

JOINT TRAVEL REGULATIONS**VOLUME 2****CHANGE 517**

Alexandria, VA

1 November 2008

These regulation changes are issued for all Department of Defense civilian employees. New or revised material is indicated by a star and is effective 1 November 2008 unless otherwise indicated.

LYNN S. HEIRAKUJI

Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army
Manpower and Reserve Affairs
(Personnel Oversight)

LYNDA DAVIS

Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy
(Military Personnel Programs)

BARBARA J. BARGER

Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force
(Force Management Integration)

This change includes all material written in the following CAP Items: 70-08(E); 72-08(I); 75-08(EI); 78-08(I); 86-08(I); 91-08(I); 92-08(I); 94-08(I); 96-08(I); 97-08(I); and 100-08(I).

Insert the attached Parts/Sections and remove the corresponding Parts/Sections.

This cover page replaces the Change 516 cover page.

BRIEF OF REVISION

These are among the major changes made by Change 517:

C1101-J. Revises cross reference.

C2102-B1c and C2. Changes SDDC references to DTMO.

C5180-C2c(2) and C5770-Q. Adds updated CBCA decisions to JTR, pars. C5180-C2c(2) and C5770-Q reemphasizing that when a specific provision in statute or regulation is absent, an agency does not have the authority to waive or modify the Government's official travel regulations and to address customarily reimbursed real estate transactions.

C4430-E and C4715. Adds a footnote stating that state and local tax rules may differ by state.

C5750-H2. Supplements JTR by incorporating a GSBCA and CBCA decision stating that an employee is limited to pro rata reimbursement when the residence is a multiple occupancy dwelling or when land, in excess of that which reasonably relates to the residence site, is bought/sold.

Ch 5, Part R. Reassigns and revises transportation of remains of deceased members, employees, and dependents.

C6200, par. 614-c. Clarifies the process for requesting an alternate foreign OCONUS safe haven location.

C7085-A & B. Revises cross-reference.

APP A2 (DSSR). Revises this acronym to be applicable to both volumes.

APP E3. Changes SDDC references to DTMO.

APP G. Changes SDDC references to DTMO.

APP O. Changes SDDC references to DTMO.

APP Q. Approves the return of adult non-school age dependents of military and civilian personnel residing in Eskan Village, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

APP Q1. Updates tour length information, and clarifies that the 90 days begins when the member arrives in Saudi Arabia in footnote 10.

APP S. Updates CENTCOM FEML recertification dates and terminates Asmara, Eritrea FEML location in JFTR/JTR, APP S per OSD (P&R) memo dated 15 August 2008.

JOINT TRAVEL REGULATIONS

VOLUME 2

Following is a list of sheets in force in Joint Travel Regulations, Volume 2 that are effective after the sheets of this change have been inserted. This list is to be used to verify the accuracy of the Volume. Single sheets or entire monthly changes are available from the PDTATAC website.

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502	C2B-1	477	C4H-1	493	C4S-1	517	C5C5-3	509	C5K-3
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517	C5R-3	515	C7O-3	468	H4F-1	517	Q2-1		
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PART C: TRAVEL ADVANCES

C1100 GENERAL

A. Minimizing Cash Requirements

1. Policy. A traveler on official business:
 - a. Is responsible for travel expenses, but
 - b. Should not have to pay official travel expenses entirely from personal funds (unless the traveler decides not to use Gov't resources such as the GTCC or traveler's checks).
2. Responsibilities. A DOD Component:
 - a. May issue travel advances for certain expenses, as authorized in this Part, and
 - b. Should ensure a traveler takes all reasonable steps to minimize the cash burden on both the Component and the traveler (such as using the GTCC).

B. GTCC Use

1. General Policy. "It is the general policy of DOD that the (GTCC) be used by DOD personnel to pay for all costs incidental to official business travel, including travel advances, lodging, transportation, rental cars, meals and other incidental expenses, unless otherwise specified", (OSD (C) memo of 28 March 1995, subject: Travel Reengineering Implementation Memorandum #2--Maximized Use of the Travel Charge Card).
2. DOD Policy. *The GTCC program policies and procedures (including central billing and unit cards) are found in the DOD Financial Management Regulation (DODFMR 7000.14-R), Volume 9, "Travel Policy and Procedures". The DOD Comptroller Finance Management Regulation website is found at <http://www.defenselink.mil/comptroller/fmr/09/index.html>*
3. Centrally Billed Account (CBA)/Individually Billed Account (IBA) Statements. A statement must be on each travel authorization/order indicating whether transportation tickets are ordinarily purchased using a GTCC CBA or using a GTCC IBA. *This statement is only to alert voucher examiners to instances when a CBA ordinarily is used to purchase transportation and the transportation cost shows up as a reimbursable expense so that questions may be asked and duplicate payments avoided.*

NOTE: DODFMR 7000.14-R, Volume 9, Chapter 3, par. 030607 (available at: http://www.dod.mil/comptroller/fmr/09/09_03.pdf) indicates the purposes for which a DOD GTCC may be used. Charging for personal travel expenses is GTCC misuse. A DOD traveler who misuses the GTCC is subject to administrative or disciplinary action. To prevent GTCC IBA misuse and city-pair airfares for leisure travel, a copy of the relevant travel authorization/order must be provided to the CTO before the final ticketing. An electronic DTS generated authorization/order, available on line for viewing or reproducing, suffices to meet this requirement and precludes the necessity of the authorization/order being physically provided. A CTO may issue tickets for official travel authorized by proper oral, letter, or message authority if travel must begin or is performed before a written travel authorization/order is issued, however, the official who directed the travel is responsible for providing a confirmatory travel authorization/order to the CTO as soon as possible.

C1101 ALLOWABLE ADVANCES

- A. Authority (FTR §302-2.21). A travel advance described in par. C1101 may be paid when authorized on a travel authorization/order.

B. TDY Travel. A DOD Component may pay a travel advance (as opposed to authorizing IBA card use for an ATM advance) when permitted IAW the DODFMR, Volume 9. An advance may be for per diem, POC mileage allowance, AEA, and/or reimbursable expenses.

C. Advance Payment of Discounted Conference or Training Registration Fee (FTR §301–74.25). Advance payment of discounted conference or training registration fee may be paid as indicated in APP R, Part II, par. H.

D. HHG Transportation and Temporary Storage Using the Commuted Rate Method (FTR §302-7.105/106). An advance may be paid when HHG transportation and SIT is authorized under the commuted rate method. To receive an advance under the commuted rate method, the employee must provide a copy of a cost estimate from a commercial HHG carrier or a written statement that includes:

1. Origin and destination;
2. A signed copy of a commercial bill of lading annotated with actual weight (or other evidence of actual weight) or a reasonable estimate acceptable to the DOD Component concerned; and
3. Anticipated SIT period (NTE 90 days) at Gov't expense.

E. Non-Temporary (Extended) Storage of HHG (FTR §302-8.4). ***An advance is not authorized for non-temporary (extended) storage of HHG.***

F. Movement of a Mobile Home (FTR §302-10.300/301). An advance may be paid for the transportation of a mobile home when the employee is responsible for arranging and paying a commercial carrier to transport the mobile home. The advance may not exceed the estimated amount allowable. ***No advance is authorized when the Gov't pays the carrier directly.***

G. House-hunting Trip (FTR §302-5.16). An advance may be paid for HHT expenses. The advance may not exceed the anticipated transportation costs sum, and the maximum per diem allowable under the 'Lodgings-Plus' method in par. C5624-B1 for the HHT location and duration. If a fixed-amount HHT is offered and elected, the anticipated transportation costs may be advanced. ***The fixed-amount per diem payment under par. C5624-B2 is not an advance but rather is a payment.*** See par. C5632.

H. Temporary Quarters Subsistence Expenses (FTR §302-6.15). An advance may be paid to cover the estimated TQSE expenses for up to 30 days. The DOD Component may subsequently pay additional travel advances for periods up to 30 days (remembering the maximum TQSE period is 120 days for TQSE(AE) and 30 days for TQSE(F)).

I. Real Estate Transaction and Unexpired Lease Expense Allowance (FTR §302-11.450). ***An advance is not paid for expenses incurred ICW residence transactions.***

*J. Attendants/Escorts for Military Dependents. An advance may be paid for the travel and transportation allowances prescribed in par. C5850 or C7105.

K. Transportation and Emergency Storage of POV (FTR §302–9.11). An advance for transportation and emergency storage of a POV may be paid NTE the estimated expenses amount authorized for that purpose.

L. Advance Lodging Deposits. A traveler:

1. May be reimbursed an advance room deposit when it is required by the lodging facility to secure a room reservation prior to official TDY travel.
2. Is financially responsible for advance deposit repayment if the deposit is forfeited because TDY travel is not performed for reasons unacceptable to the agency.

PART C: TRAVEL BY TAXICAB, BUS, STREETCAR, SUBWAY, OR OTHER PUBLIC OR SPECIAL CONVEYANCE

C2100 GENERAL

This Part prescribes the allowable reimbursements for commonly incurred expenses associated with the use of public or special conveyances incident to TDY or PCS travel. This Part does not apply to reimbursements for transportation expenses incurred in and around duty station. See Part H. Each expense reimbursement request must be identified on the voucher by date, quantity, service, cost and other necessary expense particulars.

C2101 TAXICAB USE

A. To/from a Transportation Terminal. Reimbursement is authorized for taxi fares plus tip between the points shown in the itemization below. Between:

1. Places of residence, lodging, or place of duty at the PDS or TDY station and transportation terminals;
2. Transportation terminals if free transfer is not provided; or
3. Transportation terminal and lodging when needed due to transportation delays en route which are beyond the employee's control.

B. Between Residence and PDS on the Day Travel Is Performed. Reimbursement is authorized for taxi fares plus transportation-related tips from the employee's residence to the PDS on the day the employee departs on TDY requiring at least 1 night's lodging; and from the PDS to the residence on the day of return from such TDY.

C2102 SPECIAL CONVEYANCE USE (FTR, §301-10, Subpart E)

A. General. An AO may authorize/approve a special conveyance when to the Gov't's advantage. A traveler's personal preference or minor inconvenience must not be the basis for authorizing/approving special conveyance use. When the AO does not authorize/approve special conveyance use, reimbursement is limited to the appropriate TDY POC mileage rate in par. C2500 plus constructed per diem for the official distance not to exceed the Gov't's constructed cost. See par. C2150, item 8.

B. Selecting a Rental Vehicle

1. Defense Transportation Regulation (DTR), (DOD 4500.9-R) Part I, Passenger Movement, Chapter 106, Policy (website address: http://www.transcom.mil/j5/pt/dtrpart1/dtr_part_i_106.pdf)

a. *It is mandatory to obtain rental vehicles through the CTO/TMC, when available. **NOTE:** It is not mandatory to use a CTO/TMC when renting an airplane or bus.*

b. The lowest cost rental service that meets the mission requirements must be selected when selecting commercially rented vehicles.

*c. Use of a company and rental car location participating in the DTMO rental car agreement is encouraged because its Gov't rate includes full liability and vehicle loss and damage insurance coverage for the traveler and the Gov't. **NOTE:** To view appropriate rental car companies and rates go to the DTMO website at <http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil> and click on Car/Truck Programs in the left-hand column. A vehicle listed in the rental car agreement on the DTMO website is covered under the DTMO rental-car agreement. A vehicle, offered by a company that is under the DTMO rental car agreement but not listed on the DTMO list as a vehicle "in that category", does not have the full liability and vehicle loss and damage insurance coverage for the traveler and the Gov't and should not be rented for official Gov't

travel. Usually, there is at least one company listed that has a vehicle necessary for official Gov't travel and this company should be used.

**Example: Rental Car Company A may have a standard SUV to rent listed on the DTMO website. If this SUV type is rented, it is covered under the DTMO rental car agreement and has full liability and vehicle loss and damage insurance coverage for the Gov't traveler traveling on official Gov't business. However, Rental Car Company B may not list any SUVs on the DTMO website but may have an SUV to rent at the rental office at which a traveler picks up the vehicle. If the traveler rents a SUV from Rental Car Company B who does not have SUVs listed on the DTMO website as participating vehicle under the DTMO rental car agreement, the SUV is not covered with liability and vehicle loss and damage insurance coverage and should not be rented for official Gov't travel.*

d. A traveler disregarding rental car arrangements made by a CTO/TMC may be required to provide justification for additional rental car cost before reimbursement is allowed.

e. For policies, instructions, and guidance regarding motor pools and rental of automobiles from commercial rental companies, see DTR, Part I, Chapter 106 and DOD component regulations.

*2. Defense Travel Management Office (DTMO) Policy (website address: <http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil>)

*a. DTMO vehicle rental agreements apply to all DOD Components and activities and non-Defense Agencies.

b. Current domestic and foreign rental car ceiling rates and additional rental vehicle information may be obtained from:

Defense Travel Management Office (DTMO)
Commercial Travel Division
Travel Management Branch
4601 N. Fairfax Drive
Arlington, VA 22203-1500

or via the DTMO website at <http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil>.

3. Reimbursement. When an available CTO/TMC is not used, reimbursement is limited to what it would have cost if a CTO/TMC had made the rental vehicle arrangements.

*C. Special Conveyance (Includes Aircraft) Reimbursement. When the AO authorizes/approves special conveyance/ rental vehicle use for official business, the following reimbursements are authorized per APP G. The AO may authorize/approve an appropriately sized vehicle IAW mission requirements when a compact car (the 'standard' for TDY travel) does not meet the requirement. ***It is mandatory to obtain a rental vehicle (except for an aircraft or a bus) through the CTO/TMC per TRANSCOM policy, when the CTO/TMC is available.***

1. Rental costs, taxes and local assessments on rental vehicle users, necessary gas and oil, landing and tie-down fees, and transportation to and from the rental facility.

*2. Parking; ferry fares; bridge, road and tunnel tolls; traveler access fee (when charged); any per-day administrative fee called for in the DTMO rental car agreements; garage (POC parking is a separate reimbursable expense), hangar or boathouse rental; operator's subsistence; and optional extra collision hull insurance for rental aircraft.

3. Snow tires and similar non-standard equipment necessary for travel by the Gov't renter, may incur additional charges which are reimbursable when authorized in the travel order. Reimbursement is limited to the rental conveyance upgrade costs necessary for the required non-standard equipment. A traveler who disregards a special conveyance arrangement made by a CTO/TMC must be prepared to provide justification for additional

special conveyance costs before reimbursement (beyond the cost using the CTO/TMC) is allowed. ***Reimbursement for purchase of snow tires and other non-standard items is not authorized.***

4. A traveler is reimbursed for mandatory rental car insurance coverage required in foreign countries.
5. A claim for damage to a rental vehicle, while the vehicle is being used for official business, is reimbursable to the traveler or the rental car company when appropriate as miscellaneous transportation expenses. The claim must be adjudicated as payable per the DOD Financial Management Regulation (Volume 9, Chapter 4) (found at <http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/>) (or appropriate Service directives for the non-DOD Services).

D. Insurance on a Rented Automobile

NOTE: See par. C2102--B1c for information on other vehicles that are not covered with liability and vehicle loss and damage insurance for the traveler or the Gov't when rented for official Gov't travel.

1. Cost of Extra Insurance. The cost for buying insurance (e.g., Collision Damage Waiver (CDW) Adjustment, Theft Protection, etc.) is reimbursable when:
 - a. The insurance is required by the rental agency to provide full coverage insurance when renting an automobile outside the U.S. or outside the non-foreign OCONUS areas, or
 - b. A Secretarial Process authorizes/approves reimbursement of non-required insurance for certain classified special operations. See Service regulations. (B-204486, 19 January 1982).
2. Damage to a Rented Motor Vehicle. A traveler may be reimbursed for personal funds paid to rental car companies for damage sustained by a rented motor vehicle that is damaged in the performance of official business if the claim is adjudicated by the Service concerned as being payable. The Gov't may make direct payments to the car rental companies instead of to the traveler, if appropriate. In either case, the reimbursement is a miscellaneous transportation expense. ***Reimbursement for personal funds paid for damage sustained by a rented automobile while being used on other than official business is not authorized.***

NOTE: TDY ends on Friday. The employee delays return to the PDS until Sunday and retains the rental car. Due to an accident on Sunday, the rental car was damaged. The employee may not be reimbursed for the cost of repairs since the employee was not on official duty at the time of the accident (GSBCA 16477-TRAV, 13 October 2004).

3. Damage Claims. Requests from an employee, or from a rental company, for reimbursement or payment should be documented and submitted IAW the DOD Financial Management Regulation, Volume 9, Chapter 4 at website: <http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/>. Statements, itemized bills, and an accident report are typical requirements (47 Comp. Gen. 145 (1967)).
4. Personal Accident Insurance. Personal accident insurance is a personal expense and is not reimbursable.

E. Use Limited to Official Purposes. Use of a special conveyance is limited to official purposes including transportation to and from (65 Comp. Gen. 253 (1986)):

1. Duty sites,
2. Lodgings,
3. Dining facilities,
4. Drugstores,
5. Barber shops,

6. Places of worship,
7. Cleaning establishments, and
8. Similar places required for the traveler's subsistence, health or comfort.

F. To/from Carrier Terminals. The traveler:

1. May be authorized/approved special conveyance use for travel to and from local carrier terminals;
2. May be authorized/approved special conveyance use to, from, and between carrier terminals, other than local terminals, by the AO when neither public nor Gov't transportation between the terminals meets the authorized travel requirements; and
3. Cannot be directed to use a special conveyance for transportation to/from carrier terminals.

G. Between Duty Stations. The official directing the travel may authorize/approve travel by special conveyance to, from or between TDY stations, under circumstances not permitting travel by the usual transportation mode, or when the use of a special conveyance is determined to be to the Gov't's advantage. Reimbursement is authorized for the total expense incurred in the use of such conveyance.

H. Special Conveyance Use for PDT. Commercially rented vehicles/special conveyances:

1. May be used for PDT when other transportation modes in par. C2001-A are not to the Gov't's advantage,
2. Must be authorized in a PCS travel authorization/order,
3. May not be authorized for traveler preference or inconvenience resulting from common carrier scheduling, and
4. Are not authorized at the PDS to travel to/from work, or for personal convenience.

Requirements for choosing the appropriate conveyance, obtaining receipts, purchase of extra collision insurance, and general guidelines for PDT are the same as for TDY in this Part.

NOTE: An employee is not authorized a rental car at the PDS to travel to/from work, or for personal convenience.

I. Special Conveyance Use in and around Permanent or TDY Station. For reimbursement for special conveyance use within and around the permanent and TDY duty station see Part H.

C2103 BUS, STREETCAR, OR SUBWAY USE

A. To and from Carrier Terminals. Reimbursement is authorized for bus, streetcar, or subway fares as follows:

1. Between places of residence, lodging, or place of duty at the PDS or TDY station, and terminals, stations, airports, wharves, etc., of the mode of commercial or Gov't transportation used;
2. Between carrier terminals when needed due to a change of transportation and free transfer is not provided;
or
3. From carrier terminals to lodging and return when needed due to transportation delays en route which are beyond the employee's control.

B. Between Residence and PDS on the Day Travel Is Performed. Reimbursement is authorized for bus, streetcar, or subway fares from the employee's residence to the PDS on the day the employee departs on TDY requiring at least one night's lodging and from the PDS to the employee's residence on the day of return from such TDY.

C2104 AIRPORT LIMOUSINE SERVICE USE

Reimbursement is authorized for airport limousine service fares plus transportation-related tips as follows.
Between:

1. Places of residence, lodging, or place of duty at the PDS or TDY duty station, and local transportation terminals, (stations, airports, wharves, etc.) of the commercial or Gov't transportation mode used;
2. Transportation terminals when changing transportation mode and free transfer is not provided;
3. Transportation terminals and lodging when transportation delays occur en route that are beyond the employee's control; or
4. An airport and airport limousine terminal.

C2105 LODGING-PROVIDED COURTESY TRANSPORTATION USE

Available courtesy transportation services furnished by a lodging or similar facility should be used to the maximum extent possible.

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PART J: TEMPORARY DUTY (TDY) TRAVEL

C4405 JUSTIFICATION

1. TDY may be authorized/approved only when necessary ICW official DOD activities or Gov't business.
2. Travel must be planned and scheduled to accomplish multiple objectives whenever possible.
3. Procedures must be in place to evaluate TDY requests to ensure that the:
 - a. Purpose is essential official business;
 - b. Objective cannot be satisfactorily accomplished less expensively by correspondence or other appropriate means;
 - c. Duration is no longer than required; and
 - d. Number of persons assigned is held to the minimum.
4. TDY travel should not be authorized for secretaries, or clerical personnel when such services are available at the TDY site, unless essential for mission accomplishment.

C4410 WHAT CONSTITUTES TDY TRAVEL

TDY travel includes the following:

1. An assignment away from the employee's PDS that is not so frequent or lengthy that the location is, in fact, the employee's PDS;
2. Participation in civil defense activities authorized under department/agency regulations;
3. Witness duty to testify or provide information on the Gov't's behalf or on matters of official DOD concern;
4. Attendance as a complainant at an administrative hearing when the complaint is related to the complainant's Federal reemployment, the hearing is provided for by applicable Federal employment regulations, and it is held in a location that serves the Gov't's interests;
5. Training course attendance conducted or sponsored by Gov't agencies or approved under department/agency regulations IAW 5 USC §4101-4118;
6. Attendance at technical, scientific, professional, or similar meetings and conferences sponsored or arranged by non-Federal organizations;
7. Interview travel required to fill a vacancy when the travel is authorized and considered justified (restricted to a Gov't employee);
8. Assignment as an attendant to a handicapped employee when the agency determines that the handicapped employee is incapable of traveling alone on official travel (56 Comp. Gen. 661 (1977)); and
9. Change of command ceremony or funeral attendance (70 Comp. Gen. 200 (1991)) when the DOD component head or designee determines that circumstances relating to the component's activities justify designating the employee as the component's official representative.

C4415 TDY ASSIGNMENT SELECTIONS

Employee selection for a TDY assignment must be based on official necessity and qualifications of the individual to

best perform the service required.

C4420 ADVANCE NOTICE, CLEARANCES, AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS

A. Advance Notice. A TDY assignment to a DOD activities or other Gov't agency installation should be cleared in advance with the activity involved IAW department/agency regulations. When an assignment involves visits to activities in more than one command, commands in different departments, agencies or OCONUS commands, clearance must be obtained from the responsible command(s).

B. Clearances

1. Clearances, restrictions, and other requirements specified in the foreign clearance regulations and of the separate departments/agencies must be followed ICW assignments to OCONUS areas.

2. Special instructions about foreign countries in a travel itinerary include:

- a. Advance notification for submission of clearance requests before travel begins, and
- b. Duty and travel restrictions for an employee who possesses highly sensitive information.

3. Security Clearance

- a. All departmental security regulations must be followed while by an employee who is TDY.
- b. An AO must ensure each traveler is thoroughly briefed on security provisions when classified information disclosure is involved.
- c. When required, notification of a traveler's access to classified material must be furnished to the commander of a destination activity.
- d. When pertinent, an employee's current security clearance must be stated in the travel authorization/order.
- e. The AO must ensure the security clearance designation correctness.

C. Employee Requirements. The employee is responsible for carrying out the mission for which travel is undertaken. An employee who does not report to the TDY location, or who, upon arrival there, refuses to perform the mission or resigns, is financially liable to the Gov't for the TDY travel and transportation allowances paid by the Gov't.

D. Other Requirements. Departmental regulations require that Department of State (DoS) be notified when high-level personnel visit in foreign areas (Foreign Service Act, Section 207, P.L. 96-465; 1 FAM 013.2b(a)(2) & (b); 2 FAM 043.1b).

C4425 ITINERARY VARIATION

A. Variation Authorized in the Travel Authorization/Order. A travel authorization/order may include authority for itinerary variations to permit a traveler to:

1. Omit travel to named destinations,
2. Change the named destinations travel sequence,
3. Change the specified time for remaining at a named destination, and/or
4. Travel to additional destinations.

B. Variation *Not* Authorized in the Travel Authorization/Order

1. When a travel authorization/order does not contain authority for itinerary variation but circumstances arising after travel begins require itinerary variation, the appropriate AO orally may authorize changes before the variance is made and later confirm it in writing.
2. *The authority for itinerary variation must not be substituted for inadequate advance preparation.*
3. *Variation authority does not grant a blanket travel authorization/order.*

C4430 TDY TIME LIMITATION (EXCEPT TDY FOR TRAINING)

A. General

1. The AO must determine that the assignment is not a TCS or PCS move before authorizing a long-term TDY assignment away from the PDS. All of the following criteria must be met for an assignment to be TDY (68 Comp. Gen. 465 (1989)):
 - a. The duties to be performed are temporary in nature,
 - b. The assignment is for a reasonable time duration, and
 - c. TDY costs are lower than round-trip TCS or PCS expenses.
2. An employee's PDS is where an employee spends, and is expected to spend, the most time.
3. The "temporary" designation of an employee's duty station on a travel authorization/order is not necessarily controlling.
4. Long-term TDY should not exceed 180 consecutive days (64 Comp. Gen. 205 (1985); 62 id. 560 (1983)).
5. A reduced fixed per diem, 55% of the TDY locality rate (see pars. C4560 and C4561-A), is payable for a long-term TDY assignment of more than 180 consecutive calendar days at one location.
6. The 55% rate ordinarily is adequate to cover the cost of lodgings, meals and incidental expenses when long-term arrangements for lodging, such as renting an apartment, are made.

B. 180 Consecutive Day Time Limitation. A TDY assignment at one location may not exceed 180 consecutive days, except when authorized under par. C4430-C. This limitation does not apply to an employee assigned TDY at more than one location for a collective period of over 180 consecutive days if the duty period at each location is 180 or fewer consecutive days. ***NOTE: Issuing a TDY travel authorization/order for 179 consecutive days, followed by a brief return to the PDS, followed by another TDY travel authorization/order for return to the same location is a violation of this 180-consecutive-day policy if the known, or reasonably anticipated, TDY duration was in excess of 180 days when the initial travel authorization/order was issued.***

C. TDY Periods in Excess of 180 Consecutive Days. When mission objectives or unusual circumstances require TDY in one location for more than 180 consecutive days, and the criteria in par. C4430-A are satisfied, the AO (see APP I, Part 1, par. A) must determine if TDY of greater than 180 days is appropriate (38 Comp. Gen. 853 (1959)). A written request and justification must be forwarded to the AO as soon as practicable. This determination should be made before the travel authorization/order is issued. If the situation does not permit determination before travel authorization/order issuance, the travel authorization/order may be issued and the case submitted immediately to the appropriate authority who must:

1. Approve the travel authorization/order as written (making sure the advice in par. C4430-E is contained in the TDY authorization/order remarks section), or

2. Direct the travel authorization/order be amended to:
 - a. Terminate the duty thereby returning the employee to the old station or assigning a new station,
 - b. Change the assignment from TDY to a PCS,

NOTE: *If an employee is transferred by PCS travel authorization/order to the TDY location, per diem, being paid ICW the TDY assignment, stops on the date the employee is notified of the transfer. See par. C4113.*

- c. Fix the period at 180 or fewer days from the reporting date at the TDY station, or
- d. Authorize a TCS (see par. C4430-E).

NOTE: *Authorization/approval to exceed the 180-day TDY limit is essential. If a traveler is TDY in excess of 180 days without authorization/approval, the traveler's per diem stops as of the 181st day (54 Comp. Gen. 368 (1974) and B-185987, 3 November 1976).*

D. Temporary Change of Station (TCS) Instead of an Extended TDY. The AO may authorize the limited PCS allowances of a TCS instead of TDY allowances for an employee when the extended TDY period is between 6 and 30 consecutive months. See Chapter 5, Part O.

E. Taxation of Reimbursable TDY Allowances

1. An AO must advise an employee of the potential federal, state, and local income tax liability if the TDY assignment (including training assignment) is at one location for more than a year.

****2. A civilian employee's TDY assignment at one location for more than a year is considered, by the IRS, to be a permanent assignment and any reimbursement (especially per diem) may be considered taxable income by the IRS. A traveler should research potential state and local income tax obligations incurred incident to an extended TDY assignment at one location. See par. C4715 for Income Tax Reimbursement Allowance (ITRA).***

****3. An IRS statute, 26 USC §162(a) and the implementing IRS regulations in 26 CFR 162, do not permit travel expense deductions (including amounts for meals and lodging) during a TDY assignment at one location, if the assignment exceeds one year. The traveler should check with state and local authorities regarding travel expense deductions during a TDY assignment exceeding one year at one location.***

****NOTE:*** *Tax rules may differ by state and locality.*

F. Extensions. When an employee on TDY for 180 or fewer consecutive calendar days (including weekend days) is assigned additional/extended duty, the reduced fixed per diem rule may apply. See pars. C4560 and C4561-A. The rule applies if the scheduled TDY duration, measured from the date of the travel authorization/order directing the additional/extended duty including the time remaining on the original travel authorization/order, is more than 180 consecutive days.

Example 1. An employee's original TDY travel authorization/order is for 160 days. On day 100, the assignment is extended for 60 days. Since the remaining number of TDY days plus the number of days extended is less than 180 consecutive days (60 days remaining on original TDY + 60 days extension = 120 days) the assignment continues as regular TDY.

Example 2. An employee's original TDY authorization/order is for 160 days. On day 30, the assignment is extended for 60 days. Since the remaining number of TDY days plus the number of days extended is more than 180 consecutive days (130 days remaining on original TDY + 60 days extension = 190 consecutive days) the assignment becomes long-term TDY and the 55% rule becomes effective on the day the extension is authorized

(and authority must be requested and received for the TDY period that is now in excess of 180 consecutive days.).

NOTE: *If the employee is returned to the PDS between TDY assignments at the same location (as opposed to the employee being provided or making visits as permitted by par. C4662), the 'long-term' TDY is broken. The second (and additional) TDY period(s) after the break(s) cannot be added to the initial TDY period to create an artificial TDY period of more than 180 consecutive days.*

C4435 TDY PRIOR TO REPORTING TO FIRST PDS

If a new appointee is required to perform TDY before reporting to the first PDS, the appointee is authorized additional transportation expenses and per diem while performing the assigned duties.

C4440 AUTHORIZED TDY TRAVEL WHILE ON LEAVE

A. General. *Par. C4440 applies only if the need for the TDY is unknown to the employee prior to the employee's departure on leave.* If the TDY is known by the employee before departure on leave, the employee is reimbursed actual travel expenses NTE the constructed round-trip cost between the PDS and TDY location.

B. TDY at Leave Point. An employee on leave away from the PDS, who receives a TDY authorization/order to perform TDY at the leave point, is authorized per diem for the TDY performed in compliance with the travel authorization/order.

C. TDY at Other than Leave Point

1. Authorized to Resume Leave upon TDY Completion. An employee on leave away from the PDS, who receives a TDY authorization/order to other than the leave point, is authorized round-trip transportation and per diem for travel between the leave address (or the place at which the travel authorization/order is received, whichever applies), and the TDY location. See par. C2000-B. TDY allowances are payable at the TDY location.

2. Directed to Return to PDS upon TDY Completion. An employee away from the PDS, who receives a TDY travel authorization/order at other than the leave point, is authorized transportation and per diem for travel from the:

- a. Leave address (or the place at which the travel authorization/order is received, whichever applies) to the TDY station (see par. C2000-B); and
- b. TDY station to the PDS.

TDY allowances are payable at the TDY location.

3. Directed to Proceed to a New PDS upon TDY Completion. An employee directed to proceed to a new PDS after TDY completion is authorized PCS travel and transportation allowances for travel performed from the:

- a. Old PDS to the leave address or to the place at which the travel authorization/order was received, whichever applies, not to exceed in either case the official distance from the old PDS to the new PDS; and
- b. Leave address or place at which the travel authorization/order is received, as applicable, to the TDY station; and
- c. TDY station to the new PDS.

TDY allowances are payable at the TDY location.

C4445 ROUND-TRIP TRAVEL BETWEEN RESIDENCE AND TDY LOCATION

Round-trip POC TDY travel may be authorized/approved between the residence and TDY location without requiring the employee to first report to headquarters or the regular duty place. In authorizing/approving this travel, the AO must consider mission requirements, relative expense, and practicability.

C4450 OCONUS TDY TRAVEL IMPACT ON BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Frequent TDY assignment to the same OCONUS locale by the same employee must be evaluated periodically to determine necessity and if there are alternatives. If evaluation indicates significant expenditures (ICW TDY assignments) that have an adverse effect on the balance of payments, special attention should be given to minimizing spending.

C4460 TDY ASSIGNMENT TO A SUBMARINE

An employee must meet the specific physical requirements in the current edition of SECNAVINST 6420.1 series, for TDY submarine assignment. This instruction can be accessed from the Internet at website address: http://www.combatindex.com/mil_docs/pdf/secnav/6400/6420-1D.pdf.

C4465 ILLNESS OR INJURY DURING OFFICIAL TRAVEL OR TDY ASSIGNMENTS

See Chapter 7, Part H.

C4470 TDY ASSIGNMENT ABANDONED OR NOT COMPLETED

Except as in Chapter 7, Part H, if an employee abandons travel for acceptable personal reasons (e.g., illness in the family or similar circumstances) before reporting to or completing a TDY assignment, only travel and transportation allowances to the abandonment point are allowable. Costs relating to the employee's return to the PDS are the employee's financial responsibility unless the employee completed the TDY mission.

C4475 TDY DEPARTURE FROM/RETURN TO DEPENDENTS' RESIDENCE

A. Authorization/Approval. The AO may permit the traveler to begin official travel from the location at which the traveler maintains the family residence if it is not the residence from which the traveler commutes daily to the work site.

B. Starting/Ending Travel. If to the Gov't's advantage, POC use may be authorized/approved to begin/end at the:

1. Traveler's residence (from which the traveler commutes daily to the PDS),
2. Location at which the traveler maintains the family residence if it is not the residence from which the traveler commutes daily to the PDS, or
3. Place near the traveler's residence where the POC is garaged/stored.

C. Cost. *Relative cost should be a consideration.*

D. Example. Traveler's PDS is Alexandria, VA. The traveler resides in Alexandria during the workweek and commutes daily to the PDS. The traveler maintains the family residence in Norfolk, VA. The traveler may be permitted to begin and/or end official travel on TDY at Norfolk, VA.

C4480 POC TRAVEL TO AND FROM A CARRIER TERMINAL

For travel to and from a carrier terminal, reimbursement is authorized IAW par. C2192.

PART P: INCOME TAX REIMBURSEMENT ALLOWANCE (ITRA) FOR EXTENDED TDY ASSIGNMENTS**C4715 ITRA FOR EXTENDED TDY ASSIGNMENTS DURING TAX YEARS 1993 AND THEREAFTER (FTR §301-11, Subparts E and F)**

A. Purpose. The Income Tax Reimbursement Allowance (ITRA) purpose, under this Part, is to reimburse an employee for substantially all additional Federal, State and/or local *income taxes* incurred by the employee (and spouse, if filing jointly) because of reimbursement or payment of certain travel and transportation expenses incident to an extended TDY assignment in one location. *ITRA is not designed to reimburse the employee for the exact amount of the employee's tax liability.*

B. Reimbursement. An employee who was TDY for an extended period at one location, and who incurred Federal, State, and/or local income taxes on amounts received as reimbursement for official travel expenses is eligible for reimbursement under the ITR allowance IAW FTR, §301-11.501. See FTR, §301-11.535 or §301-11.635 for ITRA reimbursement calculation examples.

C. Reimbursement Limitations. The ITR allowance is limited to income taxes and does not include reimbursement for *employment* type taxes (e.g., FICA and Medicare deductions). See GSBCA 15375-TRAV (4 December 2000), <http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/travel/t1537504.txt>.

***NOTE:** *Tax rules may differ by state and locality.*

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CHAPTER 5

PERMANENT DUTY TRAVEL

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PART C: DEPENDENT TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCES

SECTION 5: DEPENDENT MEDICAL TRAVEL

**NOTE: See Chapter 7, Part M for Emergency Visitation Travel (EVT).*

C5134 DEPENDENT MEDICAL TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCES WHEN AN EMPLOYEE IS ASSIGNED TO A FOREIGN OCONUS PDS

NOTE: Par. C5134 is not applicable to the dependents of an employee stationed in a non-foreign OCONUS area (e.g., Alaska, Hawai'i, Guam, Puerto Rico).

A. General

1. When the Secretarial Process determines that local medical facilities (military or civilian) at a foreign OCONUS area (see definition in APP A) are not able to accommodate a dependent's needs, transportation to another location may be authorized for appropriate medical/dental care.
2. If possible, medical travel should be scheduled with other non-medical travel (e.g., RAT or EML (funded or unfunded)) to avoid separate medical travel.
3. Required medical treatment that cannot be postponed until the dependent's next scheduled travel should be authorized as medical travel. See par. C5134-C.
4. When authorized, an eligible dependent whose employee sponsor is assigned to a foreign OCONUS PDS is authorized travel and transportation allowances for travel to and from another location incident to the dependent obtaining required health care (whether or not the care itself is at Gov't expense) under the conditions and limitations in Chapter 5, Part C.

B. Eligibility. An eligible individual is a dependent, an attendant, and/or an accompanying family member who meets the following criteria.

1. Dependent. The dependent:
 - a. Must reside with the employee at the foreign OCONUS PDS or be performing foreign OCONUS PCS travel.
 - b. Who boards at a foreign OCONUS school and otherwise resides with the employee at the foreign OCONUS PDS qualifies.
 - c. Infant born during the mothers' health care travel qualifies.
2. Attendant/Escort. See par. C5146.
3. Accompanying Family Member. The AO may authorize/approve an employee's family member to travel with the dependent if the AO determines that
 - a. The family member is incapable of self-care at the PDS, and
 - b. No suitable care arrangements can be made at the PDS, and
 - c. The travel is in the Gov't's interest.

C. Required Health Care Determination. Required health care is medical or dental care that the AO determines is needed by a dependent whose employee sponsor is stationed at a foreign OCONUS PDS at which there is no

adequate facility to provide suitable care. This determination must be based on the advice of an appropriate professional certifying physician,

D. Authorized Health Care

1. Medical Care. Qualified medical care is treatment that:

- a. Must be completed before the next scheduled RAT, or EML (funded or unfunded) travel, and
- b. Which, if delayed, could result in the condition becoming worse, and
- c. Includes specialized examinations, special inoculations, obstetrical care, and hospitalization (GSBCA 15948-TRAV, 30 April 2003).

2. Dental Care. Qualified emergency and required dental care are defined as follows:

- a. Emergency Dental Care. Treatment of any dental condition causing severe pain and/or that, if treatment were deferred, would cause permanent and irreparable damage to the teeth or supporting dental structures.
- b. Required Dental Care. Treatment that must be done before the next RAT or EML (funded or unfunded) travel and, if delayed, could result in a need for emergency dental care.
- c. Orthodontic Care. Orthodontic care qualifies as required dental care when necessary for proper occlusion.
- d. Periodontal Disease. Periodontal disease treatment qualifies when necessary to prevent permanent, irreparable damage to the teeth and supporting structures.

E. Unauthorized Health Care. Examples of treatments that are not required health care are:

1. Medical care: Elective treatment, routine medical examinations, and routine immunizations.
2. Dental Care: Elective treatment, dental prophylaxis (routine cleaning, superficial scaling, and fluoridation treatment), and elective cosmetic dental treatment.

F. Designated Point. The designated point is:

1. The facility closest to the employee's PDS, as determined by the AO, at which suitable health care may be obtained, and
2. Based on the advice of an appropriate professional certifying physician.

C5136 MEDICAL TRAVEL ADMINISTRATION

A. Applicable Regulations

1. Dependent. A dependent performing medical travel in any capacity is governed by the JTR.
2. Uniformed Service Member. Travel and transportation allowances for a uniformed service member are governed by the JFTR when serving as an attendant as part of official duties.
3. Attendant/Escort. See par. C5146.

B. Travel Authorization. DD Form 1610 (Request and Authorization for TDY Travel of DOD Personnel) is used to authorize travel for medical reasons.

C. Funding. Health care travel expenses are charged to the employee's organization's operating funds.

D. Excess Costs Agreement

1. Before the AO authorizes/approves travel to a location, other than the designated point, (elected by the employee) for required health care, the employee must agree in writing, to pay/reimburse to the Gov't excess travel and transportation costs incurred by the dependent, attendants, and accompanying family member(s).
2. The Gov't's cost is based on transportation costs to and from the designated point.
3. See par. C5144 for a sample excess cost agreement.

E. Premium Class Accommodations. If premium-class accommodations are used, the requirements in par. C2000-A2 must be met for full reimbursement.

C5138 TRANSPORTATION

A. General

1. Health care transportation must be IAW Chapter 2, except as otherwise provided in Chapter 5. Part C.
2. AMC resources should be used when the AO:
 - a. Consults with an appropriate health care provider, and
 - b. Determines it suitable under the circumstances and reasonably available.
3. For AMC flight scheduling information see <https://business.transcom.mil/gpmrc/>.
4. After consultation with a professional certifying physician, the AO may authorize/approve travel by private airline, ambulance service, or other specialized medical transportation provider, if necessary.

B. Limitation. An eligible dependent is authorized health care transportation from the foreign OCONUS PDS to the designated point and return to the PDS.

1. Travel to Other Locations. The AO may authorize/approve health care transportation to a location other than the designated point, if the employee elects and executes an excess cost agreement. See par. C5136-D.
2. Obstetrical Patients. An obstetrical patient may elect to travel to a/an:
 - a. CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area, with transportation at Gov't expense authorized to the nearest CONUS POE; or
 - b. OCONUS location that is not the designated point if the employee elects and executes an excess cost agreement. See par. C5138-B1.
3. Dental Patients. A dependent is authorized health care transportation for required dental care no more than once a year, in addition to required dental care done during any other travel. The year begins on the first day of health care travel for required dental care.

C5140 PER DIEM

A. General

1. TDY per diem is authorized for medical travel for a:

- a. Dependent and an attendant subject to the limitations in par. C5140, and
 - b. Uniformed member authorized as an attendant, subject to the JFTR.
2. See pars. C4555-B3 or T4040-A1e for per diem when lodging with friends/relatives.
- B. Maximum Number of Days. Subject to pars. C5140-C, C5140-D, C5140-E, C5140-F, and C5140-G, the AO may authorize/approve per diem for up to, *but in no case for more than*, 180 consecutive days including:
1. Travel time to and from the designated point/elective destination, and
 2. Necessary delays before treatment and while awaiting return transportation, and
 3. Necessary outpatient treatment periods.
- C. Elective Destinations. If a dependent elects travel to other than the designated point, per diem may be authorized/approved for travel periods to and from the elective destination, but for no longer than the constructed travel time to and from the designated point.
- D. Hospital Stays. Per diem is not authorized/approved for a dependent during a hospitalization period.
- E. Dental Care
1. Unless the AO specifically authorizes/approves a longer period because of extraordinary circumstances, per diem for periods in pars. C5140-B2 and C5140-B3 for dental patients may not be authorized/approved for more than:
 - a. 3 days for emergency dental care, and
 - b. 1 day for required dental care.
 2. Extraordinary circumstances are limited to those situations that, because of the dental condition's severity, require more time to complete emergency dental care.
- F. Obstetric Care. A dependent traveling for obstetric care ordinarily leaves the PDS 6 weeks before the expected delivery date and returns 6 weeks thereafter. The AO may not authorize/approve per diem for obstetric care travel for a period longer than 90 days, unless an early departure from, or delayed return to, the PDS is medically required.
- G. Newborn Infant. A newborn infant is authorized per diem under the same circumstances and conditions as the mother, except at one-half the applicable locality rate.
- H. Per Diem Rates. The applicable locality per diem rate applies. If the dependent elects health care travel to a location other than the designated point, the per diem rate may not exceed the rate for the designated point.

C5142 EXCESS ACCOMPANIED BAGGAGE

The AO may authorize/approve excess accompanied baggage shipment for medical travel if necessary because of climatic factors, health care necessity, or other adequate reasons. See par. C2302.

C5144 SAMPLE EXCESS COST AGREEMENT

The following is a sample excess cost agreement required in par. C5136-D.

DOD Component Letterhead

Date

SUBJECT: Excess Cost Agreement for Travel and Transportation Costs

The appropriate designated point for obtaining medical or dental care for:

Dependent Name: _____

has been determined to be: _____
(Designated Point)

I agree to pay/reimburse to the Gov't excess travel and transportation costs incurred by my dependent, attendant(s), and/or accompanying family member(s) over what such travel to and from the designated point would have cost.

Employee's Signature

Date

C5146 ATTENDANTS/ESCORTS

A. Definition. See APP A, Part I.

B. Determination. A dependent, incapable of traveling alone, requires an attendant/escort. An attendant/escort may be any person who can provide the necessary assistance required by the dependent.

C. Appointment. Any person may be appointed as an:

1. Attendant, by Medical Authority, or
2. Escort, by the AO,

to accompany a dependent physically incapable of traveling alone.

D. Travel Allowances

1. Uniformed Service Member as an Attendant/Escort. A uniformed service member traveling as an attendant/escort is authorized JFTR TDY travel and transportation allowances.

2. Civilian Employee as an Attendant/Escort. A U.S. Gov't civilian employee is authorized travel and transportation allowances IAW the JTR.

3. Other Person as an Attendant. Another person designated to travel as an attendant/escort is:

- a. Issued an ITA or included in the same travel authorization (identified as an attendant/escort) issued for the dependent; and
- b. Authorized the same travel and transportation allowances as a civilian employee. See par. C7115.

E. Attendant Compensation Agreement

1. The AO may authorize the PDS contracting officer to enter into a contract with a non-family member attendant, including a professional health care provider, to provide for reasonable compensation in addition to

travel and transportation allowances (including excess accompanied baggage shipment expenses) under Chapter 5, Part M.

2. The compensation amount for a nonprofessional attendant may not exceed the prevailing rate in the locality for the type of services rendered.

3. A professional health care provider attendant ordinarily is unnecessary on AMC medical evacuation flights.

F. Attendant Per Diem

1. In addition to per diem for travel periods, an attendant is authorized up to 3 days per diem after arrival at the treatment site to:

- a. Consult the treating health care providers, and
- b. Make necessary return travel arrangements.

2. In extraordinary cases, if the attendant's presence is necessary to the adult dependent's treatment regimen, or for a minor dependent when required to resolve medical/legal problems, render psychological support during inpatient confinement, or provide parental care while awaiting inpatient admission and/or during outpatient treatment, the AO may authorize/approve longer periods of per diem only for a non-health care professional attendant, who is the dependent's family member,.

G. Non-Concurrent Attendant Travel. Non-concurrent attendant travel may be authorized/approved when the need for an attendant arises during treatment or there is need for an attendant only during a portion of the dependent's travel.

C5148 SEPARATE MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE (SMA) ICW MEDICAL TRAVEL

A. Eligibility. DSSR 262.4a (1) and (2) provide limited eligibility for Voluntary SMA when an eligible dependent is undergoing medical treatment away from the foreign OCONUS PDS. The employee can request Voluntary SMA on the eligible dependent's behalf for as short a period as 30 days (without the change of election provisions restriction of DSSR 264.2(2)) for only the following reasons: (1) when adequate medical facilities are not available in the OCONUS PDS area for pre and post natal care; or (2) when the eligible dependent is detained in CONUS or a non-foreign OCONUS area awaiting medical clearance.

B. Restrictions. SMA is not paid on behalf of a dependent when the dependent is hospitalized at Gov't expense, or for the same period for which per diem is paid.

