

(b) When an employee moves between different home leave-earning rates during a month of service abroad, or when a change in the differential during a month of service abroad results in a different home leave-earning rate, the agency shall credit the employee with the amount of home leave for the month at the rate to which he was entitled before the change in his home leave-earning rate.

§ 630.606 Grant of home leave.

(a) *Entitlement.* Except as otherwise authorized by statute, an employee is entitled to home leave only when he has completed a basic service period of 24 months of continuous service abroad. This basic service period is terminated by (1) a break in service of 1 or more workdays, or (2) an assignment (other than a detail) to a position in which an employee is no longer subject to section 6305(a) of title 5, United States Code.

(b) *Agency authority.* A grant of home leave is at the discretion of an agency. An agency may grant home leave in combination with other leaves of absence in accordance with established agency policy.

(c) *Limitations.* An agency may grant home leave only:

(1) For use in the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a territory or possession of the United States; and

(2) During an employee's period of service abroad, or within a reasonable period after his return from service abroad when it is contemplated that he will return to service abroad immediately or on completion of an assignment in the United States.

Home leave not granted during a period named in paragraph (c)(2) of this section may be granted only when the employee has completed a further substantial period of service abroad. This further substantial period of service abroad may not be less than the tour of duty prescribed for the employee's post of assignment, except when the agency determines that an earlier grant of home leave is warranted in an individual case.

(d) *Charging of home leave.* The minimum charge for home leave is 1 day

and additional charges are in multiples thereof.

(e) *Refund for home leave.* An employee is indebted for the home leave used by him when he fails to return to service abroad after the period of home leave, or after the completion of an assignment in the United States. However, a refund for this indebtedness is not required when (1) the employee has completed not less than 6 months' service in an assignment in the United States following the period of home leave; (2) the agency determines that the employee's failure to return was due to compelling personal reasons of a humanitarian or compassionate nature, such as may involve physical or mental health or circumstances over which the employee has no control; or (3) the agency which granted the home leave determines that it is in the public interest not to return the employee to his overseas assignment.

§ 630.607 Transfer and recredit of home leave.

An employee is entitled to have his home leave account transferred or recredited to his account when he moves between agencies or is reemployed without a break in service of more than 90 days.

Subpart G—Shore Leave

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 6305.

§ 630.701 Coverage.

This subpart applies to an employee as defined in section 6301 of title 5, United States Code, who is regularly assigned to duties aboard an oceangoing vessel. An employee is considered to be regularly assigned when his continuing duties are such that all or a significant part of them require that he serve aboard an oceangoing vessel. Temporary assignments of a shore-based employee, such as for limited work projects or for training, do not constitute a regular assignment.

§ 630.702 Definitions.

Extended voyage means a voyage of not less than 7 consecutive calendar days duration.

Oceangoing vessel means a vessel in use on the high seas or the Great

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Lakes; but does not include a vessel which operates primarily on rivers, other lakes, bays, sounds or within the 3-nautical-mile limit of the coastal area of the 48 contiguous States, except when used in mapping, charting, or surveying operations or when in or sailing to or from foreign, territorial, Hawaiian, or Alaskan waters, or waters outside its normal area of operations or outside the 3-nautical-mile limit.

Shore leave means leave authorized by section 6305(c) of title 5, United States Code, and this subpart.

Voyage means the sailing of an oceangoing vessel from one port and its return to that port or the final port of discharge.

[33 FR 12475, Sept. 4, 1968, as amended at 60 FR 67287, Dec. 29, 1995]

§ 630.703 Computation of shore leave.

(a) An employee earns shore leave at the rate of 1 day of shore leave for each 15 calendar days of absence on one or more extended voyages.

(b) (1) For an employee who is an officer or crewmember, a voyage begins either on the date he assumes his duties aboard an oceangoing vessel to begin preparation for a voyage or on the date he comes aboard when a voyage is in progress. The voyage terminates on the date he ceases to be an officer or crewmember of the oceangoing vessel or on the date on which he is released from assignment of his duties relating to that voyage aboard the oceangoing vessel at the port of origin or port of final discharge, whichever is earlier.

(2) For an employee other than an officer or crewmember, a voyage begins on the date of sailing and terminates on the date the oceangoing vessel returns to a port at which the employee will disembark in completion of his assignment aboard the vessel, or on the date he is released from his assignment aboard the vessel, whichever is earlier.

(c) In computing days of absence, an agency shall include (1) the beginning date of a voyage and the termination date of a voyage; (2) the days an employee spends traveling to join an oceangoing vessel to which assigned when the vessel is at a place other than the port of origin; (3) the days an employee spends traveling between oceangoing vessels when the employee is as-

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signed from one vessel to another; (4) the period representing the number of days within which an employee is reasonably expected to return to the port of origin when his oceangoing vessel's voyage is terminated, or his employment as an officer or crewmember is terminated, at a port other than the port of origin; (5) for an employee who is an officer or crewmember, the days on which he is on sick leave when he becomes sick during a voyage (whether or not continued as a member of the crew) but not beyond the termination date of the voyage of the oceangoing vessel or his repatriation to the port of origin, whichever is earlier; (6) for an employee other than an officer or crewmember, the days on which he is carried on sick leave but not beyond the date on which he returns to the port of origin or the termination date of the voyage, whichever is earlier; and (7) the days of approved leave from a vessel (paid or unpaid) during a voyage.

§ 630.704 Granting shore leave.

(a) *Authority.* (1) An employee has an absolute right to use shore leave, subject to the right of the head of the agency to fix the time at which shore leave may be used.

(2) Shore leave may be granted during a voyage only when requested by an employee.

(3) An employee shall submit his request for shore leave in writing and whenever an employee's request for shore leave is denied, the denial shall be in writing.

(b) *Accumulation.* Shore leave is in addition to annual leave and may be accumulated for future use without limitation.

(c) *Charge for shore leave.* The minimum charge for shore leave is one day and additional charges are in multiples thereof.

(d) *Lump-sum payment.* Shore leave may not be the basis for lump-sum payment on separation from the service.

(e) *Terminal leave.* (1) Except as provided by paragraph (e)(2) of this section, an agency shall not grant shore leave to an employee as terminal leave.