

**TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER EL PASO**  
**Chart of Compensable Travel Time for Non-Exempt Employees**

<b>Commuting Time</b>	
<b>Compensable Time</b>	<b>Non-compensable Time</b>
Performing authorized work-related errands while commuting from home to work or from work to home.	Ordinary travel from home to work (commuting time).
Transporting or delivering materials or equipment to a job site prior to the start of the work day and/or returning materials or equipment at the end of the work day.	
Transporting other employees to work sites, to the office, or to their homes either before the work day or after the work day at management's request.	

<b>Travel During the Work Day</b>	
<b>Compensable Time</b>	<b>Non-compensable Time</b>
Time spent in travel as a driver or a passenger as part of the employee's principal job activities (travel between job sites).	

<b>One-Day Assignment in Another Town or City</b>	
<b>Compensable Time</b>	<b>Non-compensable Time</b>
Time spent traveling to and returning from a one-day required assignment in another city or town, regardless of whether the employee is the driver or the passenger and regardless of whether the travel cuts across the normal work schedule.	Normal commuting time from home to work or departure from a meeting site will be subtracted.
Time spent at a required conference, meeting, event, etc.	Time not worked, even if it cuts across the employee's regular work schedule. For example, the employee goes sightseeing instead of attending a conference session when the conference sessions are only from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., etc. Meal periods and social activities where attendance is not required and work is not performed.

<b>Travel Away From Home Community (Overnight Travel)</b>	
<b>Compensable Time</b>	<b>Non-compensable Time</b>
Any portion of authorized travel, including time spent waiting at an airport, bus station, etc., that cuts across an employee's normal work schedule, including non-work days.	Any portion of authorized travel, including time spent waiting at an airport, bus station, etc., that falls outside of normal working hours, including non-work days.
If an employee travels between two or more time zones, the time zone associated with the point of departure determines whether the travel falls within normal work hours.	Riding as a passenger outside of normal work hours where work is not required.
Riding as a passenger while required to perform work. For example, serving as an assistant or helper, responding to email, taking business-related phone calls, etc.	Travel between a hotel and a conference, meeting, or event site.
Driving a vehicle, regardless of whether the travel takes place within or outside of normal work hours.	If an employee drives a car as a matter of personal preference when an authorized flight or other travel mode is available and paying for travel by car would exceed the cost of the authorized mode, only the estimated travel time associated with the authorized mode will be counted as hours worked.
Time spent attending authorized conferences, meetings, events, etc.	If the university authorizes hotel accommodations for overnight travel but the employee prefers to drive home each evening.
Required attendance at meals or meal breaks where work is being performed.	Regular meal periods where work is not performed and attendance is not required.
Required attendance at social functions.	Voluntary attendance at social functions. Time spent outside of a conference or meeting. For example, the employee goes sightseeing instead of attending a conference session when the conference only runs from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., etc. Time spent sleeping unless the employee has the primary responsibility for the safety and welfare of students.