C. Payment Authority. SMA payment regulations are in DSSR, section 260, at http://aoprals.state.gov/content.asp?content_id=215&menu_id=81.

PART D: HOUSEHOLD GOODS (HHG) TRANSPORTATION (FTR §302-7)

SECTION 1: GENERAL

C5150 GENERAL

This Part prescribes PCS HHG transportation and NTS allowances including those in unusual or emergency circumstances. See APP A for the definition of HHG transportation.

C5152 ELIGIBILITY

The following are eligible for HHG transportation and SIT at Gov't expense when relocation is in the Gov't's interest:

1. An employee transferred between CONUS/OCONUS official duty stations;
2. A new appointee to the first CONUS/OCONUS official duty station;
3. An employee returning to CONUS for separation from an OCONUS assignment, after completion of an agreed upon period of services;
4. An SES employee authorized last move home benefits (FTR §302-3.304);
5. An employee authorized a temporary change of station (TCS).

C5154 BASIC ALLOWANCES

A. General

1. An employee/appointee, who is authorized a move at Gov't expense is authorized HHG transportation.
2. NTS of HHG may be authorized in lieu of HHG transportation when the employee is assigned to a/an: (FTR §302-8.1)
 - (a) CONUS isolated PDS;
 - (b) OCONUS PDS to which HHG transportation is limited;
 - (c) OCONUS PDS and NTS is in the Gov't's best interest or cost effective to do so; or
 - (d) Temporary change of station (TCS) (see par. C5715-B3).
3. HHG transportation may be authorized for a PCS before the PCS travel authorization/order is issued; however, the PCS travel authorization/order subsequently must contain HHG transportation authority or the costs become the employee's responsibility.
4. NTS of HHS is not permitted for a career SES employee for last move home.

B. Prescribed Weight Allowances (FTR §302-7.2). The worldwide maximum weight of HHG that may be transported (and/or stored ICW transportation) is 18,000 pounds net weight for each employee. For baggage allowances, see par. C2304.

NOTE: Under no circumstances may the Gov't pay any expenses associated with excess weight.

C. Professional Books, Papers, and Equipment (PBP&E)

1. Policy. PBP&E are HHG. If the PBP&E may cause an excess weight condition as determined before transportation, PBP&E may be moved under pars. C5154-C2 and C5154-C3 (FTR §302-7.4). See APP A for the definition of PBP&E.
2. Conditions. PBP&E shipment as an administrative expense, as opposed to a HHG transportation expense, may be authorized/approved subject to the following conditions:
 - a. Before shipment occurs, the employee must furnish an itemized inventory of PBP&E for review by an official designated by the authorizing/order-issuing command.
 - b. The employee must furnish appropriate evidence (as determined by the authorizing/order-issuing command) that transporting the itemized materials as part of the HHG results in a weight in an excess weight situation.
 - c. An appropriate official designated by the authorizing/order-issuing command at the new PDS, must review and certify that the itemized PBP&E, are necessary for the proper performance of the employee's duties at the new PDS, and that if these items are not transported to the new PDS, the same or similar items would have to be obtained (at Gov't expense) for the employee's use at the new PDS.
3. Administrative Expense. When the employee's PBP&E are authorized for shipment as an administrative expense:
 - a. The transportation cost is not chargeable to travel and transportation expenses appropriations.
 - b. Transportation must be by the actual expense method in CONUS (i.e., the commuted rate method must not be used) (FTR §302-7.13).
 - c. The weight and the administrative appropriation chargeable must be stated as separate items on the documentation used to transport the PBP&E (e.g., a Bill of Lading).
 - d. A constructed weight may be used in unusual instances when it is not practicable or impossible to obtain the specific PBP&E weight. See par. C5170-D.
 - e. The PBP&E may be returned as an administrative expense to an employee's actual residence or any other location, at a cost not to exceed the constructed cost to the actual residence, for an employee separating from Gov't service provided the PBP&E were transported to the OCONUS location as an administrative expense (FTR §302-7.17). See also par. C5167-C4.
4. Administratively Restricted HHG Weight
 - a. When an employee is assigned to an administratively weight-restricted OCONUS PDS, PBP&E shipment is authorized under pars. C5154-C2 and C5154-C3.
 - b. PBP&E weight is in addition to a restricted weight allowance shipped to an OCONUS PDS. (Example: The typical administratively limited weight allowance is 4,500 pounds. The employee has 1,000 pounds of PBP&E. The PBP&E is shipped in addition to the 4,500 pounds of HHG.)
 - c. PBP&E weight, when added to the weight of other HHG authorized for shipment and for NTS and consumable goods chargeable to travel and transportation appropriations, must not exceed the maximum weight allowance unless the PBP&E is shipped under pars. C5154-C2 and C5154-C3.

D. Additional Consumable Goods (FTR §300-3.1)

1. An employee, assigned to an OCONUS PDS designated in APP F as one to which additional consumable goods may be shipped, is authorized a shipping allowance for such consumable items in addition to the 4,500

pounds HHG net weight allowance.

2. HHG weight, when added to the weight of other HHG authorized for shipment transportation and for NTS and consumable goods chargeable to travel and transportation appropriations, must not exceed the maximum weight allowance.
3. The employee's PCS travel authorization/order should show the consumable items authorized weight allowance in APP F.
4. Consumable goods are transported like HHG.

E. Weight Additive Articles (FTR §302-7.20). When HHG include an article, jet ski, boat or trailer of reasonable size that can fit into a moving container for which a carrier assesses a weight additive, the weight additive is not charged against the weight allowance in par. C5154-B. For example, when a weight additive of 700 pounds is imposed by a HHG carrier on a 65 pound canoe, only 65 pounds is charged against the employee's 18,000 pounds weight allowance. See GSBICA 16131-RELO, 21 July 2003. *Special packing, crating and/or handling expenses for these articles are the employee's financial responsibility.*

F. HHG Transportation Expenses

1. Gov't-paid Expenses. Incident to HHG transportation, the following services are allowed NTE the cost associated with the authorized weight limit:
 - a. Packing, crating, unpacking, uncrating, drayage, and hauling (as necessary).
 - b. Special technical servicing to prepare household appliances for safe transport and use at destination (not connecting or disconnecting).
 - c. Use of special rigging and equipment (e.g., cranes for HHG other than boats) for heavy or delicate articles and handling.
 - d. SIT NTE 90 days, as applicable. See par. C5190-B1.

NOTE: Delivery out of storage is authorized at Gov't expense, regardless of time in storage within the authorized 2-year period. This includes shipments that have been converted to storage at the employee's financial responsibility. In addition, delivery out of SIT at Gov't expense may be extended for the time period of an extension granted under par. C5750-C.

2. Employee-paid Expenses. The employee is financially responsible for all transportation costs as a result of:
 - a. Exceeding the authorized weight allowance;
 - b. Transportation between other than authorized locations;
 - c. Transportation of articles that are not HHG, (See APP A, definition of Household Goods);
 - d. Transportation in more than one lot (other than an unaccompanied baggage shipment authorized under par. C5160-B to be transported separately from the HHG shipment, and expedited transportation of items of extraordinary value when authorized under par. C5165-E);
 - e. Special services requested by the employee, i.e., the cost of increased valuation liability; and.
 - f. Transportation related costs that are incurred by the Gov't due to the employee/employee's agent's negligence, i.e., attempted pickup and/or delivery charges. See DOD 4500.9-R (DTR, Part IV) Chapter 401; website http://www.transcom.mil/j5/pt/dtr_part_iv.cfm.

G. HHG Transportation and Storage Documentation (FTR §302-7.104)

1. Form and Voucher Preparation. See DODFMR, Volume 9, for information on submitting travel vouchers and the forms to be used. (website: <http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/>).

2. Documents

a. PCS Travel Authorization/Order. Travelers should be prepared to attach one or more PCS travel authorization/order copies to the voucher. Follow procedures in DODFMR regarding numbers of copies.

b. Documentation

(1) If required by financial regulations, the following documentation should be attached to the voucher:

(a) Individual paid receipts (for \$75 or more) for SIT, packing, hauling, or drayage bill, if applicable;

(b) Paid carrier's original bill of lading/certified copy; ***NOTE: If a bill of lading is not available, other evidence showing origin, destination, and weight must be submitted;*** and

(c) An official weight certificate/authenticated weight designation.

(2) Constructed weight may be used when:

(a) Proper weighing facilities are not available at origin/any point en route/destination, or

(b) The partial load weight cannot be obtained at origin/en route/destination.

H. Loss or Damage Claims (FTR §302-7.11). HHG loss or damage claims are submitted IAW Service regulations.

I. Services. HHG (see APP A) transportation is limited to items associated with the home and all personal effects belonging to an employee and dependents on the employee's PCS or TDY travel authorization/order effective date that legally may be accepted and transported by an authorized commercial transporter. HHG may be transported when:

1. The shipment originates at the employee's last PDS, actual residence, or another point;

2. A shipment part originates at the last PDS and the remainder at one or more other points;

3. The destination is the new PDS or another point; or

4. The destination for part of the HHG is the new PDS and the remainder is shipped to one or more other points.

NOTE: The total amount paid by the Gov't must not exceed the cost of transporting the HHG in one lot by the method selected under par. C5160, from the employee's last PDS (or new appointee's actual residence at the time of appointment) to the new PDS (FTR §302-7.7).

J. Employee Married to an Employee or to a Uniformed Service Member

1. An employee married to another employee or to a uniformed service member retains HHG transportation and storage allowances if a PCS travel authorization/order is issued to the employee – even though the other spouse (employee or uniformed member) may also have a PCS travel authorization/order. See B-202023, 4 December 1981 and 54 Comp. Gen. 892 (1975). See JFTR, par. U5012-C for HHG transportation for a uniformed member married to a civilian employee when both are authorized HHG shipments to the same new

PDS.

Example 1. An employee and the employee's uniformed member spouse each receive a PCS travel authorization/order. The member's PCS weight allowance is 12,500 lbs. See JFTR, par. U5310. The employee's PCS HHG weight allowance is 18,000 lbs. See par. C5154-B. Together they may ship 30,500 lbs. of HHG – but they may not both be paid or reimbursed for shipping the same HHG.

Example 2. An employee-married-to-another-employee couple each receive a PCS travel authorization/ order. Each employee's PCS weight allowance is 18,000 lbs. See pars. C5000-B1a and C5154-B. Together they may ship 36,000 lbs. of HHG – but they may not both be paid or reimbursed for shipping the same HHG. **Further, they may use the combined weight allowances to offset any excess weight incurred by either employee even if both employees separately ship HHG; providing the HHG belong to both employees. See GSBCA 16608-RELO, 3 August 2005.**

K. HHG Transportation between Local Quarters.

1. Authorized Transportation. Local transportation of an employee's HHG is authorized when, for the Gov't's convenience, the local commander issues a written travel authorization/order to the employee directing a change in residence between any two dwellings. This authority must not be used for HHG transportation between private dwellings ICW an authorized PCS. See B-138678, 22 April 1959 and 52 Comp. Gen. 293 (1972).

NOTE: SIT is not authorized.

2. Local Transportation Costs

- a. Local transportation costs are charged to the command authorizing the transportation.
- b. If the employee's HHG shipment exceeds the maximum amount authorized, the employee is financially responsible for the excess cost.
- c. If an adequate scale is not available, the excess weight is determined by using the constructed weight. See par. C5170-D.
- *d. The 18,000-pound limitation (par. C5154-B) and the 4,500-pound limitation (par. C5168) do not apply to this HHG transportation authorized.

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SECTION 2: HHG TRANSPORTATION

C5158 RE-TRANSPORTATION OF THE SAME HHG

HHG returned to CONUS/the actual residence and then reshipped back to the OCONUS PDS during a continuous OCONUS employment period must be:

1. For reasons beyond the employee's control, and
2. Authorized/approved by the Headquarters of the DOD Agency concerned.

If HHG are shipped back to the OCONUS PDS, a new service agreement is not required.

C5160 TRANSPORTATION METHODS (FTR §302-7.100-201)

A. HHG. The official designated by the Service/Defense Agency must authorize/approve the HHG transportation method. A cost comparison must be completed ICW each PCS travel authorization/order prior to authorizing a transportation method on that PCS travel authorization/order. *The servicing Personal Property Shipping Office must provide the rate comparison by computing the cost difference between the actual expense and commuted rate methods of HHG transportation.*

B. UB

1. General

- a. UB weight is part of the total authorized HHG weight allowance.
- b. UB is defined in APP A.
- c. Express and freight shipments made by the Gov't must be made under Gov't transportation policy and procedures.

2. Weight Allowance. Except as in par. C5160-B4, the UB weight allowance is 350 pounds net weight for each adult and dependent age 12 or older, and 175 pounds net weight for each child under age 12 (see par. C5170).

3. Transportation. Except as in par. C5160-B4, UB must be transported under Gov't transportation policy and procedures. The employee or employee's agent should contact the servicing transportation officer as soon as possible before travel begins to make arrangements for UB transportation.

4. Air Transportation (Expedited Mode) to/from/between OCONUS PDSs

a. General

- (1) The UB total transported by air (or any expedited mode) must not exceed 1,000 pounds net weight.
- (2) Air transportation is not authorized when an employee performs RAT, except when the additional tour of duty is served at a PDS in another OCONUS area.
- (3) UB may be transported by air from the old PDS to the appropriate POE to arrive before the employee's or dependent's transportation departure time.

b. Conditions. UB may be transported by air when:

- (1) Transportation by the lowest overall cost mode cannot provide the required service,

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- (2) The employee certifies the UB is necessary to carry out the assigned duties, or
- (3) The AO determines that expedited transportation is necessary to prevent undue hardship to the employee and/or dependents.

C. Actual Expense (FTR §302-7.200)

1. **Gov't-procured**. The Gov't contracts, negotiates, audits and pays Transportation Service Providers (TSPs)/carriers directly for transportation. A PCS travel authorization/order must state:
 - a. The HHG transportation authority, and
 - b. That the HHG are to be transported by a Gov't-arranged move, and
 - c. That unauthorized charges are the employee's financial responsibility.
2. **Personally Procured**. The employee must make the necessary arrangements for the HHG move, pay for the move, and reimbursement is limited to actual expenses incurred by the employee, NTE the cost of a Gov't-arranged move for the same weight of HHG. See par C1101 for allowable travel advances.
3. **Gov't-arranged Move Cost**. The Gov't-arranged transportation cost in CONUS is determined by using the lowest applicable tariff rate plus the applicable packing allowance rate times the actual HHG weight transported (NTE the maximum weight (18,000 lbs). The OCONUS cost is constructed using the single factor rate. Rates can be obtained from the SDDC website at: <http://www.sddc.army.mil>. Click on "Personal Property/POV".

D. Commuted Rate (FTR §302-7.13)

1. **Applicability**. The commuted rate system may be used only for HHG shipments between CONUS PDSs.
2. **Arrangements**. When authorized/approved by the official designated by the authorizing/order-issuing command, the employee makes arrangements for HHG transportation (other than by shipping the HHG within a mobile home).
3. **Reimbursement Services**. The employee is authorized reimbursement under the GSA Commuted Rate Schedule (FTR §302-7.101) (Internet address <http://www.gsa.gov/travelpolicy>) for carrier services provided, including:
 - a. Transportation,
 - b. Packing,
 - c. Unpacking,
 - d. Crating,
 - e. Drayage, and
 - f. SIT.

NOTE 1: The Commuted Rate Schedule used must be in effect on the date the common carrier picks up the HHG, or if other than a common carrier is used, the date HHG begin movement.

NOTE 2: If a third party (e.g., a new employer) pays for the HHG transportation, no reimbursement is authorized.

4. **Where to Get the Commuted Rate Schedule and Rate Tables**. Go to the GSA Internet website

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(<http://www.gsa.gov/travelpolicy>) and click on Commuted Rate (under Policies). For a copy of the schedule, click on commuted rate schedule at the bottom of page.

NOTE: The servicing Personal Property Shipping Office must provide the rate comparison by computing the cost difference between the actual expense and commuted rate HHG transportation methods.

E. Split Transportation (FTR §302-7.3). If actual expense HHG transportation is authorized, an employee may ship HHG by Gov't-procured and/or personally moved/procured transportation as long as the combined HHG shipments do not exceed the:

1. Authorized HHG weight allowance, and
2. Cost of Gov't-procured HHG transportation in one lot between authorized places.

F. Employee Responsibility (FTR §302-7.15). An employee who chooses to personally arrange for HHG transportation (i.e., move the HHG themselves, or contract directly for the HHG to be moved) is entirely responsible for all issues related to the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA), use of U.S. carriers, import/export processes, tariffs, customs, etc. If Service regulations require, preference also must be given to VISA (Voluntary Inter-modal Sealift Agreement) ship carriers when available.

G. Limitations

1. All HHG transportation for which the Gov't pays must:
 - a. Be only for HHG within the employee's authorized HHG weight allowance;
 - b. Not exceed the Gov't-arranged move transportation cost of transporting the HHG combined weight in one lot between authorized places, when Gov't-arranged move is available; and
 - c. Be made on U.S. flag carriers, when reasonably available.
2. HHG may not be moved at Gov't expense when:
 - a. There is no official employee movement (except when the advance return of dependents from an OCONUS PDS is authorized),
 - b. The employee violates the agreement under which the HHG originally were transported,
 - c. The employee has no transportation at Gov't expense authorized by this Volume, or
 - d. Authorized transportation does not begin within the prescribed time limits.
3. Payment, on a commuted rate basis, is not authorized when the employee fails to furnish the actual or constructed (cubic foot measurement) HHG transportation weight. When the actual or constructed weight is not provided, reimbursement is limited to the amount actually paid by the employee, or the commuted rate amount, whichever is less. The employee must furnish an acceptable estimated weight statement (28 Comp. Gen. 95 (1948)).

H. Cost Comparison

1. A cost comparison must be made between the actual expense and commuted rate methods of HHG transportation for each CONUS to-CONUS PCS travel authorization/order. ***The servicing Personal Property Shipping Office must provide the rate comparison by computing the cost difference between the actual expense and commuted rate methods of HHG transportation.***
2. If the estimated costs are more than \$100 different, the more economical method must be authorized on the

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PCS travel authorization/order.

3. An employee's request for a particular method is the determining factor if the costs are within \$100 of each other.
4. A proper cost comparison must consider line haul transportation charges, administrative costs, and expected accessorial and packing charges.
5. If the cost comparison is not made, and/or if the PCS travel authorization/order does not explicitly say that the actual expense method is authorized, the commuted rate method applies (GSBCA 15489-RELO, 20 December 2001).
6. The chart below details considerations when determining a transportation method to authorize on a PCS travel authorization/order.

CONSIDERATIONS		
(FTR §302-7.14)		
Method	Advantages	Disadvantages
Commuted Rate	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Gov't is relieved of the administrative expense and responsibility of selecting and dealing with carriers and making other arrangements for transporting HHG. 2. The employee pays the authorized packing and accessorial charges from the amount allowed for those charges. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Gov't cannot take advantage of special discounts offered. 2. An accurate cost estimate depends on weight estimate accuracy. 3. <i>Commuted rate method does not apply to intrastate moves</i>; and 4. <i>Commuted rate method may not fully reimburse employee's out-of-pocket expenses.</i>
Actual Expense	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Gov't may take advantage of special discounts offered. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Gov't is responsible for selecting and dealing with carriers, preparing bills of lading, auditing and paying transportation vouchers, supervising HHG packing, handling employee loss and damage claims (in most cases), and other incidental expenses. 2. The Gov't's cost depends on the weight involved, accessorial services required, packing quality, and the number of individual cartons, boxes, barrels, and wardrobes used by the carrier.

I. Multiple Transfers. When agencies have a large volume of HHG to move between the same origin and destination, at the same time (but not a mass move), multiple transfers (actual expense method) should be considered. See Defense Travel Regulation (DTR), DOD 4500.9-R, Part IV.

C5165 FACTORS AFFECTING HHG TRANSPORTATION

A. Combining Weight Allowances when Husband and Wife Are Both Employees. See par. C5000-B.

B. NOT USED

C. NOT USED

D. Improper Transportation. HHG that are improperly transported or otherwise unavoidably misdirected, through no fault of the employee, must be transported to the proper destination at Gov't expense.

E. Items of Extraordinary Value. Items of extraordinary or substantial value may be transported by an expedited mode that provides satisfactory service at the best value to the Gov't, and may not be counted as UB. Examples of items of extraordinary value are: articles of gold and other precious metals; jewels; valuable art; rare and costly collections; and items of substantial value ordinarily worn or carried (cameras and accessories, binoculars, jewelry, including costume jewelry) which are prone to being stolen. ***Items that are irreplaceable or have extreme financial and/or sentimental value are not given special security even though extra-value insurance may be purchased.*** The net weight of such shipments is charged against the employee's weight allowance.

F. Mobile Home Allowances. See par. Ch 5, Part F.

G. HHG Transportation before a PCS Travel Authorization/Order Is Issued. HHG transportation may be authorized for a PCS before the PCS travel authorization/order is issued, but the PCS travel authorization/order subsequently must contain HHG transportation authority or the costs become the employee's financial responsibility.

H. Time Limitation. The time limitation for HHG shipment to the CONUS/OCONUS PDS and from when successive PCS assignments are involved, may be extended beyond the initial 2 years from the employee's report date at the new PDS under par. C1057, C5080-E, or C5750-C authority IAW Agency/Service regulations. See CBCA 524-RELO dated 21 March 2007 (<http://www.cbca.gsa.gov/2007Relo/s524-RELO.pdf>).

NOTE: An employee's report date is the date the employee actually reports for work.

1. CONUS to CONUS PDSs. The CONUS to CONUS HHG transportation time limitation is 2 years from the employee's report date at the new PDS. For HHG movement delay incident to successive PCS assignments, see par. C5080-E.

2. To and between OCONUS PDSs

- a. HHG transportation time limitation is 2 years from the employee's report date at the new PDS.
- b. If HHG transportation to OCONUS is delayed, subsequent HHG transportation must not be authorized unless at least 1 year remains under the employee's current service period agreement or the employee agrees to serve at least 1 year after the HHG arrive OCONUS. ***NOTE: Both 1-year requirements are reduced to 6-months for Adak and Kodiak, Alaska.***
- c. For a HHG transportation that is delayed incident to successive PCS assignments, see par. C5080-E.

3. From an OCONUS PDS

a. General

- (1) HHG transportation from the OCONUS area must begin as soon as practicable after the employee's PCS or return for separation effective date.
- (2) If practicable, HHG transportation is concurrent the employee's departure or as soon afterward as appropriate transportation is available.
- (3) For HHG movement delayed because of successive PCS assignments, see par. C5080-E.

b. New PDS Reassignment. Under no circumstances can HHG transportation begin later than 2 years (not counting any time that administrative embargoes or shipping restrictions make the transportation impossible) after the new PDS reassignment effective date.

Part D: HHG Transportation/Section 2: HHG Transportation

c. Return for Separation. When an employee returns from an OCONUS assignment for separation the following conditions apply:

- (1) The HHG transportation authority (including PBP&E transportation in par. C5154-C3) is forfeited if not used within a reasonable time (not to exceed 2 years) after separation.
- (2) Upon a written request from the employee or surviving dependents, the OCONUS activity commanding officer may authorize delayed HHG transportation from the OCONUS area, under par. C5085-C2.
- (3) Upon arrival in the U.S., HHG transportation from storage is authorized provided the movement to the final destination begins within 2 years from the employee's separation effective date.
- (4) SIT of HHG is authorized for a period NTE 90 days. Upon an employee's written request, the initial 90-day period may be extended for an additional period NTE 90 days under conditions stated in par. C5190-B2 if approved by the employee's commanding officer or designated representative. ***SIT in excess of 180 days at Gov't expense cannot be authorized/approved except as noted in par. C5191.***

I. Alcoholic Beverage Shipment. Shipment of alcoholic beverages as HHG must conform to 27 USC §122 that states:

Sec. 122. - Shipments into States for possession or sale in violation of State law. The shipment or transportation, in any manner or by any means whatsoever, of any spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor of any kind from one State, Territory, or District of the U.S., or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, into any other State, Territory, or District of the U.S., or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or from any foreign country into any State, Territory, or District of the U.S., or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, which said spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor is intended, by any person interested therein, to be received, possessed, sold, or in any manner used, either in the original package or otherwise, in violation of any law of such State, Territory, or District of the U.S., or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, is prohibited.

C5167 TRANSPORTATION UNDER A PCS TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION/ORDER**A. HHG Shipment between CONUS PDSs**

1. CONUS HHG shipments may originate at the employee's old PDS/some other point, or partially at both.
2. The destination may be the new PDS, some other point selected by the employee, or both.
3. The Gov't's cost obligation cannot exceed the costs over a usually traveled route between the old and new PDSs.
4. When the travel is to a first PDS, the Gov't's cost cannot exceed the transportation cost from the actual residence at the time of appointment to the PDS by a usually traveled route.

B. HHG Transportation to and between OCONUS PDSs

1. General. OCONUS HHG transportation may be authorized between the same points as dependent movement in par. C5110.
2. Multiple Shipments. When the authorized maximum HHG weight allowance is not shipped to the OCONUS PDS during the initial tour of duty, the employee may be authorized transportation of the HHG balance through renewal agreement for an additional tour of duty at the same or different OCONUS PDS. The employee is financially responsible for transportation costs of any HHG that exceed the authorized weight limit.

Part D: HHG Transportation/Section 2: HHG Transportation

Example. An employee with dependents ships 4,000 pounds net weight of HHG from initial PDS residence and puts the remainder in NTS at Gov't expense. The employee completes the required tour and enters into a renewal agreement for a tour of duty at a different OCONUS PDS where additional HHG are needed. The employee is authorized a HHG transportation of 4,000 pounds net weight from the old OCONUS PDS to the new OCONUS PDS. The maximum weight allowable for transportation of additional HHG from the actual residence/and or NTS to the new PDS is limited to 14,000 pounds net weight.

C. HHG Transportation from OCONUS to CONUS PDSs

1. **General.** HHG transportation to the employee's actual residence, wherever located at the time of the OCONUS assignment, may be authorized when an employee stationed OCONUS is authorized travel and transportation allowances at Gov't expense incident to a PCS, separation, or dependent early return. See pars. C5115 and C5450.

2. Advance Return Transportation of HHG

a. **Authorized Return.** The following conditions apply to authorized advance return of HHG:

- (1) The advance return transportation of all or any part of an employee's HHG (at Gov't expense), while the employee remains assigned at an OCONUS PDS, is authorized only in conjunction with, and under the same conditions as in, par. C5450 for the dependent's early return.
- (2) The allowable costs of advanced HHG transportation may be reimbursed by the Gov't even if there was no advance return of dependents when the employee has earned return travel and transportation allowances, and an official PCS travel authorization/order has been issued directing the employee's PCS or separation travel (B-188345, 13 April 1977).
- (3) Reimbursement of the employee's transportation costs may not exceed the Gov't's cost to transport the HHG at the time of the employee's actual return travel.
- (4) Paid receipts for expenses of \$75 or more.

b. **Unauthorized Return**

- (1) Advance HHG transportation at Gov't expense is not authorized unless the employee has earned eligibility for return transportation by completing an agreed service period, or advance return travel has been authorized for the employee's dependents under par. C5450-A3b, as being in the Gov't's interest.
- (2) If the employee has not completed an agreed period of service, the employee is financially responsible for the advance HHG transportation.
- (3) *Gov't transportation facilities may not be used ICW the advance HHG transportation.*

c. **Employee Returning for Separation**

- (1) HHG of an employee returning for separation may be transported at Gov't expense from the OCONUS PDS and/or place of NTS to the actual residence at the time of appointment.
- * (2) HHG transportation may be to an alternate destination anywhere in the world, but reimbursement for transporting an employee's HHG from the OCONUS PDS to an alternate destination must not exceed the constructed cost of transporting the HHG in one lot from the OCONUS PDS to the actual residence indicated in the employee's service agreement. Similarly, reimbursement for transporting an employee's HHG from NTS to the alternate destination may not exceed the constructed cost of transporting the HHG in NTS to the actual residence indicated in the employee's service agreement. When an employee retires at the OCONUS PDS, reimbursement for moving HHG in NTS is also limited to the constructed cost of transporting the HHG to the actual residence in the employee's

service agreement (CBCA 1162-RELO, 1 July 2008).

(3) The employee is financially responsible for any excess cost (63 Comp. Gen. 281 (1984)).

(4) PBP&E transported as an administrative expense to an OCONUS location may be returned as an administrative expense to an employee's actual residence for an employee separating from Gov't service (FTR §§302-7.17 & 302-7.303). See also par. C5154-C. The PBP&E may also be returned to an alternate destination as an administrative expense anywhere in the world but transportation reimbursement may not exceed the constructed cost of transporting the PBP&E in one lot from the OCONUS PDS to the actual residence indicated in the employee's service agreement.

d. Evacuation. When the conditions in Chapter 6 exist, HHG may be moved at Gov't expense to the same location designated for dependent evacuation (5 USC §5725). If it is necessary and practical, HHG may be transported later at Gov't expense from a safe haven location to the evacuated employee's assigned PDS.

SECTION 3: HHG WEIGHT

C5168 ADMINISTRATIVE WEIGHT LIMITATIONS (FTR §302-7.16)

A. Policy. When Gov't furnishings are provided at an OCONUS location, HHG transportation at Gov't expense to or from such an OCONUS location ordinarily is limited to 4,500 pounds net weight, not including UB weight.

NOTE: A travel authorization/order permitting the State Department administrative HHG weight limit of 7,200 pounds is erroneous and only 4,500 pounds may be transported at Gov't expense subject to the exceptions below.

B. Exceptions

1. This restricted weight allowance does not apply retroactively to HHG shipped to an OCONUS location prior to the effective date that an administrative weight limitation was imposed on the location concerned.
2. When an employee is advised that an item of Gov't furnishings is not available at the OCONUS location, an amount equal to the weight of personal furnishings required in lieu of the unavailable Gov't furnishings is added to the 4,500 pounds.
3. If all Gov't furnishings are required to be returned to the Gov't and/or the Gov't furnishings become unserviceable and are not replaced, transportation of the employee's maximum weight allowance (18,000 pounds) minus the HHG weight previously shipped, is authorized from storage or designated place to the current PDS.
4. The AO or designee may increase the restricted HHG weight allowance, when requested to do so by the employee. The increase may be up to the employee's maximum weight allowance (18,000 pounds) with HHG previously shipped or continued in storage counting against the increased weight allowance. One or more of the following conditions must apply:
 - a. The employee is assigned consecutive full-tour assignments to administratively weight-restricted areas;
 - b. The employee is on a tour that is extended one year or longer within the same administratively weight-restricted area;
 - c. Additional furnishings were acquired through marriage occurring after the employee was relocated to the administratively weight-restricted area; or
 - d. Undue hardship to the employee would result if the full administrative weight restriction were imposed.
5. When a weight restriction is imposed for HHG shipped into a non-foreign OCONUS area, the weight restriction does not apply to shipments from that location as long as the new PDS is not a weight-restricted area.

NOTE: Appropriate storage, or transportation to a designated place, is authorized for the remainder of an employee's weight allowance.

C. Transportation from a Weight-restricted Area. If an employee is transferred from an OCONUS weight-restricted PDS to a PDS at which Gov't-owned furnishings are not provided, HHG transportation may be authorized from the old PDS, storage, and/or the designated place to the new PDS as long as the total HHG transported does not exceed the authorized weight limit for the new PDS.

C5170 DETERMINING THE NET WEIGHT

A. Crated Shipments. The net weight of crated shipments:

1. Does not include the crating material weight,
2. Is 60% of the gross weight, and

3. May be computed at less than 60% of the gross weight if it was necessary (for reasons beyond the employee's control) to use unusually heavy crating and packing materials.

B. Uncrated Shipments. The net weight of uncrated shipments (commercial or noncommercial):

1. Is the weight shown on the bill of lading or weight certificate;
2. Includes the weight of barrels, boxes, cartons, and similar packing materials; and
3. Does not include pads, chains, dollies, and other equipment needed to load and secure the shipment.

C. Containerized Shipments (FTR §302-7.12). When containers designed for repeated use are used (e.g., lift vans, CONEX transporters, and HHG shipping boxes) the shipment net weight is:

1. Computed like an uncrated shipment if the container's weight includes interior bracing and padding materials,
2. 85% of the gross weight (after subtracting the container's weight) if the container's weight does not include the weight of interior bracing and padding materials, or
3. Based on constructed weight if the container's gross weight cannot be determined.

D. Constructed Weight (FTR §302-7.12). A constructed weight based on 7 pounds per cubic foot (See NOTE 2 below.) of properly loaded space is to be used:

1. When an adequate scale is not available at origin, en route or at destination,
2. For a partial-load when the HHG weight cannot be determined (without unloading the vehicle at origin, en route or destination), or
3. When the carrier's charges for a short distance or metropolitan area move are computed on a basis other than the shipment's weight or volume (e.g., when payment is based on an hourly rate and the distance involved).

NOTE 1: The employee should obtain a statement from the carrier showing the amount of properly loaded space required for the shipment.

NOTE 2: PBP&E weight is based on 40 pounds per cubic foot.

C5175 EXCESS CHARGES

A. Policy

1. Gov't's Financial Responsibility

- a. The Gov't must pay the total transportation and other charges applicable to any excess weight that exceeds an employee's weight allowance and collect reimbursement from the employee.
- b. Payment for the transportation and collection from the employee for excess charges are IAW finance regulations. (FTR §302-7.200)

2. Employee's Financial Responsibility

- a. For shipments in excess of the authorized weight allowance, the employee is financially responsible for all costs associated with the excess weight following transportation completion, as determined by the Service concerned.

b. The employee is financially responsible for excess weight charges.

3. Excess Weight Status. When an excess weight status is known or suspected (e.g., based on observations made during a pre-move survey) prior to transportation, Transportation Officers must notify the employee and the AO providing transportation funds.

B. Excess Weight beyond Employee Control. When HHG are transported in a crated condition and it is determined that for reasons beyond the employee's control, the use of heavy packing and crating materials caused the computed HHG net weight to exceed the allowed weight, the facts must be fully documented and the case forwarded with recommendations for adjustment action through channels as follows:

1. Army: Unknown;
2. Navy: See Transportation of Personal Property (NAVSUP P-490);
3. Air Force: Headquarters, U.S. Air Force (ILTT), Washington, DC 20330-1030;
4. Department of Defense (DOD) Components: (See APP A for a list of DOD Components.) OSD/WHS/
Defense Agencies: DOD Civilian Personnel Management Service, Field Advisory Service, Attn: Mr. Gary Pugh, 1400 Key Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22209-5144.

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SECTION 4: HHG STORAGE

C5190 STORAGE IN TRANSIT (SIT)

NOTE: *The maximum total time limit for SIT is 180 days (FTR §302-7.8).*

A. General (FTR §302-7.107). SIT is short-term storage that is part of HHG transportation. SIT may be at any combination of the origin, destination, and en route locations. SIT is not authorized for HHG moves between local quarters when no PCS exists.

B. Time Limitation

1. General. SIT (ICW authorized HHG transportation) should not exceed 90 days unless the employee requests (in writing) an additional period, NTE 90 days, that is authorized/approved by a Service/Defense Agency designated official. If no additional storage is authorized/approved, the employee is financially responsible for the additional storage expense (FTR §302-7.8).

2. Justification (FTR §302-7.9). Acceptable justification for an additional SIT period (see par. C5190-B1 and **NOTE** after par. C5190 heading) includes:

- a. An intervening TDY or long-term training assignment,
- b. Non-availability of suitable housing,
- c. Completion of residence under construction,
- d. Serious employee illness,
- e. Dependent illness or death,
- f. Strikes,
- g. Acts of God,
- h. Other circumstances beyond the employee's control, or
- i. Similar reasons.

NOTE: *The cost of removing HHG from SIT for delivery to temporary lodging for the purpose of furnishing the temporary lodging is a TQSE expense. See par. C5370.*

C. Reimbursement (FTR §302-7.107-110). SIT reimbursement cannot exceed the employee's actual storage costs. Receipts, or certified copies of warehouseman's bills, are required for individual expenses of \$75 or more. See par. C1310.

C5191 180 DAY SIT LIMIT EXTENSION

A. General. The maximum SIT limit of 180 days authorized in par. C5190 is generally adequate for most PDT.

B. Requirements. *Only in very limited circumstances can SIT be authorized beyond 180 days, (i.e., when the maximum SIT period is insufficient for an employee on a PCS that is interrupted by an en route TDY assignment to a location such as Afghanistan or Iraq (CBCA 875-RELO, 9 January 2008)).* A SIT extension request must be submitted by the employee's agency/command to PDTATAC for determination. Documentation required is the agency's/command's requesting memo, TDY and PCS travel authorizations/orders, and the previous second 90-day SIT authorization/approval by the Service/Defense Agency designated official. The requesting memo must indicate the reason(s) for SIT beyond 180 days, scheduled TDY assignment duration, and the additional SIT days required by

the employee.

C. Authority. PDTATAC may authorize/approve extensions of the 180-day SIT period for the TDY assignment duration, plus 90 additional days, on a case-by-case basis (***NOTE: Involving Iraq and Afghanistan***) IAW GSA Waiver Memo dated 28 June 2005.

D. Submission Process. Three submission options are available to the employee's command to request SIT beyond 180 days. Extension requests should be submitted via the Agency's Civilian Advisory Panel (CAP) member. Contact information for the CAP member may be found in the Feedback Reporting section of the Introduction to the JTR, or may be found on the Per Diem Committee website at <http://perdiem.hqda.pentagon.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html> by clicking on the Telephone Directory Tab.

1. Email: From the agency/command via email through the CAP representative to sit-extensions@perdiem.osd.mil.
2. Fax: **FAX: (703) 325-2945, DSN: (312) 221-2945**
3. Mail: Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee
Attn: T&T Branch
Hoffman Building 1, Room 836
2461 Eisenhower Avenue
Alexandria, VA 22331-1300

E. Restrictions. SIT beyond 180 days is not authorized for the reasons listed in par. C5190-B2 or ICW a TCS travel authorization/order. See par. C5715.

C5195 NON-TEMPORARY STORAGE (NTS)

A. NTS of HHG for Duty at an Isolated CONUS PDS (FTR §§302-8.100-108)

1. Eligibility. An employee who performs PCS travel or new appointee travel (par. C5080-B) to a designated isolated CONUS PDS is eligible for NTS of HHG.
2. Agreement and Liability Conditions
 - a. Expenses for NTS of HHG at Gov't expense may be allowed for an employee transferring to/within CONUS when the employee agrees, in writing, to remain in Gov't service for 12 months (beginning the date the employee reports for duty at the new PDS), unless separated for reasons beyond the employee's control that are acceptable to the agency concerned.
 - b. A signed service agreement for 12 months is required ICW each individual CONUS PCS.
 - c. If the employee violates the written service agreement, including failure to report for duty at the new PDS, any Gov't funds spent for NTS become the employee's financial responsibility. Funds recovery as a debt due to the Gov't is IAW finance regulations.
3. Authority
 - a. NTS is allowed when the official designated by the Service/Defense Agency determines, on a case-by-case basis, that the location is a designated isolated PDS.
 - b. An employee assigned to a designated isolated CONUS PDS is not allowed NTS of HHG when:
 - (1) Available housing at the PDS can accommodate the HHG,
 - (2) Adequate housing is available within daily commuting distance, or

(3) It is for the employee's convenience.

4. Exceptions. NTS ICW a PCS travel authorization/order to a designated isolated CONUS PDS may be subsequently approved for:

- a. Conversion of HHG in SIT to NTS,
- b. Conversion of storage at personal expense to NTS at Gov't expense, and
- c. An eligible employee or new appointee to have a HHG portion transported to the isolated PDS and the remainder stored at Gov't expense.

5. Time Limitation. (FTR §302-8.108)

- a. NTS at Gov't expense may be authorized for the employee's assignment duration NTE 3 years at a designated isolated CONUS PDS. However, a periodic review must be made to determine if current housing conditions at the isolated official station warrant storage continuation.
- b. Eligibility for NTS at Gov't expense terminates on the last day of work at the isolated official station if before 3-year period ends or at the 3-year period end.
- c. When the NTS eligibility period terminates on the last day of work at the designated isolated CONUS PDS, NTS at Gov't expense may continue until the beginning of the 2nd month after the month the employee's eligibility ends (see examples). To avoid inequity, the employee's command at the designated isolated CONUS PDS may extend the period up to the 90th day after the employee's last day of work at the designated isolated CONUS PDS.
- d. When the NTS eligibility period terminates at the end of 3 years, the employee's command at the designated isolated CONUS PDS may extend the 3-year period by up to 90 days to avoid inequity.

Example 1	
Storage terminates:	31 August 2003 (last day of work at the PDS)
Storage at Gov't expense MAY continue until the beginning of the 2nd month after the month that eligibility ends (last day of work at the PDS):	1 October 2003 (par. C5195-A5c)
Command approves storage extension to the 90 th day after the last day of work at the PDS:	29 November 2003 (last day of work at the PDS 31 August 2003 plus 90 days (par. C5195-A5c))

Example 2	
Storage terminates:	4 August 2003 (last day of work at the PDS)
Storage at Gov't expense MAY continue until the beginning of the 2nd month after the month that eligibility ends (last day of work at the PDS):	Employee's eligibility ended: 4 August 1 st month after the month (August) the employee's eligibility ended was: September 2 nd month after the month the employee's eligibility ended was: October
Command approves storage extension to the 90 th day after the last day of work at the PDS:	2 November 2003 (last day of work at the PDS 4 August plus 90 days (par. C5195-A5c))

6. Storage Place. The transportation officer determines the NTS location.

7. Allowable Costs. Allowable costs for NTS of HHG include:

- a. Packing,
- b. Crating,
- c. Unpacking,
- d. Uncrating,
- e. Transportation to and from storage place,
- f. Charges while in storage, and
- g. Other necessary charges directly relating to the storage.

8. Documentation

- a. NTS authority must be in the PCS travel authorization/order.
- b. The transportation officer prepares a Service Order for Personal Property (DD Form 1164) under the Defense Transportation Regulation (DOD 4500.9-R, Vol. IV, Chapter 406, par. C) showing the HHG weight and date placed in NTS.
- c. One DD Form 1164 copy is forwarded to the personnel office at the employee's OCONUS PDS where it is placed in the employee's personnel folder for subsequent reference and action purposes.

9. Isolated PDS Designation. Justified requests for NTS incident to a PCS travel authorization/order to a PDS at an isolated location should be submitted to the official designated by the Service/Defense Agency for a decision.

B. HHG NTS ICW Moves to and between OCONUS Areas (FTR §302-8.200-203)

1. General

- a. If a traveler's HHG are placed in NTS because there is no authority to transport them, or the HHG cannot be used at an OCONUS PDS, the traveler may request authority from the employer for HHG withdrawal from NTS and transportation at Gov't expense when the situation requiring the NTS no longer exists and the HHG are needed for the current tour of duty or when a renewal agreement is signed.
- b. The conversion of HHG from SIT to NTS, at Gov't expense, and from storage at personal expense to NTS at Gov't expense, may be authorized/approved when the employee is authorized the conversion IAW this Volume.

2. Eligibility. At least one of the following conditions must be met for an employee to be eligible for NTS, the:

- a. Employee is not authorized to transport HHG to the PDS,
- b. Employee is unable to use HHG at the PDS,
- c. Storage is authorized in the Gov'ts best interest, or
- d. Estimated storage cost would be less than the HHG round-trip transportation cost (including SIT) to the new PDS.

3. Time Limitation (FTR §302-8.203)

- a. NTS, at Gov't expense, may be authorized for a period NTE the tour of duty.

- b. NTS may be authorized for subsequent tours of duty at the same or other OCONUS PDS if the eligibility conditions are still met.
- c. When an employee is no longer eligible for NTS (eligibility ends on the last day of work at the PDS), the storage at Gov't expense may continue until the beginning of the 2nd month after the month that eligibility ends *unless* the losing OCONUS command extends the period.
- d. The losing OCONUS command may extend the period of NTS at Gov't expense for up to a total of 90 days (i.e., up to 30 days prior to the time the tour begins and up to 60 days after the last day of work at the PDS).
- e. The employee's losing OCONUS command is responsible for ensuring the new PDS transportation officer is notified when the employee's eligibility for storage ends.

Example	
Storage terminates:	31 August 2003 (last day of work at the PDS)
Storage at Gov't expense MAY continue until the beginning of the 2nd month after the month that eligibility ends (last day of work at the PDS):	1 October 2003 (par. C5195-B3c) Employee's eligibility ended: 31 August 2003 1 st month after the month (August) the employee's eligibility ended was September; 2 nd month after the month the employee's eligibility ended was: October
Command approves storage extension to the 60 th day after the last day of work at the PDS:	30 October 2003 (last day of work at the PDS 31 August 2003 plus 60 days (par. C5195-B3d))

4. Personnel Office and Transportation Officer Responsibility for NTS Records. When HHG are placed in NTS at Gov't expense, the following actions must be taken:

- a. The transportation officer storing the HHG must forward to both the employee (at the OCONUS address) and the employee's OCONUS personnel office one copy of the following:
 - (1) Completed HHG Services Order (DD Form 1164) and any amendments, ***NOTE: For an Army civilian employee: The transportation officer also must forward a DD Form 1164 copy and any amendments, and the employee's PCS travel authorization/order copy, to Commander, USAFAC, Attn: FINCO-AA, Indianapolis, IN 46249-1306., and***
 - (2) The original warehouse inventory receipt.
- b. The gaining OCONUS personnel office must:
 - (1) Establish an employee NTS HHG file that:
 - (a) Is separate from official personnel records;
 - (b) Serves as a suspense file for FY funding and any subsequent HHG transportation; and
 - (c) Is forwarded with the employee's official personnel records if the employee is reassigned to another OCONUS PDS;
 - (2) Furnish the FY fund citation to the Transportation Officer;
 - (3) Inform the transportation officer if the employee's NTS authority stops for any reason (i.e., local separation-retirement, agreement violation, approved delay in travel or return for separation or reemployment); and

- (4) Destroy the NTS file within a reasonable time after the employee's CONUS PCS.
5. Forms and Procedures. The forms and procedures used for uniformed personnel may be used for civilian NTS as long as those forms and procedures are consistent with this Chapter's provisions.
6. Removing HHG from NTS
 - a. Partial or Full Removal. An employee, whose HHG are in NTS at Gov't expense, is authorized to withdraw all or any portion of the authorized HHG weight allowance from storage as long as the HHG are for employee/dependent use in establishing or enlarging the residence.
 - b. Gov't-paid Expenses. The Gov't is responsible for all costs for withdrawal, drayage, unpacking, and uncrating, as long as the:
 - (1) Place to which HHG are delivered is in the commuting area of employee's actual residence, and
 - (2) Return transportation is authorized by this Volume for the employee.
 - c. Employee-paid Expenses
 - (1) HHG transportation is the employee's financial responsibility when HHG are removed from NTS before the employee has eligibility for return transportation, or for reasons other than those in par. C5450-A.
 - (2) When the employee earns return transportation at Gov't expense, the HHG withdrawal expense is reimbursed NTE the drayage cost and related charges that would have been incurred at the time the employee became eligible for return transportation at Gov't expense.
 - (3) Example. After serving 12 months of a 3 year tour, an employee paid \$2,000 to remove HHG from NTS for delivery to the dependents' home. Two years later, after completing the 3-year tour, the employee is reimbursed the \$2,000 NTE \$2,200 (the cost to remove HHG two years later). If the cost two years later was \$1,800, the employee would have been reimbursed only \$1,800 of the \$2,000 actually spent.
 - d. Documentation. Paid expense receipts of \$75 or more are required.
 - e. Limitations. No further transportation or storage of the withdrawn HHG is authorized at Gov't expense prior to receiving a new PCS travel authorization/order.
- C. NTS of HHG for a DODDS Employee (FTR §302-8.300-301)
 1. Storage between School Years
 - a. NTS of HHG is not allowed for a DODDS employee who is separated from the rolls during the summer recess.
 - b. NTS between school years may be authorized for a DODDS employee on a school-year basis if the:
 - (1) DODDS employee is employed at the close of a school year and agrees, in writing, to teach the next school year;
 - (2) Storage period is for a minimum of 1 month but does not exceed the recess period between the 2 school years;
 - (3) DODDS employee meets the eligibility conditions for NTS; and

(4) Storage is in lieu of:

(a) Gov't quarters occupancy,

(b) A quarters allowance (20 USC §905(c)) ***NOTE: If a quarters allowance is paid for the actual period the HHG are in storage, the employee is financially responsible for the HHG storage costs., or***

(c) Any other HHG storage to which that DODDS employee is authorized by this Volume through employment in another position during any recess period between school years.

c. If the DODDS employee does not report for duty at the next school year beginning, the employee is financially responsible for:

(1) Commercial storage costs (including related services), or

(2) The value of the storage furnished (including related services) if the HHG were stored in a Gov't facility,

unless the employing activity determines that the DODDS employee's failure to report for duty was beyond the employee's control.

