

MS 220 Leave for Volunteers/Trainees

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Attachment A – Third Goal on Annual Leave Guidance

Table of Contents

- 1.0 Purpose
- 2.0 Definition of Leave
- 3.0 Policies
 - 3.1 Time Away from Community
 - 3.2 Whereabouts Reporting Requirement
 - 3.3 Travel Destination Restrictions
 - 3.3.1 In-Country Travel
 - 3.3.2 Out-of-Country Travel
 - 3.4 Disciplinary Action
- 4.0 Annual Leave
 - 4.1 Annual Leave Allowance
 - 4.2 Timing for Annual Leave
 - 4.3 Advancement of Annual Leave
 - 4.4 Annual Leave Outside of Country
 - 4.5 Annual Leave within Country
 - 4.6 Loss or Reduction of Annual Leave and Annual Leave Allowance
 - 4.7 Third Goal on Annual Leave
- 5.0 Medical Coverage during Leave
- 6.0 Emergency Leave
 - 6.1 Definitions
 - 6.2 Preliminary Communication Concerning a Family Medical Situation
 - 6.3 Verification and Approval Authority
 - 6.3.1 Emergency Leave Travel
 - 6.3.2 Notification of Travel Itinerary

- 6.3.3 V/T Communication with OHS/BHO
 - 6.3.4 Travel after Arrival at Site of Emergency
 - 6.4 Emergency Leave Duration
 - 6.5 Volunteer Allowances during Emergency Leave
 - 6.5.1 Emergency Leave Allowance
 - 6.5.2 Refund of Unused Emergency Leave Allowance
 - 6.5.3 Reimbursement for Extraordinary Expenses
 - 6.5.4 Living Allowance
 - 6.6 Extensions
 - 6.6.1 First Extension
 - 6.6.2 Further Extensions
 - 6.6.3 Limitations
 - 6.7 Travel for V/T Spouse
 - 6.8 Multiple Leaves for Family Medical Emergencies
 - 6.9 Advance of Completion of Service (COS)
 - 6.10 Resignation
 - 7.0 Other Types of Leave
 - 7.1 Special Leave
 - 7.2 Holidays and Host Country Vacation Periods
 - 7.3 Leave for Professional or Academic Examinations
 - 7.4 Leave without Allowance (LWOA)
 - 8.0 Volunteer/Trainee Hold
 - 8.1 Medical Hold
 - 8.2 Administrative Hold
 - 8.2.1 Return Transportation to Home of Record (HOR)
 - 8.2.2 Allowances during Administrative Hold
 - 9.0 Effective Date
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1.0 Purpose

This Manual Section sets out the Peace Corps' policies and procedures regarding all types of leave for Volunteers and Trainees (V/Ts).

2.0 Definition of Leave

For the purposes of this Manual Section:

- (a) A V/T is on leave when he or she is on one of the types of leave listed in Sections 4.0, 6.0, or 7.0 of this manual section;
- (b) A V/T is not on leave when traveling on approved Peace Corps business; and
- (c) A V/T is not on leave when he or she takes time away from the community for certain personal needs. *See* Section 3.1 below.

3.0 Policies

3.1 Time Away from Community

V/Ts need occasional days away from their communities to take care of personal needs. Such time away from their community does not constitute leave. However, such breaks should be taken infrequently and must not be abused.

3.2 Whereabouts Reporting Requirement

Whereabouts Reporting is a core component of the Peace Corps' emergency preparedness and response program requiring all V/Ts to report their whereabouts every time they are away from site overnight (without exception) and when they return to site to ensure their safety and security. (For additional information, *see* section 8.3 Whereabouts Reporting Requirement within MS 270 *Volunteer/Trainee Safety and Security*.)

3.3 Travel Destination Restrictions

3.3.1 In-Country Travel

A Country Director has overall responsibility for the day-to-day management and execution of safety and security programs at the Post and, in performance of that duty, may determine that certain parts of the country in which the Post is located are off-limits for purposes of travel by V/Ts. The Country Director is responsible for informing V/Ts if any parts of the country of their assignment are off-limits for travel and V/Ts are responsible for complying with the restrictions at all times, including when they are on time away from their community or on leave.

