

§ 630.306

that an exigency is of major importance and that therefore annual leave may not be used by employees to avoid forfeiture must be made by the head of the agency or someone designated to act for him or her on this matter. Except where made by the head of the agency, the determination may not be made by any official whose leave would be affected by the decision.

[53 FR 42933, Oct. 25, 1988]

§ 630.306 Time limit for use of restored annual leave.

(a) Except as otherwise authorized under paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section or other regulation, annual leave restored under 5 U.S.C. 6304(d) must be scheduled and used not later than the end of the leave year ending 2 years after:

(1) The date of restoration of the annual leave forfeited because of administrative error; or

(2) The date fixed by the agency head, or his or her designee, as the termination date of the exigency of the public business that resulted in forfeiture of the annual leave; or,

(3) The date the employee is determined to be recovered and able to return to duty if the leave was forfeited because of sickness.

(b) Annual leave restored to an employee under 5 U.S.C. 6304(d)(3) must be scheduled and used within the time limits prescribed in paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this section:

(1) A full-time employee shall schedule and use excess annual leave of 416 hours or less by the end of the leave year in progress 2 years after the date the employee is no longer subject to 5 U.S.C. 6304(d)(3). The agency shall extend this period by 1 leave year for each additional 208 hours of excess annual leave or any portion thereof.

(2) A part-time employee shall schedule and use excess annual leave in an amount equal to or less than 20 percent of the number of hours in the employee's scheduled annual tour of duty by the end of the leave year in progress 2 years after the date the employee is no longer subject to 5 U.S.C. 6304(d)(3). The agency shall extend this period by 1 leave year for each additional number of hours of excess annual leave, or any portion thereof, equal to 10 percent of

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the number of hours in the employee's scheduled annual tour of duty.

(c) The time limits established under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section for using restored annual leave accounts shall not apply for the entire period during which an employee is subject to 5 U.S.C. 6304(d)(3). When coverage under 5 U.S.C. 6304(d)(3) ends, a new time limit shall be established under paragraph (b) of this section for all annual leave restored to an employee under 5 U.S.C. 6304(d).

[59 FR 62972, Dec. 7, 1994]

§ 630.307 Time limit for use of restored annual leave—former missing employees.

Annual leave restored under section 5562 of title 5, United States Code, shall be used within a time limit to be prescribed by the Office of Personnel Management in each case taking into consideration the amount of the restored leave and other relevant factors.

[39 FR 1575, Jan. 11, 1974]

§ 630.308 Scheduling of annual leave.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section and §§ 630.310 and 630.311, before annual leave forfeited under 5 U.S.C. 6304 may be considered for restoration under that section, use of the annual leave must have been scheduled in writing before the start of the third biweekly pay period prior to the end of the leave year.

(b) The requirement for advance scheduling of annual leave in paragraph (a) of this section shall not apply to an employee who is covered by 5 U.S.C. 6304(d)(3). When coverage under 5 U.S.C. 6304(d)(3) terminates during a leave year, the employee shall make a reasonable effort to comply with the scheduling requirement in paragraph (a) of this section. The head of the agency or his or her designee may exempt employees from the advance scheduling requirement in paragraph (a) of this section if coverage under 6304(d)(3) terminated during the leave year and the employee was unable to

comply with the advance scheduling requirement due to circumstances beyond his or her control.

[59 FR 62973, Dec. 7, 1994; 59 FR 65839, Dec. 21, 1994, as amended at 64 FR 46258, Aug. 25, 1999; 66 FR 55558, Nov. 2, 2001]

§ 630.309 Time limit for use of restored annual leave—extended exigency of the public business.

(a) Annual leave restored under 5 U.S.C. 6304(d)(1)(B) because of an extended exigency, as defined in paragraph (b) of this section, must be scheduled and used within a time period that equals twice the number of full calendar years, or parts thereof, that the exigency existed. This time period begins at the beginning of the leave year following the leave year in which the exigency is declared to be ended.

(b) An *extended exigency* means an exigency of such significance as to—

(1) Threaten the national security, safety, or welfare;

(2) Last more than 3 calendar years;

(3) Affect a segment of an agency or occupational class; and

(4) Preclude subsequent use of both restored and accrued annual leave within the time limit specified in § 630.306.

[50 FR 29937, July 23, 1985]

§ 630.310 Scheduling of annual leave by employees determined necessary for Year 2000 computer conversion efforts.

(a) Year 2000 computer conversion efforts are deemed to be an exigency of the public business for the purpose of restoring annual leave forfeited under 5 U.S.C. 6304. This exigency terminates on January 31, 2000.

(b) For any employee who forfeits annual leave under 5 U.S.C. 6304 at the beginning of leave year 2000 because the agency determined the employee's services were required during the Year 2000 computer conversion exigency, the forfeited annual leave is deemed to have been scheduled in advance for the purpose of 5 U.S.C. 6304(d)(1)(B) and § 630.308.

(c) Annual leave restored under 5 U.S.C. 6304(d) because of the Year 2000 computer conversion exigency must be

scheduled and used not later than the end of leave year 2002.

(d) The time limits established under paragraphs (a) and (b) of § 630.306 for using previously restored annual leave do not apply for the period during which an employee's services were determined necessary for the completion of Year 2000 computer conversion efforts. On January 31, 2000, a new time limit will be established under paragraph (c) of this section for all annual leave restored to such an employee.

(e) An employee whose services were determined necessary during the Year 2000 computer conversion exigency for a portion of leave year 1999, but who subsequently moves to a position not involving Year 2000 computer conversion efforts, must make a reasonable effort to comply with the scheduling requirement in § 630.308(a). The head of the agency or his or her designee may exempt such an employee from the advance scheduling requirement in § 630.308(a) if coverage under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section terminated during leave year 1999 and the employee can demonstrate that he or she was unable to comply with the advance scheduling requirement due to circumstances beyond his or her control.

[64 FR 46259, Aug. 25, 1999, as amended at 64 FR 72253, Dec. 27, 1999]

§ 630.311 Scheduling of annual leave by employees determined necessary to respond to the "National Emergency by Reason of Certain Terrorist Attacks."

(a) The "National Emergency by Reason of Certain Terrorist Attacks" (Presidential Proclamation of September 14, 2001) is deemed to be an exigency of the public business for the purpose of restoring annual leave forfeited under 5 U.S.C. 6304.

(b) For any employee who forfeits annual leave under 5 U.S.C. 6304 at the beginning of a leave year because the agency determined the employee's services were required in response to the national emergency, the forfeited annual leave is deemed to have been scheduled in advance for the purpose of 5 U.S.C. 6304(d)(1)(B) and § 630.308.

(c) Annual leave restored under 5 U.S.C. 6304(d) because of the national emergency must be scheduled and used