2. NTS of HHG during DODDS Employee Extended Leave. NTS of HHG during extended leave:

a. May be authorized/approved by the AO if it is in the Gov'ts best interest;

b. May be authorized/approved NTE 12 months for a DODDS employee ICW an authorized extended leave of absence in a leave status, with or without pay, under par. C5542-B4;

c. May be authorized/approved for an administrator, as long as the period in the current agreement is completed rather than the 2 school years specified in par. C5542-B4a;

d. Cannot exceed the applicable weight allowance for which there is authority in this Volume;

e. May be rescinded and made the DODDS employee's financial responsibility if the DODDS employee does not:

(1) Report for duty at the OCONUS PDS when leave without pay ends, or

(2) Present satisfactory evidence of course of study completion,

unless the AO determines that the situation was beyond the employee's control.

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PART L: SERVICE AGREEMENTS

Section 2: Initial Agreements

C5564 INITIAL AGREEMENT NEGOTIATION

Initial agreements must be negotiated with a/an:

1. New appointee to a first PDS;
2. Student trainee, when assigned on completion of college work, to a first PDS
3. Employee transferred/reassigned from one OCONUS PDS to another OCONUS PDS;
4. New appointee recruited for OCONUS service at a geographical locality other than that in which the actual residence is located;
5. Employee transferred to and within CONUS;
6. Employee transferred to an OCONUS PDS; and
7. Employee recruited OCONUS for assignment to an OCONUS PDS.

C5566 OCONUS LOCALLY HIRED EMPLOYEE INITIAL AGREEMENTS

A. General

1. An initial agreement is not an entitlement for a locally hired person.
2. An initial agreement is a recruitment incentive for locally hiring a civilian employee with an actual residence in a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area, outside the PDS geographical locality, to accept Federal employment in an OCONUS area.
3. An individual must not automatically be granted an initial agreement because the individual meets eligibility requirements.

B. Local Commander Negotiation Restrictions

1. Foreign Areas. A foreign area local commander may negotiate an initial agreement with a locally hired employee if the conditions in par. C5566-E are met.
2. Non-foreign OCONUS Areas. A non-foreign OCONUS local commander may negotiate an initial agreement with a locally hired person for recruitment purposes if the conditions in par. C5566-E are met, **but only if the position is one for which qualified local applicants are not readily available**.

C. Eligibility Determination

1. Eligibility for travel and transportation allowances for dependents and/or HHG from the employee's actual residence to the foreign OCONUS PDS and/or return transportation to the actual residence must be determined at the time:
 - a. Of appointment, or
 - b. The employee loses eligibility for return travel and transportation allowances.

2. The eligibility decision must be recorded in the initial agreement.
3. See par. C5570-C3 ICW credit for prior service.
4. See par. C5572-C1 ICW when a tour of duty begins.

D. Travel and Transportation Authorization

1. An OCONUS locally hired employee who is granted an initial agreement is authorized the same travel and transportation allowances as a traveler transferred/appointed from CONUS.
- *2. Pars. C7002-B3 and C5167-B1 prescribe the conditions for authorizing travel and transportation allowances for dependents and HHG from the traveler's actual residence to the OCONUS PDS.
3. See par. C5212-A5 ICW local hire POV transportation prohibitions and exceptions.

E. Initial Service Agreement Requirements. An initial service agreement may be negotiated with an eligible local hire only if the specific requirements noted below are met.

1. Requirements

- a. The commanding officer/designated representative, must determine that another candidate would have to be transferred/appointed from a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area to fill the position involved unless an initial agreement is offered to a locally hired candidate; ***NOTE: A locally hired candidate is not eligible for an initial agreement if the position is one for which out-of-country recruitment normally is not undertaken.***
- b. At the time of appointment/assignment, or at the time eligibility for return travel is lost, the locally hired candidate must be able to prove actual residence in a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area. The residence must be outside the PDS geographical locality.

2. Eligible Locally Hired Employees

- a. Requirements 1 and 2. Requirements 1 **and** 2 must be met for the following eligible locally hired employees:

(1) Former Military Member. A former military member must be:

- (a) Separated/retired locally (within the foreign OCONUS country in which the civilian position is located to which the individual is appointed) while serving in a foreign OCONUS area, and
- (b) Appointed to a vacant appropriated-fund civilian position before expiration of that individual's authorization for return travel and transportation to a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area accruing from the prior military service.

(2) Employee Operating in U.S. Support. An employee of another Federal department, agency, or instrumentality, Gov't contractor, Red Cross, non-appropriated-fund activity, international organization in which the U.S. participates, and any other activity/agency which the foreign OCONUS area command determines to be operating in support of the U.S. or its personnel in the area, provided the individual was:

- (a) Recruited in a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area under employment conditions that provided for return travel and transportation allowances,
- (b) Committed to a specific vacant position before separation from prior employment, and

- (c) Is appointed not later than 1 month after termination of such employment.
- b. Requirement 2. Requirement 2 must be met for the following eligible locally hired employees:
 - (1) Former Employee. A former employee of the same/another Federal department/agency who:
 - (a) Was separated by reduction in force during the previous 6 months,
 - (b) Is on a reemployment priority list, and
 - (c) Has been authorized delay in return travel for the primary purpose of exercising reemployment priority rights;
 - (2) Dependent of a Member/Employee. An individual who accompanied/followed a spouse to the foreign OCONUS area and, at the time of hiring, had authorization for return transportation as a dependent of a member of the U.S. Armed Forces or a civilian Gov't employee serving under an initial agreement providing for return travel, if one of the following circumstances occurs:
 - (a) The spouse dies,
 - (b) The sponsoring spouse becomes physically or mentally incapable of continued Gov't employment,
 - (c) Divorce or legal separation, (A legal separation exists at such time as either the employee or the spouse initiates legal action to dissolve the marriage or one separates from bed and board short of applying for a divorce.), or
 - (d) The spouse permanently departs the post/area.

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**PART P: REAL ESTATE TRANSACTION AND UNEXPIRED LEASE
EXPENSE ALLOWANCES (FTR PART 302-11)**

SECTION 1: GENERAL

C5750 GENERAL

A. Conditions. An eligible employee is authorized reimbursement for certain expenses incurred ICW the:

1. Sale of a residence,
2. Settlement of an unexpired lease involving:
 - a. The residence, or
 - b. A lot on which a mobile home used as a residence was located at the old PDS; and/or
3. Purchase (including construction) of a residence at the new PDS;

after the employee has signed the required service agreement, and met the requirements in par. C5750-B.

B. Requirements ICW Reimbursement. The following requirements must be met before expense reimbursement is authorized:

1. A PCS is authorized/approved and, except as in par. C5750-D, the old and new PDSs are located in CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS areas;
2. The dwelling at the old PDS is the employee's actual residence when informed that transfer to a new PDS was definite;
3. The settlement dates for the sale (or lease termination) and purchase are within the time limitation in par. C5750-C (***NOTE: See par. C1057 to authorize an extension on the time limitation on residence transactions.***);
4. The residence (which may be a mobile home and/or the lot on which that mobile home is located or is to be located) is the one from which the employee regularly commutes to and from work on a daily basis (weekend travel does not qualify). ***NOTE: If the PDS is in a remote area where adequate family housing is not available within reasonable commuting distance, a residence includes the dwelling in which the employee's dependents reside or are to reside, but only if the residence reasonably relates to the PDS as determined by the travel-approving/directing official concerned.***

C. Time Limit for Residence/Lease Termination Transactions

1. Settlement for the sale, purchase, or lease termination transactions should be not later than 2 years after the employee's transfer effective date. See APP A.
2. For an employee eligible under par. C5750-D, the new PDS is the PDS to which the employee reports for duty when reassigned/transferred from a foreign area.
3. The 2-year period begins on the employee's transfer effective date and ends on the second anniversary of that date. For example: If an employee's transfer effective date was 20 October 2005, settlement must occur no later than 20 October 2007.)
4. The 2-year period may be extended for up to an additional 2 years by the funding activity's commanding officer/designee. See par. C5750-C10 for extension limits.

5. The employee should submit a written time extension request to the appropriate authority within the initial 2-year period.
6. Action on a request, submitted more than 30 calendar days after the initial 2-year expiration date, is at the option of the commanding officer of the activity bearing the cost.
7. An extension may be granted only if extenuating circumstances prevented the employee from completing the sale, purchase and/or lease termination transactions within the initial 2-year period and that the delayed transactions are reasonably related to the PCS.
8. Costs for transactions completed after the 4-year period may not be reimbursed. See B-191018, 26 December 1978).
9. The 2-year extension is effective for an employee whose transfer effective date (see APP A) is on or after 19 February 2002. For an employee with an effective date of transfer prior to 19 February 2002, the initial 2-year period may be extended for only 1 additional year.
10. *There is no authority to waive the 4-year time limitation under any circumstances. The time limitation is imposed in FTR §302-2-8 and 302-2.11 which has the force and effect of law.* See B-245281, 20 February 1992; GSBGA 16889-RELO at <http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/r1688902.txt>; and GSBGA 16790-RELO at <http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/r1679013.txt>.

D. Transfer from a Foreign PDS to a CONUS/Non-foreign OCONUS PDS

1. Definitions. The following definitions apply for the purposes of par, C5750-D
 - a. Former CONUS/Non-foreign OCONUS PDS. The PDS, not in a foreign area, from which the employee was transferred when assigned to a foreign area PDS.
 - b. Foreign Area. See definition in APP A.
2. Applicability
 - a. An employee who has completed an agreed upon tour of duty at a foreign PDS and is reassigned/ transferred to a different CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS PDS (other than the one from which transferred when assigned to the foreign PDS) is authorized reimbursement under this Part.
 - b. The distance between the former and new CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS PDSs must meet the criteria in par. C5080-F for change of station within the same city/area.
3. Ineligible Employee. An employee who was not initially an employee who after signing a service agreement ICW a transfer from a PDS in CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area, to the foreign PDS, was moved to the foreign PDS at Gov't expense under a civilian PCS travel authorization/order is not eligible for real estate allowances. The following are ineligible:
 - a. A locally hired employee in par. C5566-E2a(1) (former member of U.S. armed forces).
 - b. A locally hired employee in par. C5566-E2a(2) unless the individual was a civilian employee of an agency who was initially transferred from a PDS in CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area to the foreign area PDS;
 - c. A locally hired employee in par. C5566-E2b(2) (employee who accompanied or followed the spouse to the OCONUS area); and
 - d. An employee hired in CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area for assignment to a first PDS and

the PDS is in a foreign area.

e. A former employee with a break in service (see definition in APP A) who is rehired in CONUS or a non-foreign OCONUS area for assignment to a first PDS and the PDS is in a foreign area.

See GSBCEA 16811-Relo, 13 March 2006. This decision is available at

<http://141.116.74.201/regs/comp-gen-dec/GSBCEA16811.PDF>.

4. Reimbursable Expenses. Expenses incurred incident to the following transactions are reimbursable:

a. Residence sale (or the settlement of an unexpired lease) at the PDS from which the employee was transferred when assigned to a foreign area PDS; and/or

b. Residence purchase at the new PDS.

It is not necessary for an employee to be reimbursed the expenses in par. C5750-D4a to be eligible for expense reimbursement in par. C5750-D4b.

5. Limitations. Expenses incident to a sale (or settlement of an unexpired lease) or purchase transaction that occurs prior to the employee being officially notified (ordinarily in the form of a PCS travel authorization/order) that instead of returning to the former CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area PDS, reassignment/transfer is to a different CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area PDS and may not be reimbursed.

6. Service Agreement Required. A signed service agreement in par. C5075 is required for reimbursement of residence transaction expenses authorized under par. C5750.

E. Residence Sale in Anticipation of Transfer

1. Following Base Closure Announcement

a. An employee is authorized reimbursement for real estate expenses incurred before, and in anticipation of, a transfer if a clearly evident administrative intent exists, at the time the expenses are incurred, to transfer the employee. See 58 Comp. Gen. 208 (1979).

b. The announcement of a base closure, accompanied by an offer to assist in finding new positions for an affected employee, is a clearly evident intent to transfer the employee. See B-249451, 7 January 1993.

c. Registering an employee in Priority Placement Program (PPP) constitutes an offer to assist in finding a new position.

d. An employee, registered in the PPP or other placement program, who sells a residence in anticipation of a PCS, is authorized reimbursement for residence sale expenses when transferred to a new PDS, if otherwise eligible under this Part.

e. ***Each employee should be cautioned that eligibility for real estate expenses reimbursement exists only if the employee subsequently employed in a position that involves a PCS with a service agreement.***

f. If the PCS is to a foreign area, reimbursement for the expenses may be made only after the employee completes a tour of duty at the new foreign PDS and subsequently is transferred to a different CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area location than that from which transferred to the foreign area PDS mentioned above as in par. C5750-D.

2. Employee Officially Notified of Return to a Different CONUS/Non-foreign OCONUS Area PDS

Part P: Real Estate Transaction & Unexpired Lease Expense Alws/Section 1: General

a. An employee who is officially notified that return is to be to a different CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area PDS may sell the residence at the former CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area PDS following official notification receipt. Real estate expense reimbursement is IAW this Part. Upon completion of a tour of duty in the foreign area and subsequent transfer to a different CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area PDS.

b. Reimbursement. Each employee should be cautioned that reimbursement:

(1) Is not allowed for any real estate transaction that occurs prior to official notification that the employee's return is to be to a PDS other than the one from which transferred to the foreign PDS. A travel authorization/order transferring the employee from a foreign PDS to a PDS other than the one from which the employee was transferred to the foreign PDS ordinarily constitutes official notification. See 72 Comp. Gen. 130 (1993).

(2) Must not be made until the employee is transferred back to a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area PDS.

(3) Must not be made incident to the transfer to the foreign area PDS, even though the employee is notified at that time that return is not to be to the same PDS after the foreign area assignment completion.

(4) Is not allowed for an employee who returns to the actual residence for separation.

F. Examples. The following are examples drawn from Comptroller General and GSBGA decisions describing circumstances when reimbursement for real estate allowances were and were not allowed.

1. Example 1. An employee transferred from Alaska to a foreign PDS, Singapore, in the Gov'ts interest. The employee sold the Alaska residence after being notified by agency officials that return would not be to Alaska and that return rights would be to the prior position in Savannah, Georgia. Upon Singapore tour of duty completion, the employee was transferred back to a prior position which had been relocated to Charleston, South Carolina. Upon the employee's transfer to Charleston, an official station other than the one from which the employee was transferred to the foreign PDS, the employee became eligible for the allowable expenses incurred in the residence sale in Alaska since it was sold after the employee had been officially notified that the return would not be to Alaska but to a different duty station in CONUS or non-foreign OCONUS area. See 72 Comp. Gen. 130 (1993). This decision is available at: <http://141.116.74.201/regs/comp-gen-dec/B-249184.htm>.

2. Example 2. An employee assigned at Fort Shafter, Hawai'i, was notified that the employee would be transferred to Fort McPherson, Georgia. In anticipation of the transfer, the employee signed a listing agreement to sell the residence in Hawai'i. However, before the sale, the employee accepted a position in Seoul, Korea, and reported for duty at that duty station. The residence in Hawai'i was sold while the employee was in Korea and the employee requested reimbursement for real estate expenses. The request was denied on the basis of statutory and regulatory provisions that provide that both the old and new duty station must be located within the United States (including non-foreign OCONUS locations) or other named locations for such expenses to be reimbursable. The employee stated that reimbursement was authorized because the position has mandatory mobility, and governing regulations prohibit the employee from staying overseas for more than 5 years. Since the employee would have completed 5 years overseas after the assignment in Korea, it would have been impossible for the employee to return to Hawai'i. The employee was later transferred from Korea to Huntsville, Alabama. The record contains a memorandum indicating that the employee was advised that the assignment in Korea would be followed by an assignment to Headquarters, which at that time was Alexandria, Virginia, or in the alternative, Huntsville, Alabama, if the function was transferred there. The Comptroller General believed that this constituted official notice to the employee that the employee would not be returning to the old duty station in Hawai'i. The employee sold the residence in Hawai'i after receiving the official notice. The Comptroller General authorized real estate allowances for the employee's residence sale in Hawai'i since the criteria enunciated in 72 Comp Gen

130 (1993) was satisfied. The criteria enunciated in that decision are: (1) official notice prior to an overseas assignment that the employee would not be returning to that duty station; (2) residence sale after such official notice; (3) an agency regulation that provides that an employee is not to be returned to the old duty station; and (4) the employee's return to another official duty station. See B-255822, 17 May 1994. This decision is available at: <http://141.116.74.201/regs/comp-gen-dec/B-255822.htm>.

3. **Example 3.** An employee who transferred to Brasilia, Brazil from Grand Junction, Colorado, and returned to the former duty station upon overseas assignment completion is not authorized reimbursement of expenses incurred in the Grand Junction residence sale since return was to the same CONUS duty station. See B-242558, 19 Jun 1991. This decision is available at: <http://141.116.74.201/regs/comp-gen-dec/B-242558.htm>.

4. **Example 4.** (BRAC – Sale of Residence in Anticipation of Transfer). In early July 1993 a civilian employee saw reports in the local media indicating that the base at which employed was on the Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC) list of bases proposed to be closed. Anticipating a transfer to another location, the employee sold a house in Newark, California, on 29 July 1993. The BRAC list, however, did not become final until it was approved by Congress in September 1993. An employee who works at a base scheduled to be closed is permitted to register in the Priority Placement Program (PPP), a program which helps a soon-to-be displaced employee find a new position within DOD. The employee's base was not scheduled to be closed until September 1996, and each employee who worked at that base did not receive permission to enroll in the PPP until October 1994. The employee concerned participated in the PPP in October and was eventually transferred to Jacksonville, Florida. The employee's claim for reimbursement of the expenses incurred ICW the home sale was denied because the sale predated both final approval of the BRAC list and the employee's registration in the PPP. See GSBCA 13699-Relo, 21 March 1997. *This decision is available at:* <http://141.116.74.201/regs/comp-gen-dec/GSBCA13699.txt>.

5. **Example 5.** (BRAC – Sale of Residence in Anticipation of Transfer). A DOD civilian employee listed a residence for sale in anticipation that the base at which the employee worked would be closed and went to settlement on the residence before registering with the agency's job placement program. The agency questioned whether the employee may be reimbursed real estate expenses for the residence sale based on an agency regulation allowing reimbursement of real estate expenses for an employee who is registered in the placement program. Reimbursement was authorized. Neither the regulation nor the decision, B-249451, 7 January 1993, which is cited in the regulation, requires an employee to be registered in the placement program to receive reimbursement for real estate expenses. Rather, an employee may be reimbursed real estate expenses incurred after an agency has demonstrated a clear administrative intent to transfer the employee and the employee is transferred and signs an employment agreement. Although registration in the agency placement program is evidence of an intent to transfer, an agency may look to all the facts of a particular case to determine whether or not this intent existed. In this case, the employee was acting on information that the base was about to be closed and that an offer to assist him in finding another job would be forthcoming. See B-261836 Date: No Date. *This decision is available at:* <http://141.116.74.201/regs/comp-gen-dec/B-261836.txt>.

6. **Example 6.** (BRAC – Sale of Residence ICW Transfer). The employee in this case incorrectly assumed that a BRAC listing constituted official notification that he would be transferred back from a PDS in South Korea to a different PDS in the U.S. other than one in the vicinity of Pueblo, Colorado, from which the employee was transferred to South Korea. As a result the employee believed the residence could be sold prior to the employee being officially notified of a transfer from South Korea back to the U.S. In 1988, the employee's agency in Pueblo, Colorado, was placed on the BRAC list. On December 10, 1991, the employee was transferred to Camp Humphries in South Korea. In August 1992, the employee sold the house in Pueblo and incurred real estate transaction expenses. In June 1998, the employee was transferred to McAlester, Oklahoma. The employee's agency denied the employee's claim for real estate expenses for residence sale in Pueblo because the residence was sold in 1992, well before official notification of the transfer from South Korea to McAlester, Oklahoma. Under the JTR, an employee is not authorized reimbursement for any expenses of a transaction that occurs prior to official notification that the employee's return would be to a permanent duty station

(PDS) other than the one from which the employee transferred to the foreign post of duty. See GSBCA 14889-Relo, 7 April 1999. *The Comptroller General noted in this decision that the PDS includes the residence or other quarters from which the employee regularly commutes to and from work. A base closure would not result in transfer to a PDS other than the one transferred from before the foreign tour of duty, if there were another PDS to which an employee could be assigned within the commuting distance of the employee's last domestic residence. This decision is available at: <http://141.116.74.201/regs/comp-gen-dec/GSBCA14889.txt>.*

G. General

1. Title Requirements. The title to the residence at the old/new PDS, or the interest in a cooperatively owned dwelling or in an unexpired lease, must be:

- a. In the employee's name alone,
- b. Jointly in the names of the employee and one or more dependent(s), or
- c. Solely in the name of one or more dependent(s).

2. Title Interest Must Have Been Acquired Prior to Transfer Notification. At the old PDS, the employee's property interest must have been acquired prior to the date the employee was officially notified of transfer to the new PDS. In the case of an employee covered by par. C5750-D, the employee's interest must have been acquired prior to the date the employee was officially notified of the foreign area transfer.

- a. Legal Title Interest. Except as in par. C5750-G2b, title to the residence is determined by the name of the party (or parties) on the title document (e.g., the deed).
- b. Equitable Title Interest. An employee, and/or dependent(s), in a situation described below is deemed to have title to the residence whether or not named on the title document.

(1) Title Held in Trust. The property is held in trust and the:

- (a) Property is the employee's residence as described in par. C5750-B2;
- (b) Employee and/or dependent(s) is/are the only trust beneficiary(ies);
- (c) Employee and/or dependent(s) retain the right to distribute the property for life;
- (d) Employee and/or dependent(s) retain the right to manage the property;
- (e) Employee and/or dependent(s) are the only trust grantor/settler, or retain the right to direct property distribution upon trust dissolution or death; and
- (f) Employee provides the DOD component concerned with a the trust document copy.

(2) Title Held by Financial Institution. The title is held in the name of a financial institution and the;

- (a) Property is the employee's residence as described in par. C5750-B2;
- (b) Employee and/or a dependent(s) executed a financing agreement (e.g., mortgage) with the financial institution;
- (c) State or local law requires that lending parties take title to perfect (i.e., protect) a security interest in the property, or the financial institution requires that it take possession

of title as a financing agreement condition; and

(d) Employee provides the DOD component concerned with a financing document copy.

The DOD component concerned may also require that the employee provide proof of state or local laws governing secured credit.

(3) Title Includes an Accommodation Party(ies).

NOTE: See GSBCA 16938-RELO at <http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/r1693825.txt>, and GSBCA 16943-RELO at <http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/r1694311.txt>.

(a) An accommodation party is an individual who signs an employee's financing agreement (e.g., a mortgage) to lend a name (i.e., credit) to the arrangement.

(b) The title is held both in the names of: the employee singularly, or the employee and one or more dependents jointly; or one or more dependents, and an individual (accommodation party) who is not a dependent and the:

-1- Property is the employee's residence (see par. C5750-B2);

-2- Employee and/or a dependent(s) has the right to use the property and to direct property conveyance;

-3- Lender requires the accommodation party's signature on the finance document;

-4- Employee and/or dependent(s) is liable for payments under the financing arrangement (e.g., mortgage);

-5- Accommodation party's name is on the title;

-6- The accommodation party does not have a financial interest in the property unless the employee and/or dependent(s) defaults on the financing arrangement; and

-7- Employee provides the DOD component concerned with acceptable accommodation documentation. The documentation may include a financing document copy and/or a written statement from the employee certifying that the conditions in par. C5750-G2b(3) apply. The documentation also may include a written statement from the accommodation party certifying no financial interest in the property and any other documentation is required by the DOD component concerned.

(4) Title Held by Property Seller. The title is held in the property seller's name and the:

(a) Property is the employee's residence as described in par. C5750-B2;

(b) Employee and/or dependent(s) have the right to use the property and to direct property conveyance;

(c) Employee and/or dependent(s) signed a financing agreement (e.g., land contract) with the property seller providing for fixed periodic payments and title transfer to the employee and/or dependent(s) upon payment schedule completion; and

(d) Employee provides the DOD component concerned with a financing agreement copy.

(5) Other Equitable Title Situations. The title is held both in the names of the employee

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singularly, or the employee and one or more dependent(s) jointly, or one or more dependents; and an individual who is not a dependent; and:

- (a) The property is the employee's residence as described in par. C5750-B2;
- (b) The employee and/or dependent(s) has the right to use the property and to direct conveyance;
- (c) Only the employee and/or dependent(s) has made payments on the property;
- (d) The employee and/or dependent(s) receives all proceeds from the property sale; and
- (e) The employee provides documentation acceptable to the DOD component that the above conditions have been met. Such documentation must include financial documents proving that only the employee and/or dependent(s) made payments on the property, and that the employee and/or dependent(s) received all proceeds from the property sale, and any other documentation required by the DOD component concerned.

H. Reimbursement

1. **Employee Must Actually Incur the Expenses.** An employee is reimbursed only for expenses actually incurred and paid by the employee/dependent(s). If any expenses were shared by persons other than the employee/dependent(s), reimbursement is limited to the portion actually paid by the employee and/or dependent(s).

*2. **Pro Rata Reimbursement.** If an employee and/or dependent share title to a residence with someone else, or if an employee has title interest under par. C5750-G2b, the employee is reimbursed on a pro rata basis to the extent of the employee's actual/deemed title interest in the residence. Additionally, an employee is reimbursed on a pro rata basis in the following situations:

*a. **Multiple Occupancy Dwelling.** If the residence is a duplex/other type of multiple occupancy dwelling which is occupied only partially by the employee, or whenever the employee shares responsibility for a leased property (e.g., a shared apartment arrangement), expenses are reimbursed on a pro rata basis (GSBCA 15720-RELO, 28 March 2002).

*b. **Excess Land.** The employee is limited to pro rata reimbursement when land, in excess of that which reasonably relates to the residence site, is bought/sold (CBCA 787-RELO, 6 February 2008).

I. **FTA and HSTA Lease Penalty.** For guidance on the FTA and/or HSTA portion about a lease penalty expense, refer to DSSR sections 240 and 250 as stated in par. C1004.

C5753 EXCLUSIONS

The following individuals are not eligible for reimbursement under the provisions of this Chapter, a/an:

- 1. New appointee assigned to a first PDS;
- 2. Employee transferred from or to a foreign PDS except for an employee eligible for reimbursement of residence transaction expenses under par. C5750-D;
- 3. Employee authorized dependents and/or HHG transportation to or from a training location when such transportation is authorized in lieu of per diem or actual expense allowances while at the training location under the provisions of par. C4500;
- 4. Employee, assigned to an OCONUS post of duty, returning for separation;

5. Employee performing RAT and return to a different PDS located less than 50 miles from the old PDS in a non-foreign OCONUS area. There is authority when return is to a different PDS that is at least 50 miles from the old PDS (see par. C5080-F) and the old and new PDSs are located in a non-foreign OCONUS area; and
6. Employee hired locally at a location in a foreign area upon transfer to a PDS in CONUS or non-foreign OCONUS area.

C5756 ALLOWABLE EXPENSES FOR SALE OR PURCHASE OF RESIDENCE

A. Reimbursable Expense

1. Broker's Fees or Real Estate Commission. A broker's fee/real estate commission for services in selling the residence is reimbursable, but not in excess of rates generally charged for such services in the old PDS locality. No such fee/commission is reimbursable ICW the new PDS home purchase
2. Other Advertising and Selling Expenses. Costs of newspaper, bulletin board, multiple-listing services, or other advertising for residence sale at the old PDS are reimbursable if the employee has not paid for such services in the form of a broker's fee or real estate agent's commission. Customary costs of appraisal also are reimbursable.
3. Legal and Related Costs. To the extent they are not included in broker's or similar services for which reimbursement is claimed under other categories, the following expenses are reimbursable with respect to a residence sale (if customarily paid by the residence seller at the old PDS) and purchase (if customarily paid by a purchaser at the new PDS). These expenses are payable to the extent they do not exceed amounts customarily charged in the residence locality:
 - a. Searching title, preparing abstract and legal fees for a title opinion, or where customarily furnished by the seller, the cost of a title insurance policy;
 - b. Preparing conveyances, other instruments, and contracts;
 - c. Related notary fees and recording fees;
 - d. Making surveys, preparing drawings or plats when required for legal financing purposes; and
 - e. Similar expenses.

When a single over-all legal fee is charged, that fee may be paid without itemization if it is within the customary range of locality residence transaction charges (56 Comp. Gen. 561(1977)). Litigation costs are not reimbursable.

4. Miscellaneous Expenses

- a. Reimbursable Items. The expenses listed below are reimbursable ICW residence sale (if customarily paid by a seller of a residence at the old PDS) and/or purchase of a residence (if customarily paid by a buyer of a residence at the new PDS), to the extent they do not exceed specifically stated limitations, or in the absence of limitations, amounts customarily paid in the residence locality:
 - (1) FHA or VA fee for a loan application;
 - (2) Loan origination fees and similar charges such as loan assumption fees and loan transfer fees; (A loan origination fee is a fee paid by a borrower to compensate a lender for administrative-type expenses incurred in originating and processing a loan. Reimbursement

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for a loan assumption fee, a loan transfer fee, or a similar charge also may be allowed, if it is assessed in lieu of a loan origination fee and reflects charges for services similar to those covered by a loan origination fee. An employee may be reimbursed for these fees in an amount not in excess of 1 percent of the loan amount without itemization of the lender's administrative charges. Reimbursement may exceed 1 percent only if an employee shows by clear and convincing evidence that: (a) the higher rate does not include prepaid interest, points, or a mortgage discount; and (b) the higher rate is customarily charged in the residence locality.);

(3) Cost of preparing credit reports;

(4) Mortgage and transfer taxes;

(5) State revenue stamps;

(6) Other fees and charges similar in nature to those listed above, unless specifically prohibited in par. C5756-A4b below;

(7) Charge for prepayment of a mortgage or other security instrument ICW the sale of a residence at the old PDS to the extent the terms in the mortgage or other security instrument provide for this charge; (This prepayment penalty also is reimbursable when the mortgage or other security instrument does not specifically provide for prepayment, provided this penalty is customarily charged by the lender. In this case, the reimbursement may not exceed 3 months' interest on the loan balance.);

(8) Mortgage title insurance policy paid for by an employee on a residence purchased by the employee for the protection of, and required by, the lender;

(9) Owner's title insurance policy, provided it is a prerequisite to financing or the transfer of property; or the owner's title insurance policy cost is inseparable from the other insurance costs, which is a prerequisite to property financing or transfer;

(10) Expenses ICW construction of a residence, that are comparable to expenses reimbursable ICW the purchase of an existing residence;

(11) Expenses ICW environmental testing and property inspection fees when required by Federal, State, or Local law; or by a lender as a precondition to sale or purchase; and

(12) Environmental protection fee if required as a mortgage condition. See GSBCA 16053-Relo, 10 June 03.

b. Non-reimbursable Items. Except as otherwise provided in par. C5756-A4a, the following expenses are not reimbursable:

(1) Owner's title insurance policy, "record title" insurance policy, mortgage insurance or insurance against loss or damage of property, and optional insurance paid for by an employee ICW the purchase of a residence for the employee's protection;

(2) Interest on loans, points, and mortgage discounts;

(3) Property taxes;

(4) Operating or maintenance costs;

(5) No fee, cost, charge or expense determined to be part of the finance charge under the Truth in Lending Act, Title I, PL 90-321, and Regulation Z issued IAW PL 90-321 by the

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Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, unless specifically authorized in par. C5756-A4a above;

(6) Expenses that result from residence construction; and

(7) VA funding fee (64 Comp. Gen. 674 (1985)).

5. Losses Due to Prices or Market Conditions. Losses may not be reimbursed when caused by:

a. Failure to sell a residence at the old PDS at the price asked, or at its current appraised value, or at its original cost;

b. Failure to buy a dwelling at the new PDS at a price comparable to the selling price of the residence at the old PDS; or

c. Any similar causes.

6. Other Expenses of Residence Sale and Purchase. Incidental charges made for required Services in selling and purchasing residences are reimbursable if they are customarily paid by a seller of a residence at the old PDS or if customarily paid by a purchaser of a residence at the new PDS, to the extent that they do not exceed amounts customarily charged in the residence locality.

7. Procedure and Claim Requirements. See par. C5759.

Effective for an employee whose effective date of transfer is on or after 22 March 1997

B. Reimbursement Limit. Total reimbursements must not exceed:

1. 10 percent of the actual sale price of the residence at the old PDS, and

2. 5 percent of the purchase price of a residence at the new PDS.

C5759 REIMBURSEMENT FOR RESIDENCE SALE OR PURCHASE CLOSING COSTS (FTR §302-11.301 and 302)

A. Application for Reimbursement of Expenses

1. General. To be reimbursed for expenses, an employee must prepare and submit DD Form 1705, Reimbursement for Real Estate Sale and/or Purchase Closing Cost Expenses. The form details most of the authorized real estate expense items for which reimbursement may be claimed. Amounts claimed must be entered in the appropriate space on the form. Amounts must be supported by documentation, as prescribed in pars. C5759-A2 and C5759-A3, showing that the employee in fact incurred and paid the expense.

2. Residence Sale. The following supporting documents are required:

a. Sales agreement;

b. Property settlement document;

c. Mortgage document (if prepayment fee is claimed, the document must include the payment terms);

d. Title document (e.g., the deed) necessary to determine title to the residence as required in par. C5750-G;

e. Paid invoices or receipts (of \$75 or more) for each additional claimed expense item; and

f. Property settlement document and approved claim application if there has been a prior claim settlement ICW a residence purchase.

3. Residence Purchase. The following supporting documents are required:

- a. Purchase agreement;
- b. Property settlement document;
- c. Loan closing statement;
- d. Title document (e.g., the deed) necessary to determine title to the residence as required in par. C5750-G;
- e. Paid invoices or receipts (of \$75 or more) for each additional claimed expense item;
- f. Property agreement document and approved claim application if there has been a prior claim settlement ICW a residence sale; and
- g. Finance charge disclosure statement when provided by a lending institution in compliance with PL 90-321 "The Truth in Lending Act."

B. Claim Submission. See DODFMR Vol. 9, Chapter 6, paragraph 610, at http://www.dod.mil/comptroller/fmr/09/09_06.pdf.

C. Review and Approval of Reasonable Charges

1. Official Responsible for Review. An official designated by the commanding officer of an activity must review the expenses claimed and the supporting documentation. The reviewing official must determine that the expenses claimed are:

- a. Reasonable in amount, and
- b. Customarily paid by the seller or buyer (as appropriate) in the locality where the property is located.

Any portion of costs determined to be excessive, or for which a satisfactory explanation cannot be obtained, must not be approved. The reviewing official must attach to the application (DD Form 1705) an explanation regarding any disallowance, reduction, or adjustment of cost items. For approved expense items the reviewing official must indicate the authorized amount, sign the application, and return the entire claim to the official at the employee's new duty station from whom it was received. The official at the new duty station forwards the claim to the appropriate payment official for payment approval. If a reviewing official determines that an application cannot be approved because of incomplete documentation, or other reasons, the reviewing official must return the claim with an explanatory letter to the official at the employee's new PDS from whom it was received. The official at the new duty station must forward the explanatory letter to the employee. The reviewing official may utilize the service of available legal officers in determining whether any claimed expense item is an authorized real estate expense or a finance charge under the Truth in Lending Act (PL 90-321).

2. Assistance. The local real estate association should be contacted for a schedule of typical closing costs for local single family property purchases and sales. These closing costs should be used as guidelines but not as rigid limitations in determining if the expenses claimed are reasonable. The local real estate association also may provide information concerning local real estate transaction custom and practices including information as to which costs are customarily paid by the seller or purchaser and the local terminology used to describe them.

D. Approval of Payment. The approval authority must approve the DD Form 1705 IAW Agency regulations for real estate transactions at the new duty station. When the claimed charges are approved as reasonable and proper, the DD Form 1705, supporting documents, and DD Form 1351-2 are submitted to the travel or claim voucher payment approving official for payment approval and then to the appropriate paying office. The payment approval official may accept the required prior approvals regarding reasonable costs and customary procedure as conclusive but must determine independently if:

1. The total claimed is within prescribed limitations,
2. All the conditions and requirements under which claims may be paid have been met, and
3. The expenses claimed are reimbursable.

E. Privacy Act Statement. The Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC §552a) is implemented by adding the Privacy Act Statement for "Reimbursement for Real Estate Sale and/or Purchase Closing Cost Expenses (DD Form 1705). The form may be reproduced locally and made available to the individual supplying the data shown on DD Form 1705. The form also is available for printing and/or downloading from the Internet through the Washington Headquarters Service DOD Forms Program at the following website:
<http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/forminfo/forminfo736.html>.

C5762 UNEXPIRED LEASE SETTLEMENT COST REIMBURSEMENT

A. Allowable Expenses. Expenses (including broker's fees for obtaining a sublease or charges for advertising an unexpired lease) incurred for settling an unexpired lease (including month-to-month rental) on a residence occupied by an employee at the old PDS are reimbursable when:

1. Applicable laws or the lease terms provide for payment of settlement expenses,
2. They cannot be avoided by subleasing or other arrangement,
3. The employee has not contributed to the expense (e.g., by failing to give appropriate lease termination notice promptly after the employee is officially notified of the date of transfer), and
4. The broker's fees or advertising charges are not in excess of those customarily charged for comparable services in that locality.

B. Claim Procedure. An employee must submit a claim IAW directions in the DODFMR, Volume 9 (<http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/>) for reimbursement of costs incurred incident to settlement of an unexpired lease. ***Rental penalty cost must not be allowed if, upon official notification of the date of transfer, the employee could have avoided the expense by giving timely notice of intent to vacate.*** Allowable cost items are limited to those payments made by the employee that represent unavoidable expense directly attributable to lease termination prior to the expiration date. The total expenses amount must be entered on the voucher. The employee must be prepared to provide the following documentation, a/an:

1. Copy of the lease prescribing penalties or other costs payable if occupancy is terminated prior to the lease expiration date,
2. Statement of the extent of bona fide attempts made to avoid penalty costs if the lease includes a savings provision for subleasing or making other arrangements to avoid penalty costs, and
3. Itemization of expenses and necessary explanations for clarification of penalty costs and paid receipts for each expense item.

NOTE: For authority to reimburse an employee for a lease penalty expense incurred for early termination of a lease in the U.S. or a foreign area incident to a transfer to or from a foreign area, see DSSR, FTA and HSTA sections 240 and 250, respectively, as stated in par. C1004.

C5765 RETURN FROM MILITARY DUTY

See par. C5080-D for PCS allowances, including allowances provided in this Chapter, when an employee is reinstated at a new PDS after return from military duty.