3.3.2 Out-of-Country Travel

When a V/T requests approval for leave, the V/T must inform the Country Director of the planned travel destinations and receive prior approval from the Country Director before commencing leave. With respect to a particular destination, the Country Director:

- (a) Must deny approval for V/T travel to a particular destination if the Associate Director of Safety and Security, in consultation with the Associate Director for Global Operations, has restricted travel by V/Ts to such destination because of a serious risk to the safety and security of V/Ts or because of other significant government interests.
- (b) May deny approval for V/T travel to a particular destination if the Country Director determines that such travel would be detrimental due to significant political or security considerations that are unique to the country of service of the V/T.
- (c) Must deny approval for V/T travel to a particular destination in another country if the Country Director responsible for that country has restricted travel by V/Ts to such destination.

- (d) Must deny approval for V/T travel to a particular destination if the applicable Peace Corps Medical Officer or the Office of Health Services has determined that travel to the destination would pose a serious risk to the health of the V/T or others.
- (e) Must deny approval for V/T travel to a particular destination if the State Department has restricted travel by U.S. citizens to such destination.
- (f) When a V/T travels to another Peace Corps country, the V/T is responsible for following the restrictions on travel destinations of the Post in that country. In addition, the V/T's Country Director must inform the Country Director in the country of destination that the V/T will be traveling to the destination country and must specify the dates of travel.

3.4 Disciplinary Action

Failure to comply with the leave requirements in this manual section may result in disciplinary action up to and including administrative separation.

4.0 Annual Leave

Annual leave, also known as vacation leave, generally provides Volunteers the opportunity to increase their understanding of their host country and region or to travel to areas outside of their country or region, while allowing time for rest and relaxation. However, Volunteers must comply with the policies set out in MS 450 *Volunteer and Trainee Transportation*. Volunteers accrue annual leave at a rate of two days for each month of service.

4.1 Annual Leave Allowance

Volunteers accrue annual leave allowance for each month of Volunteer service, regardless of whether they actually use, or are authorized to take, the annual leave. *See MS 221, Volunteer Allowances.*

Annual leave allowance is normally paid with the Volunteer's living allowance. *See MS 221.*

4.2 Timing for Annual Leave

To ensure that annual leave is an integral part of a Volunteer's service, annual leave is discouraged during the beginning or end of service, and should not be taken during the first three months or last three months of service, except when the Country Director approves leave under special circumstances, or in conjunction with an authorized emergency leave.

4.3 Advancement of Annual Leave

The Country Director has the discretion, consistent with policies established in-country, to advance annual leave, not to exceed the amount accruable during the Volunteer's service.

4.4 Annual Leave Outside of Country

Annual leave must be taken any time a Volunteer travels out of the country of assignment for vacation purposes. Annual leave for out-of-country travel is computed in terms of calendar days, including weekends and host country and U.S. holidays. The day after departure from the country of assignment through the day of return to the country of assignment are counted as annual leave days. The computation of annual leave days does not include the necessary minimum time to travel between the Volunteer's site and the point of exit out of or entry into the country of assignment.

4.5 Annual Leave within Country

When annual leave is taken within the Volunteer's country of assignment, host country holidays are not counted in computing annual leave days. All weekends and U.S. holidays that fall within the annual leave period are counted in computing annual leave days.

4.6 Loss or Reduction of Annual Leave and Annual Leave Allowance

The Country Director has the discretion to impose the following disciplinary actions on a Volunteer for any violation of policies under MS 204:

- (a) Loss of previously accrued and unused annual leave.
- (b) Reduction in the accrual of future annual leave.
- (c) Reduction in the accrual of future annual leave allowance.

4.7 Third Goal on Annual Leave

Third Goal on Annual Leave (3GOAL) is an incentive program for Volunteers to share their host country and Volunteer service experiences with Americans while providing an opportunity to earn back annual leave through a 3GOAL credit. The 3GOAL credit may be utilized by the Volunteer for future annual leave.

The Country Director has the discretion to approve a 3GOAL credit of up to three annual leave days back to a Volunteer who registers for and conducts a "Third Goal" activity, while on annual leave in the United States. The Volunteer can receive up to a day of 3GOAL credit for each leave day during which he or she conducts one or more Third Goal activities, up to a maximum of three days credit during the Volunteer's service.

In order to receive the 3GOAL credit, the Volunteer must:

- (a) Obtain Country Director approval.
- (b) Inform the Office of Third Goal and Returned Volunteer Services of the Third Goal activity and its location and date
- (c) Inform the Regional Recruitment Office that covers the location where the Third Goal activity takes place.

For additional details, *see* MS 220 Attachment A – *Third Goal on Annual Leave Guidance*.

5.0 Medical Coverage during Leave

The Peace Corps continues to provide V/Ts with necessary medical care during leave. A V/T who becomes ill or who is injured while on leave should contact the Office of Medical Services (OHS/MS). *See* MS 262, Peace Corps Medical Services Program.

