Information Paper:
How to Calculate Local POV Mileage Allowances

Background
Per the Joint Travel Regulations (JTR), par. 020603, you* calculate a Privately Owned Vehicle (POV) mileage allowance for official travel in the local area differently than for official travel while during a TDY. The main differences are:

1. Your POV’s odometer determines your official local mileage instead of the Defense Table of Official Distances (DTOD).
2. You must reduce your mileage allowance by your usual commute mileage or cost.

However, the same two types of mileage apply to both local and TDY travel. *En route mileage* is official mileage to, from, and between your home or permanent duty station (PDS) and one or more alternate duty locations. *In-and-around local mileage* is any other official mileage.

Local mileage examples: You’re assigned to work at a local facility that is not at your PDS to support a project. The miles you drive to get to and from that facility are en route miles. During the workday, you must drive to pick up supplies for the project. The miles you drive on this task are in-and-around miles.

This information paper explains how to correctly use DTS to calculate your allowance for both types of local mileage.

Note: The examples in this information paper always use the POV auto mileage rate. A different mileage rate applies if you drive a motorcycle or if a Government vehicle was available for your use. The rate quoted was current in October 2017, and may not reflect the current POV auto mileage rate.

*In this information paper, “you” refers to a traveler; however, the actions described also apply to anyone who creates travel documents for travelers, such as a Non-DTS Entry Agent or travel clerk.

Entering En Route Local Mileage
If you drove your POV from your home or PDS directly to, from, or between alternate duty locations in your local area:

1. Use the vehicle’s odometer to determine your official one-way mileage.

2. On DTS Mileage Expenses screen (Expenses > Mileage), select a mileage type:
   a. Use an Owner/Operator option if the Authorizing Official (AO) approved you to drive your auto or motorcycle.
   b. Use a POC Use option if you chose to drive your POV even though the AO approved you to use a Government vehicle. (Note: DTS uses the term “privately owned conveyance” (POC) where the JTR uses “POV.”)

   Note: Don’t use the In-and-Around options to enter en route local mileage.

3. Enter the Event Purpose, the place you departed From, the place you drove To, the Date of the trip, and number of one-way Miles you drove on that leg of the trip.
4. If you indicate that you drove From or To your Residence, additional options appear (see examples below). Select whether you normally drive or incur a cost to commute, and the applicable mileage or cost.

5. Check the create a separate expense for round-trip box to duplicate the calculated allowance for the return trip, creating the round-trip total.

6. Select Save Expenses.

DTS calculates your mileage allowances as follows:

**If you normally drive to work:** DTS subtracts the number of one-way miles you usually commute (entered in step 4 on previous page) before multiplying by the mileage rate.

**Example:** You normally drive 5 miles one-way to and from work. Today, you drove from home to an alternate work location 12 miles away. At the end of the day, you drove directly home.

12 miles (to alternate duty location) – 5 miles (normal commute) = 7 miles

7 miles x $0.535/mile (mileage rate) = $3.75 (one-way mileage allowance)

$3.75 x 2 (to create a round-trip) = $7.50 (round-trip mileage allowance)

**If you normally take public transportation to work:** DTS calculates your mileage allowance based on the total number of one-way miles driven, then subtracts the cost of your normal one-way commute (entered in step 4 on previous page).

**Example:** You normally pay $5.00 one-way to take the subway to and from work. Today, you drove your car to an alternate work location 20 miles from your home. At the end of the day, you drove directly home again.

20 miles (to alternate duty location) x $0.535/mile (mileage rate) = $10.70

$10.70 - $5.00 (normal commuting cost) = $5.70 (one-way mileage allowance)

$5.70 x 2 (to create a round-trip) = $11.40 (round-trip mileage allowance)

**Note:** For either of the above calculations, if the resulting mileage allowance is a negative number (e.g., you drove fewer miles to the alternate work site than you normally drive to your PDS), you will not receive a mileage allowance.

If your official duties took you to multiple locations on the same day, follow the same steps listed above, except:

1. In step 3, enter your total (vs. one-way) official mileage for the day.

2. In step 4, enter your usual round-trip (vs. one-way) commute mileage or cost.

3. Skip step 5; don’t check the round-trip box.
Example: You live 20 miles from work (40 miles round trip). Today, you drove your car 22 miles to one alternate work location, then 18 miles to a second alternate work location, and finally 15 miles back to your home.

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22 \text{ miles} + 18 \text{ miles} + 15 \text{ miles} = 55 \text{ miles} \quad (\text{total mileage driven for the day})
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53 \text{ miles} – 40 \text{ miles} \quad (\text{normal round-trip commute miles}) = 15 \text{ miles}
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15 \text{ miles} \times \$0.535/\text{mile} \quad (\text{mileage rate}) = \$8.03 \quad (\text{round-trip mileage allowance})
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Figure 1 shows a DTS local voucher entry by Randy, who normally pays $5.00/day (indicator #1) to commute to or from work. On this day, Randy drove his own car 20 miles (indicator #2) from home to an alternate duty location. At the end of the day, he returned home from that location (same mileage). Notice that Randy entered one-way information, but checked the round trip box (indicator #3) to create a matching mileage allowance for his return trip.

![Figure 1: Entering Local Mileage in DTS](image)

**Entering In-and-Around Local Mileage**

If you accrue official mileage that is not to, from, or between your home; or PDS and one or more alternate duty locations, you must claim it as “in-and-around” mileage. Always enter in-and-around mileage and en route mileage as separate allowances – don’t combine them.

To calculate an in-and-around local mileage allowance:

1. Use the vehicle’s odometer to determine your official one-way mileage.
2. On DTS Mileage Expenses screen (Expenses > Mileage), select an In-and-Around option.
3. Enter the Event Purpose, a Location, and the total number of in-and-around Miles you drove on this journey.
4. Select Save Expenses.
Figure 2 shows a local voucher entry by Cynthia, who accrued some in-and-around mileage. The example shows her 22-mile round trip (indicator #1) to get to the Pentagon and back again. Cynthia determined the mileage using the vehicle’s odometer.

![Figure 2: Entering In-and-Around Mileage in DTS](image)

References

For additional information about how to calculate local mileage, refer to the JTR.

For more information on local vouchers, refer to the [Create a Local Voucher](#) trifold or [DTS Guide 4: Local Vouchers](#).