SECTION 2: CIVILIAN BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS (CBCA), GSA BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS (GSBGA) AND COMPTROLLER GENERAL (CG) DECISIONS APPLICABLE TO ALLOWANCES IN THIS PART

C5770 GSBGA, CBCA AND CG DECISIONS

A. Reimbursable and Non-reimbursable Expenses

GSBGA 15706-Relo (07/17/02)	GSBGA 15591-Relo (08/29/01)	GSBGA 15506-Relo (08/15/01)	B-251716 (02/10/93)
B-247860 (07/23/92)	71 Comp. Gen. 316 (1992)	B-241483 (02/28/91)	69 Comp. Gen. 573 (1990)
B-227567 (08/26/88)	B-222899 (03/16/87)	B-222121 (09/19/86)	61 Comp. Gen. 352 (1982)
B-203413 (04/13/82)	B-204939 (04/05/82)	B-202297 (07/24/81)	60 Comp. Gen. 451 (1981)
B-191235 (10/25/78)	B-190677 (07/06/78)	B-189295 (08/16/77)	

B. Broker's Fees and Real Estate Commissions

GSBGA 15867-Relo (07/11/02)	GSBGA 15669-Relo (07/02/02)	GSBGA 15720-Relo (03/28/02)	GSBGA 15542-Relo (01/24/02)
B-247315 (05/18/92)	B-241986 (08/15/91)	B-232313 (01/09/89)	B-224628 (01/12/88)
B-222277 (08/18/86)	B-219925 (06/10/86)	B-221062 (04/15/86)	B-219501 (01/13/86)
B-217514 (11/25/85)	B-217784 (09/03/85)	64 Comp. Gen. 557 (1985)	B-214555 (08/28/84)
B-214362 (08/07/84)	63 Comp. Gen. 474 (1984)	B-205584 (08/02/82)	B-205849 (06/02/82)
B-200167 (07/07/81)	B-201666 (03/06/81)	B-197908 (04/21/80)	B-196517 (02/19/80)
58 Comp. Gen. 211 (1979)	B-190902 (02/14/78)	B-190107 (02/08/78)	B-184063 (06/15/76)
B-182431 (07/14/75)	B-181129 (08/19/74)	B-179634 (04/08/74)	

C. Advertising, Selling, and Appraisal Expenses

Professional assistance in an unsuccessful sale-by-owner			GSBGA 16246-Relo (12/4/03)
68 Comp. Gen. 373 (1989)	67 Comp. Gen. 453 (1988)	B-221062 (04/15/86)	61 Comp. Gen. 352 (1982)
B-187437 (02/07/77)	B-186009 (10/12/76)	B-183694 (11/24/75)	

D. Legal and Related Expenses

GSBGA 15718-Relo (02/28/02)	GSBGA 15377-Relo (01/11/02)	GSBGA 15456-Relo (10/03/01)	
B-249311.2 (02/04/93)	B-248906 (11/18/92)	B-248506 (10/26/92)	B-248457 (09/29/92)
B-247860 (07/23/92)	B-217666.2 (04/07/92)	B-229322 (12/08/88)	67 Comp. Gen. 503 (1988)
B-223907 (03/09/87)	66 Comp. Gen. 206 (1987)	B-218953 (06/26/86)	B-218955 (04/11/86)
65 Comp. Gen. 473 (1986)	B-219526 (01/15/86)	64 Comp. Gen. 296 (1985)	B-215552 (12/11/84)
64 Comp. Gen. 24 (1984)	62 Comp. Gen. 426 (1983)	B-206852 (03/09/83)	B-205579 (06/21/82)
B-205503 (06/02/82)	61 Comp. Gen. 352 (1982)	B-205510 (02/08/82)	61 Comp. Gen. 112 (1981)
B-200207 (09/29/81)	B-200691 (08/24/81)	B-199193 (04/22/81)	B-199900 (02/10/81)
B-197504 (05/05/80)	B-193945 (04/29/80)	B-195462 (04/22/80)	58 Comp. Gen. 786 (1979)
B-194668 (09/17/79)	B-194887 (08/17/79)	B-192472 (03/21/79)	B-192593 (01/16/79)
B-191920 (12/16/78)	B-191792 (09/25/78)	57 Comp. Gen. 669 (1978)	B-189569 (06/16/78)
B-189381 (12/15/77)	B-188213 (12/12/77)	B-190122 (11/23/77)	B-189140 (11/23/77)
B-188265 (11/08/77)	B-188970 (10/13/77)	B-188300 (08/29/77)	56 Comp. Gen. 862 (1977)
B-188716 (07/06/77)	56 Comp. Gen. 561 (1977)	B-186254 (03/16/77)	B-187125 (02/09/77)
B-187437 (02/07/77)	B-186290 (09/30/76)	B-183807 (08/30/76)	B-184720 (07/01/76)
B-184063 (06/15/76)	B-183102 (06/09/76)	B-185825 (04/22/76)	B-183161 (02/27/76)
B-183694 (11/24/75)	B-183160 (11/17/75)	B-183792 (08/04/75)	B-183443 (07/14/75)
B-183037 (03/21/75)	54 Comp. Gen. 597 (1975)		

E. Miscellaneous Expenses

Avalanche study expense			GSBGA 16246-Relo, 12/4/03
GSBGA 15817-Relo (08/02/02)	GSBGA 15718-Relo (02/28/02)	B-245650 (03/05/92)	B-236362 (11/09/89)
		B-235927 (09/06/89)	B-232729 (03/01/89)
B-231485 (01/19/89)	B-230741 (09/19/88)	B-229230 (03/14/88)	B-224775 (04/07/87)
B-223907 (03/09/87)	B-221059 (08/18/86)	B-218955 (04/11/86)	B-220741 (04/03/86)

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64 Comp. Gen. 568 (1985)	B-215552 (12/11/84)	63 Comp. Gen. 603 (1984)	63 Comp. Gen. 474 (1984)
B-210152 (06/23/83)	B-207304 (04/15/83)	B-206051 (09/29/82)	B-203345 (07/07/82)
61 Comp. Gen. 352 (1982)	61 Comp. Gen. 136 (1981)	60 Comp. Gen. 650 (1981)	B-202297 (07/24/81)
B-201009 (04/16/81)	B-201666 (03/06/81)	B-197504 (05/05/80)	B-194668 (09/17/79)
B-193578 (08/20/79)	B-192593 (01/16/79)	B-191402 (11/22/78)	B-163425 (11/07/78)
57 Comp. Gen. 770 (1978)	B-190715 (03/24/78)	B-189093 (10/13/77)	B-189662 (10/04/77)
B-188300 (08/29/77)	B-189295 (08/16/77)	B-188716 (07/06/77)	B-187890 (02/17/77)
B-186290 (09/30/76)	B-186734 (09/23/76)	B-185680 (08/04/76)	B-183251 (05/29/75)
B-182076 (02/05/75)			

F. Reimbursable Items

B-248906 (11/18/92)	71 Comp. Gen. 316 (1992)		
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G. FHA or VA Loan Application Fee

GSBCA 15672-Relo (01/18/02)	71 Comp. Gen. 316 (1992)	B-221162 (06/10/86)	B-199888 (03/25/81)
B-189639 (03/24/78)			

H. Loan Origination Fees and Similar Charges

GSBCA 16281-Relo (12/09/03)	GSBCA 15817-Relo (08/02/02)	GSBCA 15718-Relo (02/28/02)	GSBCA 15730-Relo (01/24/02)
GSBCA 15645-Relo (10/11/01)	GSBCA 15613-Relo (09/07/01)	GSBCA 15538-Relo (08/10/01)	
B-249500 (12/24/92)	B-248457 (09/29/92)	B-248538 (09/24/92)	B-246809 (03/31/92)
69 Comp. Gen. 340 (1990)	B-238038 (02/23/90)	B-238023 (02/22/90)	B-234288 (02/08/90)
B-233806 (11/16/89)	B-235616 (08/29/89)	B-232679.2 (08/29/89)	B-229443 (12/09/88)
B-229322 (12/08/88)	B-232679 (11/14/88)	B-228691 (09/21/88)	B-229352 (08/22/88)
B-226876 (08/22/88)	67 Comp. Gen. 503 (1988)	66 Comp. Gen. 627 (1987)	B-222899 (03/16/87)
B-221103 (09/19/86)	B-223240 (09/08/86)	B-221529 (07/01/86)	B-221162 (06/10/86)
B-221010 (05/06/86)	B-218955 (04/11/86)	65 Comp. Gen. 447 (1986)	B-220133 (03/13/86)
B-219309 (01/29/86)	B-219545 (01/15/86)	B-219026 (11/29/85)	B-219076 (11/25/85)
B-218946 (11/12/85)	B-218754 (09/17/85)	B-218476 (09/05/85)	B-217584 (09/04/85)
B-216425 (08/21/85)	B-216973 (04/22/85)	B-217081 (03/08/85)	64 Comp. Gen. 306 (1985)
64 Comp. Gen. 296 (1985)	63 Comp. Gen. 603 (1984)	B-214757 (09/05/84)	63 Comp. Gen. 456 (1984)
63 Comp. Gen. 355 (1984)	B-213164 (02/22/84)	B-213740 (02/15/84)	B-211310 (10/04/83)
62 Comp. Gen. 534 (1983)	B-211107 (06/10/83)	B-205267 (06/15/82)	B-205873 (05/04/82)
B-203630 (03/09/82)	B-198060 (11/10/80)	B-189381 (12/15/77)	

I. Mortgage and Transfer Taxes

GSBCA 16424-Relo (07-23-04)	B-248301 (09/25/92)	B-189488 (08/18/77)	B-185487 (08/03/76)
B-183162 (01/27/76)	B-182082 (01/22/75)	B-181795 (11/11/74)	B-171878 (08/08/74)

J. State Revenue Stamps

63 Comp. Gen. 474 (1984)	B-210351 (05/10/83)	B-196527 (12/29/80)	B-197567 (04/15/80)
B-195593 (01/22/80)	B-190484 (02/14/78)		

K. Other Similar Charges

71 Comp. Gen. 316 (1992)	B-232092 (07/14/89)	68 Comp. Gen. 373 (1989)	67 Comp. Gen. 503 (1988)
B-229230 (03/14/88)	B-226013 (10/28/87)	B-223102 (09/25/87)	66 Comp. Gen. 627 (1987)
64 Comp. Gen. 674 (1985)	B-217719 (07/01/85)	64 Comp. Gen. 296 (1985)	B-172742 (11/24/80)

L. Charge for Prepayment of Mortgage

B-237972 (05/22/90)	B-216425 (08/21/85)	B-194892 (03/14/80)	B-194298 (08/10/79)
B-188716 (07/06/77)			

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M. Mortgage Title Insurance Policy

B-233806 (11/16/89)	68 Comp. Gen. 373 (1989)	66 Comp. Gen. 206 (1987)	B-172742 (11/24/80)
B-197523 (04/25/80)	B-197098 (04/24/80)	B-192593 (01/16/79)	B-185706 (12/17/76)
B-184928 (09/15/76)	B-185680 (08/04/76)	B-184720 (07/01/76)	B-183958 (04/14/76)

N. Owner's Title Insurance Policy

GSBCA 15801-Relo (07/05/02)	B-245457 (02/14/92)	B-241986 (08/15/91)	B-221059 (08/18/86)
64 Comp. Gen. 674 (1985)	B-215552 (12/11/84)		

O. Expenses Related to Construction of a Residence that Are Comparable to Reimbursable Expenses Associated with Purchase of an Existing Residence

GSBCA 15629-Relo (10/17/01)	B-247860 (07/23/92)	69 Comp. Gen. 573 (1990)	B-235374 (01/11/90)
B-232720 (09/13/89)	B-233362 (04/07/89)	B-231537 (11/14/88)	B-226271 (11/05/87)
B-206051 (09/29/82)	B-184928 (09/15/76)		

P. Expenses that Result from Construction of a Residence

GSBCA 15629-Relo (10/17/01)	GSBCA 15415-Relo (06/06/01)		
69 Comp. Gen. 573 (1990)	B-226532 (12/09/87)	B-226271 (11/05/87)	65 Comp. Gen. 557 (1986)
B-214164 (07/09/84)	B-205510 (02/08/82)	B-192420 (08/27/79)	B-187125 (02/09/77)
B-184928 (09/15/76)	B-181795 (11/11/74)	B-171878 (08/08/74)	

Q. Non-reimbursable Items

*CBCA 877-RELO (7/3/08)	*GSBCA 15730-Relo (01/24/02)	*GSBCA 15645-Relo (10/11/01)	*B-248906 (11/18/92)
*B-247860 (07/23/92)	*B-246296 (03/30/92)		

R. Owner's Title Insurance Policy, Mortgage Insurance and Insurance against Loss or Damage of Property

GSBCA 16277-Relo (04/28/04)	B-249621 (01/19/93)	B-241986 (08/15/91)	B-233806 (11/16/89)
68 Comp. Gen. 373 (1989)	B-226010 (11/30/87)	B-227503 (08/20/87)	B-220287 (03/11/86)
B-217822 (06/20/85)	64 Comp. Gen. 306 (1985)	64 Comp. Gen. 296 (1985)	B-172742 (11/24/80)
B-197098 (04/24/80)	B-193750 (08/28/79)	B-193578 (08/20/79)	B-190902 (02/14/78)
B-189488 (08/18/77)	B-188716 (07/06/77)	B-185706 (12/17/76)	B-184928 (09/15/76)
B-183958 (04/14/76)			

S. Interest on Loans, Points, and Mortgage Discounts

GSBCA 15672-Relo (01/18/02)	B-248538 (09/24/92)	66 Comp. Gen. 627 (1987)	B-221529 (07/01/86)
B-218955 (04/11/86)	64 Comp. Gen. 266 (1885)		

T. Property Taxes

B-226322 (08/17/87)	B-217474 (07/19/85)	61 Comp. Gen. 352 (1982)	
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U. Operating or Maintenance Costs

GSBCA 15669-Relo (07/02/02)	70 Comp. Gen. 362 (1991)	B-218955 (10/30/85)	B-217922 (09/06/85)
B-215410 (11/14/84)	B-204644 (06/08/82)	61 Comp. Gen. 136 (1982)	B-202297 (07/24/81)
B-200167 (07/07/81)	B-193578 (08/20/79)	B-190815 (03/27/78)	B-189295 (08/16/77)

V. Finance Charges

GSBCA 16403-Relo (08/15/04)	GSBCA 16277-Relo (04/28/04)	GSBCA 15799-Relo (05/02/02)	GSBCA 15718-Relo (02/28/02)
GSBCA 15730-Relo (01/24/02)	GSBCA 15672-Relo (01/18/02)	GSBCA 15645-Relo (10/11/01)	GSBCA 15506-Relo (08/15/01)

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B-248457 (09/29/92)	71 Comp. Gen. 316 (1992)	B-245650 (03/05/92)	69 Comp. Gen. 573 (1990)
B-233806 (11/16/89)	B-229322 (12/08/88)	B-229230 (03/14/88)	B-226010 (11/30/87)
B-223797 (04/20/87)	B-221162 (06/10/86)	B-218754 (08/17/85)	B-217474 (07/19/85)
B-217719 (07/01/85)	B-205149 (06/04/85)	B-217189 (05/06/85)	B-215699 (10/02/84)
B-212326 (11/29/83)	B-209691 (05/09/83)	B-208479 (03/16/83)	B-208837 (12/06/82)
B-203345 (07/07/82)	B-205267 (06/15/82)	B-205873 (05/04/82)	B-203630 (03/09/82)
B-204015 (09/18/81)	B-202103 (07/16/81)	60 Comp. Gen. 531 (1981)	B-200615 (06/15/81)
B-194974 (05/05/81)	B-199944 (04/16/81)	B-198060 (11/10/80)	B-198468 (10/17/80)
B-198475 (10/17/80)	B-198901 (10/03/80)	58 Comp. Gen. 786 (1979)	B-192851 (05/11/79)
B-194203 (05/07/79)	B-191040 (11/29/78)	B-189639 (03/24/78)	B-190108 (02/13/78)
B-189381 (12/15/77)	B-189295 (08/16/77)	B-187223 (02/18/77)	B-187890 (02/13/77)
B-187125 (02/09/77)	B-187437 (02/07/77)	B-187363 (12/21/76)	B-186290 (09/30/76)
B-186734 (09/23/76)	B-184928 (09/15/76)	B-185680 (08/04/76)	B-184703 (04/30/76)
B-183611 (09/02/75)	B-183317 (05/14/75)	B-180981 (10/01/74)	

W. Losses Due to Prices or Market Conditions at the Old and New PDS

B-246296 (03/30/92)	B-245650 (03/05/92)	B-238372 (08/01/90)	B-229026 (08/08/88)
B-219845 (06/09/87)	B-200744 (09/18/81)	B-198940 (07/29/80)	B-191203 (05/11/78)
B-187848 (08/23/77)	B-186009 (10/12/76)	B-184869 (09/21/76)	

X. Other Sale and Purchase of Residence Expenses

GSBCA 15882-Relo (08/15/02)	GSBCA 15735-Relo (07/17/02)	GSBCA 15866-Relo (06/28/02)	GSBCA 15720-Relo (03/28/02)
GSBCA 15377-Relo (01/11/02)	GSBCA 15686-Relo (11/07/01)	GSBCA 15645-Relo (10/11/01)	GSBCA 15639-Relo (10/03/01)
B-248906 (11/18/92)	B-247315 (05/18/92)	B-247042 (05/12/92)	B-246296 (03/30/92)
71 Comp. Gen. 316 (1992)	B-245650 (03/05/92)	B-241986 (08/15/91)	B-242946 (06/12/91)
70 Comp. Gen. 362 (1991)	B-238372 (08/01/90)	68 Comp. Gen. 373 (1989)	B-231485 (01/19/89)
67 Comp. Gen. 449 (1988)	B-230402 (03/23/88)	B-229230 (03/14/88)	B-224765 (08/17/87)
B-215410 (11/14/84)	B-202906 (09/15/82)	61 Comp. Gen. 352 (1982)	B-172742 (11/24/80)
B-194851 (04/08/80)	B-193578 (08/20/79)	B-194887 (08/17/79)	B-192851 (05/11/79)
B-190815 (03/27/78)	B-189093 (10/13/77)	B-189662 (10/04/77)	B-187493 (04/01/77)
B-186734 (09/23/76)	B-185783 (04/29/76)	B-184594 (02/12/76)	

Y. Overall Limitations

B-216542 (06/11/85)	B-211310 (10/04/83)	B-191485 (11/21/78)	
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Z. Settlement of an Unexpired lease

B-232394 (10/06/89)	68 Comp. Gen. 133 (1988)	67 Comp. Gen. 285 (1988)	B-227380 (11/13/87)
65 Comp. Gen. 396 (1986)	64 Comp. Gen. 24 (1984)	B-210918 (03/20/84)	B-201153 (01/18/82)
B-200841 (11/19/81)	B-200037 (03/02/81)	B-193452 (07/10/79)	B-192129 (03/08/79)
B-192135 (01/24/79)	B-189808 (04/28/78)	B-188604 (02/14/78)	B-186435 (10/13/77)
B-186507 (12/22/76)	B-186035 (11/02/76)	56 Comp. Gen. 20 (1976)	B-184901 (07/23/76)
B-184164 (12/08/75)	B-182276 (04/10/75)	B-181435 (02/12/75)	

AA. Exclusions

GSBCA 15615-Relo (08/14/01)	B-192486 (12/12/78)	54 Comp. Gen. 991 (1975)	
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AB. Employee Must Incur Costs

GSBCA 15867-Relo (07/11/02)	GSBCA 15695-Relo (06/10/02)	GSBCA 15761-Relo (05/09/02)	GSBCA 15377-Relo (01/11/02)
GSBCA 15613-Relo (09/07/01)	GSBCA 15560-Relo (06/22/01)	GSBCA 15485-Relo (05/04/01)	

AC. Employee Must Actually Sell/Purchase Real Estate

GSBCA 15580-Relo (01/31/02)	GSBCA 15629-Relo (10/17/01)	GSBCA 15524-Relo (08/09/01)	
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AD. Miscellaneous Expenses

GSBCA 15706-Relo (07/17/02)	GSBCA 15728-Relo (06/24/02)	GSBCA 15718-Relo (02/28/02)	GSBCA 15730-Relo (01/24/02)
GSBCA 15662-Relo (12/20/01)	GSBCA 15529-Relo (11/30/01)	GSBCA 15613-Relo (09/07/01)	GSBCA 15591-Relo (08/29/01)
GSBCA 15541-Relo (08/22/01)			

AE. Regularly Commutes

GSBCA 15445-Relo (08/02/01)	GSBCA 15514-Relo (11/30/01)	GSBCA 15480-Relo (06/12/01)	GSBCA 15521-Relo (05/17/01)
GSBCA 15403-Relo (05/17/01)			

AF. Relocation Services

GSBCA 15720-Relo (03/28/02)	GSBCA 15760-Relo (03/27/02)	GSBCA 15621-Relo (02/14/02)	GSBCA 15580-Relo (01/31/02)
GSBCA 15615-Relo (08/14/01)			

AG. Title Issues

GSBCA 15499-Relo (06/13/01)	GSBCA 15503-Relo (05/03/01)	GSBCA 15379-Relo (04/19/01)	
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AH. Home Inspection Fee

GSBCA 15718-Relo (02/28/02)			
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AI. Home Marketing Incentive Program

GSBCA 15621-Relo (02/14/02)	GSBCA 15580-Relo (01/31/02)		
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AJ. Extensions for Sale of Residence

GSBCA 15866-Relo (06/28/02)	GSBCA 15639-Relo (10/03/01)		
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AK. Real Estate -- New Employee

GSBCA 15577-Relo (01/15/02)	GSBCA 15686-Relo (11/07/01)		
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AL. Waiver of Debt

Whether agency waives employee's debt is solely within discretion of the agency	GSBCA 14758-Relo, (03/04/99)
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AM. Retirement

Employee sold residence at old PDS after retiring and was reimbursed costs since the sale was within the prescribed time limit of the PCS travel authorization/order to the last PDS and the terms of service agreement were fulfilled.	GSBCA 16494-Relo, (11/04/04)
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***PART R: EMPLOYEE OR DEPENDENT DEATH**

FTR Chapter 303, Part 303-70

See Chapter 7, Part M for Emergency Visitation Travel (EVT).

C5850 GENERAL

A. Component Responsibility. A DOD Component must provide assistance in arranging, and must pay the expenses for, the preparation (see par. C5865) and transportation (see par. C5870) of the remains of:

1. An employee who dies while:
 - a. On official travel or on a TDY assignment, or
 - b. Performing official duties outside CONUS, or
 - c. Absent from duty IAW par. C5860-B, or
 - d. Reassigned away from the HOR under a mandatory mobility agreement executed as a condition of employment;
2. A dependent who dies while residing:
 - a. With an employee performing official duties outside CONUS, or
 - b. Away from the employee's HOR pursuant to a mandatory mobility agreement executed as a condition of employment; and
3. Transportation costs to return the deceased employee's and surviving dependents' baggage, HHG, and POV to the employee's official duty station or actual residence while assigned:
 - a. To perform official duties outside CONUS, or
 - b. Away from the employee's actual residence pursuant to a mandatory mobility agreement executed as a condition of employment.

B. Application. This Part applies whether or not the:

1. Employee's death is work related, and
2. Employee is serving under a service agreement, including a locally hired employee at an OCONUS PDS.

C. Operational Requirements. The transportation procedures for the remains of a deceased employee and/or deceased dependents are established by the:

1. DOD Directive 1300.22, Mortuary Affairs Policy. See <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/130022p.pdf>.
2. DTR Part VII, Chapter 701 and 702. See http://www.transcom.mil/j5/pt/dtrpart7/dtr_part_vii_701.pdf, and http://www.transcom.mil/j5/pt/dtrpart7/dtr_part_vii_702.pdf, and
3. Sponsoring Service/Agency regulations.

C5855 RESPONSIBILITY

A. General. A commander, or the commander's designee, upon being informed of the death of an employee covered by this Part, must immediately:

1. Inform the decedent's next of kin or legal representative of the allowances under this Part;
2. Render every reasonable assistance in arranging for the preparation and transportation of the remains of the decedent when death occurs ICW par. C5850-A1; and
3. Provide necessary assistance for the return of the decedent's dependent's baggage, HHG and POV IAW par. C5850-A3.

B. Applicable Regulations. Departmental regulations apply with regard to care and disposition of remains of deceased persons, reporting and notification procedure, and disposition of personal property.

C5860 DEATH RELATED EXPENSES

A. Death Related to Official Duty Performance. When an employee's death results from injuries sustained while actually performing official duty, the expenses for preparation and transportation of the remains properly are payable under regulations issued by the Secretary of Labor under authority contained in 5 USC §8134. For further information contact the U.S. Department of Labor, Division of Federal Employees' Compensation (DFEC), 200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20210-0002 or <http://www.dol.gov/esa/owcp/contacts/fecacont.htm>.

B. Death During an Absence from Duty. Death related expenses must be paid for an employee who dies while on leave or on a non-workday while on TDY or assigned at an OCONUS PDS. Payment cannot exceed the amount allowed if death had occurred at the TDY station or the OCONUS PDS.

C5865 PREPARATION OF REMAINS

A. Employee

1. Preparation of Remains. The DOD Component must pay all actual costs including:
 - a. Embalming or cremation;
 - b. Necessary clothing;
 - c. Casket or container suitable for shipment to burial place;
 - d. Expenses necessary IAW local laws at the POE in the U.S.; and
 - e. Similar expenses.
2. Transportation of Remains. The DOD Component must pay all actual costs involved in the transportation of remains by common carrier (ordinarily used for transportation of remains), hearse, other means, or a combination thereof, from the TDY station or OCONUS PDS (or CONUS in the case of an employee reassigned away from the HOR under a mandatory mobility agreement) to the employee's actual residence, PDS, or burial place, including:
 - a. Movement from place of death to a mortuary and/or cemetery;
 - b. Shipping permits;
 - c. Outside case for shipment and sealing of the case, if necessary;

- d. Removal to and from the common carrier;
- e. Ferry fares, bridge tolls; and
- f. Similar expenses.

3. Limitations

- a. Costs for an outside case are not authorized when transportation is by hearse.
- b. Transportation costs by hearse or other means cannot exceed the common carrier cost ordinarily used for transportation of remains.
- c. Transportation costs to burial place cannot exceed transportation costs to the actual residence.

B. Employee's Dependent

1. General. When an employee's dependent dies while residing with an employee stationed OCONUS or while in transit to that PDS, if requested by the employee, the DOD Component concerned must furnish mortuary services and supplies on a reimbursable basis when:

- a. Local commercial mortuary facilities and supplies are not available; or
- b. The commander determines that the cost of available mortuary facilities and supplies is prohibitive.

2. Reimbursement. Reimbursement for the cost of mortuary services and supplies furnished under par. C5865-B1 are collected and credited to current appropriations available for the payment of these costs.

C5870 TRANSPORTATION

A. Remains of Employee. When an employee dies while performing official TDY anywhere or while assigned at an OCONUS PDS (or CONUS in the case of an employee reassigned away from the actual residence under a mandatory mobility agreement), payment is authorized for the cost of transporting the remains to the employee's actual residence, PDS, or interment place. The transportation cost may not exceed the cost to the actual residence or PDS, whichever is more distant.

B. Remains of Employee's Dependent. When an employee's dependent dies while residing with the employee stationed OCONUS or while in transit to the PDS, if requested by the employee, the DOD Component must pay the cost for transportation of the dependent's remains to the dependent's actual residence. If the employee elects an alternate destination, and it is approved by the commander or designee, expenses paid cannot exceed the cost of transportation to the dependent's actual residence. ***Burial expenses may not be paid when an immediate family member, residing with the employee, dies while the employee is stationed OCONUS.***

C. Dependents, Baggage and HHG

1. While Performing Duties OCONUS

a. General. The cost of return transportation of a deceased employee's dependents, baggage, and HHG (and that of the decedent) must be paid when an employee dies ICW par. C5850-A1. Transportation costs must not exceed the cost of returning the dependents, baggage, and HHG from the place at which official duties were performed or were to be performed, by the most direct route to the decedent's actual residence or to any other place the commander concerned or designee designates. ***The Gov't's cost must not exceed the transportation cost to the deceased employee's actual residence.***

b. Time Limitation. Travel of the dependents and HHG transportation must begin within 1 year from the employee's date of death. The commander concerned or the commander's designee may grant one, and

only one, one-year extension if requested by the family before the end of the initial one-year limit.

c. Dependent and HHG Transportation. Except for the limitation imposed in par. C5875-C1b, dependent and HHG transportation under this Part is provided to the same extent as in par. C5085, for the dependent of an employee eligible for separation travel and transportation from OCONUS duty.

2. While Stationed in CONUS. When an employee stationed in CONUS dies while on TDY, transportation expenses may not be authorized for a dependent or HHG. The deceased employee's baggage at the TDY point must be transported to the employee's PDS or actual residence as determined by the employee's dependents.

3. Baggage

a. The DOD Component must pay transportation costs to return Gov't property and the deceased employee's personal baggage to the employee's PDS or actual residence.

b. *Expenses for POC baggage transportation, that would not have been incurred if the baggage had been transported by common carrier, are not reimbursable.*

c. *Reimbursement for loss or damage to baggage during transit and charges for insurance are not allowed.*

4. POV

a. OCONUS. Transportation of a POV may be authorized:

(1) When an employee dies while stationed at an OCONUS PDS or while in transit to/from the PDS, and

(2) At Gov't expense, NTE the cost, including overland transportation, from the employee's OCONUS PDS to the employee's actual residence, and

(3) When established that the POV at the OCONUS PDS was in the Gov't's best interest.

b. CONUS. When an employee dies while on TDY in the U.S., the employee's commanding officer or designee may authorize the return shipment expenses for the POV when established that the POV was authorized and its presence CONUS was in the Gov't's best interest (66 Comp. Gen. 677 (1987)).

C5875 PER DIEM TERMINATION

Authorized per diem terminates at the end of the calendar day on which an employee dies. All travel advances in excess of the earned per diem may be collected.

C5880 ESCORT(S) FOR EMPLOYEE REMAINS

A. Authorization. Escort(s) for an employee's remains may be authorized when an employee's death occurs ICW par. C5850-A1.

B. Limitations. Travel expenses may be authorized for no more than two escorts.

C. Travel Expenses. IAW Chapter 4, round-trip travel expenses for the escort(s) of the employee's remains may be authorized from/to any place appropriate for burial as determined by the AO.

D. Escort Travel

1. Gov't Employee. If an authorized escort is a Gov't employee:

- a. A TDY travel authorization/order must be issued for travel and transportation at Gov't expense, and,
 - b. Transportation must be arranged IAW par. C2203.
2. Other than Gov't Employee. If an authorized escort is not a Gov't employee:
- a. An ITA should be issued for travel and transportation at Gov't expense IAW APP E and APP I, Part 3, par. G, and,
 - b. Transportation
 - (1) Should be provided by the AO through a CTO, or
 - (2) If transportation is not provided IAW par. C5880-D2b(1), the least expensive unrestricted *economy/coach class* transportation may be arranged directly with the common carrier.
3. Separate Travel. Family members traveling together as escorts should not be separated.

C5885 PCS EXPENSES

A. PCS Payment to the Employee's Dependents/Immediate Family. A DOD Component must continue payment of PCS expenses for an employee's dependents/immediate family if the dependents choose/immediate family chooses to continue the PCS and are included on the employee's PCS travel authorization/order when an employee dies:

1. While in transit to a new CONUS PDS.
2. After reporting to a new CONUS PDS, and the dependents/family were/was in transit to the new PDS or had not begun en route travel.

B. Authorized Expenses. When the dependents choose/immediate family chooses to continue the PCS IAW par. C5885-A, the following expenses must be authorized:

1. Travel to the new PDS;
2. Travel to an alternate destination, selected by the dependents/immediate family, NTE the remaining constructed travel cost to the new PDS;
3. TQSE(A) for NTE 60 days, to be based on the per diem rate for an unaccompanied spouse and other dependents/immediate family;
4. HHG transportation and POV shipment to the/an:
 - a. New PDS,
 - b. Old PDS, or
 - c. Alternate destination selected by the immediate family, NTE the constructed transportation cost between the old and new PDSs;
5. HHG SIT for NTE 90 days; and
6. Reimbursement of real estate expenses incident to the PCS.

C5890 PAYMENT OF EXPENSES

A. General

Change 517
11/1/08

C5R-5

1. Allowable expenses may be paid:
 - a. Directly to the person performing the services, or
 - b. By reimbursement to any person making the original payment.
2. Claims for reimbursement must be supported by required receipts.
3. Payment should be made IAW financial management procedures.

B. Payment Prohibition when Other Laws Apply

1. Payment of allowances provided in this Part is prohibited if any other law of the U.S. authorizes payment.
2. The allowances provided by this Part may not be denied because the deceased employee is eligible for burial benefits as a veteran of the Armed Forces of the U.S.

C. Expenses Incident to Death of an Employee Serving in a Contingency Operation. In addition to the allowances in this Part for the preparation and transportation of an employee's remains, the DOD Component concerned may pay the following expenses incident to the death of an employee who dies while serving with an Armed Force in a contingency operation (see APP A):

1. Round trip transportation and associated per diem for one person to escort the employee's remains to the place authorized in par. C5870;
2. Presentation of a U.S. flag to the employee's next of kin;
3. Presentation of a flag equal to the flag presented in par. C7080-2 to the employee's parents(s), if the person to be presented a flag under par. C5895-C2 is other than the employee's parent.

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C6000 LEGAL BASIS

- A. Transportation Authority
- B. Pay and Allowances
- C. Department of State (DOS) Standardized Regulations (DSSR)
- D. Memorandum of Agreement
- E. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) Regulations

C6005 FOREIGN AREA EVACUATION

- A. Applicable Regulations
- B. Authorizing/Ordering an Evacuation
- C. Authorized Transportation
- D. Subsistence Expense Allowance (SEA)
- E. Actual Expense Allowance (AEA)

C6010 CONUS/NON-FOREIGN OCONUS AREA EVACUATION

- A. Applicable Regulations
- B. Authorizing/Ordering an Evacuation
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- D. Limited Evacuation
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C6015 SAFE HAVEN

- A. OCONUS Foreign Area Evacuation
- B. CONUS/Non-Foreign OCONUS Area Evacuation
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- D. Limited Evacuation

C6020 EMERGENCY POV STORAGE INCIDENT TO AN OCONUS AREA EVACUATION**C6025 POV SHIPMENT****C6030 TEMPORARY QUARTERS SUBSISTENCE EXPENSE (TQSE)****PART B: ADVERSE CONDITIONS TRAVEL**

C6100 LEGAL BASIS**C6105 ADVERSE LIVING CONDITIONS****C6110 TRANSPORTATION TO AN ALTERNATE LOCATION**

- A. Alternate Destination Point
- B. Subsequent Transportation of Dependents/HHG
- C. Authorization Restrictions

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C6200 DSSR, CHAPTER 600-FAQs

SECTION C5: DSSR-FOREIGN AREA EVACUATION PAYMENTS-EVACUATION PAYMENTS

C6200 DSSR, CHAPTER 600-EVACUATION PAYMENTS

PART D: PAYMENTS DURING AN ORDERED/AUTHORIZED DEPARTURE IN THE UNITED STATES

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**PART C: PAYMENTS DURING AN ORDERED/AUTHORIZED DEPARTURE
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C6200 DSSR, CHAPTER 600 (EXTRACTED AND MODIFIED FOR DOD)

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 (Government Civilian, Foreign Areas)
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***SECTION 2: DSSR, CHAPTER 600 DEFINITIONS**

C6200 DSSR, CHAPTER 600 (EXTRACTED AND MODIFIED FOR DOD)

NOTE: *The following material is extracted from the DSSR and modified to relate to a DOD civilian employee.*

600 GENERAL

610 Definitions

As used in these regulations, the following terms are defined as follows:

- a. "**Adult dependent**" includes the employee's spouse and any of the relatives defined in DSSR, section 040m who are age 21 and older. DSSR, section 040m (modified) is included below at DSSR, definition 610e.
- b. "**Advance payment**" means the monetary amount payable to an employee ordered/authorized to depart or his/her designated representative in advance of the date on which the employee would otherwise be entitled to be paid.
- c. "**Day**" means calendar day except when otherwise specified.
- d. "**Department**" means any department of the Government of the United States of America, any agency or independent establishment in the executive branch of the Government, and any corporation in the executive branch wholly owned or controlled by the Government.
- e. "**Dependent**" means a member of the employee's family as defined in DSSR, section 040m. Special factors include:

(1) Neither member of an assigned career or probationary career married working (tandem) couple should be forced to be evacuated in dependent status. However, a career or probationary career employee in leave without pay status (LWOP) may be ordered/authorized to depart as a dependent;

(2) A locally-hired dependent employee should be evacuated or authorized to depart as dependents unless the Chief of Mission decides the position is essential, and the Department of State concurs in the decision.

The following definition of "dependent" according to the DSSR, section 040m, is modified to relate to DOD civilians:

"**Dependent**" means one or more of the following relatives of an employee residing at the employee's PDS who does not receive a similar allowance from the Government and is not included as another employee's dependent for determining a similar allowance:

(1) Spouse, excluding a spouse entitled to and receiving a similar allowance;

(2) Children who are unmarried and under age 21 or, regardless of age, are incapable of self-support. The term includes, in addition to natural offspring, step and adopted children and children who are under the employee's or the spouse's legal guardianship and expected to remain under legal guardianship until age 21. (See DSSR, sections 270 and 280 on education allowances and educational travel.);

(3) The employee's and/or spouse's parents (including step and legally adopted parents), when the parents are at least 51 percent dependent on the employee for support;

(4) The employee's and/or spouse's sisters and brothers (including step or adopted sisters or brothers), when the sisters and brothers are at least 51 percent dependent on the employee for support, unmarried and under age 21 or, regardless of age, are incapable of self-support. (See DSSR, sections 270 and 280 on education allowances and educational travel.);

(5) When determined by the Secretary Concerned to be in the Government's interest, a father, mother, brother, sister, son or daughter, regardless of age or dependency, who acts as the official host/hostess or equivalent for an employee who has no spouse residing at the PDS.

f. "**Designated representative**" means a person age 18 years older who is named by an employee for the purpose of caring for, escorting, or receiving monetary payments on behalf of a dependent.

g. "**Evacuation**" means the authorized or ordered departure of an employee and/or dependent(s), for any of the circumstances outlined in DSSR, section 610j herein. The terms "evacuated" and "ordered/authorized to depart" are used interchangeably in these regulations.

h. "**Evacuation order**" means either an oral or written communication which authorizes or orders the departure from the post of assignment.

i. "**Evacuation payment**" or "evacuation/departure payment" means a monetary amount payable to an employee, his/her dependents, or designated representative during a period of ordered evacuation or authorized departure.

j. "**Evacuee**" means an employee or dependent who, because of military or other reasons in the national interest which create imminent danger to the life of the employee or dependents:

(1) Has departed post of assignment under authorized or ordered departure status; or

(2) Is ordered or authorized to depart post but cannot leave the post because of reasons beyond the control of the employee; and, in the case of an employee, is prevented by circumstances beyond the control of the employee and beyond the control of the Government from performing position duties; or

(3) Is prevented from returning to the post while temporarily absent from post but otherwise intended to do so.

k. "**Monetary amount**" is the net amount of compensation including any allowances or post differential due an employee after making all deductions authorized by law, such as retirement or social security deductions, authorized allotments, Federal withholding tax, and others, when applicable.

l. "**Safe haven**" as used in this chapter means: (1) a location or place officially designated by the Secretary of State to which an employee and/or dependent(s) is ordered or authorized to depart; or (2) an alternate safe haven is a safe haven authorized by the Secretary of State and through the Secretarial Process under individual circumstances when in the U.S. Government's interest.

Evacuees at a safe haven are not eligible for diplomatic courtesies, immunities, services and privileges accorded to the official American diplomatic community assigned to the safe haven. Also see Section 631a(1).

m. "**Subsistence expense allowance (SEA)**" means the daily monetary amount payable to assist in offsetting direct added subsistence expenses of evacuees.

n. "**Special allowance**" means an additional allowance to offset the direct added expenses incident to an ordered/authorized departure.

***SECTION 3: DSSR, CHAPTER 600, SUBPARS. 611-639**

C6200 DSSR, CHAPTER 600 (EXTRACTED AND MODIFIED FOR DOD)

NOTE: *The following material is extracted from the DSSR and modified to relate to a DOD civilian employee.*

611 Description

611.1 Purpose

These regulations govern the authority and procedures for paying an employee who is evacuated from an assigned post of duty, and for paying the dependents who are evacuated, for military or other reasons which create imminent danger to the life of the employee or the dependents or which otherwise are in the national interest.

611.2 Authority

These regulations are issued under the authority contained in 5 USC §§5521-5527 (The Act of September 26, 1961 (PL 87-304, 75 Stat. 662)) as amended by the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (PL 96-495) and Executive Order 10982 issued 25 December 1961.

611.3 Scope

These regulations cover the authority for an advance of pay following an ordered/authorized departure, continuation of salary and allowance payments during the period of ordered/authorized departure, and special allowances to partially offset certain direct added expenses incurred as a result.

612 Coverage

612.1 Employees Covered

These regulations apply to:

- (1) A Department of Defense civilian employee who is a United States citizen or is a United States national, except as provided in DSSR, section 612.3 (below), and
- (2) When and to the extent determined by the Secretary of State, third country nationals, i.e., a civilian employee who is not a United States citizen or national and who is not a citizen or national of the country in which the evacuated post is located.

A third-country national employee and/or dependents are considered for evacuation travel to the employee's country of origin, points of hire, or designated foreign or U.S. safe havens if this is in the U.S. Gov't's interest.

612.2 Locations

These regulations apply to evacuations from, or within, any area situated outside:

- (1) The United States;
- (2) The Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands, and
- (3) Any United States territory or possession.

612.3 Locally Employed American Citizens Not Covered

These regulations do not apply to:

(1) Local United States citizens who do not have official U.S. Gov't employment, including but not limited to Americans with private business or organizations, teachers recruited by local American-supported schools, Fulbright grantees, and individuals with contracts to work for the foreign host government; or

(2) Locally hired American citizens who work for the U.S. Gov't but who do not have an agreement for return transportation to the United States at Gov't expense.

613 Authority

a. An employee and dependents are paid/reimbursed only if they meet the requirements of these regulations. Authorization for payment ceases on the date when the employee is determined as covered by the Missing Persons Act (50 APP USC §1001 et seq.), unless payment is earlier terminated under these regulations or unless determined otherwise by the Secretary of State.

b. Joint Federal Travel Regulations, Volume 1, (JFTR), Chapter 6, Part A covers allowances for the dependents of uniformed personnel. *A uniformed member is not evacuated but may be sent TDY as required.*

614 Authorized Safe Haven Designation

a. The Secretary of State designates an official safe haven as far in advance of any actual or possible evacuation as practicable. An employee and the employee's dependents are expected to travel to this safe haven if an evacuation is authorized/ordered. See DSSR, sections 631-633 for commencement and payment of special allowances.

b. When there is insufficient time for a written evacuation order due to the nature of the danger, the Secretary of State must be notified as soon as possible of the conditions that warrant the order so that an appropriate safe haven may be authorized and payment of special allowances approved.

*c. An alternate foreign OCONUS safe haven location is authorized by the Secretary of State and through the Secretarial Process under individual circumstances when in the Gov't's best interest and is effective no earlier than the request date for an alternate foreign OCONUS safe haven location. Following Secretary of State authorization, the Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness) (PDUSD (P&R)) may authorize/approve requests for reimbursement of travel and transportation expenses to an alternate foreign OCONUS safe haven location for an evacuated dependent. For requests within DOD, PDUSD (P&R), please call (703) 697-2086 or DSN (312) 227-2086.)

615 Advance Payments

616 Eligibility

An employee may be paid in advance of the normal pay day when, in the authorizing officer's opinion, payment is required to help defray the immediate expenses incident to an evacuation of an employee and/or dependents.

617 Advance Payment Amount

Any advance payment is based on the compensation rate including any allowances or post differential for which an employee was eligible immediately prior to the evacuation order/authorization issuance. The advance payment amount is the monetary amount for NTE 30 days or a lesser number of days as determined appropriate by the authorizing officer.

617.1 Advance Payment Computation

(a) For a full time and regular part time employee, the advance payment amount is computed on the basis of the number of regularly scheduled workdays scheduled to occur during the period as determined under DSSR, section 617.

(b) For an intermittent employee, the advance payment amount is computed on the basis of the number of days on which the employee is expected to work during the period as determined under DSSR, section 617. The number of days is determined whenever possible by approximating the number of days per week ordinarily worked by the employee during an average six-week period.

617.2 Payment

(a) The advance payment may be paid to the employee or a designated representative. Payments to anyone other than the employee should be made only pursuant to prior written authorization by the employee, wherever possible. Where circumstances do not permit prior written authorization, the payment may be made and the employee should then confirm such payment by preparation and submission to the safe haven post, or appropriate management office, of an allotment or assignment of pay form, immediately following departure of dependents. If the employee is evacuated or authorized to depart, submission is upon arrival at the safe haven post.

(b) The advance payment is made at any time after the evacuation order/authorization is given, but not later than 30 days after the employee/dependent(s) has evacuated from the PDS.

617.3 Payment Procedures

An advance payment and any required adjustment thereof is made IAW procedures established through the Secretarial Process.

618 Recovery

618.1 General Requirements

After an employee's account is reviewed as required by DSSR, section 638 (follows), if the employee is indebted for any part of an advance payment made, indebtedness recovery must be started by the payroll office having jurisdiction over the employee's account unless a waiver of recovery has been authorized. Indebtedness repayment is made either in full or in partial payments as agreed upon by the payroll officer and the employee.

618.2 Waiver of Recovery

Recovery of indebtedness for an advance payment may not be required if the head of agency determines that recovery is against equity and good conscience or against the public interest IAW agency procedures.

620 Continuation of Salary and Allowance Payments

621 Computation

621.1 Family Ordered/Authorized to Depart – Employee Remains at Post

(a) Post Allowance. After all members of an employee's family depart from the post pursuant to an evacuation order, the post allowance is reduced to the "employee without family" rate.

(b) Temporary Quarters Subsistence Allowance (TQSA). If early return of the employee's family to the post is anticipated, TQSA may continue at the rate prescribed in DSSR, sections 120 and 925.

(c) Living Quarters Allowance (LQA). LQA may continue at the "with-family" rate for a period NTE six months.

(d) Education Allowance

(1) "School at post" education allowances are terminated without financial penalty to the employee IAW appropriate provisions governing education allowances in the DSSR, section 274.22. If there is an Internet classroom set up with the school at post, expenses incurred by the employee/parent at the safe haven location associated with the Internet classroom in which the child is participating are reimbursed under the current year "school at post" education allowance maximum. These expenses include what the school at post charges for this service and connectivity charges in the U.S. for Internet classroom-related activities in which the child is participating.

(2) "School away from Post" education allowance may continue until the school year end for children attending "school away from post" outside the U.S.

(3) "School at safe haven", see DSSR, section 633 for special education allowance.

(e) Educational Travel. When a dependent child is at a school in the United States using educational travel benefits under DSSR, section 280, the official safe haven location becomes the travel destination. See DSSR, section 633.4.

621.2 Employee and Family Ordered/Authorized to Depart

(a) Post Allowance. The post allowance is terminated as of the close of business of the departure day from the post.

(b) Temporary Quarters Subsistence Allowance (TQSA). The TQSA is terminated as of the close of business of the departure day from the post.

(c) Living Quarters Allowance (LQA). LQA payment terminates as of the close of business of the employee's departure day from the post, unless the employee is required to maintain and pay for quarters at the post or unless lease termination is impossible or impracticable.

(d) Education Allowance

(1) "School at post" education allowances are terminated without financial penalty to the employee IAW appropriate provisions governing education allowances in the DSSR, section 274.22. If there is an Internet classroom set up with the school at post, expenses incurred by the employee/parent at the safe haven location associated with the Internet classroom in which the child is participating are reimbursed under the current year "school at post" education allowance maximum. These expenses include what the school at post may charge for this service and connectivity charges in the U.S. for Internet classroom-related activities in which the child is participating.

(2) "School away from post" education allowances. See DSSR, section 633.

(e) Educational Travel. When a dependent is at a school in the United States using educational travel benefits under DSSR, section 280, the official safe haven location becomes the travel destination. See DSSR, section 633.4.

(f) Post Differential and Danger Pay. When the employee departs post pursuant to ordered/authorized departure, post differential and danger pay payments terminate IAW DSSR, sections 532 and 654.2, respectively. Subsequent eligibility for these benefits to an evacuated employee at the safe haven or other temporary duty stations is governed by DSSR, sections 540 and 655, respectively.

622 Payment

Insofar as practicable, payments are made on the employee's regular paydays computed as follows:

a. For a full-time and a regular part-time employee, the payment amount is computed on the basis of the

employee's regularly scheduled workweek.

b. For an intermittent employee, the payment amount is computed, whenever possible, by approximating the number of days per week ordinarily worked by the employee during an average six-week period.

c. Payment, and any required adjustment, is IAW procedures established through the Secretarial Process. Payments may be paid to the employee, an adult dependent, or a designated representative. Payments to anyone other than the employee should be made only pursuant to prior written authorization by the employee, wherever possible. Where circumstances do not permit prior written authorization, the payment may be made and the employee should then confirm such payment by preparation and submission of an allotment or assignment of pay form IAW procedures established through the Secretarial Process, immediately following dependents' departure or, if the employee is also evacuated, upon arrival at the safe haven.

d. When an advance payment is made under DSSR, section 615, no part of the advance is offset against salary and allowance payments (DSSR, section 620) as long as the evacuation order/authorization remains in effect. See DSSR, sections 618 and 638 for reconciling employee accounts.

623 Termination

The authority for allowance payments under DSSR, section 620 ceases as of the earliest of the following dates:

- a. The date the evacuated/departed employee commences travel under an assignment order to another permanent duty station outside the evacuation area;
- b. The effective date of transfer when the employee is already at the post to which transferred for permanent duty;
- c. The date of separation;
- d. The date specified by the head of agency;
- e. The date specified by the Secretary of State;
- f. 180 days after the evacuation order is issued; or
- g. The date the evacuee commences return travel to the previously evacuated post.

624 Agency Report Requirements

When an evacuation is ordered/authorized, a report is immediately submitted to the head of agency who forwards a copy to the Department of State. The report must contain the following information:

- a. Names of evacuated employees;
- b. Names of evacuated dependents (indicating, where appropriate, designated representatives);
- c. Feasibility of officially reassigning evacuated employees to other positions;
- d. Number of evacuated employees and skills needed to reactivate the post; and
- e. Any other facts or circumstances which may aid in determining whether or not evacuation payments are necessary beyond the first 60 days of the evacuation period.

A similar report is made 45 days after the evacuation. Upon receipt of this report, a determination is made as to the number of evacuated employees who need to be retained as the civilian staff available for the performance

of duty and for whom evacuation payments may be continued beyond the first 60 days of the evacuation. As soon as this determination is made, the post is instructed as to the number of evacuated employees who may continue to receive evacuation payments and the duration of the period for which such payments are to continue. When the extension is less than 120 additional days, and the evacuation lasts beyond the authorized period for evacuation payments, authorization to continue evacuation payments up to the full 120 additional days is through the Secretarial Process.

625 Work Assignments for an Evacuated Employee

625.1 An evacuated employee at a safe haven may be assigned to perform any work considered as necessary or required during the evacuation period without regard to the employee's grade or title.

625.2 Failure or refusal to perform assigned work may be a basis for terminating further evacuation payments and/or taking disciplinary action.

625.3 When a part-time employee, either regular or intermittent, is given assigned work at the safe haven, a record of the hours worked is maintained so that payment may be made for any hours of work which are greater than the number of hours on which payments under DSSR, section 620 are made.

630 Special Allowances

To help offset direct added expenses which are incurred by the evacuee as a result of an evacuation order, special allowances are provided for certain travel, transportation, subsistence, and special education expenses. The employee is responsible for normal family living expenses. Only one departure is permitted an evacuee during any one evacuation period. In determining the direct added expenses payable as special allowances under these regulations, an agency should consider the following items as the maximum amounts payable:

631 Travel and Transportation Expenses

The travel and transportation expenses for an employee/dependent(s) authorized/ordered to depart the PDS are IAW the JTR for TDY travel (APP I, Part 4, par. A). Per diem is authorized for dependents at a rate equal to the rate payable to the employee, except that the rate for dependents under age 12 is one-half of this rate. Per diem for an employee/dependent(s) is payable from the date of departure from the evacuated area through the date of arrival at the safe haven, including any delay period en route that is beyond an evacuee's control or that may result from evacuation travel arrangements.

a. Special Safe Haven Travel Considerations:

(1) From Post to Safe Haven Locations. When the fifty United States and the District of Columbia are the officially designated safe haven, authorized/ordered departure dependent travel and transportation is permitted to an authorized home leave point or to any other location in one of the fifty United States or the District of Columbia. Dependents authorized/ordered to depart the PDS to one of the fifty United States or the District of Columbia earlier than the employee, are permitted travel and transportation at U.S. Gov't expense to rejoin an employee subsequently authorized/ordered to depart the PDS to a different safe haven in one of the fifty United States or the District of Columbia. Dependent travel and transportation expenses to and from an alternate safe haven outside the fifty United States and the District of Columbia are reimbursed NTE a constructed cost calculation from the evacuated post to the employee's selected safe haven in one of the fifty United States or the District of Columbia.(2) From outside Point to Safe Haven. When an evacuee is away from a post on official travel (RAT, R&R, FEML, TDY) at the time of an authorized/ordered evacuation, travel and transportation expenses are paid to the safe haven location from the employee/dependent's location. When an employee/dependent is away from the PDS on personal travel when an evacuation is authorized/ordered, travel and transportation expenses to the safe haven location are constructed cost, NTE the cost of travel and transportation from the evacuated post to the safe haven location. Upon arrival at the safe haven location, SEA payments under DSSR, section 632 are applicable.