6.0 Emergency Leave

The Behavioral Health and Outreach Unit (OHS/BHO) may authorize emergency leave and travel, at Peace Corps' expense, for V/Ts in the event of a family medical emergency, as defined below.

6.1 Definitions

6.1.1 The term medical emergency is defined as:

- (a) a terminal illness;
- (b) a critical, life-threatening illness or injury;
- (c) onset of para/quadruplegia;
- (d) death; and
- (e) a situation in which the personal presence of the V/T is required to make new living or care arrangements for an ill or injured family member.

6.1.2 The term family medical emergency means a medical emergency directly affecting:

- (a) a member of the V/T's immediate family, i.e., a parent, spouse, sibling, child, or grandchild related to the V/T by blood, marriage, or adoption. This definition includes step-relatives, e.g., step-mother, but does not include in-laws, e.g., mother-in-law. A Country Director may authorize a V/T spouse to accompany a V/T who is authorized to take emergency leave (*see* paragraph 6.7).
- (b) a caregiver who, in the absence of one or both parents, lived with the V/T and performed a parent's duties and responsibilities with respect to the V/T for at least five consecutive years prior to the V/T's reaching the age of 18. This is a surrogate parent who took the place of a parent absent in the V/T's life. This is not an additional person who lived with the V/T.
- (c) a person for whom the V/T assumed a parent's duties and responsibilities for at least five consecutive years prior to this person's attaining the age of 18.

6.2 Preliminary Communication Concerning a Family Medical Situation

Families usually initiate discussion of emergency leave by calling OHS/BHO concerning a family medical situation, who in turn contacts the Country Director. V/Ts and Country Directors who learn directly of a family medical situation should immediately contact OHS/BHO by fax or telephone.

Many family medical situations are resolved before becoming family medical emergencies or otherwise do not fit the definition of a family medical emergency (*see* paragraph 6.1). V/Ts, with the assistance of OHS/BHO and the country staff, should attempt to resolve their concerns about family medical situations in-country. The Country Director may authorize telephone calls, from V/Ts to their families, to be made at Peace Corps' expense (chargeable to the in-country budget). OHS/BHO will make every effort to provide the V/T with information regarding a family medical situation.

6.3 Verification and Approval Authority

OHS/BHO will evaluate the situation to determine whether a family medical emergency exists, including verification of the emergency with a third party (e. g., doctor, nurse, funeral director, coroner), and then authorize or deny emergency leave. ***Neither the Country Director nor his/her staff has the authority to approve emergency leave.*** Any authorization made contrary to this policy may result in the personal liability of the Country Director or staff for expenses incurred for travel and allowances issued to the V/T.

Upon approval of emergency leave, OHS/BHO will send a fax to country with instructions and fiscal information.

6.3.1 Emergency Leave Travel

Each V/T authorized emergency leave travel will be issued a round-trip travel authorization and a ticket for one-way or round-trip travel, whichever is appropriate, to the location of the emergency, to be charged to OHS/BHO.

V/Ts should have current passports, valid exit and re-entry visas, and World Health Organization (WHO) cards before they leave the country of assignment. V/Ts who leave without these documents and need assistance obtaining them should contact OHS/BHO the first working day after arrival in the United States.

See paragraph 5.0 for information on medical coverage during leave.

6.3.2 Notification of Travel Itinerary

The Country Director must inform OHS/BHO of the V/T's complete travel itinerary to the United States by fax or cable prior to the V/T's departure. The communication should include a copy of the travel authorization, stating the cost of the airfare, and the amount of emergency leave and travel allowance actually disbursed to the V/T. OHS/BHO will notify the family of the V/T's estimated time of arrival.

6.3.3 V/T Communication with OHS/BHO

V/Ts must keep OHS/BHO informed about the family medical emergency and their whereabouts in the United States during the emergency leave and during any authorized extensions. Each V/T should be instructed to contact OHS/BHO within three working days after arrival in the United States.

6.3.4 Travel after Arrival at Site of Emergency

Post will issue the V/T a travel authorization and a ticket to (and usually from) the site of the family emergency. If, after arrival at the location of the emergency, it is necessary for the V/T to travel to another location, for reasons directly related to the family emergency, OHS/BHO may authorize such travel.

6.4 Emergency Leave Duration

Emergency leave is limited to a maximum of 14 days, plus travel time. *See* paragraph 6.6 for information about extensions to emergency leave.

