

§ 102-5.35

41 CFR Ch. 102 (7-1-04 Edition)

(itinerant-type travel) within the accepted local commuting area, limited use beyond the local commuting area, or transportation to remote locations that are only accessible by Government-provided transportation are examples of field work.)

Home means the primary place where an employee resides and from which the employee commutes to his/her place of work.

Home-to-work transportation means the use of a Government passenger carrier to transport an employee between his/her home and place of work.

Passenger carrier means a motor vehicle, aircraft, boat, ship, or other similar means of transportation that is owned (including those that have come into the possession of the Government by forfeiture or donation), leased, or rented (non-TDY) by the United States Government.

Work means any place within the accepted commuting area, as determined by the Federal agency for the locality involved, where an employee performs his/her official duties.

Subpart B—Authorizing Home-to-Work Transportation

§ 102-5.35 Who is authorized home-to-work transportation?

By statute, certain Federal officials are authorized home-to-work transportation, as are employees who meet certain statutory criteria as determined by their agency head. The Federal officials authorized by statute are the President, the Vice-President, and other principal Federal officials and their designees, as provided in 31 U.S.C. 1344(b)(1) through (b)(7). Those employees engaged in field work, or faced with a clear and present danger, an emergency, or a compelling operational consideration may be authorized home-to-work transportation as determined by their agency head. No other employees are authorized home-to-work transportation.

§ 102-5.40 May the agency head delegate the authority to make home-to-work determinations?

No, the agency head may not delegate the authority to make home-to-work determinations.

§ 102-5.45 Should determinations be completed before an employee is provided with home-to-work transportation?

Yes, determinations should be completed before an employee is provided with home-to-work transportation unless it is impracticable to do so.

§ 102-5.50 May determinations be made in advance for employees who respond to unusual circumstances when they arise?

Yes, determinations may be made in advance when the Federal agency wants to have employees ready to respond to:

- (a) A clear and present danger;
- (b) An emergency; or
- (c) A compelling operational consideration.

NOTE TO § 102-5.50: Implementation of these determinations is contingent upon one of the three circumstances occurring. Thus, these may be referred to as “contingency determinations.”

§ 102-5.55 How do we prepare determinations?

Determinations must be in writing and include the:

- (a) Name and title of the employee (or other identification, if confidential);
- (b) Reason for authorizing home-to-work transportation; and
- (c) Anticipated duration of the authorization.

§ 102-5.60 How long are initial determinations effective?

Initial determinations are effective for no longer than:

- (a) Two years for field work, updated as necessary; and
- (b) Fifteen days for other circumstances.

§ 102-5.65 What procedures apply when the need for home-to-work transportation exceeds the initial period?

The agency head may approve unlimited subsequent determinations, when the need for home-to-work transportation exceeds the initial period, for no longer than:

- (a) Two years each for field work, updated as necessary; and