(3) Airfreight Allowance and Airfreight Replacement Allowance. An airfreight allowance for UB is authorized for authorized/ordered departure from/return to post. If the airfreight allowance is not used to ship UB because of circumstances beyond the evacuee's control, an airfreight replacement allowance (in lieu of an airfreight allowance from post) may be granted to help defray costs of items, normally part of the authorized airfreight shipment, which must be purchased. The flat amounts are as follow: First evacuee without family: \$250; First evacuee with one family member: \$450; or First evacuee with two or more family members: \$600. Receipts are not required for this allowance. ***NOTE: Even when the airfreight replacement allowance is granted from post, evacuees are still eligible for an airfreight allowance when/if they return to post.***

(4) Third Country National. On a case by case basis, as determined by the head of agency, a third country national employee and/or that employee's dependents should be considered for evacuation travel to the employee's country of origin or point of hire rather than to other designated foreign or U.S. safe havens, if it is in the U.S. Gov't's interest and authorized by the Secretary of State.

b. Household Goods (HHG), Privately Owned Vehicle (POV) and Local Transportation Allowance

Access to (while in storage), delivery and return to storage of, HHG for evacuees is at personal expense. Shipment of a POV is not authorized at U.S. Gov't expense. In the absence of a POV at the safe haven location, a transportation allowance to assist with local transportation costs paid at a rate of \$25 per day, regardless of the number of dependents. The transportation allowance is paid from the first day following arrival day at the safe haven location. Receipts are not required.

632 Subsistence Expense Allowance (SEA)

Unless otherwise directed by the Secretary of State, a subsistence expense allowance (SEA) for an evacuee is determined and paid IAW these provisions. Payment commences as of the date following the evacuee's arrival day at an authorized safe haven location and may continue NTE day 180 or when terminated under these regulations, whichever occurs first. Authorization to make payments ceases on the 181st day after the evacuation order is issued. Any subsequent order issued after the 180th day constitutes a separate order, starts a separate 180-day period, and applies only to evacuees departing under that order. (See DSSR, section 631 for Air Freight Replacement Allowance and Transportation Allowance. See page IA-27 for the Evacuation Payments Worksheet.)

632.1 Daily Amounts Authorized

(a) From the day following arrival day at the safe haven location the first evacuee and additional dependents are reimbursed according to either a commercial or non-commercial rate. The commercial rate requires a commercial lodging receipt. The non-commercial rate applies on days for which a commercial lodging receipt is not received. On the 31st day at the safe haven location, the reimbursement rate is reduced to the 31st through 180th day amount shown for the rate (commercial or non-commercial) the employee/dependent(s) chooses for each of the remaining days in evacuation status. The employee may choose to be the "first evacuee" if evacuated, even if evacuated after the dependent(s). There is only one "first evacuee", except as provided under DSSR, section 632.4(b) ("Tandem Couples").

Per diem rates are accessed on the internet at the following locations:

For CONUS: <http://perdiem.hqda.pentagon.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html>.

For OCONUS: <http://perdiem.hqda.pentagon.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html>

(b) **Commercial rate**

(1) The per day amounts allowed for days 1 through 30 following arrival day at the safe haven location are:

For the first evacuee:

Up to 100 percent (or up to 150 percent for special family compositions listed below) of the lodging portion of the safe haven locality per diem rate (receipt required) plus a flat amount (no receipts required) equal to 100 percent of the M&IE portion of the safe haven locality per diem rate. If the first evacuee cannot get an exemption from paying the tax on commercial lodging in a CONUS or non-foreign OCONUS area safe haven, the first evacuee is reimbursed for the tax in addition to the amount allowed for the lodging portion.

Special Family Compositions

- (a) First Evacuee plus one (non-spouse dependent, age 18 or older);
- (b) First Evacuee plus one (non-spouse dependent of opposite gender, age 12 or older);
- (c) First Evacuee plus two (one non-spouse dependent, age 18 or older; or one non-spouse dependent, opposite gender, age 12 or older);
- (d) First Evacuee plus three (one non-spouse dependent, age 12 or older);
- (e) First Evacuee plus four or more dependents.

NOTE: For special family compositions not addressed by (a) through (e) above, submit requests through the appropriate Civilian Advisory Panel (CAP) member (<http://perdiem.hqda.pentagon.mil/perdiem/phdir.html>) to the Director, Office of Allowances (A/OPR/ALS), U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC 20522-0104.

For each additional evacuee age 18 or older:

A flat amount equal to 100 percent of the M&IE portion of the safe haven locality per diem rate.

For each additional evacuee under age 18:

A flat amount equal to 50 percent of the M&IE portion of the safe haven locality per diem rate.

Example 1: Commercial Rate

Per day amounts for days 1 through 30 commencing from the day following arrival day at safe haven.

Safe haven locality per diem = \$ 200 (\$150/ \$50). Family consists of Employee, Spouse, Children ages 6, 12 and 18. ***NOTE: Special Family Composition (e) applies.***

First Evacuee: Lodging up to \$225; M&IE \$50

Spouse: \$50

Children 6 & 12: \$25; \$25

Child 18: \$50

Lodging reimbursed for actual expense up to maximum of \$225. Commercial lodging receipt required. M&IE portions are flat amounts and receipts are not required. Lodging taxes are reimbursed in addition to these amounts for a CONUS or non-foreign OCONUS area safe haven.

- (2) The per day amounts allowed from the 31st day following arrival day at the safe haven location through the end of the evacuation are:

For the first evacuee:

Up to 100 percent (or up to 150 percent for special family compositions listed above) of the lodging portion of the safe haven locality per diem rate (receipt required) plus a flat amount (no receipts required) equal to 80 percent of the M&IE portion of the safe haven locality per diem rate. If the first evacuee cannot get an exemption from paying the commercial lodging tax in a CONUS or non-foreign OCONUS area safe haven, the first evacuee is reimbursed for the tax in addition to the amount allowed for the lodging portion.

For each additional evacuee age 18 or older:

A flat amount equal to 80 percent of the M&IE portion of the safe haven locality per diem rate.

For each additional evacuee under age 18:

A flat amount equal to 40 percent of the M&IE portion of the safe haven locality per diem rate.

Example 2: Commercial Rate

Per day amounts for days 31 through end of evacuation NTE day 180.

Safe Haven locality per diem = \$200 (\$150/ \$50). Family consists of Employee, Spouse, Children ages 6, 12 and 18. ***NOTE: Special Family Composition (e) applies.***

First Evacuee: Lodging up to \$225; M&IE \$40
Spouse: \$40
Children 6 & 12: \$20; \$20
Child 18: \$40

The only difference between Example 1 and Example 2 is the reduction in the M&IE portion to 80% of days 1 through 30 commercial rate. Lodging reimbursed for actual expense up to maximum of \$225 per day. Commercial lodging receipt required. M&IE portions are flat amounts and receipts are not required. Lodging taxes are reimbursed in addition to these amounts for a CONUS or non-foreign OCONUS area safe haven.

(1) For lease coverage see DSSR, section 632.4(c).

(c) **Non-commercial Rate**

(1) The per day amounts allowed for days 1 through 30 commencing from the day following arrival at the safe haven location are:

For the first evacuee:

A flat amount of 10 percent of the lodging portion of the safe haven locality per diem rate (no receipts required) plus a flat amount (no receipts required) equal to 100 percent of the M&IE portion of the safe haven locality per diem rate.

For each additional evacuee age 18 or older:

A flat amount equal to 100 percent of the M&IE portion of the safe haven locality per diem rate.

For each additional evacuee under age 18:

A flat amount equal to 50 percent of the M&IE portion of the safe haven locality per diem rate.

Example 1: Non-Commercial Rate

Per day amounts for days 1 through 30 commencing from the day following arrival day at safe haven.

Safe Haven locality per diem = \$200 (\$150/ \$50). Family consists of a tandem couple (each employee is eligible for “first evacuee” rates) with children ages 3 and 13.

First Evacuee: Flat amount \$15; M&IE \$50

First Evacuee: Flat amount \$15; M&IE \$50

Children 3 and 13: \$25; \$25

Receipts are not required for any of these amounts.

(2) The per day amounts allowed from the 31st day following arrival day at the safe haven location through the evacuation end are:

For the first evacuee:

A flat amount (no receipts required) equal to 80 percent of the M&IE portion of the safe haven locality per diem rate.

For each additional evacuee age 18 or older:

A flat amount equal to 80 percent of the M&IE portion of the safe haven locality per diem rate.

For each additional evacuee under age 18:

A flat amount equal to 40 percent of the M&IE portion of the safe haven locality per diem rate.

Example 2: Non-Commercial Rate

Per day amounts for days 31 through end of evacuation NTE day 180.

Safe Haven locality per diem = \$200 (\$150/ \$50). Family consists of a tandem couple (each employee is eligible for “first evacuee” rates) with children ages 3 and 13

First evacuee: M&IE \$40

First evacuee: M&IE \$40

Children 3 and 13: \$20; \$20

Receipts are not required for any of these amounts.

632.2 Official Foreign Area Safe Haven or Authorized Alternate Safe Haven

(a) When a foreign area is the officially designated safe haven, the SEA is based on the designated foreign area locality per diem rate under the same payment guidelines in DSSR, section 632.1.

(b) When an evacuee goes to an authorized alternate safe haven the SEA is based on the lowest of the following per diem rates using the same payment guidelines in DSSR, section 632.1: (1) the locality to which evacuated, (2) the locality rate applicable to the official safe haven (whether U.S. or foreign) or (3) the standard CONUS rate.

632.3 Actual Payment

The daily SEA rate is either the maximum rate as determined above, or a lower rate if, in the authorizing officer’s judgment, such lower rate would be more in keeping with necessary living expenses.

632.4 Special Rules for Subsistence Expense Allowance (SEA)

(a) During Annual Leave, Sick Leave, Home Leave, Leave without Pay

Following authorized leave, an employee away from the PDS on annual leave (including R&R), sick leave or home leave when an evacuation is authorized should immediately notify the PDS of return to work status to become eligible for the SEA at the designated safe haven. The employee then returns to the PDS immediately or receives authorization to report to the official safe haven or to a temporary duty station. Dependents become eligible for SEA the day following their arrival day at the authorized safe haven and following the employee's commencement of official travel to the PDS, TDY location or safe haven. SEA is not paid to any evacuee authorized to receive travel per diem. See DSSR, section 634.

An employee and/or dependents in R&R or home leave status are not eligible for SEA. SEA payments continue for dependents previously ordered/authorized to depart who are joined by an employee on R&R or home leave, but no additional travel for the dependents is authorized at U.S. Gov't expense.

SEA continues for employee/dependents while an employee in authorized/ordered departure status takes annual or sick leave.

An employee in leave without pay (LWOP) status is not eligible for SEA unless evacuated as a dependent.

(b) Tandem Couples

Each employee member of a tandem couple should each receive up to the first evacuee rate of SEA. See DSSR, section 610e(1).

(c) Lease Coverage

If an employee or designee signs a lease for lodging at the safe haven and is authorized to return to the PDS, a waiver of the refund due the Gov't on an advance or reimbursement of expenses incurred should be authorized for the unexpired lease period up to 30 days at NTE the lodging portion of the safe haven locality per diem rate (plus applicable tax if an exemption cannot be obtained on commercial lodging in CONUS or a non-foreign OCONUS area).

633 Special Education Allowance

Unless otherwise directed by the Secretary of State, a special education allowance may be paid on behalf of children evacuated to the official safe haven as follows:

633.1 Official Safe Haven in Foreign Area

- (a) At the annual rate of the "school at post" education allowance indicated for the safe haven; or
- (b) At the "school away from post" rate of either the PDS or safe haven, at the authorizing officer's discretion, where children are sent away from the safe haven to schools necessitating boarding. In this case the SEA ceases for that child. The official safe haven location displaces the PDS as the travel destination.

633.2 Official Safe Haven in one of the fifty United States or the District of Columbia

Ordinarily, education allowances are not payable on behalf of children evacuated from a foreign PDS to a safe haven in one of the fifty United States or the District of Columbia if accompanied by a parent, as public schools are available to all residents. However, if prior to evacuation, a child was attending school in one of the fifty United States or the District of Columbia using the "away from post" education allowance, the rate authorized for the PDS may continue for the school year remainder. SEA is not authorized for children on "away from post" education allowance. See DSSR, sections 621.1(d)(1) and 621.2(d)(1) for reimbursement under "School

at post” education allowance, for Internet classroom expenses associated with school at post, incurred at the safe haven.

633.3 Authorized Alternate Safe Haven

A special education allowance is not authorized at an alternate safe haven.

633.4 Child Eligible for Educational Travel at the Time of Evacuation

Educational travel eligibility rules continue as provided in DSSR, section 280, except that the official safe haven displaces the PDS as the travel destination from school. While the child is temporarily at the safe haven location, SEA payments are made consistent with DSSR, section 632. SEA payments are not made while the child is at school.

633.5 Child Eligible for Special Needs Allowance at the Time of Evacuation

If a child already qualifies for and is receiving the special needs allowance and that child has no valid, legal Individual Education Plan (IEP) acceptable to U.S. public schools at the safe haven location for special education services, then the special education allowance may continue during the evacuation until the public school begins to provide special services. See DSSR, sections 271m; 276.2; and 276.8. Expenses may be reimbursed under the current year “school at post” and “special needs” education allowance maximum and may include items in DSSR, section 276.8c.

634 Suspension of SEA Payments

SEA payments under DSSR, section 632 are suspended in the applicable per-person amount when the employee or dependents are authorized the travel expense allowance under DSSR, section 631, travel per diem, or educational travel under DSSR, section 280. If SEA payments are temporarily suspended for the first evacuee, another dependent also receiving SEA becomes the first evacuee and receives the higher SEA payment.

635 Termination of SEA Payments

SEA payments during an evacuation cease as of the earliest of the following dates (an appropriate grace period necessary to arrange return to post may be authorized, normally NTE ten days, provided it is justified on the employee's travel voucher and does not exceed the day 180 limit):

- (a) The date the evacuated employee commences travel under an assignment travel authorization to another PDS;
- (b) The effective date of transfer when the employee is already at the PDS to which transferred;
- (c) The date of separation;
- (d) The date specified by the Secretarial Process;
- (e) The date specified by the Secretary of State;
- (f) 180 days after the evacuation order is issued; or
- (g) The date the evacuee commences return travel to the PDS.

636 Return to Assignment

Not later than 180 days after the evacuation order is issued, an employee must be returned to the regular post of assignment, or appropriate action must be taken to reassign the employee to another post. This action must be taken IAW prescribed agency regulations.

638 Review – Employee Accounts (See also Section 618.)

638.1 The payroll office having jurisdiction over the employee's accounts reviews the account at the earliest possible date after the evacuation is terminated, or earlier if the circumstances justify, or after the employee returns to the assigned post of duty, or when the employee is officially reassigned to another post.

638.2 For the period or periods covered by any payments under these regulations, the employee is considered as though active Federal service had been rendered in a regular position without a break in service. Compensation is adjusted on the basis of the compensation rates, including any allowances or post differentials, to which the employee would otherwise be entitled under all applicable statutes other than those codified in 5 USC §§5521-5527, and as reflected in DSSR, sections 621.1 and 621.2. Any adjustments also reflect payments made to the employee as authorized by DSSR, sections 617 through 618.

639 Employee/Dependents Assigned but Not Arrived at PDS

An employee/dependent who has/have not yet arrived at the PDS at the time of the evacuation/departure order is/are not covered by DSSR, chapter 600. However, under the limited circumstances outlined in DSSR, section 245, an employee and/or dependents precluded from proceeding to post may be eligible for payments equivalent to those provided in DSSR, chapter 600. When the DSSR, section 245 criteria are not met, dependents who normally would accompany an employee to post are eligible for involuntary separate maintenance allowance (DSSR, section 260) effective the date the employee begins official travel under an assignment travel authorization.

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***SECTION 4: DSSR, CH 600 FAQs**

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ON EVACUATION

Department of State Standardized Regulations (DSSR)
Interpretation of Evacuation Payment Regulations (DSSR 600)

C6200 DSSR, CHAPTER 600 (EXTRACTED AND MODIFIED FOR DOD)

1. Q: What is the difference between an authorized and an ordered departure?

A: Authorized departure allows the chief of mission (principal officer in charge of a diplomatic mission in a foreign area) greater flexibility in determining which employee/employee groups may depart, and avoids the negative connotation attached to the term "evacuation." Since the law uses the terms synonymously, there is no benefit difference. On the same day that the State Department's Under Secretary of State for Management ("USSM") approves evacuation status for the PDS – either authorized or ordered – the 180-day clock "begins ticking".

2. Q: Do all US Government agencies subscribe, follow or adhere to the DSSR on evacuations?

A: IAW DSSR, section 645 all agencies implement the DSSR. To ensure fair and consistent treatment of all evacuees, agencies desiring to deviate from DSSR, chapter 600 must seek the Secretary of State's authorization before doing so. The dependents of uniformed personnel are covered separately under the Joint Federal Travel Regulations, Volume 1 (JFTR), Chapter 6, Part A.

SAFE HAVEN

3. Q: How does a dependent select an official safe haven and on what is the subsistence expense allowance (SEA) based?

A: The State Department's Under Secretary of State for Management (USSM) designates the U.S. (DSSR defines this as the fifty United States and the District of Columbia) as the official safe haven location even though the DSSR allows for OCONUS (non-foreign and foreign) official safe haven designations. A designation of U.S. means that dependents may select an official safe haven anywhere in the fifty United States or the District of Columbia. A dependent evacuee should select as an official safe haven the location at which the longest time is to be spent (e.g., where children are to go to school or where family/friends reside). An evacuee is not required to remain at the official safe haven; however, SEA payments are based on the official safe haven location per diem rate. An evacuee can change safe havens to somewhere else in the U.S. (another of the fifty United States or the District of Columbia) once during an evacuation. Transportation between safe havens may be authorized sparingly through the Secretarial Process (JTR, par. C6005-C2) for a reason/reasons other than only personal preference. The appropriate evacuee locator and accounting offices must be notified of any address change. See Q&A 5 for transporting dependents to join subsequently evacuated employee.

4. Q: What benefits are available for dependents going to an authorized alternate safe haven?

A: If the "official" safe haven is the fifty United States and the District of Columbia, then anywhere outside the 50 United States and the District of Columbia is an "alternate" safe haven. Evacuation benefits are available only if the Secretary of State and the agency head/designee authorizes the alternate safe haven as being in the Government's best interest (DSSR, section 614c). Within DOD, PDUSD (P&R) authorizes alternate safe havens (phone (703) 697-2086 or DSN (312) 227-2086). **The employee cannot choose an alternate safe haven.** The employee must travel to the official safe haven (DSSR, section 631a(1)). The only benefits at an authorized alternate safe haven are: (1) constructed cost travel (NTE travel and transportation costs between the evacuated PDS and the employee's official safe haven location) if the dependent(s) want to join the employee at the employee's official safe haven location; (2) limited SEA based on the lowest of the official safe haven, authorized alternate safe haven or standard CONUS per diem rates - \$109 as of 10-1-07). The lowest is usually the standard CONUS rate. Education allowance is limited to Internet costs between the PDS school and the

alternate safe haven (DSSR, sections 621.1d and 621.2d). Diplomatic immunities, privileges, or services are not available at the alternate safe haven.

5. Q: *May previously evacuated dependents join the employee at the employee's official safe haven?*

A: Dependents evacuated to an official safe haven or authorized alternate safe haven may rejoin the employee at the employee's safe haven. Dependent travel from an official safe haven to the employee's safe haven is at U.S. Government expense. Dependent travel from an authorized alternate safe haven to the employee's official safe haven is constructed cost travel NTE the travel and transportation costs from the evacuated PDS to the employee's official safe haven (DSSR, section 631a(1)).

6. Q: *Can an evacuated employee accompany dependents, who are unable to travel alone due to special needs or minor age, to their official U.S. (within the 50 United States and the District of Columbia) safe haven?*

A: IAW these travel regulations (DSSR), an employee accompanying dependents, unable to travel alone, to the official or authorized alternate safe haven is reimbursed for travel and transportation expenses (1) there and back to the PDS; or (2) there and to the employee's official safe haven.

7. Q: *Can a dependent on educational travel or "away from post" education allowance go to the safe haven following evacuation of a PDS?*

A: Yes. The official safe haven location displaces the foreign PDS for travel purposes under education allowance and educational travel (DSSR, section 633.2 and DSSR, section 633.4, respectively). SEA payments are not allowed for children on "away from post" education allowance (DSSR, section 633.2). SEA payments are allowed for children under educational travel only when they are at the safe haven, unmarried, and under 21 (see definition of "child" at DSSR, section 040m(2)).

EVACUATION PAYMENTS: SUBSISTENCE EXPENSE ALLOWANCE (SEA) AND ADVANCE PAYMENTS

8. Q: *When do SEA benefits start for evacuees?*

A: (1) Official safe haven: SEA benefits start the day following arrival day at the official safe haven location. SEA is not paid for travel en route to the official safe haven location.

(2) Authorized alternate safe haven: SEA starts the day following arrival day at the authorized alternate safe haven location if an alternate safe haven is authorized prior to the dependents' evacuation. SEA starts no earlier than the date the PDUSD (P&R) receives the request for the alternate safe haven if an alternate safe haven is authorized after evacuees have arrived at that location. SEA is not authorized until the evacuee arrives at the official safe haven if the request for an alternate safe haven is denied.

9. Q: *When an employee is evacuated after the dependents, is the employee authorized SEA under DSSR, section 632.1, at the full amount for the first evacuee or at the additional dependent amount?*

A: When the employee is evacuated after dependents, the employee may elect to be either the first evacuee or additional dependent. The DSSR allows for dependents and the employee to be at different safe haven locations, but there is only one "first evacuee" under the formula (whether commercial or non-commercial). Only dependents residing with the first evacuee are counted for additional reimbursement for larger quarters. See FAQ 14.

10. Q: *Can an employee and dependents on RAT or on FEML receive SEA payments?*

A: An employee and dependents cannot receive SEA while on RAT or in FEML status (DSSR, section 632.4). If away from the PDS at the time the evacuation is ordered/departure authorized, the employee must either return to the PDS or declare intention to do so before any dependent qualifies for evacuation benefits.

Transportation is authorized to the official safe haven location. SEA may not start for an evacuee until that evacuee arrives at the authorized safe haven and the employee has started official travel to the PDS or official safe haven. The date also may depend on when the employee or dependents were due to return to the PDS.

11. Q: *What if the employee/dependent is in MEDEVAC/health care travel status?*

A: SEA payments are not paid when per diem is paid (i.e., while on MEDEVAC/health care travel). Once the MEDEVAC/health care travel period is terminated and per diem is no longer paid, the employee/dependent receives SEA on the day following arrival day at the authorized safe haven location.

12. Q: *What if dependents have been evacuated and the employee later joins the evacuated dependents on a different type of travel authorization such as FEML or RAT?*

A: The employee cannot receive SEA. However, SEA continues for dependents previously evacuated (DSSR, section 632.4).

13. Q: *Who determines whether the commercial or non-commercial rate for SEA applies? Can an employee draw SEA at the commercial rate and dependents draw SEA at the non-commercial rate at the same time?*

A: Commercial or non-commercial applies to the type of lodging the first evacuee occupies. Per DSSR, section 632.1, "There is only one 'first evacuee', except as provided under DSSR, section 632.4(b) ('Tandem Couples')". Only the first evacuee (employee or a dependent) is reimbursed for a percentage of the lodging portion of the official/authorized alternate/standard CONUS safe haven locality per diem rate. All other dependents receive a percentage of the meal and incidental expense (M&IE) portion of the first evacuee's safe haven locality per diem rate.

If the first evacuee submits a commercial lodging receipt, then the commercial rate formula applies. If a commercial lodging receipt is not submitted, then the non-commercial rate formula applies. Both formulae are shown on the Evacuation Payments Worksheet (EPW) in DSSR, section 960. If commercial lodging does not include furniture and/or utility costs, these costs are reimbursed as part of lodging (receipts required since this is a "lodging-related" expense).

14. Q: *If more than one hotel room or larger quarters is/are required, is there flexibility to allow reimbursement above the commercial rate maximum of 100% of the lodging portion of the safe haven locality per diem rate?*

A: The first evacuee is reimbursed up to 50% above the lodging maximum when using the commercial rate. Special consideration is given to the following family compositions:

- (1) First Evacuee plus one (non-spouse dependent, age 18 or older);
- (2) First Evacuee plus one (non-spouse dependent of opposite gender, age 12 or over);
- (3) First Evacuee plus two (one non-spouse dependent, age 18 or older; or one non-spouse dependent, opposite gender, age 12 or older);
- (4) First Evacuee plus three (one non-spouse dependent, age 12 or over); and
- (5) First Evacuee plus four or more dependents.

15. Q: *What if I have a special family composition not included as one of the five in FAQ 14?*

A: Requests for other special family considerations are submitted through the appropriate Civilian Advisory Panel (CAP) member to the Director, Office of Allowances (A/OPR/ALS), U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC 20522-0104.

16. Q: Is my nanny/caregiver eligible for SEA?

A: No, unless the nanny/caregiver is a dependent. The nanny/caregiver may be the designated representative (DSSR, section 610f) named by an employee to care for, escort, or receive monetary payments for a dependent.

17. Q: When an evacuation order terminates, is there a grace period to continue SEA until the day an evacuee returns to the PDS?

A: When an evacuation order terminates, an employee/dependent may continue to receive SEA for three days starting from the day after the day an evacuation order is terminated. For the employee not returning to the foreign PDS, SEA for only three days is allowed if the employee has not started travel under a PCS travel authorization to another PDS. For an employee/dependents returning to the evacuated PDS, an additional discretionary period of up to seven days may be authorized due to transportation delays. An evacuee must provide a statement on the travel voucher justifying the additional seven (7) days required to arrange for return transportation to the foreign PDS (e.g., airline reservations or air freight pick up). Personal reasons do not justify additional days of SEA. SEA payments cannot exceed 180 days.

18. Q: Is there any other provision under the Evacuation Payments if I need further help with unexpected expenses related to evacuation?

A: Yes. Under DSSR, section 615 Advance Payments, an employee may be paid in advance of the normal payday when the authorizing officer determines payment is required to help defray evacuation-related expenses. Advance payment may be for a maximum of 30 days 'salary' based on the compensation rate including any allowances or post differential to which the employee was entitled immediately prior to the ordered/authorized evacuation. The advance payment may be made at any time after the evacuation order is given, but not later than 30 days after the employee/dependent(s) has evacuated from the PDS.

OTHER ALLOWANCES

19. Q: What happens to the "away from post" education allowance when an evacuation takes place?

A: The "away from post" education allowance continues until the current school year end. The official safe haven location replaces the PDS for travel within the education allowance. SEA is not authorized for any time covered by the "away from post" education allowance (DSSR, section 633.2).

20. Q: Does a newly assigned employee/dependents who has/have not arrived at the PDS qualify for evacuation benefits under DSSR, chapter 600?

A: Under the evacuation benefits law, only an employee and dependents who are temporarily away from the PDS at the time of the evacuation order are eligible for evacuation benefits if prohibited from returning. Under the transfer allowance authority, DSSR, section 245 allows equivalent benefits to certain newly assigned personnel who are prohibited from proceeding to the PDS.

On the ordered/authorized departure date:

- (1) The employee's transfer travel authorization must have been issued.
- (2) The employee must be within 60 days of scheduled departure directly to the new PDS, and 3(a), (b) or (c) below must apply; and
- (3)(a) HHG are packed and residence quarters are vacated; (b) the employee transferring from a PDS in the U.S. has an irrevocable contractual agreement for lease/sale of residence quarters; or (c) the employee transferring from a foreign PDS with a direct transfer authorization (i.e., no RAT prior to reporting to the new foreign PDS) is required by the PDS to vacate residence quarters.

If all three criteria are not met, dependents are eligible for only Involuntary Separate Maintenance Allowance under DSSR, section 262.1.

21. ***Q: Can you explain voluntary Separate Maintenance Allowance (SMA) if, for personal reasons, an evacuee wants to return to the PDS later? See FAQ 22 for education.***

A: Following an authorized/ordered departure termination, an employee may elect voluntary SMA at the official safe haven for dependents previously eligible for SEA payments and for whom round-trip travel and transportation expenses are already authorized. The employee may terminate this voluntary SMA and dependents may return to the PDS unless it is during the employee's last 90 days at the PDS. This SMA is not the "one change of option" during a tour of duty. (DSSR, section 264.2(2)).

22. ***Q: Can you explain Transitional SMA for education following termination of an authorized/ordered departure (DSSR, section 262.3b)?***

A: Following an authorized/ordered departure termination, an employee may elect Transitional SMA (DSSR, section 262.3b) at the official safe haven when dependents are in commercial housing and choose to remain to complete the current school year if a child is in the current school year final semester (grades K through 12). Transitional SMA for education may be paid for up to 90 days. See DSSR, section 267.1b for rates.

23. ***Q: What happens after an evacuation terminates and the PDS becomes unaccompanied (i.e., dependents can no longer go to the PDS)?***

A: An employee whose dependents were in temporary commercial lodging should apply for Transitional Separate Maintenance Allowance (DSSR, section 262.3a). An employee whose dependents were in non-commercial lodging should apply for Involuntary SMA. Instead of Involuntary SMA for children in grades K-12, an employee may consider the "away from post" education allowance option. See DSSR, section 276.23 for details. Since SMA payments are not retroactive, the employee should submit Standard Form (SF)-1190 BEFORE the evacuation ends, for these benefits.

DEPARTURE FROM/RETURN TO THE PDS

24. ***Q: If a Permanent Change of Station (PCS) travel authorization has been issued prior to an employee/dependent's departure from the PDS, which takes precedence?***

A: PCS travel authorization always takes precedence over any other travel authorization, including an evacuation order. An evacuee's travel should be charged to the PCS travel authorization. An evacuee may be eligible for SEA benefits if the evacuation occurs prior to originally scheduled PCS travel. When dependents depart the PDS under an evacuation order and the employee subsequently departs the PDS under a PCS travel authorization, all evacuation benefits cease for dependents when the employee's PCS travel begins.

25. ***Q: How long is an evacuation order valid for return travel to the PDS?***

A: Ordinarily, an evacuation order is valid for up to one year from the issuance date. Return to the PDS is not allowed within 30 days of reassignment travel.

TANDEM COUPLES

26. ***Q: Whose travel authorization should address dependent children when only one of a tandem couple is evacuated??***

A: In this case, the children are on the evacuating employee/parent's travel authorization.

27. ***Q: How does a tandem couple evacuated to the same official safe haven submit receipts under the commercial rate formula for lodging?***

A: A couple residing in the same commercial quarters submits their vouchers together. Reimbursement procedure would then split the hotel bill in half for each employee to claim. Each employee is also eligible for the first evacuee meal and incidental expense (M&IE) amount allowed in DSSR, section 632.1(b). See FAQ 14 for special family composition consideration if there are additional dependents.

SHIPMENT OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS (HHG), UB AND PRIVATELY OWNED VEHICLE (POV)

28. ***Q: Do I have access to stored HHG while evacuated?***

A: Access to, delivery from and return to storage of HHG for evacuees is at personal expense, not Government expense (DSSR, section 631b).

29. ***Q: If I do not have UB shipped from my PDS during an evacuation and I receive the airfreight replacement allowance, can I get UB shipped back to the PDS after the evacuation?***

A: Yes. The airfreight replacement allowance is in place of the UB from the PDS.

30. ***Q: What is the amount of the airfreight replacement allowance?***

A: It is a flat amount, no receipts required, as follows: First evacuee without dependents \$250; First evacuee with one dependent \$450; and First evacuee with two or more dependents \$600. It is intended to enable evacuees to purchase those necessary items not brought out of the PDS as UB.

31. ***Q: What if I have an airfreight shipment to my official safe haven, can the air freight be shipped again if I subsequently join my spouse at the employee's official safe haven?***

A: Yes.

32. ***Q: What if I get an airfreight replacement allowance since I could not get an airfreight shipment out, can I subsequently get air freight shipped from my official safe haven if I join my spouse at the employee's official safe haven?***

A: Yes. The logic is that you got the airfreight replacement allowance to purchase things you could not bring out in your airfreight shipment; therefore, airfreight shipment/UB is allowed from the official/U.S. safe haven to your spouse's U.S. safe haven.

33. ***Q: Can I transport a POV from the PDS to the safe haven point?***

A: POV transportation is not authorized at government expense. In place of a POV at the safe haven, a transportation allowance (DSSR, section 631b) is authorized at a rate of \$25 per day regardless of the number of dependents. Receipts are not required.

***SECTION 5: DSSR, CHAPTER 600, EVACUATION PAYMENTS**

**C6200 DSSR, CHAPTER 600 (EXTRACTED AND MODIFIED FOR DOD)
 EPW – EVACUATION PAYMENTS WORKSHEET (DSSR 600)
 (See reverse on this page for additional details)**

Safe Haven Location used to calculate the Subsistence Expense Allowance (SEA). If within the U.S., include name of county to further identify safe haven location.

City _____ County (U.S. only) _____ U.S. State or Country _____
 Safe Haven Lodging (“L”) _____ Meals & Incidental Expenses (“M&IE”) _____
 Safe Haven Advance Received \$ _____

The commercial rate requires a receipt for lodging in a hotel, motel, commercially leased house or apartment, or other transient-type commercial establishment.

	Commercial Rate Days 1 through 30	Commercial Rate Days 31 through 180
First Evacuee	100% x L = _____ 100% x M&IE = _____	100% x L = _____ 80% x M&IE = _____
Each other Eligible Family Member age 18 & over	100% x M&IE = _____	80% x M&IE = _____
Each other Eligible Family Member under age 18	50% x M&IE = _____	40% x M&IE = _____
SPECIAL FAMILY COMPOSITION CONSIDERATION (Check Only One) _____ First Evacuee plus one (non-spouse eligible family member, age 18 and older). _____ First Evacuee plus one (non-spouse eligible family member of opposite gender, age 12 and over). _____ First Evacuee plus two (one non-spouse eligible family member, age 18 and older; or one non-spouse eligible family member, opposite gender, age 12 and older). _____ First Evacuee plus three (one non-spouse eligible family member, age 12 and over). _____ First Evacuee plus four or more family members. _____ <i>NOTE: For special family composition consideration not addressed above, submit request through agency to the Director, Office of Allowances (A/OPR/ALS), U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC 20522-0104.</i>		
See reverse for further explanation of the commercial rate and application of 50% above the 100% lodging level when the special family composition applies.		

The “non-commercial” rate applies for days when a receipt for a commercial establishment is not received.

	Non-Commercial Days 1 through 30	Non-Commercial Days 31 through 180
First Evacuee	10% x L = _____ 100% x M&IE = _____	No lodging amount paid 80% x M&IE = _____
Each other eligible family member age 18 and over	100% x M&IE = _____	80% x M&IE = _____
Each other eligible family member under age 18	50% x M&IE = _____	40% x M&IE = _____

ADDITIONAL EVACUATION PAYMENTS

In addition to SEA payments, a transportation allowance may be paid at a rate of \$25 per day, regardless of the number of dependents.

An airfreight replacement allowance may be paid if air freight was not shipped FROM post. The employee and eligible family members are still eligible to ship airfreight BACK TO post. Amounts are:

- \$250 for first evacuee only;
- \$450 for first evacuee and one eligible family member;
- \$600 for first evacuee and two or more eligible family members.

Internet Sources for All Per Diem Rates

--48 states and DC (continental US) = GSA (Per diems are first listed by county. Exceptions are noted. If there is not a separate listing, per diem rate used to calculate SEA should be CONUS)

<http://policyworks.gov/org/main/mt/homepage/mtt/perdiem/perd02d.html>

--Non-Foreign, outside continental US = DOD <http://perdiem.hqda.pentagon.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html>

--All Foreign Locations = STATE <http://www.state.gov/m/a/als/prdm/>

Basic rules for determining SEA payments:

If you are at your official safe haven, SEA is calculated using the per diem rate for your official safe haven. Official safe haven of first evacuee is used to determine payments for all eligible family members. If you are at an approved alternate safe haven, SEA is calculated using the LOWEST of the per diem rates for the following:

- (a) Official safe haven;
- (b) Approved alternate safe haven; or
- (c) Continental US (CONUS) [as of 1 October 2007, that is \$109 (\$70/ \$39)]

Commercial Rate

Commercial Rate is based on first evacuee's safe haven location. Reimbursement of lodging costs is based on actual costs (receipts required) up to the maximum allowed. Room tax for CONUS or non-foreign, outside CONUS safe haven locations may be reimbursed in addition to the lodging maximum. Room tax for foreign safe haven is already included in the maximum and is not reimbursed separately. M&IE component is paid as a flat amount. No itemization and no receipts are required. M&IE is based on the first evacuee's safe haven location.

First evacuee may be reimbursed for actual expenses up to 50% above this maximum due to special family composition (check appropriate situation under "Special Family Composition Consideration"). Receipts are required. Reimbursement is based on first evacuee's safe haven lodging rate and special consideration counts only eligible family members residing at first evacuee's safe haven location. Examples of maximum reimbursement when applying 50% above maximum: (1) If first evacuee's safe haven lodging rate is \$150, maximum reimbursement for family lodging is \$225 per day; (2) If first evacuee's safe haven lodging rate is \$100, maximum reimbursement for family lodging is \$150 per day

Non-Commercial Rate

Non-commercial rate is based on first evacuee's safe haven location. Lodging and M&IE components are flat amounts. Receipts are not required.

CHAPTER 7

TRAVEL UNDER SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

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- C7800 GENERAL**

PART A: RESERVED

**INFORMATION ON
EMPLOYEE OR DEPENDENT DEATH
IS MOVED TO CHAPTER 5, PART R**

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PART B: MISSING PERSONS CASES

C7085 GENERAL

*A. General. Transportation at Gov't expense is authorized for dependents, HHG, and personal effects of an employee who is officially reported as dead, injured, or missing for a period of 30 or more days, interned in a foreign country, or captured by a hostile force, provided the requirements in par. C5870-C4b are met.

*B. Requirements. Transportation, IAW par. C5870C4a, is authorized provided the employee:

1. Is a U.S. citizen/national or an alien who has been admitted to the U.S. for permanent U.S. residence,
2. Is not part-time or intermittently employed or in a category of native labor casually hired on a hourly or per diem basis,
3. Has residence at/in the vicinity of the place of U.S. employment or in a foreign country and is not living there solely as a result of the employment (5 USC §5564).

C7090 CONDITIONS

A. Dependent Defined. For this Part, the term dependent includes a/an:

1. Lawful spouse,
2. Unmarried child under 21 years of age,
3. Dependent stepchild or adopted child under 21 years of age, or such dependent as has been designated in official records, or
4. Individual determined to be dependent by the Department head or designated representative.

B. HHG and Personal Effects Transportation. HHG and personal effects, within the allowable weight limits in Chapter 5, Part D may be transported.

C. POV Transportation. One POV may be transported if the vehicle is located OCONUS. See Chapter 5, Part E.

D. Travel and Transportation Allowed. Travel and transportation is allowed to an employee's actual residence or other place authorized/approved by the Department head.

E. Employee in an Injured Status. When an employee is in an "injured" status, the movement of dependents, HHG and personal effects may be authorized only if the anticipated hospitalization/treatment period is expected to be of long duration.

C7095 RESPONSIBILITY

The commander of an activity, having jurisdiction over the employee concerned, is responsible for taking necessary action, including administrative determinations, obtaining authorizations/approvals required in applicable departmental regulations, and issuing travel authorizations/orders.

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PART M: EMERGENCY VISITATION TRAVEL (EVT)

C7600 RELATED INFORMATION

- *A. Allowable Expenses due to the Death of an Employee/Dependent. See Chapter 5, Part R.
- B. Emergency Travel and Transportation of an Employee due to Illness, Injury, or a Personal Emergency Situation while on TDY. See Chapter 7, Part H.
- C. Medical Travel and Transportation Allowances for an Employee Assigned to a Foreign OCONUS PDS. See Chapter 7, Part K.
- D. Family Visitation Travel (FVT) when the Immediate Family is Evacuated from the Employee's Foreign PDS. See Chapter 7, Part I.

C7602 GENERAL

- A. Purpose. EVT is to allow an eligible employee assigned at/family member (of an employee) accompanying the employee at a foreign PDS to travel at Gov't expense to the CONUS, non-foreign OCONUS area, or another location in certain family emergency situations.
- B. Allowance Discretion. EVT is not a discretionary allowance, except that the AO must confirm the need for EVT and has discretion with regard to authorizing/approving an additional trip and transportation for an additional family member(s).
- C. Restrictions
 - 1. EVT is not permitted for travel wholly within the foreign area assignment.
 - 2. An employee away from the PDS, on leave, or TDY in a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS location, is not eligible for EVT.
- D. Limitations. EVT allowances for an employee on leave in a foreign area, or an eligible family member in a foreign area away from the employee's PDS, are limited to the cost of EVT allowances from the PDS.
- E. Authority. EVT is authorized in the following circumstances:
 - 1. Medical. A member of the employee's or the employee's spouse's immediate family is seriously ill or injured and faces imminent death. See pars. C7610-C and C7628.;
 - 2. Death. A member of the employee's or the employee's spouse's immediate family has died or the eligible family member must accompany the remains of the employee or of an eligible family member resident at the employee's PDS in a foreign area who dies in a foreign area (see APP A) to the place of interment anywhere in the world. See pars. C7610-C and C7630.;
 - 3. Incapacitated Parent. A parent of the employee or the employee's spouse becomes incapacitated and travel is necessary to arrange for the parent's medical treatment or otherwise help assess the parent's need for a new living situation or other form of care. See par. C7632.; and
 - 4. Unusual Personal Hardship. An employee or employee's spouse requires emergency family visitation in certain exceptional circumstances involving unusual personal hardship other than those provided in pars. C7602-E1, C7602-E2 and C7602-E3. See par. C7634.

C7604 LEGAL AUTHORITY

10 USC §1599b; 22 USC §4081 and allowances must be similar to EVT allowances in 3 FAM 3740 (<http://www.state.gov/m/a/dir/regs/fam/c22159.htm>) of the State Department regulations.

C7606 FUNDING

EVT expenses are the responsibility of the employee's command.

C7608 LIMIT ON NUMBER OF TRAVELERS

A. General. Ordinarily, only one family member is authorized travel at Gov't expense. In exceptional circumstances, the AO may authorize/approve the travel of additional family members.

B. Exceptions. Additional family members must travel due to:

1. A critical injury to a dependent child attending school away from the PDS, or
2. The death of the employee or an immediate family member at the PDS and the remains are being returned for interment in CONUS or in a non-foreign OCONUS area.

In such cases, the limitations in these regulations apply to each traveler.

C7610 DEFINITIONS

A. Eligible Employee. An "eligible employee" is an employee who is a U.S. citizen assigned at a PDS in a foreign area, who has a service agreement that provides for return travel to the employee's actual residence.

B. Eligible Family Member. Any of the following individuals may be an "eligible family member" if part of the employee's household at the OCONUS PDS and are eligible for EVT:

1. Children who are unmarried and under age 21 years or who, regardless of age, are physically/mentally incapable of self-support. The term includes, in addition to natural offspring, stepchildren and adopted children and those under legal guardianship of the employee or the spouse when such children are expected to be under such legal guardianship at least until they reach age 21 and when dependent upon and normally residing with the guardian;
2. Parents (including stepparents and legally adoptive parents) of the employee/spouse, when such parents are at least 51 percent dependent on the employee for support (See APP A for definition of "DEPENDENT/IMMEDIATE FAMILY");
3. Sisters and brothers (including stepsisters/stepbrothers, or adoptive sisters/brothers) of the employee/spouse, when such sisters and brothers are at least 51 percent dependent on the employee for support, unmarried and under age 21, or regardless of age, are incapable of self-support; and
4. Spouse.

C. Immediate Family member. For this Part "an immediate family member" means the following relative of the employee:

1. Spouse;
2. Children, including stepchildren, adopted children and those who are or were under legal guardianship and spouses thereof;
3. Parents of the employee/spouse; and

4. Siblings (including stepbrothers and stepsisters) of the employee/employee's spouse for cases of death..

D. Incapacitation. "Incapacitation" is a physical/mental health condition that may impair an individual's ability to continue living independently.

E. Parent. A "parent" is the mother/father of the employee/spouse, including stepparents, adoptive parents, or individuals who have stood in place of a parent. See the definition of "Dependent/immediate family" in APP A. ***In no circumstance may an individual be deemed to have more than two parents.***

F. AO. The "AO" is the official delegated the authority at the PDS to authorized/approve EVT.

G. Serious Illness/Injury. "Serious illness/injury" is a circumstance in which a medical official determines that death is imminent or likely to occur.

C7612 TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES

A. Expenses Allowed. Allowable transportation expenses are paid directly to the provider or reimbursed to the eligible individual, for:

1. The transportation cost from the airport serving the employee's PDS (***or applicable originating point***) to the airport serving the destination authorized for EVT and return;
2. Airport taxes; and
3. Air transportation, and ground transportation between interim airports. Example: Between Narita and Haneda airports in Tokyo since they are interim airports and the cost is part of the overall transportation cost.

See par. C7614 for transportation cost limitations.

B. Expenses Not Allowed

1. Reimbursement for ground transportation between PDS/home/destination and the airport is not authorized.
2. Per diem, and excess baggage/unaccompanied baggage charges are not payable or reimbursable.

C7614 TRAVEL LIMITATIONS

A. Routing. Travel from the employee's PDS (place of temporary abode where the employee/spouse is located because of an official authorization) to the CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS location of the seriously ill, injured, or deceased immediate family member or incapacitated parent must be by the most direct, usually traveled and inexpensive (based on the least expensive unrestricted economy/coach airfare) route.

B. Indirect Route. Indirect routing is permissible only when official duties must be performed en route or when it is to the Gov't's advantage to purchase a ticket in foreign currency at an intermediate point.

C. Transportation Costs. In the event the seriously ill, injured, or deceased immediate family member or incapacitated parent is outside the CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS location or the remains of an immediate family member who died in a foreign area are to be accompanied to a foreign area, the employee/spouse's transportation cost

may not exceed the transportation expenses that would have been incurred for travel between the employee's PDS and the employee's actual residence, unless the presence in the foreign area of the person to be visited is incident to the employee's assignment at the foreign PDS.

- D. Reimbursement. Reimbursement may not exceed allowable transportation expenses actually incurred.
- E. Accommodations. Accommodations must be in coach (*unless premium class accommodations are authorized/ approved for medical reasons by the appropriate official designated in par. C2204-B2*) or, when air service is not available, minimum first-class ship, rail, or bus service.
- F. Special Fares. Special fares such as excursion fares and round-trip fares must be used to the maximum extent prudently possible.
- G. Authorized Transportation Mode. Air is the only authorized transportation mode (*except when ground transportation is required between interim airports (e.g., between Narita and Haneda airports in Tokyo since they are interim airports and the cost is part of the overall transportation cost)*).
- H. U.S.-certificated Air Carriers. U.S.-certificated air carriers must be used except as in par. C2204-C.

C7616 TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION/ORDER

The DD Form 1610 (Request and Authorization for TDY Travel of DOD Personnel) is used to authorize EVT transportation for the employee traveling alone or with dependent(s). An ITA is used to authorize EVT transportation for a dependent traveling without the employee. TDY regulations for transportation accommodations for TDY travel apply to EVT. See par. C2204 regarding use of commercial aircraft and par. C2203 regarding arranging official travel.

C7618 REFUND

An employee must repay Gov't-paid/reimbursed EVT expenses when EVT is used as a substitute for travel for which EVT use is not authorized. Example: Return to the CONUS or non-foreign OCONUS area and resignation.

