

## Federal Management Regulation

## § 102-74.235

### RIDESHARING

#### § 102-74.205 What Federal facility ride-sharing policy must Executive agencies follow?

(a) In accordance with Executive Order 12191, “Federal Facility Ride-sharing Program” (3 CFR, 1980 Comp., p. 138), Executive agencies must actively promote the use of ridesharing (carpools, vanpools, privately leased buses, public transportation, and other multi-occupancy modes of travel) by personnel working at Federal facilities to conserve energy, reduce congestion, improve air quality, and provide an economical way for Federal employees to commute to work.

(b) In accordance with the Federal Employees Clean Air Incentives Act (Public Law 103-172), the Federal Government is required to take steps to improve the air quality, and to reduce traffic congestion by providing for the establishment of programs that encourage Federal employees to commute to work by means other than single-occupancy motor vehicles.

(c) In accordance with the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (Public Law 105-178), employers, including the Federal Government, are to offer employees transportation fringe benefits.

#### § 102-74.210 What steps must Executive agencies take to promote ride-sharing at Federal facilities?

(a) Under Executive Order 12191, “Federal Facility Ridesharing Program,” agencies shall—

(1) Establish an annual ridesharing goal for each facility; and

(2) Cooperate with State and local ridesharing agencies where such agencies exist.

(b) Under the Federal Employees Clean Air Incentives Act (Public Law 103-172), agencies shall—

(1) Issue transit passes or similar vouchers to exchange for transit passes;

(2) Furnish space, facilities, and services to bicyclists;

(3) Provide non-monetary incentives as provided by other provisions of law or other authority; and

(4) Submit biennially to GSA (as directed in House of Representatives Re-

port 103-356, dated November 10, 1993) a report that covers—

(i) Agency programs offered under Public law 103-172;

(ii) Description of each program;

(iii) Extent of employee participation in, and costs to the Government associated with, each program;

(iv) Assessment of environmental or other benefits realized from these programs; and

(v) Other matters that may be appropriate under Public Law 103-172.

(c) In accordance with the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century, agencies may (in lieu of or in combination with other commuter benefits) provide fringe benefits to qualified commuters, at no cost, by giving them a monthly pretax payroll deduction to support and encourage the use of mass transportation systems.

#### § 102-74.215 [Reserved]

#### § 102-74.220 [Reserved]

#### § 102-74.225 [Reserved]

### OCCUPANT EMERGENCY PROGRAM

#### § 102-74.230 Who is responsible for establishing an occupant emergency program?

The Designated Official (as defined in § 102-71.20 of this chapter) is responsible for developing, implementing and maintaining an Occupant Emergency Plan (as defined in § 102-71.20 of this chapter). The Designated Official’s responsibilities include establishing, staffing and training an Occupant Emergency Organization with agency employees. Federal agencies, upon approval from GSA, must assist in the establishment and maintenance of such plans and organizations.

#### § 102-74.235 Are occupant agencies required to cooperate with the Designated Official in the implementation of the emergency plans and the staffing of the emergency organization?

Yes, all occupant agencies of a facility must fully cooperate with the Designated Official in the implementation of the emergency plans and the staffing of the emergency organization.