

Subpart H—Funeral Leave

SOURCE: 34 FR 13655, Aug. 26, 1969, unless otherwise noted.

§ 630.801 Applicability.

This subpart and section 6326 of title 5, United States Code, apply to the granting of funeral leave to an employee in connection with the funeral of, or memorial service for, his immediate relative who died as a result of wounds, disease, or injury incurred while serving as a member of the armed forces in a combat zone.

§ 630.802 Coverage.

This subpart applies to:

(a) An employee as defined in section 2105 of title 5, United States Code, who is employed by an executive agency as defined in section 105 of title 5, United States Code; and

(b) An individual who is employed by the government of the District of Columbia.

§ 630.803 Definitions.

Armed forces means the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.

Combat zone means those areas determined by the President in accordance with section 112 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Employee means an employee or individual covered by § 630.802.

Funeral leave means leave authorized by section 6326 of title 5, United States Code, and this subpart.

Immediate relative means the following relatives of the deceased member of the armed forces:

- (1) Spouse, and parents thereof;
- (2) Children, including adopted children, and spouses thereof;
- (3) Parents;
- (4) Brothers and sisters, and spouses thereof; and
- (5) Any individual related by blood or affinity whose close association with the deceased was such as to have been the equivalent of a family relationship.

[34 FR 13655, Aug. 26, 1969, as amended at 60 FR 67287, Dec. 29, 1995]

§ 630.804 Granting of funeral leave.

(a) An agency shall grant an employee such funeral leave as is needed and requested by him, not to exceed 3 workdays, without loss of or reduction in pay, leave to which he is otherwise entitled, or credit for time or service, and without adversely affecting his performance or efficiency rating. Funeral leave is granted to allow an employee to make arrangements for, or to attend, the funeral or memorial service for an immediate relative who died as the result of a wound, disease, or injury incurred while serving as a member of the armed forces in a combat zone. The 3 days need not be consecutive but if not, the employee shall furnish the approving authority satisfactory reasons justifying a grant of funeral leave for nonconsecutive days.

(b) An agency may grant funeral leave only from a prescribed tour of duty, including regularly scheduled overtime, or, in the case of a substitute employee in the postal field service, from a period during which, except for absence on funeral leave, the employee would have worked.

Subpart I—Voluntary Leave Transfer Program

SOURCE: 59 FR 67125, Dec. 29, 1994, unless otherwise noted.

§ 630.901 Purpose and applicability.

(a) *Purpose.* The purpose of this subpart is to set forth procedures and requirements for a voluntary leave transfer program under which the unused accrued annual leave of one agency officer or employee may be transferred for use by another agency officer or employee who needs such leave because of a medical emergency.

(b) *Applicability.* This subpart applies to officers and employees to whom subchapter I of chapter 63 of title 5, United States Code, applies.

§ 630.902 Definitions.

Agency means—

(a) An *Executive agency*, as defined in 5 U.S.C. 105;

(b) A *military department*, as defined in 5 U.S.C. 102; or

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(c) Any other entity of the Federal Government that employs officers or employees to whom subchapter I of chapter 63 of title 5, United States Code, applies. *Agency* does not include the Central Intelligence Agency; the Defense Intelligence Agency; the National Security Agency; the Federal Bureau of Investigation; or any other Executive agency or unit thereof, as determined by the President, whose principal function is the conduct of foreign intelligence or counterintelligence activities.

Available paid leave means accrued or accumulated annual or sick leave under subchapter I of chapter 63 of title 5, United States Code, and recredited and restored annual or sick leave under subpart E of this part. *Available paid leave* does not include annual or sick leave advanced to an employee under 5 U.S.C. 6302(d) or 6307(c) or any annual or sick leave accrued under § 630.907(a) that has not been transferred to the appropriate leave account under § 630.907(c).

Employee has the meaning given that term in 5 U.S.C. 6301(2), except an individual employed by the government of the District of Columbia.

Family member means the following relatives of the employee:

- (a) Spouse, and parents thereof;
- (b) Children, including adopted children, and spouses thereof;
- (c) Parents;
- (d) Brothers and sisters, and spouses thereof; and

(e) Any individual related by blood or affinity whose close association with the employee is the equivalent of a family relationship.

Leave donor means an employee whose voluntary written request for transfer of annual leave to the annual leave account of a leave recipient is approved by his or her own employing agency.

Leave recipient means a current employee for whom the employing agency has approved an application to receive annual leave from the annual leave accounts of one or more leave donors.

Medical emergency means a medical condition of an employee or a family member of such employee that is likely to require an employee's absence from duty for a prolonged period of time and

to result in a substantial loss of income to the employee because of the unavailability of paid leave.

Paid leave status under subchapter I means the administrative status of an employee while the employee is using annual or sick leave accrued or accumulated under subchapter I of chapter 63 of title 5, United States Code.

Shared leave status means the administrative status of an employee while the employee is using transferred leave under this subpart or leave transferred from a leave bank under subpart J of this part.

§ 630.903 Administrative procedures.

Each Federal agency shall establish and administer procedures to permit the voluntary transfer of annual leave consistent with this subpart.

§ 630.904 Application to become a leave recipient.

(a) An employee may make written application to his or her employing agency to become a leave recipient. If an employee is not capable of making application on his or her own behalf, a personal representative of the potential leave recipient may make written application on his or her behalf.

(b) Each application shall be accompanied by the following information concerning each potential leave recipient:

(1) The name, position title, and grade or pay level of the potential leave recipient;

(2) The reasons transferred leave is needed, including a brief description of the nature, severity, and anticipated duration of the medical emergency, and if it is a recurring one, the approximate frequency of the medical emergency affecting the potential leave recipient;

(3) Certification from one or more physicians, or other appropriate experts, with respect to the medical emergency, if the potential leave recipient's employing agency so requires; and

(4) Any additional information that may be required by the potential leave recipient's employing agency.