C7620 CHARGE TO LEAVE

See the DOD Civilian Personnel Manual (DOD 1400.25-M) Subchapter 630 Leave, and Subchapter 1260, Home Leave.

C7622 LEAVE UNDER THE FAMILY MEDICAL LEAVE ACT OF 1993

Following are links to websites with information about leave under the Family Medical Leave Act Program.

- A. Form WH-380 "Certification of Health Care Provider" (Used as a supporting documentation for a request for Family and Medical Leave - attach to an SF 71 – Request for Leave or Approved Absence.)
<http://www.dol.gov/esa/regs/compliance/whd/fmla/wh380.pdf>.
- B. Federal Employee Entitlements under the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993
<http://www.opm.gov/comproconf/Postconf00/Leave/herzbrg1.pdf>.
- C. OPM Final Regulations on Family and Medical Leave <http://www.opm.gov/oca/fmla/index.htm>.
- D. OPM Family and Medical Leave Entitlement/Job Benefits & Protection/Advance Notice and Medical Certification <http://www.opm.gov/oca/leave/HTML/fmlafac2.asp>.

C7624 EFFECT OF EVT ON RAT

Time spent in a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area delays the date of RAT eligibility only if the employee has not accumulated 18 months of continuous service at the foreign PDS. See Chapter 5, Part K for RAT.

C7626 EVT FOLLOWED BY FVT

A. Waiting Time. If an employee is eligible for FVT, there must be a minimum three-month waiting period following the employee's return to the PDS from EVT before the employee may depart on FVT to the same location.

B. Exception to Waiting Time Requirement. An exception to the waiting requirements may be made for valid reasons by the AO at the PDS.

C7628 EVT FOR MEDICAL REASONS

A. Limit on Number of Trips. The employee/spouse is limited to one round trip for each serious illness or injury of each immediate family member. If the traveler returns to the employee's PDS from an EVT visit and the ill/injured immediate family member subsequently dies, the AO may authorize/approve a second trip under par. C7602-E2.

B. Authorization Procedure. An employee's request for EVT authorization/approval for a medical reason must include necessary information required to assess the medical condition of the immediate family member to be visited so that the AO (with the assistance of medical officials if available) can make a determination whether the medical condition of the family member meets the requirements of par. C7610-G. The necessary information includes:

1. The name and address of the immediate family member, and the family member's relationship to the employee or the employee's spouse;
2. The telephone number of the attending physician or hospital; and
3. The name, address, and telephone number of a person at the family member's location who may be contacted ICW the emergency, and the relationship of this person to the immediate family member.

C. Immediate Family Member Located in a Foreign Area. If the immediate family member is located in a foreign area, the AO must request assistance from the nearest PDS, if any, that could aid in gathering information regarding the medical status of the family member for whom EVT is requested.

D. Confirming the Need for EVT Travel. After confirming that the family member's medical status meets the requirements of par. C7610-G, the AO may authorize/approve the EVT request. The AO must not authorize/approve any request that does not meet the requirements in par. C7610-G. The employee may request reconsideration by providing information that enables the AO to evaluate the immediate family member's condition at the time of travel.

E. Recording EVT Travel. Any EVT for medical reasons, authorized/approved by the AO, to visit a parent must be recorded in the employee's personnel record.

F. Limiting EVT Travel to Already Identified Parents. EVT is not authorized when the employee/spouse has already identified two individuals as parents for EVT and subsequent requests for EVT elects a third parental individual to visit.

G. Travel in Advance of Authorization

1. Employee/Spouse Elects to Travel before Authorization. The employee/spouse may elect to travel in advance of authorized EVT. Travel expenses may be paid by either of the following methods. As a:

- a. Personal expense of the employee subject to reimbursement in the event of subsequent authorization; or
- b. Gov't expense subject to collection as an overpayment if it is determined upon further inquiry that the circumstances for which EVT was authorized/approved do not meet EVT authorization standards.

2. Subsequent EVT round trip travel for the interment of that sibling.

B. Limitation. Reimbursement for allowable EVT travel and transportation expenses under par. C7631-A1 is limited to par. C7612-A requirements, and must conform to par. C7614. See par. C7612-B for unauthorized EVT expenses.

C7632 INCAPACITATED PARENT

A. Travel Purpose. Travel must be to:

1. Arrange medical care,
2. Home care services, or
3. Evaluate a facility placement

for a parent who has become incapacitated and may not be able to continue living independently.

B. Allowable Circumstances. Examples of circumstances in which this EVT may be approved include:

1. Eyesight of a parent/stepparent (or one who has acted in this capacity) has deteriorated so the person may no longer be able to continue living independently;
2. A parent/stepparent (or one who has acted in this capacity) must leave an assisted living facility because the person requires medical or other care that is not available at that facility;
3. A parent/stepparent (or one who has acted in this capacity) is showing increasing signs of dementia and may require placement in a skilled nursing facility.
4. Similar circumstances.

C. Limit on the Number of Trips. EVT for the care of incapacitated parents may not exceed two round trips for the employee over the lifetime of the eligible employee and two round trips for an employee's spouse over the lifetime of the employee's eligible spouse.

D. Both Trips May Be Used for the Needs of One Parent. The employee/spouse may choose to use both EVT trips in this category ICW the needs of one parent.

E. Authorization Procedure

1. The employee:
 - a. Must submit a statement, or certification, to the AO to serve as evidence of eligibility for the EVT allowance. The submitted documentation must include a statement by the employee indicating the number of EVT trips already taken by the employee/spouse during their lifetimes under the authority in pars. C7602-E3 and C7632 (Incapacitated Parent).
 - b. Should provide as much detail as available at the time of the request for travel at Gov't expense that demonstrates that the request is consistent with the requirements in par. C7602-E3.
 - c. May supplement the statement with additional detail as more information becomes available. A sample certification follows below.
2. At a minimum the certification must include:

- a. The number of EVT trips already taken by employee/spouse under the authority in pars. C7602-E3 and C6678 during their lifetime.
- b. The name and address of the parent and that of the care facility if the parent is under temporary care away from the normal place of residence;
- c. A detailed description of the circumstances pursuant to which the EVT allowance is being claimed; and
- d. If the parent is other than a biological, step, or adoptive parent, a detailed description of the nature of the relationship which supports a claim that the individual “stood in the place of” a parent to the employee or the employee’s spouse.

SAMPLE CERTIFICATION

I, _____ certify that it is necessary for me (or for my spouse) to travel to the location of my (or eligible spouse’s) parent, _____ who resides at: _____ to assist in getting appropriate care or making new living arrangements due to recently discovered incapacity. I have the following indications that my (or eligible spouse’s) parent may not be able to continue living independently: _____

I hereby declare that, if approved, this will be my **Employee Spouse first/ second** eldercare trip at Government expense during my lifetime. See JTR, par. C7632-C for limit on number of trips.

Signature	Date	Typed Name
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F. Submission Request. The request must be submitted to the AO, who must notify the requester whether or not Gov’t-funded travel is authorized or disapproved.

G. Travel without Prior Authorization. Gov’t-funded travel without prior authorization is permitted, but the employee/spouse must provide the required certification statement of the parent’s health status and travel purpose described above not more than 30 calendar days after travel completion. The employee is financially liable for any expenditure not approved by the AO, and all such costs are subject to collection as an overpayment.

H. Travel in Advance of Authorization. In the event the employee or the employee’s spouse elects to travel in advance of authorization, the following statement must be included in the employee certification:

“I have read and understand JTR, par. C7628-G, that all expenditures made by the Government ICW my EVT (or EVT of my eligible spouse) (Name) are subject to collection as an overpayment in the event that approval of such travel is determined to be unwarranted under the provisions in par. C6675. If I do not repay these funds immediately upon demand, I understand that the Government may pursue collection of these funds through deductions from salary, allowances, lump payments, or any other remedy.”

C7634 UNUSUAL PERSONAL HARDSHIP

A. Personal Hardship. The individual delegated authority for that purpose under criteria established by the DOD Component concerned may authorize/approve EVT in exceptional circumstances on a case-by-case basis in situations involving unusual personal hardship other than those provided for in pars. C7628 (Medical Reasons), C7630 (Death of Immediate Family Member), and C7632 (Incapacitated Parent). Requests for authorization/

approval of Gov't-funded travel in this category must detail the exceptional circumstances under which such a request is made and must include a statement by the employee certifying the nature of the circumstances and any available documentation relating to the circumstances of the request.

B. Travel In Advance of Authorization. Gov't-funded travel without prior authorization is permitted, but the employee/spouse must provide a certification detailing the exceptional circumstances for which the request for EVT travel is made and any available documentation related to the circumstances of the request not more than 30 calendar days after travel completion. The procedure in par. C7628-G, regarding travel in advance of authorization, also applies ICW EVT travel under par. C7634 for Unusual Personal Hardship. The traveler is responsible for all expenditures not authorized/approved.

C7636 EVT TABLE

EMERGENCY VISITATION TRAVEL					
Travel Authorized	Who May Travel	Visitation Objective	Authorization	Action Required By Employee	Limitation Of EVT Visit
Medical (Serious Illness or injury) See pars. C7602-E1 & C7628	Employee, or Eligible Spouse	To visit immediate family member seriously ill or injured, near death	Authorized by Chapter 7, Part M	Provide required medical contact information. Submission of repayment acknowledgement, if traveling in advance of authorization.	Employees and their spouses are limited to one round trip for each serious illness or injury of each immediate family member.
Immediate Family Member Death See pars. C7602-E2 & C7630)	Employee or Eligible Spouse	Attend interment of immediate family member (includes siblings).	Authorized by Chapter 7, Part M	Identify deceased family member not more than 30 calendar days after travel completion. Submission of repayment acknowledgement.	One round trip may be taken in case of death of any immediate family member. Travel must begin as soon as possible following death notification.
Employee/Family Member Death Employee/family member dies outside CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area. See pars. C7602-E2 & C7630.	Employee; and Eligible family member(s)	Attend interment of employee or eligible family member who dies outside CONUS or non-foreign OCONUS area.	AO must authorize/ approve number of travelers	Request AO approval Submission of repayment acknowledgement.	One round trip to the place of interment is allowable for eligible family members resident at the employee's PDS.
Incapacitated Parent See pars. C7602-E3 & C7632	Employee or Eligible Spouse	Assist parent suffering recent health breakdown that threatens continued independent living.	Authorized by Chapter 7, Part M	Submission of self-certification acceptable to the AO ¹ . Submission of repayment acknowledgement, if appropriate.	Not to exceed two round trips over the lifetime of each eligible individual (the employee and the employee's spouse).
Unusual Personal Hardship See pars. C7602-E4 & C7634.	Employee or Eligible Spouse	Exceptional circumstances warrant travel otherwise precluded by EVT limitations.	Authorized by the individual delegated authority for that purpose under criteria established by the DOD component concerned.	Submission of any available documentation related to request. Submission of repayment acknowledgement.	Decided on a case-by-case basis.

Footnote:

1 Self-certification must include the employee's statement indicating the number of EVT trips already taken by the employee/spouse during their lifetime under the authority in pars. C7602-E3 & C7632 (Incapacitated Parent) and must be accompanied by information provided by the doctor, nursing home or social worker involved in the case.

APPENDIX A

PART II: ACRONYMS

(C) means applicable only to JTR (U) means applicable only to JFTR

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
AEA	Actual Expense Allowance
AMC	Air Mobility Command
AO	Authorizing/Order-Issuing Official or Approving Official
AOR	Area of Responsibility
AT	Annual Training (U)
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
AWOL	Absent Without Leave (U)
BAH	Basic Allowance for Housing (U)
BAH-DIFF	Basic Allowance for Housing – Differential (U)
BAH-RC	Basic Allowance for Housing - Reserve Component (U)
BAH-T	Basic Allowance for Housing – Transit (U)
BAS	Basic Allowance for Subsistence (U)
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
_CA	Unrestricted capacity-controlled airfare (fare basis code). The unrestricted capacity controlled airfare, or “-CA”, differs from the unrestricted airfare (YCA) only in that the airline can limit the number of seats offered at the unrestricted capacity controlled airfare. See APP P, Part 1, par. A2.
CAP	Civilian Advisory Panel
*CBA	Gov’t Travel Centrally Billed Charge Card Account
BCBA	Civilian Board of Contract Appeals
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COLA	Cost-of-Living Allowance
CONUS	Continental United States
CONUS COLA	Continental United States Cost of Living Allowance (U)
COSTEP	Commissioned Officer Student and Extern Program
COT	Consecutive Overseas Tour (U)
CSRS	Civil Service Retirement System (C)
CTD	Civilian Travel Determination (C)
CTO	(Contracted) Commercial Travel Office
CWT	Hundred weight
DDESS	Domestic Dependent Elementary and Secondary School
DLA	Dislocation Allowance (U)
DOD	Department of Defense
DODD	Department of Defense Directive
DODDS	Department of Defense Dependents Schools (C)
DODEA	Department of Defense Education Activity
DODI	Department of Defense Instruction
DOHA	Department of Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals (U)
DOJ	Department of Justice (U)
DPM	Direct Procurement Method (U)
*DSSR	Department of State Standardized Regulations
DTOD	Defense Table of Official Distances
DTR	Defense Transportation Regulation
DTS	Defense Travel System
*EFT	Electronic Funds Transfer
EUM	Essential Unit Messing
EVT	Emergency Visitation Travel (C)
FAM	Foreign Affairs Manual (C)

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
FAST	Federal Automated System for Travel
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FEML	Funded Environmental and Morale Leave
FERS	Federal Employees Retirement System (C)
FHA	Federal Housing Administration (C)
FTA	Foreign Transfer Allowance (C)
FSH	Family Separation Housing (U)
FSH-B	Family Separation Housing – BAH Based Location (U)
FSH-O	Family Separation Housing – OHA Based Location (U)
FTR	Federal Travel Regulation
FUTA	Federal Unemployment Tax Allowance (C)
FVT	Family Visitation Travel (C)
FWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (C)
GAO	Gov't Accountability Office
GARS	Gov't Administrative Rate Supplement
GMR	Gov't Meal Rate
GOV	Gov't-owned vehicle
GOV'T	(U.S.) Government
GSA	General Services Administration
GSBCA	General Services Administration Board of Contract Appeals
GTCC	Gov't Travel Charge Card
GTR	Gov't Transportation Request (SF 1169)
HHG	Household Goods
HHS	Health and Human Services (U)
HHT	House Hunting Trip (C)
HOR	Home of Record
HOS	Home of Selection (U)
HP	Home Port (U)
HSTA	Home Service Transfer Allowance (C)
IADT	Initial Active Duty for Training (U)
IAW	In Accordance With
ICW	In Connection With
IBA	Gov't Travel Individually Billed Charge Card Account. <i>NOTE: Does not apply to any other form of personal credit card.</i>
IPCOT	In-Place Consecutive Overseas Tour (U)
IRC	Internal Revenue Code (C)
IRS	Internal Revenue Service (C)
ITA	Invitational Travel Authorization
ITDY	Indeterminate TDY (U)
ITO	Installation Transportation Officer
ITRA	Income Tax Reimbursement Allowance (C)
JFTR	Joint Federal Travel Regulations
JTF	Joint Task Force
JTR	Joint Travel Regulations
LPDCI	Living Pattern Data Collection Instrument (U)
LPQ	Living Pattern Questionnaire (U)
LPS	Living Pattern Survey (U)
LWOP	Leave Without Pay (C)
M&IE	Meals and Incidental Expenses
MALT	Monetary Allowance in Lieu of Transportation
MALT PLUS	Monetary Allowance in Lieu of Transportation Plus Flat Per Diem
MAP	Military Advisory Panel
MARS	Military Affiliate Radio System
MEA	Miscellaneous Expense Allowance (C)
MIA	Missing in Action

Part 2: Acronyms

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
MIHA	Move-in Housing Allowance (<i>U</i>)
MILAIR	Military Aircraft
MSC	Military Sealift Command (<i>C</i>)
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology (<i>C</i>)
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (<i>Same as USNOAA</i>)
NTE	Not to exceed
NTS	Non-temporary Storage (<i>also referred to as Extended Storage</i>)
OCONUS	Outside the Continental United States
OHA	Overseas Housing Allowance (<i>U</i>)
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OPM	Office of Personnel Management
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
PBP&E	Professional Books, Papers and Equipment (<i>also referred to as PRO-Gear</i>)
PCS	Permanent Change of Station
PDS	Permanent Duty Station (<i>U</i>)
PDT	Permanent Duty Travel (<i>C</i>)
PDTATAC	Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee
PDUSD (P&R)	Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel & Readiness)
PEB	Physical Evaluation Board (<i>U</i>)
PHS	Public Health Service (<i>Same as USPHS</i>)
PLEAD	Place from Which Entered (or Called) to Active Duty (<i>U</i>)
PMR	Proportional Meal Rate
POA	Privately Owned Automobile
POC	Privately Owned Conveyance
PoC	Point of Contact
POD	Port of Debarkation
POE	Port of Embarkation
POV	Privately Owned Vehicle
POW	Prisoner of War
PRO-Gear	Professional Gear (<i>also referred to as PBP&E</i>)
RAT	Renewal Agreement Travel (<i>C</i>)
RDD	Required Delivery Date (<i>U</i>)
RIT	Relocation Income Tax (<i>C</i>)
RPDCI	Retail Price Data Collection Instrument (<i>U</i>)
SDDC	(Military) Surface Deployment and Distribution Command
SEA	Subsistence Expense Allowance (<i>C</i>)
SECDEF	Secretary of Defense
SES	Senior Executive Service (<i>C</i>)
SIT	Storage in Transit
SMA	Separate Maintenance Allowance (<i>C</i>)
SR&R	Special Rest and Recuperative Absence (<i>U</i>)
SROTC	Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps
SSN	Social Security Number
STB	Surface Transportation Board (<i>C</i>)
TCS	Temporary Change of Station (<i>C</i>)
TDRL	Temporary Disability Retired List (<i>U</i>)
TDY	Temporary Duty
TLA	Temporary Lodging Allowance (<i>U</i>)
TLE	Temporary Lodging Expense (<i>U</i>)
TMC	Travel Management Center
TMS	Travel Management System
TQSA	Temporary Quarters Subsistence Allowance (<i>C</i>)
TQSE	Temporary Quarters Subsistence Expenses (<i>C</i>)
TQSE(AE)	Actual Expense Reimbursement for Temporary Quarters Subsistence Expenses (<i>C</i>)
TQSE(F)	Fixed Amount Reimbursement for Temporary Quarters Subsistence Expenses (<i>C</i>)

Part 2: Acronyms

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
UB	Unaccompanied Baggage
UN	United Nations
U.S.	United States
USC	United States Code
USNOAA	United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (<i>same as NOAA</i>)
USPHS	United States Public Health Service (<i>same as PHS</i>)
USSM	Under Secretary of State for Management (<i>C</i>)
UTD	Uniformed Travel Determination (<i>U</i>)
VA	Department of Veterans Affairs (<i>C</i>)
VAMC	Veterans Affairs Medical Center (<i>U</i>)
VPC	Vehicle Processing Center
WAE	When Actually Employed (<i>C</i>)
YCA	Unrestricted airfare (fare basis code). The unrestricted airfare, or “YCA”, has a last economy/coach seat on the aircraft availability to the traveler. See APP P, Part 1, par. A2.

PART III: GOV'T CONTRACTOR'S/CONTRACTOR EMPLOYEE'S TRAVEL

A. Travel of Gov't Contractor's/Contractor Employee. This Part directs Gov't contractors and contractor's employees to other resources for travel and transportation information. Neither the JFTR nor the JTR may be used as official contractor travel regulations as they apply to uniformed personnel and Defense Department civilian employees and contain provisions, the use of which is illegal by contractors. *Travel costs of Gov't contractors and contractor employees are governed by the rules in the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) §31.205-46, available at <http://www.arnet.gov/far/pdf/frame.html>. For these reasons, contractors are not eligible for Invitational Travel Authorizations (ITAs) in the execution of their contracts.* See DODI 3020.41 for information regarding contractors at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/html/302041.htm>.

*B. Gov't's Travel and Transportation Program Restrictions. Commercial vendors are under no obligation to extend Gov't rates for the Gov't's travel and transportation programs listed below to contractors working on the Federal Gov't's behalf. A contractor's employee must contact the contracting agency or the Gov't Contracting Office Representative (COR) regarding the use of the Gov't's travel and transportation programs for official travel. A Gov't Contractor Official Travel Letter of Identification signed by the authorizing Gov't's contracting officer (see par. C) may induce a vendor opts to extend rates, reserved for Gov't employees, to the contractor and its employees.

1. Contract City-Pair Air Passenger Transportation Program and Other Gov't Fares. Use of GSA contract city-pair air passenger fares is governed by GSA's contracts with the airlines and by the Defense Transportation Regulation (DOD 4500.9-R), Part I, Chapter 103. Use of other airfares reserved for Gov't employees on official business is governed by the airlines fare structure and rules. Gov't contractors are not eligible to participate in the GSA city-pairs program for air passenger transportation services as of 1 October 1998.

2. Rail Service. Commercial passenger rail vendors may voluntarily offer discount rates to contractors who are on official Gov't business at the vendor's discretion.

3. Lodging Programs. GSA (i.e., Fedrooms) and Services' lodging programs may voluntarily offer discount rates to contractors who are on official Gov't business at the vendor's discretion.

*4. Car Rental Program. The Defense Travel Management Office (DTMO) negotiates special rate agreements with car rental companies. These rates are available to all Gov't employees and uniformed personnel while traveling on official Gov't business. Some commercial car rental companies may voluntarily offer similar discount rates to Gov't contractors at the vendor's discretion.

C. Gov't Contractor Letter of Authorization/Identification. See DODI 3020.41 for information regarding contractors at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/html/302041.htm>.

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APPENDIX G: MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES ON OFFICIAL TRAVEL

A traveler is authorized reimbursement for certain necessary travel and transportation-related miscellaneous expenses incurred on official business. These expenses include the following:	JFTR		JTR		APP O	
	PCS	TDY	PCS	TDY	Mil	Civ
1. <u>Check Costs</u> . The cost of traveler's checks, money orders, or certified checks for up to the amount of estimated per diem, and/or AEAs, and/or travel expenses for the authorized travel.	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. <u>ATM Use (UNIFORMED MEMBER ONLY)</u> a. Administrative fees for ATM use to obtain money with: (1) The GTCC , or (2) An ATM or personal charge card used by personnel exempt from the requirement to use the GTCC for official travel, up to the amount authorized for an advance for the travel concerned. b. Reimbursement for ATM administrative fees related to use of an ATM or personal charge card is at the rates applicable to that card if an advance is not otherwise provided by cash or check. See OSD Comptroller memo of 19 July 2002 and Volume 9, Chapter 3 of the "DOD Financial Management Regulations", available at: http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/09/09_03.pdf , for information on personnel exempt from the requirement to use the GTCC.	X	X			X	
3. <u>ATM Use (CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE ONLY)</u> . Administrative fees for ATM use to obtain money with: a. The GTCC (i.e., Gov't travel charge card) up to the amount authorized for an advance for the travel concerned. b. An ATM or personal charge card are <i>not</i> reimbursable. See OSD Comptroller memo of 19 July 2002 and Volume 9, Chapter 3 of the "DOD Financial Management Regulations", available at: http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/09/09_03.pdf , for information on personnel exempt from the requirement to use the GTCC.			X	X		X
4. <u>Passports, Visas (including green cards), Photographs, Physical Examinations, and Legal Services</u> a. <u>Passport Fees</u> . An official traveler ordinarily travels on a no-fee passport. The three types of U.S. passports are: book, card, and e-passport. A passport book is a regular passport; an e-passport is a regular passport book with electronic biometric data; both passports can be use for any international travel. A passport card is limited to departure/entry to/from the United States through land and seaport entry between the United States and Mexico, Canada, the Caribbean, and Bermuda, and is not authorized otherwise for international travel. Passport fees are reimbursable when travel on an official travel authorization/order is to and/or from a high threat area or high risk airport by commercial air and the traveler is authorized to obtain and use a regular fee passport. See http://www.state.gov/travelandbusiness/ . Those traveling solely by MILAIR or AMC charter flight are <i>not</i> reimbursed for regular fee passports unless Gov't transportation became available on short notice (that is, after commercial travel arrangements had been made and a passport purchased) or the travel priority is sufficiently high to require backup travel arrangements (which cannot include city-pair reservations). b. <u>Fees for Visas (including green cards), Photographs for OCONUS Travel</u> . These fees are reimbursable ICW official travel. See JFTR, par. U1415 and JTR, par. C1415. c. <u>Physical Examination Fees</u> . These fees are reimbursable when required to obtain a visa and the examinations could not be obtained at a Gov't medical facility (as of 11/1/01 obtainable only in Yokosuka, Japan) (adapted from GSBGA 15435-RELO, 9 April 2001). d. <u>Travel Authorization/Order for Visas and Physical Examinations</u> . A travel authorization/order may be issued to authorize/approve travel and transportation at Gov't expense (see JFTR, par.	X	X	X	X	X	X

A traveler is authorized reimbursement for certain necessary travel and transportation-related miscellaneous expenses incurred on official business. These expenses include the following:	JFTR		JTR		APP O	
	PCS	TDY	PCS	TDY	Mil	Civ
U2115 and JTR, Ch 3, Part B) to: (1) A visa-issuing office located outside the local area of the traveler's PDS if the traveler's presence at that office is/was mandatory, and (2) Undergo a physical examination required to obtain a visa if travel is/was required to a location outside the local area of the traveler's PDS. e. <u>Legal Service Fees</u> . Expenses for legal services that include lawyer fees (except retainer fees) for obtaining and/or processing applications for passports or visas (including green cards) for TDY, PCS, or changes in status are reimbursable if local laws and/or customs require the use of lawyers in processing such applications. f. <u>Dependent Fee</u> . Dependent fee is reimbursable except ICW personal travel. <u>Example</u> : The United Kingdom Entry Clearance Fee is a reimbursable fee. g. <u>Medical Fees</u> . Medical fees, even though incurred as a consequence of the entry requirements of a country to which the traveler is sent (either TDY or PCS), are not reimbursable , except for inoculations. h. <u>Biometric Fees</u> : Biometric fees which are mandatory for passport and/or visa issuance to the traveler is reimbursable. Biometric data collects measurable physical or behavioral characteristic of the traveler, which can be used to verify that individual's identity or compare against other entries when stored in a database. Examples of biometric data are face recognition, fingerprints, and iris scans.						
5. <u>Birth Certificates</u> . The cost of birth certificates or other acceptable evidence of birth for OCONUS travel.	X	X	X	X	X	X
6. <u>Inoculations</u> . Charges for inoculations that are not available through a Federal dispensary for OCONUS travel (this does not include travel expenses incurred for obtaining the required inoculations) when authorized/approved.	X	X	X	X	X	X
7. <u>Lodging Tax</u> (except when 'MALT-Plus' for POC travel is paid) in the CONUS and non-foreign OCONUS areas (see APP A). a. Tax reimbursement is limited to the tax on reimbursable lodging costs (for example, if the authorized maximum lodging rate is \$60/night, and lodging that costs \$110/night is chosen, only the tax on \$60 may be reimbursed, which is the maximum authorized lodging amount); and b. Tax for lodging in foreign OCONUS areas is part of per diem/AEA and is not separately reimbursable .	X	X	X	X	X	X
8. <u>Currency Conversion Fees</u> . A traveler: a. Is not authorized reimbursement for losses, nor liable for gains, resulting from currency conversions (63 Comp. Gen. 554 (1984)). b. Who pays with a credit card for OCONUS expenses may desire to check with the credit card vendor to see what the final bill is in U.S. currency prior to travel claim submission. The currency exchange rate at which the credit card bill was settled may be used to determine OCONUS expenses charged to the card. c. May have to submit a travel voucher prior to having access to the actual amount billed on the credit card. When the actual amount in U.S. currency is not known until after the required travel claim submission date, a traveler should become personally aware of any financial regulations that require submission of a supplemental voucher if the amount(s) submitted as expenses differ(s) from the actual amount billed on the initial travel claim.	X	X	X	X	X	X

A traveler is authorized reimbursement for certain necessary travel and transportation-related miscellaneous expenses incurred on official business. These expenses include the following:	JFTR		JTR		APP O	
	PCS	TDY	PCS	TDY	Mil	Civ
d. Is authorized the 1% "international transaction fee" for official qualifying transactions charged by the GTCC vendor. This charge is listed as a separate line item on the credit card billing statement.						
9. <u>Check Cashing</u> . Fees for cashing: a. U.S. Gov't checks/drafts issued for reimbursement of travel expenses in foreign countries is authorized. b. <i>Salary checks/drafts are not authorized.</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X
10. a. <u>Carrier Terminal Fees</u> . Airport transit, service charge/tax, landing, port tax, embarkation/debarkation or similar mandatory charge assessed against a traveler on arrival/ departure from a carrier terminal is authorized when not included in the ticket cost (52 Comp. Gen. 73 (1972)). b. <u>Registered Traveler (RT) Membership Fee</u> . <i>Individual traveler membership in a registered and/or trusted traveler program is not a reimbursable expense per JTR, par. C1450 and JFTR, par. UI450.</i> Use of Gov't funds to obtain membership in such a program is statutorily prohibited by 5 USC §5946 per GSA Bulletin FTR 08-05 of 25 June 2008.	X	X	X	X	X	X
11. <u>Energy Surcharge Fees</u> . Energy surcharge fees are authorized.	X	X	X	X	X	X
12. <u>Resort Fees</u> . Resort fees, <i>that are mandatory</i> , are authorized.	X	X	X	X	X	X
13. <u>Service and Processing Fees</u> . Service and processing fees (transaction fees) for arranging official transportation, rental car and lodging accommodations are authorized: a. Through a CTO/TMC, and b. When a CTO/TMC is not available. <i>NOTE: Reimbursement is authorized only when every reasonable attempt has been made by the traveler to engage CTO/TMC in the process and the CTO/TMC is not available, prior to execution of official travel.</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X
14. <u>Transportation-related Tips</u> . Transportation-related tips for taxis, limousines, and courtesy transportation are authorized.	X	X	X	X	X	X
15. <u>Conveyance Costs</u> . Public or special conveyance costs to and from the transportation terminal are authorized. See JFTR, Chapter 3, Part E and JTR Chapter 2, Part C.	X	X	X	X	X	X
16. <u>Costs for Paper Tickets</u> a. Any additional costs for paper tickets when authorized/approved by the AO as necessary to meet Gov't requirements (e.g., potential work stoppage by the airline or special circumstances involving international travel to foreign countries) are authorized. b. <i>Paying for paper tickets bought for personal convenience is the traveler's financial responsibility.</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X
17. <u>Baggage Handling Tips (UNIFORMED MEMBER ONLY)</u> . Reimbursement of customary tips for handling <i>any</i> baggage at transportation terminals is authorized. (CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE) Reimbursement is authorized under par. C1430-E2, for a traveler with a disability or ICW handling Gov't property.	X	X			X	
18. <u>Curbside Baggage Check-in Fee (UNIFORMED MEMBER ONLY)</u> . Reimbursement of a fee						

A traveler is authorized reimbursement for certain necessary travel and transportation-related miscellaneous expenses incurred on official business. These expenses include the following:	JFTR		JTR		APP O	
	PCS	TDY	PCS	TDY	Mil	Civ
charged for the use of optional curbside baggage check-in service is NOT authorized. A tip, separate from the fee itself, is reimbursable. (CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE) Reimbursable when authorized under par. C7460-4, for a traveler with a disability.						
19. <u>Transportation to/from Terminal</u> . POC transportation costs to and from the transportation terminal are authorized. See JFTR, par. U3320 and JTR, par. C2192.	X	X		X	X	X
20. <u>Terminal Parking Fees</u> . Transportation terminal parking fees (while TDY), NTE the cost of taxi fares (including associated tips) for one round-trip to terminal are authorized. See JFTR, par. U3320 and JTR, par. C2192.		X		X	X	X
21. <u>'Trip' Insurance</u> . Mandatory driving-related insurance in a foreign country to cover potential liability for damage, personal injury, or death to third parties when travel is authorized by Gov't conveyance/POC/rental car when a Service-designated official determines that legal requirements/procedures of the foreign country involved make it necessary to carry such insurance (55 Comp. Gen. 1343 (1976)).		X		X	X	X
22. <u>AO Authorized/Approved Expenses</u> . The following expenses are reimbursable when authorized/approved by the AO: a. Services, including associated equipment needed for reports/correspondence preparation; b. Clerical assistance; c. Services of guides, interpreters, packers, or vehicle drivers; d. Storage of property used on official business; e. Room rental (used for official business) at a lodging/other place; f. Official phone calls (see JFTR, par. U1405 and JTR, par. C1405); g. Connections used for computers to perform official Gov't business (see JFTR, par. U1405 and JTR, par. C1405); h. Excess accompanied baggage transportation costs (see JFTR, par. U3015-C and JTR, par. C2302); i. Conference registration fee when a fee is a condition for attendance. When the registration fee includes meal costs, per diem is computed under APP R, Part II, par. J.; j. Dual lodging costs (see JFTR, par. U4135 and JTR, par. C4555-F). Reimbursement must <i>not</i> exceed the amount of per diem or AEA plus appropriate (when separately reimbursable) lodging tax that would have been paid had the traveler remained overnight.; k. Nonrefundable room deposits, forfeited rental deposits or prepaid rent, and early checkout penalties when TDY is changed or canceled (see JFTR, par. U1430 and JTR, par. C1445). Reimbursement must <i>not</i> exceed the remaining amount of per diem or AEA plus appropriate lodging tax that would have been paid had the TDY not been curtailed or interrupted.; l. Expedited GTCC delivery; m. Late payment delinquent fees involving the GTCC but only for a traveler who is placed in a mission critical travel category or who, through no personal fault, is unable to file a travel voucher and pay the GTCC bill because of the specific travel circumstances. See DODFMR, Vol. 9, Chapter 3, found in USD(C) memorandum dated 7 May 2002 for definition of mission critical personnel and processing requirements; and n. Lodging fees/daytime lodging charges (e.g., room occupancy lodging charges for late departure,		X		X	X	X

A traveler is authorized reimbursement for certain necessary travel and transportation-related miscellaneous expenses incurred on official business. These expenses include the following:	JFTR		JTR		APP O	
	PCS	TDY	PCS	TDY	Mil	Civ
early arrival, or airport daytime lodging facilities due to travel arrangements that are not for the traveler's convenience).						
23. <u>Laundry/Dry-Cleaning Expenses (UNIFORMED MEMBER ONLY)</u> . The cost incurred during TDY travel for personal laundry, dry-cleaning and/or pressing of clothing (not before departing from or after returning to/arriving at PDS): a. Up to an average of \$2 per day, is a separately reimbursable travel expense in addition to per diem/AEA when travel within CONUS requires at least 7 consecutive nights TDY lodging in CONUS (e.g., 6 nights, no laundry, 7 nights, NTE \$14, 8 nights, NTE \$16). b. Is <i>not</i> a separately reimbursable expense for OCONUS travel and is part of the incidental expense allowance included within the per diem rates/AEA authorized/approved for OCONUS travel.		X			X	
24. <u>Laundry/Dry-Cleaning Expenses (CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE ONLY)</u> . The cost incurred during TDY or PCS travel for personal laundry, dry-cleaning and/or pressing of clothing (not after returning to/arriving at the PDS): a. Is a separately reimbursable travel expense when travel within CONUS requires at least 4 consecutive nights TDY lodging. b. Is <i>not</i> a separately reimbursable expense for OCONUS travel and is part of the incidental expense allowance included within the per diem rates/AEA authorized/approved for OCONUS travel.			X	X		X
25. <u>Technology Equipment</u> . Use of computers, printers, faxing machines, scanners, telegrams, cablegrams, or radiograms is authorized.		X		X	X	X
26. <u>Value Added Tax (VAT) Certificate</u> . The cost of a Value Added Tax (VAT) certificate used to avoid paying TDY lodging tax is reimbursable.		X		X	X	X
27. <u>Tips for Handling Gov't Property</u> . Transportation-related tips for handling Gov't property at terminals and lodgings are authorized.		X		X	X	X
*28. <u>Rental Car Administrative Fees</u> . Any per-day administrative fee called for in the DTMO rental car agreements (including GARS) is authorized.		X		X	X	X
29. <u>Reimbursement for Lodging while on Leave (UNIFORMED MEMBER ONLY)</u> . Reimbursement is authorized for the actual cost of lodging retained at the TDY location during leave, NTE the lodging portion of the per diem rate for the TDY location, for each day during: a. Contingency operations (see JFTR, par. U7225), or b. Authorized/ordered evacuations (see JFTR, par. U7226-C).		X			X	
30. <u>Tips Aboard Commercial Ships (UNIFORMED MEMBER ONLY)</u> . Tips to stewards and other attendants paid by or on behalf of the dependents aboard commercial ships are authorized.	X					
31. <u>MALT (UNIFORMED MEMBER ONLY)</u> . MALT, as prescribed in JFTR, par. U5203-A3 (first itemization) for POC travel, when dependents travel separately from the traveler and a POC is used to and from the transportation terminal is authorized.	X					
32. <u>Excess Accompanied Baggage Transportation Costs</u> . Excess accompanied baggage transportation costs may: a. Be authorized in advance/approved after the fact by the Secretarial Process (ordinarily a major personnel command (e.g., Bureau of Naval Personnel (BUPERS) (Navy), Human Resources Command (HRC) (Army)) after any PCS or civilian employee TCS travel.	X		X			

A traveler is authorized reimbursement for certain necessary travel and transportation-related miscellaneous expenses incurred on official business. These expenses include the following:	JFTR		JTR		APP O	
	PCS	TDY	PCS	TDY	Mil	Civ
b. Be authorized in advance of any PCS or civilian employee TCS travel for DOD travelers IAW the Service/Agency regulations. See JFTR, par. U3015-C and JTR, par. C2302. c. Be authorized/approved for any <i>non-DOD traveler</i> . d. <i>Not</i> be paid for with a Miscellaneous Charge Order (MCO), a coupon used as a general-purpose voucher for services (such as excess accompanied baggage) ICW PCS travel unless authorized by the Secretarial Process in advance of travel.						
33. <u>Similar Travel and Transportation Related Expenses</u> . Travel and transportation related expenses similar to the above may be authorized.	X	X	X	X	X	X

NOTE: Mission-related or personal expenses are not reimbursable. These include batteries, tools, film, gifts for persons providing child care and/or pet care, hotel concierge, workout room/gym fees, and similar items. Other non-reimbursable expenses include the optional Global Positioning System (GPS) for a rental car and the optional use of curbside baggage check-in at a transportation terminal.

APPENDIX O

TEMPORARY DUTY (TDY) TRAVEL ALLOWANCES

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APPENDIX O

TEMPORARY DUTY (TDY) TRAVEL ALLOWANCES

T4000 INTRODUCTION

This APP describes the travel and transportation allowances and responsibilities of a traveler who performs the most common TDY travel types as authorized by law for a uniformed member, DOD civilian employee and other non-DOD Gov't employee who is working for DOD and is paid travel allowances funded by DOD. The activities authorized to use this APP are listed at the end of this APP, and under the conditions cited in JFTR, par. U1039, and JTR, par. C1001-B. This APP covers individual travel for business, travel for schoolhouse training, and deployment or personnel traveling together with or without no/limited reimbursement. This APP is to be used in place of TDY allowances in the JFTR and JTR (with exceptions and references as noted herein), except that the provisions in JFTR, Chapter 7 for a uniformed member and JTR, Chapter 7 for a civilian employee are to be used for travel of:

1. Senior ROTC,
2. Reserve Component Member travel for medical and dental care,
3. Retirees called to active duty,
4. A Ready Reserve Component member authorized muster duty allowance,
5. A Midshipman and cadet,
6. Patients/for health care, and escorts and attendants,
7. Pre-employment travel;
8. When accompanying members of Congress and Congressional Staff;
9. An employee with a disability when additional travel and transportation expenses are incurred;
10. UN Peacekeeping;
11. Prisoners and their guards or for disciplinary action; and
12. For rules that apply when emergency situations occur while TDY is being performed.

Rules on per diem for a uniformed member who are inpatients in a hospital are in JFTR, par. U7125-D. For travel of a civilian consultant or expert, see JTR, par. C4975. TDY performed as part of a PCS move continues to be paid as prescribed for TDY travel in JFTR and JTR Chapters 4. Except where differences are identified, the allowances and responsibilities in this APP apply equally to a uniformed member and a DOD civilian employee and any other non-DOD Gov't employee who is working for DOD and paid travel allowances funded by DOD. In this APP, "authorizing official" or "AO" means the individual who controls the mission, authorizes the trip, and controls funds for TDY travel. Definitions specific to this APP are found in par. T4070. *The provisions of this APP must not be supplemented.*

NOTE 1: See JFTR/JTR, APP E for Invitational Travel Authorizations.

NOTE 2: This APP is not used for evacuations.

T4005 APPROPRIATE ACTION FOR FAILURE TO FOLLOW JFTR/JTR REGULATIONS

Commands/units are expected to take appropriate disciplinary action when a traveler and/or an AO fails to follow

the regulations contained in this Volume. Disciplinary action should be for *willful* violations and may be in the form of counseling (oral/written), or non-judicial action (uniformed member), or other personnel means (civilian employee). Action must *not* be through refusal to reimburse. See par. T4025-A4 for exceptions when reimbursement is *not* allowed.

T4010 REIMBURSEMENT RATE

Rates for private vehicle mileage reimbursement rates are found in JFTR, par. U2600, and JTR, par. C2500. Gov't mess food and operating expense rates are found in JFTR, pars. U4149 and U4151 and JTR, par. C2510. Per diem rates by location showing the lodging, meals and incidental expense components are published in website <http://perdiem.hqda.pentagon.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html>, or provided under separate issuance by the Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee (PDTATAC). These rates also are available from the (Contracted) Commercial Travel Office (CTO).

T4020 TDY TRAVEL POLICY

A. Criteria for TDY Travel. TDY travel is mission support. TDY travel is performed when there is no other means to successfully complete the mission. When the mission can be achieved by another means, such as written correspondence or teleconferencing, the AO must choose that method.

B. Traveler Rights and Responsibilities

1. A traveler is to follow the policies and procedures in this regulation, and use good judgment in incurring official travel-related expenses, as if traveling using personal funds (see JFTR, par. U2010 and JTR, par. C1058).
2. A traveler is provided transportation, lodging, and food, or must be reimbursed promptly for reasonable and necessary authorized expenses if the traveler purchases them. An AO must authorize reimbursement for other travel-related expenses appropriate to the mission.
3. It is *mandatory* that the traveler arranges commercial transportation, rental cars (if authorized), through an available CTO or in-house travel arranger IAW TRANSCOM policy. Gov't and/or commercial lodging should also be arranged through the CTO. The CTO estimates the total cost for the trip (a "should-cost" estimate) forming the reimbursement basis.
4. It is *mandatory* that the traveler makes the official travel and transportation arrangements through the CTO. Only in extremely unusual circumstances in which the traveler cannot communicate with the CTO should the CTO not be used. A traveler:
 - a. Who does not use a CTO or the GTCC to purchase transportation must forward the ticket coupon, and/or the receipt for the excess baggage costs, with the Trip Record for reimbursement,
 - b. Must use coach-class for all official travel, unless premium-class accommodations are authorized prior to travel by the appropriate level listed in par. U3125-B2a or U3125-B2b.
 - (1) See JTR, par. C2000-A2c/JFTR, par. U2000-A2c for medical reasons, or
 - (2) TDY mission timing requires premium-class. When premium-class TDY transportation is authorized because the mission timing is "so urgent it cannot be postponed," premium-class travel should only be authorized to the TDY site. Coach-class accommodations use should be annotated on the trip record and used for the return flight if the return flight is not critical and traveler can rest before reporting back to work. *See JFTR pars. U3125-B2a and U3125-B2b and JTR, pars. C2204-B2a and C2204-B2b*.c. Must *not* use foreign flag transportation even if U.S. flag carrier fares are higher,
 - d. Who use premium-class or a foreign flag transportation presumably at Gov't expense must provide adequate acceptable justification that meets the requirements of the JFTR/JTR to the AO for

reimbursement, and

e. Should contact the AO and CTO as soon as possible after personally making arrangements to get the Trip Record updated, and arrangements confirmed, and/or to get alternate arrangements.

5. Each traveler is advised, in advance, of the allowances, the arrangements made, probable expenses, and a good estimate of what should be reimbursed.

6. A traveler should have use of a GTCC. The policies and procedures for the GTCC program (including central billing and unit cards) are found in the DOD Financial Management Regulation (DOD 7000.14-R), Volume 9, "Travel Policy and Procedures." *The DOD Comptroller Finance Management Regulation website is found at <http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/>.*

7. A traveler should turn in the expense report portion of the Trip Record and be paid every 30 days when the TDY is over 45 days. This ensures the traveler is paid for expenses in about the same time as GTCC bills are received.

8. A traveler must comply with Federal and Departmental ethics rules when accepting travel benefits (i.e., goods, services or payment) from non-Federal sources. For DOD, see Joint Ethics Regulation, DOD 5500.7-R, Chapter 4. For Coast Guard, see COMDTINST M5370.8 (series). For NOAA Corps, see Department of Commerce Administrative Order 202-735. For Public Health Service, see Commissioned Corps Personnel Manual CC26.1, Inst 1. A traveler may keep items of nominal value (as defined in applicable ethics regulations). A traveler also may keep benefits received for voluntarily vacating a seat on an overbooked flight, but are not to vacate the seat if the Gov't would incur additional costs or if it would affect the mission.

9. Retaining Promotional Items

a. A traveler on official business traveling at Gov't expense on the funds of an agency (See definition in APP A) may keep promotional material (including frequent traveler benefits such as points or miles, upgrades, or access to carrier clubs or facilities) for personal use. This applies to promotional items received before, on, or after 31 December 2001.

b. The promotional material must be obtained under the same terms as those offered to the general public and must be at no additional Gov't cost.

c. Promotional items received for travel using funds other than those of an agency are not covered by this rule. The traveler should seek guidance from the funding authorities.

10. Each traveler must be treated as honest, responsible customers, but the traveler must follow the rules in this regulation. The DOD Financial Management Regulation (DODFMR), Volume 9, JFTR, par. U2505, and JTR, par. C1305, apply when a fraudulent claim submission is suspected.

T4025 ARRANGING OFFICIAL TRAVEL

A. CTO Use

1. Mandatory Policy. It is DOD *mandatory policy* that each traveler uses an available CTO to arrange official travel, including transportation and rental cars.

2. Service Regulations. See DOD Component/Service regulations for CTO use information.

3. Failure to Follow Regulations

a. Commands/units are expected to take appropriate disciplinary action when a traveler and/or an AO fails to follow the regulations concerning CTO use (see par. T4005).

b. Disciplinary action should be for *willful* violations and may be in the form of counseling (oral/written), or non-judicial action (uniformed member), or other personnel means (civilian employee). Action must *not* be through refusal to reimburse. See par. T4025-A4 below for exceptions when reimbursement is *not* allowed.

4. Reimbursement Not Allowed. Reimbursement is *not allowed* when the traveler does not follow the regulations for foreign flag carriers (see par. T4025-C).

B. Requirements

1. When making travel arrangements, the traveler should use the following:

- a. Services available under a TMS (see APP A), or
- b. In-house travel offices.

