of the facts and circumstances in the individual case. Ordinarily, it would mean at least verbal notification to the employer within one or two business days of when the need for leave becomes known to the employee.

29 CFR 825.302

LEAVE THAT IS NOT FORESEEABLE

When the need for leave, or its approximate timing, is not foreseeable, an employee shall provide notice to the District as soon as practicable under the facts and circumstances of the particular case. Ordinarily, notice shall be provided within no more that one or two working days of learning of the need for leave. Notice should be provided either in person or by telephone, telegraph, "fax" machine, or other electronic means. *29 CFR 825.303*

SPECIFICITY OF NOTICE

Employees are not required to expressly invoke the FMLA's protection when notifying the District of their need for FMLA leave. *Manual v. Westlake Polymers Corp., 66 F.3d 758 (5th Cir. 1995)*

MEDICAL CERTIFICATION

The District may require a certification issued by the health care provider of the spouse, child, parent, or employee that the employee is needed to care for the spouse, child, or parent or, in case of leave for the employee's condition, that the employee is unable to perform the functions of his or her position. The certification shall include the date on which the serious health condition began, the probable duration of the condition, and the appropriate medical facts within the provider's knowledge regarding the condition. The employee shall in a timely manner provide a copy of the certification to the District. *29 U.S.C. 2613*

RECERTIFICATION

For pregnancy, chronic, or permanent/long-term conditions under the continuing supervision of a health care provider, the District may request recertification no more often than every 30 days, unless more frequent recertification is warranted because:

1. The employee requests an extension of leave;
2. Circumstances described by the original certification have changed significantly (i.e., the duration or nature of the illness or complication);
3. The District receives information that casts doubt upon the continuing validity of the certification.

The employee must provide the requested recertification to the District within the time frame requested by the District (which must allow at least 15 days to submit a recertification), unless it is not practicable under the particular circumstances to do so despite the employee's diligent, good faith efforts.

Any recertification requested by the District shall be at the employee's expense, unless the District provides otherwise. No second or third opinion on recertification may be required.

29 U.S.C. 2613(e); 29 CFR 825.308

CONCURRENT USE OF PAID LEAVE AND FMLA LEAVE

The District may designate any paid leave to which the employee is entitled as substituting for all or some portion of the employee's FMLA leave entitlement. Once the District has acquired knowledge that the leave is being taken for an FMLA-required reason, the District must promptly (within two business days absent extenuating circumstances) notify the employee that the paid leave is designated and will be counted as FMLA leave. *29 U.S.C. 2612(d)(2); 29 CFR 825.208(b)(1)*

WORKERS' COMPENSTATION RECIPIENTS

The provision for substituting an employee's paid leave does not apply to a workers' compensation absence. However, the District may not deny use of accrued paid leave to an employee who is on FMLA leave and receiving workers' compensation benefits. *29 CFR 825.207(d)(1), (2); Atty. Gen. Op. JC-40 (1999)*

RETURN TO WORK

The District may uniformly require, as a prerequisite for reinstating employees whose FMLA leave was due to their own serious health condition, medical certification of their ability to resume work. *29 U.S.C. 2614(a)(4)*

RETURN TO POSITION

An employee who takes FMLA leave under these provisions is entitled to be restored to the position held when the leave commenced or to an equivalent position with equivalent employment benefits, pay, and other terms and conditions of employment. The determination of how an employee is restored to an equivalent position is based on the District's established policies and practices that clearly explain the employee's restoration rights on return from leave. *29 U.S.C. 2614(a)(1), 2618(e); 29 CFR 825.604*

DENIAL OF RESTORATION

The District may deny restoration to "key employees," as described below, and may delay restoration to any employee who fails to provide a fitness-for-duty certificate to return to work, if such is required by the District.

A "key employee" is a salaried FMLA-eligible employee who is among the highest paid ten percent of all District employees within 75 miles of the employee's worksite. Key employees may be denied restoration to their original or equivalent positions under the following conditions:

1. At the time FMLA leave is requested (or FMLA leave begins, if

earlier), the employee has received written notice that he or she is a "key employee," and has been informed of the potential consequences with respect to reinstatement and maintenance of health benefits if the District determines that substantial and grievous economic injury will result to District operations if the employee is reinstated from FMLA leave.