During pre-service training, because it is of short duration and is considered crucial to a Volunteer's effective service, extended absence from a training program may not be advisable. Although OHS/BHO may authorize 14 days' emergency leave, the Country Director and training director have the authority to set a shorter limit to the number of days a Trainee may be absent from a training program. In some cases, it may be necessary for a Trainee to resign from Peace Corps and re-enter training at a later time.

6.5 Volunteer Allowances during Emergency Leave

6.5.1 Emergency Leave Allowance

During emergency leave, V/Ts are entitled to receive the current authorized leave allowance for each day of leave actually used (maximum of 14 days, excluding travel time) and an en route allowance to be charged to OHS/BHO. *See* MS 221, Volunteer Allowances.

Country Directors should normally disburse 14 days' emergency leave allowance and the en route allowance to the V/T before departure from the host country. If all of the allowance is not disbursed, this fact should be noted in the itinerary fax or cable which is sent per paragraph 6.3.2 above.

6.5.2 Refund of Unused Emergency Leave Allowance

V/Ts must return the allowance for any day of the emergency leave that is not actually taken.

6.5.3 Reimbursement for Extraordinary Expenses

V/Ts are expected to stay with family and friends during emergency leave. With the prior approval of OHS/BHO, V/Ts who incur extraordinary expenses for food and lodging during the first 14 days of emergency leave (e. g., if circumstances preclude lodging with family or friends)

may be reimbursed for expenses incurred, upon presentation of proof of actual cost to OHS/BHO. Such reimbursements shall not exceed the staff per diem authorized for that location.

6.5.4 Living Allowance

The V/T will continue to receive the normal living allowance during emergency leave (excluding any extension period) and during travel time. Payment of the living allowance during an extension depends on the type of extension authorized (*see* paragraphs 6.6, 4.0, and 6.5).

6.6 Extensions

6.6.1 First Extension

After confirming a continuing medical emergency, OHS/BHO may authorize, with the concurrence of the Country Director, an extension of 14 days' additional leave to be charged to accrued annual leave (*see* paragraph 4.0) or to leave without allowance (LWOA) (*see* paragraph 6.5). Although Volunteers may have accrued annual leave, they may not use such leave for an extension of the emergency leave without prior approval of OHS/BHO and the Country Director. Extensions should only be granted if warranted by the family medical emergency.

6.6.2 Further Extensions

The V/T is expected to return within a reasonable time after the family medical emergency is resolved. Generally, a V/T who needs more than 28 days to resolve a family medical emergency should consider resignation (*see* paragraph 6.10). Under extraordinary circumstances (usually involving a terminal illness where the attending physician confirms that life expectancy is short and death could occur at any time), OHS/BHO may authorize, with the concurrence of the Country Director, further extensions to be charged to accrued annual leave or LWOA.

6.6.3 Limitations

An authorized extension requires the Country Director's confirmation that a Volunteer's continued absence will not have an undue adverse effect on the Volunteer's project or Peace Corps' effectiveness in the host country or that a Trainee's continued absence will not adversely affect his/her training.

Under no circumstances may the combined emergency leave and extensions, excluding travel time, exceed 60 days.

6.7 Travel for V/T Spouse

The Peace Corps will generally provide travel and allowances only for the affected V/T. However, in the case of a V/T married to another V/T, the Country Director may authorize, **with the concurrence of OHS/BHO**, emergency leave for an accompanying spouse. In authorizing emergency leave for a V/T spouse, the Country Director should consider the effect on the accompanying spouse's training or project, the site situation, and other relevant factors. The travel and emergency leave allowance are charged to OHS/BHO.

The Peace Corps will not pay the travel expenses of an accompanying spouse who is not a V/T.

6.8 Multiple Leaves for Family Medical Emergencies

No more than one emergency leave may be granted in connection with the same family medical emergency. For purposes of granting emergency leave, the death of a family member whose injury or illness occasioned one emergency leave is regarded as a different family medical emergency.

V/Ts who return to their assignments following an emergency leave and who later feel obligated to take additional leave for the same family medical emergency may:

- (a) Request annual leave in accordance with the guidelines specified by the Country Director.
- (b) Request leave without allowance (LWOA), with appropriate discontinuance of the readjustment and living allowances.
- (c) Resign from the Peace Corps to return home permanently.

If either annual leave or LWOA is approved, the V/T is responsible for all transportation costs. In the event of the family member's death, a V/T who is on annual leave or LWOA to attend to that family member's illness or injury, may be retroactively authorized emergency leave by OHS/BHO and reimbursed for travel provided the travel meets the requirements of the "Fly America Act" for reimbursement.