2. All travel arrangements must be made IAW:

- a. DODD 4500.9 (Transportation and Traffic Management) at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/html/45009.htm>;
- b. DODI 4500.42 (DOD Passenger Transportation Reservation and Ticketing Services) at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/html/450042.htm>; and
- c. Service regulations.

C. Foreign Ship or Aircraft Transportation. Transportation on foreign ships or aircraft of foreign registry must *not* be authorized/approved unless the conditions in par. T4060-B3 are met (see also JFTR, par. U3125-C and JTR, par. C2204-C).

D. Transportation Reimbursement

1. CTO/TMC Available. When a CTO/TMC is available but not used by the traveler, reimbursement for the transportation cost is limited to the amount the Gov't would have paid if the arrangements had been made directly through a CTO/TMC.

2. CTO/TMC Not Available. When the AO certifies that a CTO/TMC was/is not available to arrange the required official transportation, reimbursement is for the actual cost of the authorized/approved transportation NTE the policy-constructed airfare (see APP A) that meets mission requirements. ***NOTE: CTO/TMC service not being available should be an extremely rare occurrence. Each event of non-availability should lead to correction(s) that make CTO/TMC service available should the same situation arise again.***

NOTE: The cost paid by the Gov't for Gov't/Gov't-procured transportation, in house or CTO/TMC transportation, frequently includes a transaction fee for arranging the transportation. A CTO transaction fee incurred by a member/employee is reimbursable under APP G, Part I, Item 13. When an available CTO/TMC is not used and no transaction fee is included in the Gov't/Gov't-procured transportation, the transaction fee for personally procured transportation from other than a CTO/TMC may be reimbursed as long as the total reimbursable amount for the transaction fee and transportation cost does not exceed the cost of the Gov't/Gov't procured transportation.

T4030 GETTING THERE AND BACK (TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCES)

A. Type of Travel. The AO may direct travel by any mode (e.g., Gov't or commercial air, bus, train) except the AO cannot require the traveler to use a personal or rental vehicle for official travel. ***If a certain mode is directed and another mode is used, the traveler may only receive transportation reimbursement up to the directed transportation mode cost.***

B. **Commercial Transportation.** The Services must require that the CTO/TMC arrange commercial transportation IAW law, Gov't policies, agreements and contracted rates using U.S.-certificated carriers and coach/economy-class accommodations whenever possible. The AO may, under certain conditions, authorize the CTO/TMC to arrange other than contract city-pair flights, or to arrange non-U.S.-certificated carriers, or business- (but not first) class accommodations (see JTR, par. C1060, **NOTE 1** and JFTR, par. U4326, **NOTE 1**) when needed to fulfill a documented mission requirement as specified in par. T4060-B1. Only the officials listed in JTR, pars. C2204-B2, and C2208-C (trains only), and JFTR, pars. U3125-B2, and U3135-C (trains only), may authorize business- or first-class accommodations use.

*C. **Special Conveyance (Includes Aircraft) Reimbursement.** When the AO authorizes/approves special conveyance/ rental vehicle use for official business, the following reimbursements are authorized per APP G. The AO may authorize/approve an appropriately sized vehicle IAW mission requirements when a compact car (the "standard" for TDY travel), does not meet the requirement. ***It is mandatory to obtain a rental vehicle (except for an aircraft or a bus) through the CTO/TMC per TRANSCOM policy, when the CTO/TMC is available.***

1. Rental costs, taxes and local assessments on rental vehicle users, necessary gas and oil, landing and tie-down fees, and transportation to and from the rental facility.

*2. Parking; ferry fares; bridge, road and tunnel tolls; traveler access fee (when charged); any per-day administrative fee called for in the DTMO rental car agreements; garage (POC parking is a separate reimbursable expense), hangar or boathouse rental; operator's subsistence; and optional extra collision hull insurance for rental aircraft.

3. Snow tires and similar non-standard equipment necessary for travel by the Gov't renter, may incur additional charges which are reimbursable when authorized in the travel order. Reimbursement is limited to the rental conveyance upgrade costs necessary for the required non-standard equipment. A traveler who disregards a special conveyance arrangement made by a CTO/TMC must be prepared to provide justification for additional special conveyance costs before reimbursement (beyond the cost using the CTO/TMC) is allowed.

Reimbursement for purchase of snow tire and other non-standard items is not authorized.

4. A traveler is reimbursed for mandatory rental car insurance coverage required in foreign countries.

5. A claim for damage to a rental vehicle, while the vehicle is being used for official business, is reimbursable to the traveler or the rental car company when appropriate as a miscellaneous transportation expense. The claim must be adjudicated as payable per the DOD Financial Management Regulation (Volume 9, Chapter 4) (found at <http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/>) (or appropriate Service directives for the non-DOD Services).

When the AO has not authorized special conveyance use, reimbursement is limited to the POC mileage rate in JTR, par. C2500 and JFTR, par. U2600 plus constructed per diem for the official distance NTE the Gov'ts constructed cost. See JTR, par. C2150, item 8 or JFTR, par. U3310-A1.

NOTE:

1. Travelers are not reimbursed for rental car insurance coverage purchased in the United States or in a non-foreign OCONUS location regardless of from whom the rental car is rented.

2. Reimbursement for personal funds paid for damage sustained by a rented automobile while being used on other than official business is not authorized.

****3. Some vehicles are not covered with liability and vehicle loss and damage insurance for the traveler or the Gov't when rented for official Gov't travel. To view appropriate rental car companies and rates go to the DTMO website at <http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil> and click on Car/Truck Rental Programs in the left-hand column. A vehicle listed in the rental car agreement on the DTMO website is covered under the DTMO rental-car agreement. A vehicle, offered by a company that is under the DTMO rental car agreement but not listed on the DTMO list as a vehicle "in that category", does not have the full liability and vehicle loss and***

damage insurance coverage for the traveler and the Gov't, and should not be rented for official Gov't travel. Usually, there is at least one company listed that has a vehicle necessary for official Gov't travel and this company should be used.

D. Gov't Transportation

1. The TO arranges international Gov't airlift under AMC contract/control, when it is available and satisfies mission requirements.

2. The TO provides Gov't ground transportation. (Within the Navy, Gov't vehicles are obtained directly from the providers, ordinarily Public Works.) Only use Gov't transportation for official business to go to and from: the TDY location, where the traveler is staying, places to eat, and other places for comfort and health reasons. If it is used for any other purpose and the traveler has an accident, the traveler may have to cover the expenses and liabilities. Use Gov't servicing for the vehicle whenever possible. When Gov't servicing is not available, the AO may authorize reimbursement of actual vehicle operating expenses. These expenses include: gas and oil; parking fees; repairs; ferry fares; bridge, road or tunnel tolls; trip insurance for travel in foreign countries; guards; and storage fees.

E. Privately Owned Conveyance. When the AO authorizes a POC as the appropriate transportation mode, reimbursement is authorized at the standard rate per mile for the POC type and the distance between duty locations or between home and TDY location(s). Reimbursement of parking fees, ferry fares, and road, bridge, and tunnel tolls for travel over a direct route is authorized. If the AO does not approve using a POC and one is used anyway, reimbursement is authorized at the standard rate per mile plus reimbursable expenses (parking fees, etc.) but the amount is limited to the should-cost estimate of AO-authorized transportation (e.g., commercial plane). In either case, reimbursement is only authorized for the traveler paying the POC operating expenses. When two or more official travelers travel in the same POC to the TDY location, the official traveler responsible for paying the POC operating expenses is authorized reimbursement for any additional distance involved if the official traveler passenger(s) is/are picked up/ dropped off at their homes. The extra distance is based on odometer readings (or other acceptable evidence) of the actual necessary extra distance traveled. If reimbursement at the published rate does not cover expenses, or if there is no established rate for the POC type being used, the AO may authorize reimbursement of necessary transportation costs incurred for uniformed personnel. For distance determination (DTOD requirements), see JFTR, par. U2020, or JTR, par. C1065.

F. Rest Stops. Normally, a traveler is not required to travel during unreasonable hours at night. If the traveler is required to travel during normal sleeping hours, or the scheduled flight time including stopovers and plane changes exceeds 14 hours and the traveler is not authorized first/business-class accommodations, the AO may authorize a rest stop en route or a rest period at the TDY location before reporting for duty. ***Scheduled flight time is the time between the scheduled aircraft departure from the airport serving the PDS/TDY point and the scheduled aircraft arrival at the airport serving the TDY point/PDS.*** Rest stops must not exceed 24 hours. ***NOTE: A traveler is disqualified from using business-class accommodations at Gov't expense if (a) a 'stopover' en route is an overnight stay, (b) a rest stop en route is authorized, or (c) an overnight rest period occurs at the TDY location before beginning work.***

G. Insurance Coverage in Foreign Areas. The AO may authorize reimbursement for additional insurance coverage in foreign areas for a rental, Gov't, or private vehicle used for official travel.

H. Allowable Travel Days. The number of allowed travel days is determined by the transportation mode. For commercial air travel, one day is allowed in CONUS and within OCONUS areas. For travel between CONUS and OCONUS via commercial air, the actual elapsed time is used based on the scheduled departure and arrival times. For travel by commercial ground transportation, the scheduled departure and arrival dates are used. The actual time is used for travel by Gov't/Gov't-procured air transportation based on scheduled departure and arrival dates. When the AO authorizes travel by private, rental or Gov't vehicle (other than Gov't/Gov't-procured air), one travel day is allowed for each 400 miles or increment thereof. If travel by POC is used but not authorized by the AO as advantageous, travel time is limited to one day for each leg (for example, from PDS to TDY stop) requiring an overnight stay.

I. Authorized Trips Home during Extended Business or Training TDY. The AO may permit round-trip transportation and per diem en route for a traveler, who routinely travels on business or training TDY for periods of more than three weeks, to return periodically to the PDS or home for non-workdays.

J. Voluntary Return Home during Intervening Weekend/Holidays. If the AO does not authorize travel home periodically on weekends or non-workdays, it may still be performed for personal convenience. If so, reimbursement for the round-trip transportation and en route per diem is authorized but limited to the amount of per diem the Gov't would have paid had the traveler remained at the TDY location.

K. Constructed Cost. Constructed transportation costs are based on the non-capacity controlled city-pair airfare, not the capacity-controlled city-pair airfare, if both are available. If a city-pair airfare is not available between origin and destination, the constructed transportation cost is limited by the policy-constructed airfare (see APP A) (except as limited by JFTR, par. U3125-B1f/JTR, par. C2204-B1f). City-pair airfare transportation is presumed available if there is a city-pair airfare between the origin and destination points, regardless of whether or not space would actually have been available had the traveler used air transportation for the official travel.

L. Travel to and from Transportation Terminals. For transportation to and from transportation terminals see JFTR, pars. U3320, U3410, U3415-D, U3420, and U3430 and JTR, pars. C2101, C2102-F, C2103, C2104, C2105, and C2192.

T4040 LIVING EXPENSES (PER DIEM)

The "Lodgings-Plus" computation method is used to reimburse TDY living expenses. A traveler is paid the actual lodging cost up to a limit, plus a set amount for M&IE. Per diem rates for lodging and M&IE vary by location, but should be sufficient for a comfortable, safe trip. A traveler also can be reimbursed for other necessary allowable travel-related expenses (see APP G) if the AO authorizes them as appropriate to the mission.

A. Lodging Overnight Required - Business Travel Standards

1. Sleeping

a. The CTO makes lodging reservations and reflects the estimate of their cost (including taxes) on the Trip Record.

b. Uniformed Member – A member ordered to a U.S. Installation (as opposed to a geographic location like a town or city) is required to check the Gov't quarters availability (e.g., through the CTOs/TMCs) at the U.S. Installation to which assigned TDY. The AO may direct adequate (based on DOD and Service standards) available Gov't quarters use for a uniformed member on a U.S. Installation only if the uniformed member is TDY to that U.S. installation. Availability/non-availability must be documented as indicated in par. U1045-C. A member should use adequate available Gov't quarters on the U.S. Installation at which assigned TDY; *however, when adequate Gov't quarters are available on the U.S. Installation to which a member is assigned TDY and the member uses other lodgings as a personal choice, lodging reimbursement is limited to the Gov't quarters cost on the U.S. Installation to which assigned TDY (44 Comp. Gen. 626 (1965)). Per diem cannot be limited based on the presence of 'nearby' Gov't quarters (i.e., not on the U.S. Installation to which the member is assigned TDY but on another 'nearby' U.S. Installation or other uniformed facility). The documentation of non-availability indicated in par. U1045-C is required only for Gov't lodging 'AT' the U.S. Installation at which the member is assigned TDY.*

NOTE: The member is not required to seek (or check for) Gov't quarters when TDY to a U.S. Installation after non-availability documentation has been initially provided. Checking quarters availability is a one-time requirement at a TDY U.S. Installation. (Ex: A member who is required to check quarters availability on arrival at a U.S. Installation, does so, and is issued non-availability documentation cannot be required to re-check later for quarters availability at that U.S. Installation during that TDY period there). See par. U1045-C.

c. Civilian Employee

(1) *A civilian employee may not be ordered/required to use Gov't quarters, nor may the lodging reimbursement simply be limited to the Gov't quarters cost.* In compliance with the requirement to exercise prudence when incurring expenses, an employee should check for Gov't quarters availability (e.g., through their CTOs), and is encouraged to use those quarters when TDY to a U.S. Installation. *However, if Gov't quarters are available on that installation for an employee TDY to a U.S. Installation, the proper authority under par. C4550-C may prescribe a reduced per diem rate based on the Gov't quarters cost. Reduced per diem rates can only be established before travel begins.*

(2) The head of a DOD Component (see APP A) concerned may authorize zero per diem or per diem rates in lesser amounts than those in <http://perdiem.hqda.pentagon.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html> the circumstances of the travel or duty to be performed so warrant and are peculiar to that particular DOD Component. This authority may be delegated to a chief of an appropriate bureau or staff agency of the headquarters of the DOD Component concerned or to a commander/head of DON activity, and may not be re-delegated. In the absence of a reduced or no per diem authorization on the travel authorization/order before travel begins (or part of an authorization/order amendment covering a prospective period after the authorization/order modification), travel authorization/order, modified after the fact, prescribing per diem rates different from those in <http://perdiem.hqda.pentagon.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html> are without effect. The locality rates in <http://perdiem.hqda.pentagon.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html> are used. Reduced per diem rates should incorporate amounts for laundry/dry-cleaning/pressing of clothes if the travel is OCONUS or for less than 4 days in CONUS. See **NOTE 1** (applicable to a civilian employee) following par. T4040-A3 for an explanation concerning separate reimbursement for laundry/dry cleaning/pressing of clothing.

d. Commercial lodging reimbursement is based on the single occupant rate, up to the maximum of the TDY site or stopover location. If the CTO can find only lodgings that cost more than the published maximum rate, the AO may authorize the higher amount such that the actual lodging cost and the per diem M&IE does not exceed 300 percent of the published rate (lodging plus M&IE). For example, a member is TDY to a location with a maximum per diem of \$110 (\$76 for lodging and \$34 M&IE). The AO could authorize up to \$296 for lodging (300% x \$110 = \$330 - \$34 = \$296). These rates must be placed on the Trip Record. Under special or unusual circumstances a uniformed member may require more than 300% for lodging OCONUS. Rates in excess of 300% may be authorized *only in advance* by PDTATAC or the Secretary Concerned and for *only a uniformed member* (see JFTR, par. U4250). The traveler is financially responsible for anything charged beyond the basic room fee and taxes. The traveler is to keep all lodging receipts. *An AEA may not be authorized for meals and incidental expenses.*

NOTE 1: *The maximum amount allowed for lodging in the United States and non-foreign OCONUS areas (see <http://perdiem.hqda.pentagon.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html>) does not include an amount for lodging taxes. Taxes on lodging in the United States and non-foreign OCONUS areas are separately reimbursable travel expenses except when MALT PLUS per diem for POC travel is paid to a uniformed member.*

NOTE 2: *The maximum amount allowed for lodging in foreign countries (see <http://perdiem.hqda.pentagon.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html>) includes an amount for lodging taxes. Taxes on lodging in foreign countries are not separately reimbursable.*

e. Lodging with a Friend or Relative

(1) Applicable to a Uniformed Service Member. *Reimbursement of lodging cost is not authorized when staying with a friend or relative.* A member, who lodges with a friend or relative, is authorized the TDY location M&IE rate, if otherwise eligible.

(2) Applicable to a Civilian Employee. When a traveler lodges with a friend or relative - with or without charge - the traveler may be reimbursed for additional lodging costs the host incurs in accommodating the traveler if the traveler can substantiate the costs and the AO determines the costs

are reasonable. *The traveler may not be reimbursed the cost of comparable conventional lodging in the area or a flat “token” amount.* See GSBCA 16836-RELO, 5 June 2006 (This decision is available at: <http://141.116.74.201/regs/comp-gen-dec/GSBCA16836.PDF>). A traveler, who lodges with a friend or relative, is authorized the TDY location M&IE rate, if otherwise eligible.

NOTE 1: *If the friend or relative is in the business of renting on a regular basis the quarters involved – for example, if that individual is operating a hotel or apartment house – the “friends or relatives” provision does not apply. See GSBCA 14398-TRAV, 24 Feb 1998 (This decision is available at: <http://141.116.74.201/regs/comp-gen-dec/GSBCA14398.txt>).*

NOTE 2: *Shortly after being transferred to a new PDS, an employee was sent TDY to the old PDS where the employee stayed at the former residence which was not yet sold. GSBCA ruled that the employee was not authorized reimbursement for lodging at the former residence. See GSBCA 15600-TRAV, 7 March 2002. (This decision is available at: <http://141.116.74.201/regs/comp-gen-dec/GSBCA15600.PDF>).*

NOTE 3: *A traveler assigned at Avon Park Air Force Range (AFR), Florida lives in the Avon Park area during the week at a location approximately fifteen miles from the PDS and commutes to and from the family residence near Orlando, Florida, approximately 100 miles from the AFR, on weekends. The traveler had to attend a meeting near Orlando at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, 23 February. The meeting location was approximately twelve miles from the family residence. The meeting was to run until Friday, 25 February. The traveler began TDY travel to the Orlando area on the evening of Tuesday, 22 February. GSBCA ruled that the traveler should be authorized travel expenses both to and from the TDY location and M&IE even though the traveler lodged at the family residence in the TDY area. GSBCA also indicated that for the first and last days of the TDY, 22 and 25 February (unless the traveler was authorized to return on the 26th) the traveler is authorized 75% of the applicable M&IE rate for each day. M&IE for the days between the first and last days is authorized at the full rate. Adopted from GSBCA 16652-TRAV, 26 August 2005 (This decision is available at: <http://141.116.74.201/regs/comp-gen-dec/GSBCA16652.PDF>).*

f. If the traveler is on TDY at one location for more than 30 days, lodging reservations should be made on a weekly, monthly, or other long-term basis if possible. When longer-term lodging is used, the allowable lodging cost includes the rent; charges for furniture rental (as long as an option to buy is not exercised); utilities connections, use and disconnection fees; cleaning fees; telephone monthly use fees, but not toll charges; and other services ordinarily provided by a hotel. The CTO should be used to make these arrangements unless the CTO does not provide this service.

(1) If a recreational vehicle (RV) is used for lodging, additional fees that are part of the lodging cost are the charge for the RV parking space, dumping and shower fees, special user fees (for example, cable TV charges) if normally included in the price of hotel rooms in the area, and plug-in fees. Expenses that do not accrue on a daily basis (such as dumping fees) may be averaged over the number of days the traveler is authorized per diem.

(2) A traveler may purchase and occupy a residence at a TDY location. Allowable expenses are the monthly:

(a) Mortgage interest;

(b) Property tax; and

(c) Utility costs actually incurred (does not include any installation and hook-up charges), e.g., electricity, natural gas, water, fuel oil, sewer charges.

prorated based on the number of days in the month rather than by the actual number of days the traveler occupied the residence. (57 Comp. Gen. 147 (1977)). *In no case may the total per diem payable exceed the applicable maximum locality rate for the area unless an AEA (see JFTR, Chapter 4, Part C or JTR, Chapter 4, Part M) is authorized/approved. The provisions of JFTR, par.*

U4141 and JTR, par. C4555-G do not apply when the residence is purchased.

NOTE: *A member/civilian employee who purchases or rents and occupies a residence at the TDY location may not be reimbursed for the cost of: 1. shipment of furniture from previous residence, or 2. purchase of furniture needed for unfurnished temporary duty lodgings, even if shipment/purchase was less expensive than rental would have been. See GSBGA 16699-TRAV, 17 August 2005 (This decision is available at: http://141.116.74.201/regs/comp-gen-dec/GSBGA_16699.htm).*

g. If the traveler incurs an exchange fee to trade an owned timeshare period for a comparable period at lodgings at the TDY point, the exchange fee (but not the annual maintenance fee) is reimbursed as a lodging cost (B-254626, 17 February 1994).

2. Eating

a. The M&IE for the departure day is 75% of the M&IE rate for the traveler's stopover point or TDY location, as appropriate, that night. If the traveler is traveling and lodging is not used, the M&IE rate is based on the next stopover point or TDY location. The M&IE for the return day to the PDS is 75% of the M&IE rate for the preceding day (last TDY location or stopover point), as appropriate. Any TDY en route locations, on the day travel ends, do not affect the M&IE rate for that return day unless overnight lodgings are required.

Example	
1 Sep	Depart PDS
1 Sep	Arrive TDY A (\$50 M&IE)
10 Sep	Depart TDY A
10 Sep	Arrive TDY B (\$60 M&IE)
10 Sep	Depart TDY B
10 Sep	Arrive PDS
Pay 75% of \$50 (TDY A M&IE for preceding day) on 10 Sep	

b. On other days, the meals and incidentals allowance is the full M&IE for the TDY location or stopover point where lodgings are required unless the AO specifies one of two other meal rates based on Gov't mess availability. The two rates are either the Gov't meal rate (GMR) when all meals on a given day are available or the proportional meal rate (PMR) when at least one meal a day is available. (Incidental expenses are added to the GMR or PMR.) A Gov't mess is available only if: Gov't lodging on a U.S. installation is available and the command controlling the mess has made the mess available to the traveler. A Gov't mess is not available on interim travel days. When actual mess availability differs from the pre-trip information, the AO may authorize a higher rate (e.g., from PMR plus incidental expenses to locality M&IE rate). *The meal rate established cannot be reduced after-the-fact except for a free meal as described in par. T4040-A2c below.*

NOTE: *In circumstances in which adequate Gov't quarters are available but a member is directed to procure private sector lodgings off the U.S. Installation, the member is treated as though the quarters are not available and authorized the locality meal rate instead of the GMR/PMR and \$3 (in CONUS) or the locality incidental expense rate OCONUS (unless the \$3.50 incidental expense rate is authorized for incidental expenses under par. T4040-A3). Just because the quarters are available, a command cannot send a member into private sector lodgings off the U.S. Installation and use the technical quarters 'availability' to reduce the locality meal rate to GMR/PMR.*

c. When the Gov't purchases at least one, but not all three, meals on a calendar day through some means such as a registration fee, the PMR plus incidental expenses applies for that day. This does not apply on travel days to and from the PDS. The Gov't should not pay for the same meal twice (originally by registration fee, etc., and then again through per diem). A meal that is provided to the traveler for which the Gov't pays nothing does not affect per diem payment. A meal served on a common carrier is not "purchased by the Gov't." The traveler must indicate on the Trip Record how many meals were free

(purchased by the Gov't) and for which dates. ***NOTE: If all three meals are provided, only the incidental expenses for that day are payable.***

d. A meal provided by a friend/relative or a common carrier do not affect per diem. A complimentary meal provided by a lodging establishment does not affect per diem as long as the room charge is the same with or without meals. See JFTR, par. U4165, items 2e and 2f (uniformed member) and JTR, pars. C4554-B5 and C4554-B6 (civilian employee) when a charge for meals is added to the lodging cost. Also see JFTR, pars. U4165 and U4167 and JTR, par. C4554-B.

3. **Incidental Expenses (IE).** The traveler is paid an incidental expenses allowance, such as tips and laundry (in some instances), incurred while traveling. This is the IE part of the M&IE. The daily IE in CONUS is \$3.00. The OCONUS daily IE is the rate for the applicable locality per diem, or \$3.50 when the AO determines \$3.50 to be adequate for anticipated incidental expenses.

NOTE 1: Applicable to a civilian employee:

a. The cost incurred during TDY/PCS travel (not after arriving at or returning to the PDS) for personal laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing of clothing is a separately reimbursable travel expense in addition to per diem/AEA when travel is within CONUS and requires at least 4 consecutive nights TDY/PCS lodging in CONUS.

b. The cost for laundry, dry-cleaning, and/or pressing of clothing is not a separately reimbursable travel expense for travel OCONUS and is included as an incidental expense within the per diem authorized for OCONUS travel.

NOTE 2: Applicable to a uniformed member:

a. The cost incurred during TDY travel (not after returning to the PDS) for personal laundry/dry-cleaning and pressing of clothing, up to an average of \$2 per day, is a separately reimbursable travel expense in addition to per diem/AEA when travel within CONUS requires at least 7 consecutive nights TDY lodging in CONUS.

b. The cost incurred during TDY travel for personal laundry/dry-cleaning and pressing of clothing is not a separately reimbursable expense for OCONUS travel and is part of the incidental expense allowance included within the per diem rates authorized for OCONUS travel.

B. Lodging Overnight Required - Schoolhouse Training Standards

1. Schoolhouse training standards are the same as for business travel. However, for training, the training location commander, not the AO, decides if Gov't quarters use by a uniformed member is directed and if one of the two M&IE rates based on Gov't mess availability is appropriate. ***Gov't quarters use and/or Gov't mess may not be directed for a civilian employee. See par. T4040-A1c.***

2. In some situations, the Secretary Concerned may approve Essential Unit Messing (EUM) for students in particular courses when readiness requires Gov't mess use. When EUM applies, a member receives the incidental expenses amount, a civilian employee receives the incidental expenses amount and reimbursement for the amount paid for food. The prohibition on the meal portion of per diem begins at 0001 on the first full EUM day and ends at 2400 on the last full EUM day. The AO may authorize the actual amount paid up to the PMR for commercial meals the traveler is required to purchase.

3. The Trip Record must indicate mess availability. If that information is not available prior to the trip, the information must be provided to the traveler upon arrival at the school and the trip report changed. When actual mess availability differs from the pre-trip information, the AO may authorize on a daily basis the PMR (1 or 2 meals) plus incidental expense or the locality M&IE rate (all 3 meals) depending on how many meals were available. The traveler must note on the Trip Record how many meals by date were not available.

C. Lodging Overnight Required - Standards for Deployment, Personnel Traveling Together with No/Limited Reimbursement, and TDY aboard Ships. Other reimbursable expenses (par. T4040-F and App. G) are authorized in the same manner as for business travel. The AO may authorize the actual amount paid up to the PMR (but no incidental expenses) for meals and/or payment for lodging when the traveler is not authorized per diem but is required to purchase these items. See par. T4040-A1c if the lodging cost exceeds the published maximum rate.

1. The phrase 'Personnel traveling together' refers to travel away from the PDS during which the mission requires control of the group of travelers. Ordinary business travel reimbursements apply unless the travelers' authorization/order directs no/limited reimbursement, in which case all transportation, food, lodging, and other items ordinarily reimbursed, should be provided to the travelers. ***No per diem is payable when no/limited reimbursement is directed in the authorization/order for personnel traveling together.*** The restriction on paying per diem only includes travel days between duty locations and does not involve allowances for full days at duty locations. The per diem prohibition begins when the member departs the PDS and ends at 2400 of the day the member arrives at the TDY location. The prohibition begins again at 0001 of the departure day from the TDY location until arrival at the PDS. The typical member pays the food cost without operating expense, and a civilian employee pays the food cost and operating expense. A civilian employee is authorized reimbursement of the amount paid for food. ***Directing several personnel to travel together with no/limited reimbursement must never be done simply to save travel funds.***

2. Training exercises, maneuvers, war games, and similar types of operations may be classified as field duty when everything ordinarily associated with per diem is furnished without charge. ***Per diem is not payable during field duty.*** The prohibition on per diem begins at 0001 on the first full day of field duty and ends at 2400 on the last full day of field duty. Lodging is provided and the typical member pays some amount for food; a civilian employee also pays for food. A civilian employee is authorized reimbursement of the amount paid for food. When the Secretary Concerned, or Combatant Commander or JTF commander for a joint deployment, determines that Gov't messing is essential to accomplish training and readiness, EUM applies. The meals portion of the M&IE is not payable to a member. A civilian employee is authorized reimbursement of the amount paid for food. Each EUM traveler is authorized the incidental expense. See par. T4020-B2.

3. Joint deployments involve the temporary assignment of travelers of more than one uniformed service to a provisional force formed for a specific task or operation. TDY options include regular business travel, EUM, or field duty. The Combatant or JTF Commander determines the appropriate option and may specify different options for different locations. For example, field duty might be appropriate for the main body of the deployed force, but business travel might be appropriate for an interim staging base. In choosing the option to use, the Combatant or JTF Commander should consider, in the following priority: business travel, EUM, field duty. Under normal circumstances, the Combatant Commander should choose business travel unless operational circumstances dictate otherwise. In general, business travel is appropriate for peacekeeping, humanitarian, and relief missions. The Combatant or JTF Commander may approve EUM when it enhances operational readiness, the conduct of military operations, or is necessary to conduct training. It applies to units only, not to an individual traveler. Table 1 shows the effect of each option on per diem. ***Exception: A traveler receiving the GMR rate while TDY to a JTF Commander's area of responsibility (AOR), who travels within that AOR, is not traveling for M&IE purposes for par. T4040-A2b (e.g., If a TDY traveler travels from one location in the AOR to another location in the AOR, and the GMR rate applies to both locations, then the GMR applies for that day unless Gov't meals are not available).*** The Combatant or JTF Commander must communicate the TDY option decision (including the appropriate meal rate) to the appropriate Services for inclusion in travel authorizations/orders.

4. TDY aboard Ships

a. No per diem is payable when TDY aboard a U.S. ship since quarters and mess are provided. A civilian employee is reimbursed for the amount paid for food. The prohibition on per diem begins at 0001 on the day after the arrival day on board and ends at 2400 on the day before the departure day from the ship.

b. The AO may authorize payment of a per diem when the traveler is TDY aboard a foreign or commercial ship and incurs an expense for other than Gov't meals. The AO may establish a per diem allowance equal to the daily expenses.

JOINT TASK FORCE OPERATIONS TDY OPTIONS			
TABLE 1			
DEPLOYMENT - JOINT OPERATIONS TDY OPTIONS			
<u>Subsist Ashore</u>			
TDY OPTION	SUBSISTENCE	PER DIEM	REMARKS
Business Travel	Commercial Lodging and Commercial Meals	Lodging and M&IE	Member/Civilian Employee Pays for Lodging and Meals
	Gov't Lodging and Gov't Meals – Permanent U.S. Installation	Lodging and M&IE	Member/Civilian Employee Pays for Lodging and Full Meal Rate 1/ for Gov't Meals
	Gov't Lodging and Gov't Meals – Temporary U.S. Installation or Temporary Dining Facilities Established for JTF Operation	Lodging and M&IE	Member/Civilian Employee Pays for Lodging and for Gov't Meals at Discount Meal Rate 2/
	Gov't Lodging and Commercial Meals	Lodging and M&IE	Member/Civilian Employee Pays for Lodging and Meals
	Commercial Lodging and Gov't Meals (In AOR only)	Lodging and M&IE	Member/Civilian Employee Pays for Lodging and Full Meal Rate for Gov't Meals
Essential Unit Messing	Gov't Lodging and Use of Gov't Meals is Essential for Training and Readiness Purposes	IE	Civilian Employee Pays for Gov't Meals at Full Meal Rate
Field Duty	Gov't Lodging, Meals and Incidentals Provided	None	Civilian Employee pays for Gov't Meals at Full Meal Rate
<u>Subsist Aboard U.S. Gov't Ship 3/</u>			
TDY	Gov't Lodging and Gov't Meals	None	Civilian Employee Pays for Meals

1/ Full Meal Rate = Food costs plus operating expenses.

2/ Discount Meal Rate = Food costs only.

3/ A member/civilian employee deployed who is ordered to subsist ashore – see “Subsist Ashore” (above table) for authorization/order type and payment guidelines.

NOTE: For BAS see DODFMR, Volume 7A, Chapter 25 or Coast Guard, COMDTINST M7220.29 (series), Chapter 3.

D. Lodging Overnight Not Required

1. Transportation

- a. It is mandatory that a traveler arrange transportation through an available CTO, even though overnight lodging is not required.
- b. If travel is in the local area (see JFTR, par. U3500 and JTR, par. C2400-B) around the PDS, a Gov't vehicle, public transportation paid for by the command, or a POC may be used.
- c. See. JFTR, par. U3320 and JTR, par. C2192 for travel to/from a transportation terminal.
- d. If a POC is used to and from home, the traveler is authorized the standard mileage rate for the distance driven, minus the normal distance driven to and from work. This most often affects the PDS.

- e. If the traveler does not travel by POC to work every day, the traveler is reimbursed the standard mileage rate for the distance driven, less the traveler's normal transportation cost to get to work.
 - f. The AO determines reimbursement based on the difference between the cost of using the POC and the traveler's normal cost to get to work.
 - g. Commercial transportation expense reimbursement is authorized/ approved *only* if the expenses incurred for travel to the alternate work site exceed the expenses ordinarily incurred by the traveler to commute to the PDS workplace.
 - h. A traveler is authorized reimbursement for other expenses such as tolls and parking when using a POC.
 - i. For distance determination see JFTR, par. U2020 or JTR, par. C1065 (DTOD requirements).
2. **Meals.** With two limited exceptions (see par. T4060-B14), a traveler may not be paid for meals within the traveler's PDS boundaries. For travel outside the PDS limits, when the TDY is more than 12 hours, reimbursement is 75% of the M&IE rate for the TDY location (using the highest rate if there is more than one TDY location). *No per diem is authorized when TDY is for 12 or fewer hours.* However, the AO may authorize reimbursement of the actual amount paid, up to the PMR (not including incidental expenses) for the TDY location, when a uniformed member spends more than the cost of normal meal arrangements during travel outside the PDS limits. *See JFTR, par. U4510 for occasional meals authority.*

NOTE: Mission-related or personal expenses are not reimbursable. These include batteries, tools, film, gifts for childcare, house care, pet care, hotel concierge, or workout room/gym fees, and similar expenses.

E. Miscellaneous Expenses. See APP G.

F. Reimbursement for Travel Expenses at the TDY Location

1. Reimbursement is authorized for necessary travel expenses at the TDY location. For specific expenses see par. T4030.
2. Gov't vehicle/special conveyance use is limited to official purposes such as transportation to and from (65 Comp. Gen. 253 (1986)):
 - a. Duty sites,
 - b. Lodgings,
 - c. Dining facilities,
 - d. Drugstores,
 - e. Barber shops,
 - f. Places of worship,
 - g. Cleaning establishments, and
 - h. Similar places required for the traveler's subsistence, health or comfort
3. If a Gov't vehicle/special conveyance is not authorized, the traveler is authorized reimbursement for necessary public transportation costs.
4. If POC use is authorized, reimbursement is the automobile TDY mileage rate times the miles driven for the necessary travel around the TDY location.

5. The traveler must note the required miles driven.

T4045 TRAVEL ALLOWANCES FOR A RESERVE COMPONENT MEMBER (48 Comp. Gen. 301 (1968))

A. General. Par. T4045 applies to a Reserve Component member on active/inactive duty under an authorization/order that provides for return home. See par. U7150 for travel of a cadet and midshipman travel, an applicant and Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (SROTC) member, Reserve Component member travel for medical and dental care, a Ready Reserve member on muster duty, a retiree called to active duty, active-duty-for-training tours of 140 or more days at one location (except as noted in par. U2146), and active-duty-for-other-than-training for more than 180 days at one location (except as noted in par. T4045-E4).

B. Inactive Duty Training. A Reserve Component member commits to an obligation to participate in a finite number of scheduled training periods (inactive duty training (IDT) unit drills) a year. Each Service has a different term for these training periods, such as unit training assemblies, or weekend drills. Inherent in this obligation is the travel between the member's home and the location at which the member normally performs "drill" (the armory, reserve center, assembly location, etc.). The member receives no reimbursement for that travel except as provided in par. T4045-G. For par. T4045-B, the *Assigned Unit* is a Reserve Component member's designated post of duty and the *TDY Station* is an alternate site outside the local commuting area (see par. U3500) of the member's assigned unit or home.

1. Travel from Home to Assigned Unit or Alternate Site in Local Commuting Area. There is no authorization for travel and transportation allowances. In some cases of a Select Reserve member of the Ready Reserve, travel expense reimbursement may be authorized under par. T4045-G. The member may be authorized reimbursement under par. T4040-F for transportation expenses in and around the unit/site. When the member travels between home and an alternate site, the member is paid mileage for the distance that exceeds the distance from home to the assigned unit.

2. Travel from Home/Assigned Unit or Other Location to TDY Station. The member is authorized allowances in pars. T4040 and T4030, limited to travel cost from the assigned unit.

3. Travel from a Location Other than Home/Assigned Unit to an Alternate Site within the Local Commuting Area. There is no authorization for travel and transportation allowances; however, the member is paid TDY mileage for the distance traveled limited to the distance from the assigned unit to the alternate site less the distance from home to assigned unit.

C. Travel for AT. For AT travel, a member is authorized payment for 1 round trip between home and the AT site under par. T4030. If the AT is performed in two or more separate tours, the AO may authorize round-trip transportation for each tour. Per diem is payable under par. T4040-A for travel days to and from the AT location, unless the member commutes daily or the AO determines the member can commute.

D. Per Diem Not Payable. No per diem is payable to:

1. A Reserve Component member at an AT site when both Gov't quarters and meals are available; however, the member is authorized reimbursement for the Gov't quarters cost. If Gov't quarters and/or meals are not available, per diem is payable under par. T4040-A;
2. A Reserve Component member on active duty without pay;
3. A newly enlisted member undergoing training when both Gov't quarters and meals are available;
4. A Public Health Service officer called to active duty for Commissioned Officer Student Extern Program (COSTEP);
5. A Reserve Component member who commutes daily or the AO determines can commute except for

authority under par. T4040-C if required to remain at the place of duty overnight outside the home's city limits;

6. A Reserve Component member on inactive duty training except when duty is performed at a location other than the assigned unit (designated post of duty includes training duty station, drill site and city where located) or local area (see par. U3500) of the assigned unit or home. If required to occupy transient Gov't housing, reimbursement for actual lodging cost is authorized;

7. A Standby Reserve Component member voluntarily performing without pay.

E. Per Diem. When a Reserve Component member is ordered to:

1. Schoolhouse training, par. T4030 applies for transportation and par. T4040-B for per diem;

2. Deploy, to be one of personnel traveling together under an authorization/order directing no/limited reimbursement, on unit travel, field duty, or at sea training, par. T4040-C applies for per diem for periods under 20 weeks. Par. T4030 applies for transportation;

3. Active-duty-for-training (other than schoolhouse) for fewer than 140 days or active-duty-for-other-than-training for 180 or fewer days, per diem is determined under business travel rules in par. T4040-A, and transportation under par. T4030;

4. Active-duty-for-other-than-training for more than 180 days because of unusual or emergency circumstances or exigencies of the Service and the Secretarial Process authorizes per diem, per diem is determined under the business travel rules in par. T4040-A (or deployment rules in par. T4040-C), and transportation under par. T4030.

F. Funeral Honors Duty. A Reserve Component member who performs funeral honors in a funeral honors duty status (under 10 USC §12503 or 32 USC §115) at a location 50 or more miles from the member's residence is authorized travel and transportation allowances as for business travel under pars. T4030 and T4040-A & T4040-D.

Effective for travel that occurs 20 March 2008 through and including 31 December 2010

G. Inactive Duty Training Outside Normal Commuting Distance. The Secretary Concerned may authorize reimbursement to an eligible member of the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve for travel and transportation related expenses for travel to an inactive duty training location (assigned unit – designated post of duty) to perform inactive duty training when the member is required to commute outside the local commuting distance. For par. T4045-G, 'outside the local commuting distance' is defined as the local travel area as prescribed under par. U3500, but not less than 150 miles one-way by DTOD.

1. Eligible Member. A member of the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve (***and not just any*** Reserve Component member) must be:

a. Qualified in a skill designated as critically short by the Service Secretary;

b. Assigned to a unit of the Selected Reserve with a critical staffing shortage or in a pay grade in the member's Reserve Component with a critical staffing shortage; or

c. Assigned to a unit or position that is disestablished or relocated as a result of Defense BRAC or another force structure reallocation.

2. Reimbursement. The following travel and transportation expenses for travel to and from an inactive duty training location to perform inactive duty training may be reimbursed, ***NTE a total of \$300 for each round trip***.

a. Transportation. When commercial transportation is used, reimbursement is authorized for the actual cost of the transportation used to include transportation between home and the transportation terminal and between the transportation terminal and the training location. When POC is used, reimbursement is authorized for the actual expense incurred (gas; oil; highway, bridge, and tunnel tolls; parking fees; and

other necessary expenses incurred incident to such travel). ***NOTE: Payment may not be on a commuted basis, such as a mileage allowance for transportation costs.***

b. **Lodging and Meals.** The actual cost of the member's lodging (including tax (see ***NOTE***), tips, and service charges) and actual cost of meals (including tax and tips, but not including alcoholic beverages) may be reimbursed NTE the per diem rate for the area concerned.

NOTE:

1. The maximum amount allowed for CONUS or non-foreign OCONUS area lodging does not include an amount for lodging tax. Tax on CONUS or non-foreign OCONUS area lodging is a separately reimbursable miscellaneous travel expense except when 'MALT-Plus' for POC travel is paid.

2. The maximum amount allowed for foreign OCONUS area lodging includes an amount for lodging tax. Tax on foreign OCONUS area lodging is not separately reimbursable.

3. Per diem rates are found at <http://perdiem.hqda.pentagon.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html>.

H. **Summary of Allowances for A Reserve Component Member**

1. **Table 1 - Active Duty with Pay**

ACTIVE DUTY WITH PAY 1/		
TABLE 1		
Situation 2/	Transportation 3/4/	Per Diem
Annual training duty 5/	Par. T4030 applies.	Not authorized if Gov't qtrs 6/ & mess available 7/; else par. T4040 applies.
PHS officers called to active duty for Commissioned Officer Student and Extern Program (COSTEP).	Par. T4030 applies.	Not authorized.
Pipeline Student--newly enlisted member undergoing training.	Normally performed as personnel traveling together with no/limited reimbursement (par. T4040-C). If not, may be authorized reimbursement under par. T4030.	Not authorized if Gov't qtrs & mess available.
Member commutes or AO determines member can commute.	Par. T4030-E applies for one-round trip only provided the place of active duty is outside home's town/city limits.	Not authorized - payment may be authorized under par. T4040-C if required to remain overnight at place of duty outside home's town/city limits.
Active duty for training for fewer than 140 days or active duty for other than training for 180 or fewer days at one location.	Par. T4030 applies.	Par. T4040 applies.
Active duty for other than training, required by unusual or emergency circumstances or Service exigencies, for more than 180 days.	Par. T4030 applies if the Secretarial Process authorizes per diem; otherwise Chapter 5 applies.	Par. T4040 applies if the Secretarial Process authorizes per diem; otherwise Chapter 5 applies.

2. **Table 2 - Active Duty without Pay**

ACTIVE DUTY WITHOUT PAY		
TABLE 2		
Situation 2/	Transportation 3/4/	Per Diem
Others performing duty without pay.	Service discretion to reimburse under par. T4040-C (as for personnel traveling together with no/limited reimbursement) and/or par. T4030-E (reimbursement on mileage basis) none for a Reserve Component Standby Reserve member.	Not authorized except occasional meals and/or quarters may be authorized (see par. T4040-C) for travel days only 8/.

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLES 1 AND 2

1/ Applies to a Reserve Component member called/ordered to active duty with pay under an authorization/order that provides for return to home or place from which called/ordered to active duty. Includes a retired member called to active duty with or without pay (except for periodic physicals for a member on the TDRL, see JFTR, par. U7250).

2/ Except as noted in JFTR, par. U2146.

3/ No travel and transportation allowances are authorized if place of duty and home are in the corporate limits of the same city or town.

4/ A Reserve Component member may not be paid for commuting from home to duty - only one round-trip may be paid per active duty period.

5/ Since a training location is the PDS, no per diem is payable when Gov't quarters & mess are available. Per diem is payable when TDY away from the training location or for traveling to and from the AT location if not in a commuting status.

6/ Temporary lodging facilities are not Gov't quarters for purposes of this table.

7/ A Reserve Component member on active duty for training not otherwise authorized per diem who occupies transient Gov't housing may be reimbursed the actual cost incurred for service charges/lodging.

8/ A Reserve Component member on active duty for training not otherwise authorized per diem who occupies transient Gov't housing may be reimbursed the actual cost incurred for service charges/lodging.

3. Table 3 - Inactive Duty with or without Pay

INACTIVE DUTY TRAINING WITH OR WITHOUT PAY 1/2/3/		
TABLE 3		
<i>This Table is for informational purposes only. Allowances are prescribed in par. T4045.</i>		
Situation	Transportation	Per Diem
Travel from home to Assigned Unit or alternate site in local commuting area of the member's assigned unit or home. 4	1. May be authorized reimbursement under par. T4040-F. 2. When the member travels between home and an alternate site, the member is paid mileage for the distance that exceeds the distance from home to the assigned unit.	Not authorized.
Travel from home/assigned unit to TDY Station.	Par. T4030 applies limited to travel cost from the assigned unit.	Par. T4040 applies.

INACTIVE DUTY TRAINING WITH OR WITHOUT PAY 1/2/3/		
TABLE 3		
<i>This Table is for informational purposes only. Allowances are prescribed in par. T4045.</i>		
Situation	Transportation	Per Diem
Travel from a location other than home/assigned unit to TDY Station.	Par. T4030 applies limited to travel cost from the assigned unit.	Par. T4040 applies.
Travel from a location other than home/assigned unit to alternate site within the local commuting area.	The member is paid mileage for the distance limited to the distance from the assigned unit to the alternate site less the distance from home to assigned unit.	Not authorized.
Reserve Component Standby Reserve member voluntarily performing without pay.	Not authorized.	Not authorized.

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 3

1/ For travel and transportation allowance purposes, the assigned unit is the designated post of duty.

2/ TDY station is alternate site outside the local commuting area (see par. U3500) of the member's assigned unit or home for par. T4045.

3/ A Reserve Component member on inactive duty for training who is not otherwise authorized per diem and who occupies transient Gov't housing may be reimbursed the actual cost incurred for service charges/lodging.

4/ See par. T4045-G for limited authority for a Selected Reserve member of the Ready Reserve to be reimbursed travel and transportation expenses when the assigned unit is outside the member's normal commuting distance.

T4050 TAKING A TYPICAL BUSINESS TRIP

A. Before the Trip

1. **Getting a Cost Estimate.** Each traveler should get a CTO should-cost estimate for the trip. It is the key to several travel and trip funding decisions. It lets the traveler and the AO know up-front the standard and actual arrangements, their associated costs, and the allowance maximums. It includes transportation costs to and from the TDY location, lodging costs (including taxes), and rental car (if authorized) fees. The estimate also must reflect the per diem rate broken out by M&IE and lodging. A traveler may ask the CTO to estimate the amount for using a private vehicle or other commercial transportation.