2. The board determines that denial of restoration is necessary to prevent substantial and grievous economic injury to the District.
3. On making the determination that injury would occur, the District notifies the employee in writing, either in person or by certified mail, of its intent to deny restoration to employment on completion of FMLA leave. The notice must explain the basis for the Board's finding of injury and must provide the employee a reasonable time in which to return to work, taking into account the circumstances, such as the length of leave and the urgency of the need for the employee to return.
4. If the employee does not return to work in response to the District's notice, he or she continues to be entitled to maintenance of health benefits at the District's expense. The employee's FMLA rights continue unless and until the employee gives notice he or she no longer wishes to return to duty or the District actually denies restoration at the end of the leave period.

   An employee who has received notice as set out at item 3 above is still entitled to request reinstatement at the end of the leave period. The District must then determine whether it will suffer substantial and grievous economic injury from reinstatement based on the facts at that time. If such a determination is made, the District shall notify the employee in writing (in person or by certified mail) of denial of restoration.

5. *29 U.S.C. 2614(b); 29 CFR 825.216, 825.217, 825.219, 825.312(c)*

FEDERAL MILITARY LEAVE

Any person who is absent from a position of employment by reason of voluntary or involuntary service in the uniformed services (the Armed Forces, the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard when engaged in active duty for training, inactive duty training, or full-time National Guard duty, the commissioned corps of the Public Health Services, and any other category of persons designated by the President in time of war or emergency) shall be entitled to certain reemployment rights and benefits under the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994 (USERRA) if:

1. The person (or an appropriate officer of the uniformed service in which such service is performed) has given advance written or verbal notice of such service to the District (unless notice is precluded by military necessity or is otherwise unreasonable or impossible);
2. The cumulative length of the absence and of all previous absences from a position of employment with the District does not exceed five years; and

3. The person reports to or submits an application for reemployment to the District and complies with the appropriate procedural requirements that apply under the circumstances.

A person who is reemployed under this act is entitled to the seniority and other rights and benefits determined by seniority that the person has on the date of the commencement of service in the uniformed services plus the additional seniority and rights and benefits that such person would have attained if the person had remained continuously employed.

The District is not required to reemploy a person if;

1. The District's circumstances have so changed as to make reemployment impossible or unreasonable;
2. The reemployment of such person would impose an undue hardship on the District; or
3. the employment from which the person leaves to serve in the uniformed services is for a brief, nonrecurrent period and there is no reasonable expectation that such employment will continue indefinitely or for a significant period.

38 U.S.C. 4301, et.seq.

STATE LEAVE FOR MILITARY SERVICE

All employees of the District who are members of the state military forces or of the reserves components of the United States Armed Forces shall be granted a paid leave of absence from their duties without loss of time, efficiency rating, vacation time, personal time, sick leave, or salary on all days during which they are engaged in authorized training or duty ordered or authorized by proper authority, not to exceed 15 days in a federal fiscal year. *Gov't Code 431.005(a), (b)*

SHORT TERM

CALLED TO DUTY

A member of the state military forces who is ordered to active state duty by the governor or other proper authority under state law is entitled to the same benefits and protections provided to persons performing service in the uniformed services under 38 U.S.C. 4301-4313 and 4316-4319 and to persons in the military service of the United States under 50 App. U.S.C. 501-536, 560, and 580-594, as those laws existed on April 1, 2003. *Gov't Code 431.017*

Such employees who are ordered to duty by proper authority shall be restored, when relieved from duty, to the position held by them when ordered to duty. *Gov't Code 431.005(c)*

LONG TERM

Any employee, other than a temporary employee, who leaves a position with the District to enter active state military service is entitled to be reemployed by the District in the same position held at the time of the induction, enlistment, or order, or to a position of similar seniority, status, and pay. To be entitled to reemployment, the employee must be discharged, separated, or released form active state military service under

honorable conditions not later than the fifth anniversary after the date of induction, enlistment, or call to active military service and must be physically and mentally qualified to perform the duties of the position. *Gov't Code 613.001(3), 613.002*