6.9 Advance of Completion of Service (COS)

The Office of Global Operations (OGO) will normally advance the COS date of a Volunteer who concludes an emergency leave within 90 days of his/her established COS—unless the Country Director determines that there are compelling programmatic reasons for returning the Volunteer to the host country. *See MS 281 Completion of Service Date Advancement and Extension of Service.*

6.10 Resignation

V/Ts on emergency leave who need additional time at home to meet personal responsibilities should consider resigning from Peace Corps service (*see MS 284, Early Termination of Service*). A V/T in-country who has been denied emergency leave may discuss with his/her Country Director the possibility of using annual leave, taking LWOA, or resigning.

Eligibility for reinstatement after resignation is governed by MS 282 *Peace Corps Service Re-enrollments, Reinstatements, and Transfers*.

7.0 Other Types of Leave

7.1 Special Leave

A Volunteer who extends service for a year or more (by one or more extensions) is entitled to 30 days of special leave. *See* MS 281, Completion of Service Date Advancement and Extension of Service, for more information.

7.2 Holidays and Host Country Vacation Periods

Volunteers may be excused, according to Post policy, from work on holidays during which their host country counterparts do not work. Volunteers are not ordinarily excused from work on U.S. holidays, which are not observed by their co-workers. During host country vacation periods, Volunteers, unless otherwise permitted in this manual section, are expected to take annual leave or use this time to work on Peace Corps activities.

7.3 Leave for Professional or Academic Examinations

Volunteers who leave their sites to take examinations relating to post-service activities may be authorized up to three days' administrative leave during which time the living allowance and readjustment allowance will continue but no other allowances will be paid or authorized. Examples of such exams are LSAT, MCAT, GRE and the Foreign Service Exam. Any absence beyond three days will be charged to annual leave or LWOA.

7.4 Leave without Allowance (LWOA)

V/Ts who must be absent from their training or project site for personal reasons may be placed in LWOA status for up to 30 days at the discretion of the Country Director, who may also approve an extension up to an additional 30 days. The Country Director's decision must be based on a determination that a Trainee's absence will not adversely affect his/her training, or that a Volunteer's absence will not adversely affect the Volunteer's project unduly or Peace Corps' effectiveness in the host country.

LWOA status must be reported to Volunteer and PSC Services (CFO/VPS) by the Country Director on Form PC-440, Notice of Volunteer-Trainee Action. In LWOA status, V/Ts do not accrue readjustment allowance nor receive other allowances, except for a portion of the living allowance which may be continued if needed to meet on-going expenses at the assigned site (e. g., rent or electric bill).

In extraordinary circumstances, as determined by the Regional Director, after any authorized period of administrative hold expires, a V/T who has applied for a transfer or transfer/extension may be placed on LWOA for up to 30 days. In these situations, the Regional Director may also approve extensions of LWOA up to an additional 30 days.

See paragraph 5.0 for information on medical coverage during leave.

8.0 Volunteer/Trainee Hold

8.1 Medical Hold

Medical hold is a non-duty status to which a V/T is assigned because of an unresolved medical condition. V/Ts may be placed on medical hold as necessary and appropriate by the Office of Medical Services (OHS/MS) for a maximum of 45 days. Extensions of medical hold beyond 45 days may be granted by the Associate Director of OHS. *See MS 221 Volunteer Allowances*, for information on medical hold allowances.

See paragraph 5.0 for information on medical coverage during medical hold.

8.2 Administrative Hold

Administrative hold is a non-duty status to which a V/T is assigned by the Regional Director for up to 60 days. Administrative hold may be used (i) to delay a V/T's departure for overseas duty, return to overseas duty, or transfer to another country of assignment; (ii) to withdraw V/Ts from a country of assignment as a result of civil or political unrest or for safety reasons; or (iii) to remove a V/T from the country of assignment for a limited period of time. As necessary, the Associate Director for Global Operations may extend the administrative hold for a V/T for up to an additional 60 days.

See paragraph 5.0 for information on medical coverage during administrative hold.

8.2.1 Return Transportation to Home of Record (HOR)

With the authorization of the Regional Director, Peace Corps will provide transportation to the HOR and to any subsequent country of assignment for V/Ts who are sent home during an administrative hold period.

8.2.2 Allowances during Administrative Hold

During the period of administrative hold, the living allowance will be discontinued. *See MS 221 Volunteer Allowances* for hold allowance information.

9.0 Effective Date

This Manual Section shall become effective on the date of issuance.