An employee who cannot perform the duties of the position because of a disability sustained during military service is entitled to reemployment in the District in a position that the employee can perform and that has like seniority, status, and pay. *Gov't Code 613.003*

To be reemployed, a veteran of the military must apply for reemployment not later than the 90th day after the date the veteran is discharged or released from active military service. Application must be made in writing to the Superintendent and have attached to it evidence of the veteran's discharge, separation, or release from military service under honorable conditions. *Gov't Code 613.004*

A person reemployed after active military service shall not be discharged without cause before the first anniversary of the date of the reemployment. *Gov't Code 613.005*

"Military service" means service as a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, a reserve component of the Armed Forces of the United States, the Texas National Guard or the Texas State Guard. *Gov't Code 613.001(2)*

USE OF PERSONAL LEAVE

An employee with available personal leave is entitled to use the leave for compensation during a term of active military service. This provision applies to any personal or sick leave available under former law or provided by local policy.

The District may adopt a policy providing for paid leave for active military service as part of the consideration of employment.

Education Code 22.003(d), (e)

RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES

The District shall reasonably accommodate an employee's request to be absent from duty in order to participate in religious observances and practices, so long as it does not cause undue hardship on the conduct of District business. Such absence shall be without pay unless applicable paid local leave is available. *42 U.S.C. 2000e(j), 2000e-2(a); Ansonia Bd. Of Educ. v. Philbrook 479 U.S. 60, 107 S. Ct. 367 (1986); Pinsker v. Joint Dist. No. 28J of Adams and Arapahoe Counties, 735 F. 2d 388 (10th Cir. 1984)*

COMPLIANCE WITH A SUBPOENA

The District 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. *Labor Code 52.051(a)*

JURY DUTY

The District may not discharge, discipline, reduce the salary of, or otherwise penalize or discriminate against an employee because of the employee's compliance with a summons to appear as a juror. For each regularly scheduled workday on which a nonsalaried employee serves in any phase of jury service, the District shall pay the employee the employee's normal daily compensation. An employee's accumulated personal leave may not be reduced because of the employee's service in compliance with a summons to appear as a juror. *Education Code 22.006*

DEVELOPMENTAL LEAVES OF ABSENCE

The Board may grant a developmental leave of absence for study, research travel, or other suitable purpose to an employee working in a position requiring a permanent teaching certificate who has served in the District at least five consecutive school years.

A developmental leave of absence may be granted for one school year at one-half regular salary or for one-half of a school year at full regular salary. Payment to the employee shall be made periodically by the District in the same manner, on the same schedule, and with the same deductions as if the employee were on full-time duty.

An employee on developmental leave shall continue to be a member of the Teacher Retirement System of Texas and shall be an employee of the District for purposes of participating in programs, holding memberships, and receiving benefits afforded by employment in the District.

Education Code 21.452

ABSENCE CONTROL

Uniform enforcement of a reasonable absence-control rule is not retaliatory discharge. For example, a district that terminates an employee for violating a reasonable absence-control provision cannot be liable for retaliatory discharge as long as the rule is uniformly enforced. *Continental Coffee Products Co. v. Cazarez, 937 S.W.2d 444 (Tex. 1996) (workers' compensation discrimination case); Texas Division-Tranter, Inc. v. Carrozza, 876 S.W.2d 312 (Tex. 1994) (workers' compensation discrimination case); Swearingen v. Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., 968 F.2d 559 (5th Cir. 1992) (workers' compensation discrimination case); Howell v. Standard Motor Prods., Inc., 2001 U.S. Dist LEXIS 12332 (N.D. Tex. 2001) (Family and Medical Leave Act case); Specialty Retailers v. DeMoranville, 933 S.W.2d 490 (Tex. 1996) (age discrimination case); Gonzalez v. El Paso Natural Gas Co., 40 F.E.P. Cases (BNA) 353 (Tex. App.—El Paso 1986, no pet.) (sex discrimination case)*

[Some employees may have protected status even after the expiration of all other leave. See CRD and DAA]