2. **Tailoring the Trip.** The AO decides if the traveler should use non-standard arrangements for mission reasons. The AO may authorize certain changes for the traveler's convenience (for example, using a car instead of flying). However, the standard arrangement's should-cost estimate (as the AO approves for mission reasons) is the reimbursement baseline.

3. **Getting Authorization for Travel.** The AO authorizes the TDY, the arrangements, and obligates funds to pay for the trip. The CTO updates the Trip Record with the fund cite provided by the AO. The resulting document is the travel authorization.

4. **The Travel Packet.** The CTO gives the traveler the Trip Record with the confirmed reservations and commercial tickets. The TO provides the documents needed for Gov't transportation if the CTO does not provide this service.

5. **Paying for Arranged Services and Getting Cash to Pay for Expenses while Traveling.** The CTO must charge airline tickets, lodging, and rental car reservations on the traveler's individual or unit GTCC; airline tickets in some cases may be charged to a CBA. While on the trip, the traveler should charge other expenses incident to

official travel on their individual or unit GTCC whenever possible. For official travel-related expenses that cannot be charged, the traveler can avoid using personal funds by using the individual IBA to obtain cash advances or travelers checks. Advances are not an option on unit travel cards.

B. During the Trip

1. Changing Plans. If travel plans change from the itinerary, the traveler should call the CTO's 24-hour 1-800 number, if possible, to have the needed changes made. The CTO must update the traveler's Trip Record. The AO may approve the changes after the trip is complete. However, it is best if the traveler gets the AO's authorization up-front, and has the Trip Record updated. In any case, the traveler is reimbursed only for changes the AO approves on the Trip Record.

2. Receipts. The traveler must keep all receipts for lodging and receipts for any individual official travel expense of \$75 or more.

C. After the Traveler Returns

1. Filling out the Expense Report. A traveler should fill out and turn in the expense report portion of the Trip Record within 5 working days after returning from the trip. The receipts are to be attached to the expense report. EFT is the preferred method of reimbursement. Within EFT, the traveler has two options. The traveler may request:

(a) Direct electronic transfer to the GTCC company of the authorized expenses charged to the IBA with the remainder going to the traveler's personal bank account, or

(b) An electronic transfer of the full amount to the traveler's personal bank account. Under option (a), the traveler must not have to write a check to the GTCC company for official expenses charged.

2. Getting It Approved. The AO must approve the expenses on the Trip Record for the traveler to get paid. This includes reviewing the required receipts.

3. Turning in the Expense Report. A finance office or an office contractually arranged by the traveler's Service or Agency may provide this service. The amount paid is the amount the AO approves.

4. Random Audits. Random audits of travel expense reports are conducted.

5. Lost/Stolen/Unused Tickets. See JFTR, par. U2515-A and JTR, par. C1320-A. The traveler:

a. ***Must safeguard tickets, if issued, carefully at all times;***

b. Must immediately report a lost or stolen ticket to the issuing CTO;

c. Is financially responsible to purchase a replacement ticket;

d. Must not be reimbursed for the purchase of a replacement ticket until the Gov't has received a refund for the lost/stolen ticket;

e. Is authorized reimbursement initially only for the first ticket purchased (if the traveler paid for both tickets). If the first ticket is recovered, turned in for refund, and the Gov't is repaid, reimbursement may then be made for the second ticket, NTE the cost of the first ticket; and

f. Must return unused tickets to the CTO. ***NOTE: SF-1170, Redemption of Unused Tickets, found at <http://www.gsa.gov>, is usable, if authorized in Service regulations, ICW turning in unused tickets.***

T4060 AO'S RESPONSIBILITIES

A. General. AOs have broad authority to determine when TDY travel is necessary to accomplish the unit's mission, authorize travel, obligate unit travel funds, approve trip arrangements, and authorize travel expenses incurred ICW that mission. For a civilian traveler, the AO must determine the purpose of the travel (see JTR/JFTR, APP H) for notation on the Trip Record. The CTO is central in helping to execute those responsibilities.

1. The CTO generates a Trip Record. On it, the CTO prepares a should-cost estimate that reflects standard arrangements made in compliance with travel policies using Gov't negotiated airline, lodging, and rental car rates. If the standard arrangements do not meet the needs of the mission, the CTO provides other travel options to satisfy mission requirements, and conform to law, regulation, policy, and contractual obligations. Use the should-cost estimate to determine if the travel budget can support the travel. Authorize CTO identified should-cost standard arrangements, unless additional or unusual cost options are required to complete the mission and they make good overall business sense.
2. The CTO and TO must have available information on policies relating to transportation and travel arrangements. Get other needed travel-related information from command channels or Service headquarters. Use management information from the CTO and the travel card company to assist in future travel decisions.
3. Make sure the traveler has access to the unit's travel card if the traveler does not have individually issued cards. Refer inquiries about card usage to the local card program coordinator.
4. Adhere to policies and procedures discussed in this regulation, use good judgment in obligating unit funds, and ensure the traveler receives adequate reimbursement under policies established in this regulation.

B. What's Allowable and Not Allowable

1. Transportation

a. What an AO may direct. An AO may direct the traveler to use a particular transportation mode, except for private or rental vehicle. Only direct a specific mode when it is essential to mission success.

b. Options on city-pair flight use. See APP P. ***NOTE: Regulations applicable to the Contract city-pair Program are found in DOD 4500.9-R, Part I, Chapter 103, pars. A2 and B2 available at: <http://www.transcom.mil/j5/pt/dtr.html>.***

2. Authorizing Business-class Transportation Accommodations. Only the officials listed in JTR, pars. C2204-B2b and C2208-C (trains only), and JFTR, pars. U3125-B2b and U3135-C (trains only) may authorize/approve business-class accommodations use (two-star level or civilian equivalent). Examples of reasons for use of business-class accommodations are found in JTR, par. C2004-B4 and JFTR, par. U3125-B4 (the reason must be recorded on the Trip Record).

NOTE:

1. If business-class seating is provided at Gov't expense, the traveler is not eligible for a rest period upon arrival at the duty site or a rest stop en route – at Gov't expense.

2. Scheduled flight time is the time between the scheduled aircraft departure from the airport serving the PDS/TDY point and the scheduled aircraft arrival at the airport serving the TDY point/PDS.

3. The 14-hour rule only (in JFTR par. U3125-B4i and JTR, par. C2204-B4i) applies en route to the TDY site. On a return flight to the PDS, a business-class transportation authorization should not be provided.

4. When use of business-class accommodations is authorized/approved, use of business-class fares provided under the Contract City-Pair Program is mandatory.

5. *When scheduling flights of 14 or more hours, the first choice is always to fly the member in economy class and have the member arrive the day before the TDY is to begin to allow for appropriate rest. Second choice always is to fly the member in economy class and arrange an en route rest stop (preferably at a no-cost point allowed by the airline) with arrival on the day TDY starts. The last option, and clearly the most expensive option which should be avoided whenever possible, is to permit the member to travel in Gov't-funded business accommodations with arrival on the day the TDY starts.*

NOTE: Title 49 USC §40118(d) permits the Secretary of State and the Administrator of AID to authorize their employees to travel by foreign air carriers between two places in foreign areas even if U.S. flag air carriers are available. This authority does not apply to a Uniformed Service member (The Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, NOAA, PHS), a DOD civilian employee, or their dependents. A Uniformed Service member, a DOD civilian employee, and their dependents are required to use available U.S. flag carriers for all commercial foreign air transportation as indicated in par. T4060.

3. Using U.S.-certificated Carriers. Available U.S.-certificated air carriers must be used for all commercial foreign air transportation of persons/property when the U.S. Gov't funds the air travel (49 USC §40118 and B-138942, 31 March 1981). See JFTR, par. U3125-C and JTR, par. C2204-B. *U.S.-certificated carriers are not "available" if:*

- a. Use of a U.S.-certificated air carrier would extend the travel by at least 24 hours when traveling between a U.S. gateway airport and a foreign gateway airport that is the origin or destination;
- b. Use of a U.S.-certificated air carrier would require the traveler to wait four hours or more at a foreign gateway interchange point or extend the travel time by at least six hours more when traveling between two points outside the U.S.;
- c. Use of a non-U.S.-certificated air carrier would eliminate two or more aircraft changes en route on a trip between points in foreign areas (i.e., the travel is not through the U.S. or a non-foreign OCONUS location);
- d. The elapsed travel time by a non-U.S.-certificated air carrier is three hours or less and travel by a U.S.-certificated air carrier would be at least twice the time;
- e. The travel can only be financed with excess foreign currency and available U.S.-certificated air carriers do not accept the currency;
- f. Only first class accommodations are available on a U.S.-certificated air carrier while less-than-first-class accommodations are available on a non-U.S.-certificated air carrier; or
- g. Air transportation on a non-U.S.-certificated air carrier is paid in full directly, or later reimbursed, by a foreign government (e.g., under Foreign Military Sales (FMS) case funded with foreign customer cash or repayable foreign military financing credits), an international agency, or other organization. (B-138942, 31 March 1981 and 57 Comp. Gen. 546 (1978)); ***NOTE:*** See the *Security Assistance Management Manual, Chapter 4, par. C4.5.12 of the DOD 5105.38-M, when travel is on Security Assistance Business.*

NOTE 1: The 'Fly America Act' does not require travel across the CONUS when traveling between two OCONUS locations (e.g., Travel from Europe may be routed in an easterly direction to Asia instead of west via CONUS. When it is determined that a U.S.-certificated air carrier is or was not reasonably available for the most direct route between two OCONUS locations, use of a non-U.S.-certificated air carrier may be authorized/approved (adopted from GSBGA 16632-RELO, 15 July 2005)).

NOTE 2: When using code share flights involving U.S.-certificated air carriers and non-U.S.-certificated air carriers, the flight number of the U.S.-certificated air carrier must be used on the ticket. If the flight number of the non-U.S.-certificated air carrier is used on the ticket, the ticket is a non-U.S.-certificated air carrier and a non-availability of U.S.-certificated air carrier document is needed.

4. Travel Involving Leave or Personal Convenience Travel. The AO may permit a traveler to combine official travel with leave or personal travel. *However, contract fare travel must not be used for personal travel. See JFTR, par. U3145-C, item 12, and JTR, par. C2002-C, item 12.* The official portion is to be arranged through the CTO. Transportation reimbursement is authorized for the cost of official round trip travel between duty stations only. The traveler may make other travel plans and pay the excess above the official cost; no excess costs for travel or M&IE are borne by the Gov't. For a civilian traveler, JTR, par. C4563-C applies. A member is not authorized per diem on any day leave is charged. Do not permit a TDY trip that is an excuse for personal travel.

5. Lodging Selection

a. CTO Lodging Arrangements. The AO should approve lodging arrangements made by the CTO to minimize the use of rental cars and maximize the use of mass transportation when it is consistent with mission requirements and cost effectiveness.

b. Lodging Required on the Day Travel Ends. When lodging is required on the day travel ends and the AO authorizes/approves the traveler to obtain lodging, the lodging reimbursement must be based on the locality rate, or AEA if appropriate, for the en route TDY site.

6. Rental Cars. The AO may authorize the CTO to arrange rental cars when their use is the most cost-effective or efficient way to complete the overall mission. The compact car size should be authorized unless the number of passengers or the mission requires a larger vehicle.

7. Authorized Trips Home during Extended Business TDY. *The AO may authorize return trips to the PDS or home only when travel funds are available to support the travel expenses.* The AO must determine that savings outweigh the periodic return travel costs. The TDY assignment length and purpose, return travel distance, increased member or employee efficiency and productivity, and reduced recruitment and retention costs are to be considered. *An analysis must be conducted at least every other year.* The travel should be performed outside the traveler's regularly scheduled duty hours or during leave. For a civilian employee, scheduling the authorized travel to minimize payment of overtime should be considered. This authority applies only to business or training TDY.

8. Phone Calls to Home or Family during TDY. The AO may determine certain communications to a traveler's home/family are official. These communications must be only to advise of the traveler's safe arrival, to inform or inquire about medical conditions, and to advise regarding changes in itinerary. The AO should limit these communications to a dollar amount in advance of the TDY so the traveler is aware of the limit. The AO may approve charges after the TDY when appropriate (GSBCA 1455-TRAV, 18 August 1998).

9. Travel Expense Report. The Trip Record contains the expense report. The AO must review the amounts claimed on their traveler's expense report as soon after receiving it as possible. The AO's signature on the expense report certifies that the travel was taken, the charges are reasonable, the phone calls authorized for reimbursement are in the Gov't's best interest, and approves the payment of the authorized expenses. Expense reports are subject to random selection for examination based on financial management directives.

10. TDY from Leave. An AO may direct someone on leave to perform TDY if the need for the TDY is unknown prior to the leave. If they do, the traveler must be authorized payment of normal TDY costs from the leave location to the TDY location and back to the leave location, or back to the PDS.

11. Shipment or Storage of HHG. An AO may authorize shipment of unaccompanied baggage for an employee (JTR, par. C2309), or a small amount of HHG for a member (JFTR, par. U4705) to the TDY point. Also, the AO may authorize storage of HHG for a member when appropriate. For example, storage may be authorized during a deployment. See the rules for shipping and storage HHG while on TDY in JFTR, Chapter 4, Part H.

12. Lower or No Per Diem Rates. There may be situations in which the combination of published per diem rates with lodging and mess availability may result in illogical payments. For example, a remote TDY location with no Gov't mess may have a club at which the meal cost is only a fraction of the full M&IE. In these cases,

an AO may recommend payment of lower or no per diem to the Service PoC listed in the Introduction of the JFTR and JTR under the heading Feedback Reporting. ***Lower per diem rates can only be established before travel begins.*** See par. T4040-A1c(2) for more on reduced per diem for a civilian employee.

13. Allowable Travel Days. The CTO computes the number of days allowed for travel based on the transportation modes the AO specifies. See par. T4030-H. However, when the traveler uses more than the allowed days, the AO may approve the extra time as official. Generally, an AO should only approve extra time when the reasons for the additional time were beyond the traveler's control (for example, strikes, weather).

14. TDY within the PDS Limits. Per diem may not be paid for expenses within the PDS limits, except:

- a. Under emergency circumstances that threaten injury to human life or damage to Gov't property when authorizing per diem is the only method to handle the situation; and,
- b. To a uniformed member escorting arms control inspection team members engaged in activities related to implementing an arms control treaty or agreement.

Reimbursement is for actual meal costs up to the PMR (not including incidental expense) and/or the actual lodging cost up to the maximum rate for the PDS. Justifying reasons must be noted on the Trip Record.

15. TDY aboard Ships. Normally, a TDY traveler aboard a ship is fed without charge making the traveler ineligible for per diem. However, a TDY traveler aboard a non-U.S. government ship may be charged for meals. In this situation, an AO can determine a per diem rate to cover the food cost. This should not be confused with an officer paying for meals in the same manner as a ship's company officer.

16. Additional Allowable Travel Expenses for an Employee with a Disability. An AO may authorize certain additional travel expenses for an employee with a disability, such as the transportation and subsistence expenses of an attendant accompanying the employee, and the cost of renting and/or transporting a wheelchair. See JTR, Chapter 7, Part J, for specifics.

17. TDY Canceled or Modified. When it is necessary to cancel or modify a TDY trip after the traveler has incurred nonrefundable expenses in preparation for the trip, such as nonrefundable advance room deposits, an AO may authorize reimbursement of those expenses.

18. TDY and Reserve Component Active Duty Time Limits for Per Diem Purposes

- a. Except for TDY with units deployed afloat, TDY is limited to 180 consecutive days at any one location, unless a Service or Agency Headquarters, or the Commander/Deputy Commander of a Combatant Command, approves an extension. See JFTR/JTR, Introductions for the Service points of contact. ***A civilian employee should see Internal Revenue Service (IRS), state, and local rules for income tax implications for TDY beyond one year.*** A school of at least 140 days duration is a PCS for a uniformed member (except as noted in JFTR, pars. U1036 or U2146).
- b. For a Reserve Component member, if active duty for training is fewer than 140 days, or fewer than 180 days for other than training duty at any one location, travel and transportation allowances are payable as for TDY. When a Reserve Component member is called to active-duty-for-training for 140 or more days, or more than 180 days for active-duty-for-other-than-training at one location, travel and transportation allowances are payable under JFTR, Chapter 5, as for PCS for a Reserve Component member unless the call to active-duty-for-other-than-training is because of unusual or emergency circumstances or exigencies of the Service Concerned and the Secretarial Process authorized per diem.

19. Movement of an Employee's Dependents and HHG to Training Location. If the estimated per diem the employee would receive at the training location, based on AO approved arrangements, is more than the estimated cost of transporting the dependents and HHG to and from the training location, the AO may authorize round trip transportation of the dependents and HHG between the PDS and the training location in lieu of the estimated per diem payment. Transportation of dependents and HHG are IAW JTR, Chapters 7 and 8. Private

vehicle mileage is reimbursed under JTR, par. C5050.

20. Temporary Change of Station (TCS). Instead of authorizing extended TDY (between 6 and 30 months) for an employee, an AO may authorize a TCS. The employee (but not a member) is authorized limited PCS allowances rather than TDY allowances. See JTR, Chapter 5, Part O.

21. Termination of Per Diem when Traveler Dies while on TDY. When a traveler dies while on TDY, per diem continues through the actual (or determined) date the traveler died.

22. Per Diem when TDY or PDS Location Is a Reservation, Station, Other Established Area or Established Large Reservation Subdivision. When the TDY point or new PDS is a reservation, station, or other established area (including established large reservation subdivisions (e.g., McGuire AFB and Ft. Dix) that falls within two or more corporate city limits (e.g., the districts of Honolulu and any other such as Ewa, Hawai'i) or crosses recognized borders (e.g., Ft. Campbell is in Tennessee and Kentucky), the per diem rate is the locality rate specifically listed for the reservation, station or other established area. When the location (reservation, station or other established area) is not specifically listed in the per diem tables (<http://perdiem.hqda.pentagon.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html>), the per diem rate is the rate applicable to the location of the front gate for the reservation, station or other established area.

T4070 TDY GLOSSARY

Authorize. The giving of permission before an act or the ratification or confirmation of an act already done. Used interchangeably in this APP with “approve.”

Group movement. A movement of 2 or more official travelers traveling as a group, under the same authorization/order (either PCS or TDY), for which transportation is Gov't-owned/procured from the same origin to the same destination. Movement could include locations en route as specified on the authorization/order. ***NOTE: Personnel traveling together under an authorization/order directing no/limited reimbursement may travel between any points en route, provided that the authorization/order specifically indicates the points between which the status applies.***

Must, Shall, Should, May, Can, Will. The following definitions from DOD 5025.1-M apply:

HELPING VERB	DEGREE OF RESTRICTION
Must, shall	Action is mandatory
Should	Action is required, unless justifiable reason exists for not taking action.
May, can	Action is optional
Will	Is not restrictive; applies only to a statement of future condition or an expression of time

Temporary Duty (TDY) Travel. Official travel of a temporary duration away from the traveler's PDS. There are three types of TDY travel with different allowances:

Business Travel. Conducting business at a location other than the PDS. It incorporates any type of travel not included in schoolhouse training or deployment or unit travel. It also includes certain local travel, but not leave or evacuation.

Schoolhouse Training Travel. Travel ICW TDY attendance at formal course(s) of instruction by a civilian employee or a uniformed member (other than a uniformed member who has not yet reached the first PDS).

Deployment, Personnel Traveling Together Under An Authorization/Order Directing No/Limited Reimbursement, and Unit Travel. Includes a unit traveling in support of a combat mission, peacekeeping, and

disaster relief. It also includes field or maneuver training and sea duty when troops involved are not permanently assigned to a ship. The Gov't provides all transportation, lodging, and eating facilities when personnel traveling together are under an authorization/order directing no/limited reimbursement.

Trip Record. This document, in either electronic or paper form, provides the vehicle on which are recorded all official travel authorizations, initial options, modifications, and payment decisions. Prepared by the CTO, it is the single trip document that includes the travel authorization/order and fund cite, the should-cost estimate, the itinerary, updates to the itinerary made during the trip, and serves as the expense report when the traveler returns. This is also called an authorization/order.

T4075 ACTIVITIES AUTHORIZED TO USE APP O

NOTE: Use of APP O is mandatory for those locations at which DTS has been fielded. Until DTS is implemented at these site, use of APP O is authorized for locations listed below and at which DTS-Limited software with computation module is used, and at USAFE locations where the Federal Automated System for Travel (FAST) software is used to transition to DTS-Limited.

1. Authorization to begin testing using simplified allowances was never issued.
2. This includes TDY travel by, on behalf of, and/or processed by the NSA.

DOD COMPONENT	ORGANIZATION/LOCATION	EFF DATE
U.S. Army	Training & Doctrine Command, Ft. Leavenworth, KS	13 May 1996
	U.S. Army Forces Command, Ft. McPherson, GA	13 Aug 1996
	U.S. Army Europe, U.S. Army Military Community comprised of Boblinger, Echterdingen, Mohringen, Stuttgart, and Vaihingen, GE	25 Jun 1996
	U.S. Army Missile Command, Huntsville, AL (also includes Corps of Engineers Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, MS)	01 May 1996
	Selected other tenants of Redstone Arsenal, AL, and selected personnel of the Simulation, Training and Instrumentation Command (STRICOM) Huntsville, AL, and Orlando, FL, and the Space and Strategic Defense Command (SSDC), Huntsville, AL)	17 Jun 1996
	Corps of Engineers, Ohio River Div., Cincinnati, OH	Never Initiated [1]
	HQ Army Audit Agency, Alexandria, VA	01 Oct 1996
U.S. Navy	USS Eisenhower <i>Discontinued</i>	20 Jun 1996 31 Mar 1997
	PSA, Norfolk, VA	20 Jun 1996
	HQ, CINCLANTFLT (N00IG; N02; N6 and N1) Norfolk, VA	20 Jun 1996
	Naval Command, Control & Ocean Surveillance System Center, (RDT&E), San Diego, CA	20 Jun 1996
	NPGS, Monterey, CA	20 Jun 1996
U.S. Marine Corps	Naval Undersea Warfare Center Div, Newport, RI	20 Jun 1996
	HQ, CINCPACFLT, Pearl Harbor, HI <i>Discontinued</i>	20 Jun 1996 31 Mar 1997
	Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, SC	Never Initiated [1]
	Marine Corps Air Station, New River, NC	Never Initiated [1]
	Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, NC	Never Initiated [1]
	Marine Forces Reserve, New Orleans, LA	Never Initiated [1]

DOD COMPONENT	ORGANIZATION/LOCATION	EFF DATE
	Second Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, NC	Never Initiated [1]
	Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, SC	Never Initiated [1]
	Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, DC	Never Initiated [1]
	Sixth Marine Corps District, Atlanta, GA	Never Initiated [1]
U.S. Air Force	11th Wing, Bolling AFB, Washington, DC	02 May 1996
	Dover AFB, DE	23 Apr 1996
	Peterson AFB, CO	01 Mar 1997
	Randolph AFB, TX	15 Apr 1997
	Air Combat Command HQ and 1st Wing, Langley AFB, VA	05 Jun 1996
	Hill AFB, UT	24 Mar 1997
	Mountain Home AFB, UT	24 Mar 1997
	Niagara Falls Air Reserve Station, NY	24 Mar 1997
Washington Headquarters Services	Designated organizations	01 Apr 1997
Defense Commissary Agency (DeCa)	HQ and Operations Center, Provisional, Ft. Lee, VA	05 Jun 1996
Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS)	Kansas City Center, Kansas City, MO (Discontinued)	01 May 1996 31 Mar 1997
Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)	Administrative Support Center, Ft. Belvoir, VA	05 Jun 1996
National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) (formerly NIMA)	Multiple locations - all NGA components	01 May 1996
National Security Agency (NSA) [2]	Fort Meade, MD	01 Mar 1996
Defense Threat Reduction Agency (formerly Defense Special Weapons Agency)	Dulles, VA	01 Jun 1996
Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff	Washington, DC	01 May 1996
Defense Information Systems Agency	Washington, DC	16 Jun 1997
Missile Defense Agency (formerly Ballistic Missile Defense Organization)	Washington, DC	15 Jul 1997

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APPENDIX Q**OCONUS TOUR LENGTHS/TOURS OF DUTY****Paragraph Contents****PART I: SERVICE MEMBERS**

- A. Tour Length Establishment
- B. Tour Length Change
- C. Tour Length Exception
- D. Tour Lengths

PART II: NOAA

- A. Tour Length Establishment
- B. Tour Length Change
- C. Tour Lengths

PART III: CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE STANDARD TOURS OF DUTY

- A. Standard Tours of Duty
- B. Tour Length Exceptions
- C. Accompanied vs. Unaccompanied Tours of Duty
- D. Special Circumstance Tours of Duty
- E. Tour Lengths

PART IV: CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCE TOURS OF DUTY

- A. Special Circumstance Tour of Duty Locations
- B. Establishing a Special Circumstance Tour of Duty

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PART I: DOD SERVICE MEMBERS

NOTE: For NOAA, see App Q, Part II.

- A. Tour Length Establishment. A tour length is established IAW DODI 1315.18, par. E.3.1.
- B. Tour Length Change. Submit a tour length change proposal IAW DODI 1315.18, par. E.3.1. *Do not submit a tour length change proposal to PDTATAC.*
- C. Tour Length Exception. The tour length for a DOD Service member stationed OCONUS is 36 months accompanied and 24 months unaccompanied (except for Hawai'i and Alaska which are 36/36) unless the Military Departments provide conclusive evidence that a specific tour must be shorter. See DODI 1315.18, par. E.3.1.1 (12 January 05).
- D. Tour Lengths. The following are OCONUS tour lengths *for a DOD Service member only (other than a Defense Attaché)*: *DODI 1315.18, par. E3.1.1 (12 January 05)*:

Country or Area	Accompanied Tour (Months)	Unaccompanied Tour (Months)	Effective Date	Note
All OCONUS Duty Stations Not Listed Below	36	24		
Afghanistan				
Kabul (Personnel assigned to SAO)	NA	12	08-10-07	8
Alaska (except as indicated)	36	36		1
Adak	NA	12		
Clear	NA	12		
Eareckson	NA	12		
Fort Greely	24	12	05-01-04	
Galena	NA	12		
King Salmon	NA	12		
Marine Corps Security Forces	24	12		
Albania				
Tirana	24	12		
Algeria	24	12	12-07-04	
American Samoa	NA	12		
Argentina	36	24		
Armenia				
Yerevan (Personnel assigned to ODC)	24	18	07-06-06	7
Aruba	24	18		
Australia (except as indicated)	36	24		
Exmouth	24	24		
Learmonth	24	15		
Woomera	24	15		
Austria	36	24		
Azerbaijan				
Baku (Personnel assigned to ODC)	24	18	07-06-06	7
Azores (See Portugal)				
Bahamas				
Andros Island	24	24		
Bahrain	24	12		5
Bangladesh	24	18		
Belgium (except as indicated)	36	24		
Bertrix	NA	12		

Country or Area	Accompanied Tour (Months)	Unaccompanied Tour (Months)	Effective Date	<i>Note</i>
Belize	24	18	09-17-04	
Benin	24	12		
Bermuda	36	24		
Bolivia	24	18		
Bosnia-Herzegovina				
Sarajevo (Personnel assigned to ODC)	24	18	07-06-06	7
Botswana	24	12		
Brazil	36	24		
British Indian Ocean Territory				
Diego Garcia Island	NA	12		
Bulgaria				
Sofia	24	12		
Burkina Faso	24	12		
Cambodia	NA	12		
Canada (except as indicated)	36	24		
Newfoundland and Labrador*	24	12		
Argentia	24	12		
Goose Bay	24	12		
Chad	24	12	05-02-08	9
Chile	36	24		
Columbia	24	18		
Commonwealth of the N. Mariana Islands (incl. Saipan)	24	12		
Costa Rica	36	24		
Crete (See Greece)*				
Croatia				
Zagreb	24	12		
Cuba				
Guantanamo Bay	30	18	04-05-07	2
JTF-GTMO	24	12	04-05-07	2
Marine Barracks	24	12		
Curacao (See Netherlands Antilles)				
Cyprus (except as indicated)	24	18		
Akrotiri	24	12		
Czech Republic				
Prague	36	24		
Democratic Republic of Congo (formerly Zaire)	24	12		
Denmark (except as indicated)	36	24		
Kalaallit Nunaat (formerly Greenland)*	NA	12		
Diego Garcia (See British Indian Ocean Territory)				
Djibouti				
Djibouti City (Personnel assigned to SAO)	24	12	04-11-07	8
Dominican Republic	36	24		
Ecuador	36	18		
Manta	NA	12		
Egypt (except as indicated)	24	18		
Beni Suef	NA	12		
Cairo (ETSS personnel only)	NA	12		
Ismailia	24	12		
Jiyanklis New	NA	12		

Country or Area	Accompanied Tour (Months)	Unaccompanied Tour (Months)	Effective Date	<i>Note</i>
Sinai	NA	12		
El Salvador	NA	12		
Personnel assigned to SAO	24	18		
England (See United Kingdom)				
Eritrea	24	12		
Estonia				
Tallinn	24	24		
Ethiopia				
Addis Ababa (Personnel assigned to SAO)	24	12	04-11-07	8
France	36	24		
Georgia				
Tbilisi	24	18		
Germany (except as indicated)	36	24		
Donaueschingen	24	12		
Geilenkirchen	36	36		
Ghana				
Accra (Personnel assigned to ODC)	24	18	03-19-07	8
Gibraltar	36	24		
Greece (except as indicated)	36	24		
Argyroupolis	NA	12		
Athens	24	15		
Crete	24	18		
Souda Bay*	24	18		
Drama	NA	12		
Elefsis	NA	12		
Horiatis	NA	12		
Larissa	24	12		
Lefkas*	NA	12		
Parnis	30	18		
Patras	30	18		
Perivolaki	NA	12		
Thessalonki	24	15		
Yiannitsa	NA	12		
Greenland (See Denmark)				
Guam	36	24	10-12-04	
Guatemala	36	24		
Guyana	24	18		
Haiti				
Port au Prince (Personnel assigned to ODC)	24	12	11-20-07	8
Hawai'i (except as indicated)	36	36		1
Kauai	30	18		
Pohakuloa Training Area	24	18		
Honduras (except as indicated)	24	18		
Soto Cano AB	NA	12		
Hong Kong	36	24		
Hungary				
Budapest	36	24		
Iceland (except as indicated)	30	18	10-04-99	
USAF (not assigned to a joint activity)	24	12		
USMC (not assigned to a joint activity)	24	12		
India	24	12		

Country or Area	Accompanied Tour (Months)	Unaccompanied Tour (Months)	Effective Date	<i>Note</i>
Indonesia	24	12		
Ireland	36	24		
Israel	24	12		
Italy (except as indicated)	36	24		
Crotone	24	15		
Ghedi	24	24	02-15-07	
Martina Franca	24	18		
Mt. Corna	24	18		
Mt. Finale Ligure	NA	12		
Mt. Limbara	NA	12		
Mt. Nardelo	NA	12		
Mt. Paganella	NA	12		
Mt. Venda	24	18		
Mt. Vergine	24	15		
Piano di Cors*	NA	12		
Poggio Renatico	24	12		
Rimini	24	18		
Sardinia				
Decimomannu Air Base (AB)*	24	15		
La Maddalena	24	24		
Sicily				
Comiso	24	12		
Jamaica	24	12		
Japan (except as indicated)	36	24		3
Akizuki Kure	24	12	12-07-04	
Itami (Sapporo)	24	12	12-07-04	
Kumamoto	24	12	12-07-04	
Kuma Shima	NA	12		
MCAS Iwakuni*	36	12		
Okuma	NA	12		
Osaka	24	12	12-07-04	
Ryukyu Islands (except as indicated)*	36	24		
Okinawa*				
Ie Shima*	NA	12		
MCAS Futenma*	36	12		
MCB Butler*	36	12		
Seburiyama	NA	12		
Sendai	24	12	12-07-04	
Johnston Atoll	NA	12		
Jordan (except as indicated)	24	12		
Amman	24	18		
Kalaallit Nunaat (See Denmark)*				
Kazakhstan				
Astana (Personnel assigned to SAO)	24	12	08-10-07	8
Kenya (except as indicated)	24	12		
Nairobi	24	18		
Korea (except as indicated)	NA	12		4
Camp Carroll	24	12		
Camp Humphreys	24	12		
Camp Market	24	12		
Camp Red Cloud	24	12		

Country or Area	Accompanied Tour (Months)	Unaccompanied Tour (Months)	Effective Date	<i>Note</i>
Camp Walker	24	12		
Chinhae	24	12		
Hialeah	24	12		
K-2 AB	24	12		
Kimhae	24	12		
Osan AB	24	12		
Pusan	24	12		
Pyongtaek	24	12		
Seoul	24	12		
Suwon	24	12		
Taegu	24	12		
Yongsan	24	12		
Kuwait	24	12		6
Kyrgyzstan	24	12		
Laos	NA	12		
Vientiane	24	12	12-21-06	
Latvia				
Riga	24	12		
Liberia	24	18		
Lithuania				
Vilnius	24	12		
Luxembourg	36	24		
Macedonia	24	18		
Skopje	24	12		
Madagascar	24	12		
Malaysia	36	24		
Marshall Islands				
Enewetok	NA	12		
Kwajalein	24	18		
Mexico	24	18		
Midway Islands	NA	12		
Moldova				
Chisinau	24	18		
Mongolia	24	24		
Montenegro				
Podgorica (Personnel assigned to ODC)	24	24	01-28-08	8
Morocco (except as indicated)	24	15		
Casablanca	24	12		
Errachidia	NA	12		
Netherlands	36	24		
Netherlands Antilles				
Curacao	NA	12		
New Zealand	36	24		
Nicaragua	24	18		
Niger	24	12		
Nigeria				
Abuja (Personnel assigned to ODC)	24	24	04-11-07	8
Norway	36	24	07-07-04	
Okinawa (See Japan)				
Oman	24	12		
Pakistan	24	12		

Country or Area	Accompanied Tour (Months)	Unaccompanied Tour (Months)	Effective Date	Note
Panama (except as indicated)	36	24		
Galeta Island	NA	12		
Paraguay	24	18		
Peru (except as indicated)	36	24		
Lima MAAG	30	18		
Philippines (except as indicated)	NA	12		
Metropolitan Manila	24	18		
Poland				
Bydgoszcz	24	24	10-21-05	
Szcecin	24	24	10-21-05	
Warsaw	36	24		
Portugal (except as indicated)	36	24		
Azores Islands	24	15		
Puerto Rico (except as indicated)	36	24		
Caguas	36	18		
Isabela	36	18		
Juana Diaz	36	18		
Ponce (Ft Allen)	36	18		
Vieques Island	NA	12		
Yauco	36	18		
Qatar	24	12		
Romania				
Bucharest	24	24		
Russia				
Moscow (Personnel assigned to DAO)	24	24	02-15-07	8
Saint Helena (Ascension Island)	24	12		
Saipan (See Commonwealth of the N. Mariana Islands)				
Sardinia (See Italy)				
Saudi Arabia (except as indicated)*	24	12		5
Eskan Village, Riyadh*	*24	*12	*07-18-08	*10
Scotland (See United Kingdom)				
Senegal				
Dakar (Personnel assigned to ODC)	24	24	03-21-07	8
Serbia				
Belgrade (Personnel assigned to ODC & BAO)	24	24	06-11-07	8
Seychelles	24	12		
Sicily (See Italy)				
Singapore	36	24		
Slovakia				
Bratislava	36	24		
Slovenia				
Ljubljana	24	12		
Spain (except as indicated)	36	24		
Adamuz	NA	12		
Alcoy	30	18		
Balearic Islands	NA	15		
Ciudad Real	NA	12		
Constantina	30	18		
Elizondo	30	18		
El Ferrol	24	24		

Country or Area	Accompanied Tour (Months)	Unaccompanied Tour (Months)	Effective Date	<i>Note</i>
Estaca De Vares	NA	12		
Gorremandi	NA	15		
Moron AB	24	15		
Rosas	30	18		
Santiago	NA	18		
Sonseca	24	15		
Villatobas	30	18		
Sudan	24	12		
Suriname	24	18		
Sweden				
Stockholm	36	24		
Tajikistan	24	12		
Thailand (except as indicated)	24	18		
Bangkok	36	24		
Tunisia	24	18		
Turkey (except as indicated)	24	15		
Balikesir	NA	12		
Cakmakli	NA	12		
Corlu	NA	12		
Elmadag	24	12		
Erhac	NA	12		
Erzurum	NA	12		
Eskisehir	NA	12		
Iskendrum	NA	12		
Istanbul	NA	12		
Izmir	NA	12		
Izmit	NA	12		
Karatlas	24	12		
Malatya	24	12		
Murted	NA	12		
Oratakoy	NA	12		
Pirinclik	NA	12		
Sahihtepe	NA	12		
Sinop	NA	12		
Yumurtalik	NA	12		
Turkmenistan	24	12		
Ukraine				
Kiev	24	12		
United Arab Emirates	24	12		
United Kingdom (except as indicated)	36	24		3
RAF Fylingdales	24	18		
RAF Machrihanish (Scotland)	24	18		
Uruguay	36	24		
Uzbekistan	24	12		
Venezuela	24	18		
Vietnam	24	12	12-01-03	
Virgin Islands	36	24		
Wake Island	NA	12		
Wales (See United Kingdom)				
West Indies				
Anguilla	24	18		

Country or Area	Accompanied Tour (Months)	Unaccompanied Tour (Months)	Effective Date	<u>Note</u>
Antigua	24	12		
Barbados	36	24		
St. Lucia	NA	12		
Zaire (See Democratic Republic of Congo)*				

NOTES:

1. Tour-length policies for a service member assigned to a duty station within Alaska or within Hawai'i are outlined in DODI 1315.18, par. E3.1.
2. Dependents are permitted only when Gov't quarters are available.
3. A maximum 48-month tour is permitted for Navy personnel.
4. Not every member is eligible to serve an accompanied-by-dependents tour in those locations at which such tours are authorized. Eligibility is contingent upon the member's actual duty assignment and is controlled by U.S. Forces Korea. A member, not eligible to serve an accompanied-by-dependents tour, serves a dependent-restricted tour. Command-sponsored dependents for members assigned to Suwon are required to reside at Osan AB.
5. Due to threat levels, dependents are not currently authorized at this location.
6. Not every member is eligible to serve an accompanied-by-dependents tour in those locations where such tours are authorized. Eligibility is contingent upon the member's actual duty assignment and is controlled by USCENTCOM. A member, not eligible to serve an accompanied-by-dependents tour, serves a dependent-restricted tour.
7. OSD (P&R/OEPM) memo dated 6 July 2006 established tour lengths for members assigned to the Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC), U.S. Embassy located in Yerevan, Armenia; Baku, Azerbaijan; and Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina.
8. "OSD (P&R/OEPM)" memo dated 31 January 2008 established tour lengths for members assigned to the listed commands only. If an increase in the number of personnel assigned to the listed country is desired, a subsequent tour request must be submitted."

Personnel assigned to the Office of the Defense Cooperation (ODC) in Accra, Ghana; Port au Prince, Haiti; Podgorica, Montenegro; Abuja, Nigeria; Dakar, Senegal; and personnel assigned the ODC and Bilateral Affairs Office (BAO) Belgrade, Serbia.

Personnel assigned to the Defense Attaché Office (DAO) in Moscow, Russia, and personnel assigned to the Security Assistance Office (SAO) Kabul, Afghanistan; Djibouti City, Djibouti; Addis Ababa; Ethiopia; and Astana, Kazakhstan.

9. PDUSD (P&R) memo of 5 May 2008 designates the accompanied tour as partially-unaccompanied. Adult dependents only (age 21 or older) are authorized.

*10. PDUSD (P&R) memo of 17 July 2008 approves the return of adult non-school age dependents only to Eskan Village, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. A member executing an accompanied tour (24 months) to this area will be provided an opportunity, once in Saudi Arabia, to assess within a reasonable amount of time (90 or fewer days from the member's arrival date), whether the member believes that the security conditions under which the family will reside are consistent with the family's expectations and personal level of comfort and wellbeing. A member may elect to return dependents to CONUS IAW DODI 1315.18 par. E4.5.2.5. and JFTR, par. U5900-D2e, at no cost to the member, and serve an unaccompanied tour (12 months).

PART II: NOAA

NOTE: For DOD Service Members see, App Q, Part I.

- A. Tour Length Establishment. These tour lengths are established by NOAA/CPC.
- B. Tour Length Change. Submit a tour length change proposal to NOAA/CPC. *Do not submit a tour length change request to PDTATAC.*
- C. Tour Lengths. The following are OCONUS tour lengths *for NOAA members only*:

Country or Area	Accompanied Tour (Months)	Unaccompanied Tour (Months)	Effective Date	<u>Note</u>
Alaska	36	36	31 Jan 2005	
American Samoa	NA	12	31 Jan 2005	
Antarctica	NA	12	31 Jan 2005	
Australia				
Learmonth	36	36	31 Jan 2005	
France	36	36	31 Jan 2005	
Hawai'i	36	36	31 Jan 2005	
Switzerland	36	36	31 Jan 2005	

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PART III: CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE STANDARD TOURS OF DUTY

See JTR, Chapter 5, Part A for applicable regulations.

A. Standard Tours of Duty. Standard tours of duty are:

1. 36 months under an initial service agreement, and
2. 24 months under a renewal agreement

and apply to employees assigned OCONUS unless an exception is prescribed in this APP. See JTR, par. C5570-C.

B. Tour Length Exceptions. The 24, 18, and 12-month tours apply to the entire location listed for an accompanied or unaccompanied employee unless a statement appears limiting applicability to:

1. A specific area within that location,
2. Certain employees, and/or
3. An employee on a renewal agreement tour.

C. Accompanied vs. Unaccompanied Tours of Duty. For a location at which one tour length is prescribed for employees authorized and accompanied by dependents and a shorter tour is prescribed for employees not authorized to have dependents present, the shorter tour length applies if the employee is authorized, but is not accompanied by, dependents.

D. Special Circumstance Tours of Duty. For special circumstance tour of duty locations see APP Q3, Section 2.

E. Tour Lengths

NOTE: *Unless otherwise noted, the tour lengths listed below apply to initial and renewal tours.*

<u>Location</u>	<u>24-Month Tour</u>	<u>18-Month Tour</u>	<u>12-Month Tour</u>
Afghanistan	X		
Alaska			
Adak			X
Aleutian Islands			X
Isolated Mainland Bases			X
Kodiak Island			X
Ascension Island			X
Australia			
Northwest Cape	X		
Azores (see Portugal)	X		
Bahamas			
Andros Island	X		
Bahrain	X ¹	X ²	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	X		
British Indian Ocean Territory			
Diego Garcia Island			X
Burma	X		
Canada			
Newfoundland & Labrador			
Gander			X
Argentina	X ¹	X ²	X

<u>Location</u>	<u>24-Month Tour</u>	<u>18-Month Tour</u>	<u>12-Month Tour</u>
Northwest Territories			X
St. Anthony			X
Christmas Island			X
Croatia	X		
Cuba			
Guantanamo Bay	X ¹		X ²
Diego Garcia (see British Indian Ocean Terr.)			
Dominican Republic	X		
Egypt	X ¹		X ²
El Salvador		X ²	
Eniwetok (see Marshall Islands)			
Ethiopia			X
Finland (all locations outside Helsinki)	X		
Greece	X		
Greenland		X	
Guam	X		
Haiti	X ¹		X ²
Honduras		X ²	
Hong Kong	X		
Iceland	X ³		X ^{2 5}
Indonesia			X ²
Iran (except as indicated below)			X
Isfahan	X		
Tehran	X		
Israel	X ¹	X ²	
Italy			
La Maddalena	X ³	X ^{4 5}	
Sicily (Comiso and Ragusa)	X ³	X ^{4 5}	
Japan			
Iwo Jima			X
Kure	X ¹		X ²
Ryukyu Islands	X ¹		
Wakkanai	X ¹		X ²
Johnston Atoll	X ³		X ^{2 5}
Jordan	X		
Korea	X ¹		X ²
Kuwait	X ¹		X ²
Kwajalein (see Marshall Islands)			
Laos	X		
Liberia	X		
Libya		X	
Mahe Island			X
Marshall Islands			
Eniwetok			X
Kwajalein	X		
Mexico			
Coatzacoalcos	X ¹	X ^{2 5}	
Vera Cruz	X ¹	X ^{2 5}	
Midway Islands			X
Montenegro	X		
Morocco	X		
Nigeria	X ¹		X ²

<u>Location</u>	<u>24-Month Tour</u>	<u>18-Month Tour</u>	<u>12-Month Tour</u>
N. Mariana Islands			
Saipan	X		
Oman	X ¹		X ²
Pakistan (except as indicated below)		X	
Islamabad			X ²
Karachi			X ²
Lahore			X ²
Peshawar			X ²
Panama	X		
Philippines	X		
Portugal			
Azores	X		
Puerto Rico	X		
Qatar	X ¹		X ²
Russia			
Moscow	X		
Saudi Arabia	*X ^{1 6}		X ²
Serbia	X		
Somali Republic		X	
Taiwan	X		
Thailand	X ¹		X ²
Turkey (except as indicated below)	X		
Cakmakli,			X ²
Corlu			X ²
Diyabakir			X ²
Izmir			X ²
Murs			X ²
Ortakoy			X ²
Sinop			X
Venezuela	X		
West Indies			
Eleuthera Island			X
Grand Bahama Island			X
Grand Turk Island			X
Mayaguana Island			X
San Salvador Island			X
St. Lucia Island			X
Yemen Arab Republic			
Sanaa	X ³		X ^{2 5}
Zaire	X		

1/ For an employee authorized, and accompanied by, a dependent.

2/ For an employee not authorized to have a dependent present.

3/ For an employee on an initial service agreement authorized, and accompanied by, a dependent.

4/ For an employee on an initial service agreement not authorized to have a dependent present.

5/ For an employee serving on a renewal agreement.

*6/ PDUSD (P&R) memo of 17 July 2008 approves the return of adult non-school age dependents only to Eskan Village, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

PART IV: CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCE TOURS OF DUTY

A. Special Circumstance Tour of Duty Locations. The tours of duty for the persons listed below are exceptions to the standard tours of duty in APP Q, Part III.

1. DOD Education Activity Personnel

a. Professional Personnel in 20 USC §§901-907 Teaching Positions. The tour of duty for a person in a teaching position under the DOD Education Activity (see 20 USC §§901-907) is 1 or 2 school years as required, plus the time required in the area because of arrival before the school year starts and while awaiting transportation upon departure. The school year for a person in teaching positions consists of not more than 190 working days including not less than 175 days of classroom instruction.

b. Professional Personnel Not in 20 USC §§901-907 Teaching Positions. The tour of duty for professional personnel not in 20 USC §§901-907 teaching positions is 12 months in those areas where the tour of duty for other DOD employees is less than 24 months. In all other areas, the tour of duty is 24 or 36 months, as appropriate. Professional personnel not in teaching positions include school principals, administrators, and other personnel whose services are required for a full calendar year.

c. Professional Personnel in 20 USC §§901-907 Teaching Positions Reassigned without Returning to CONUS to Positions Not Subject to 20 USC §§901-907 for which the Tour of Duty Is 36 Months. The tour of duty for professional personnel in 20 USC §§901-907 teaching positions reassigned without returning to CONUS to positions not subject to 20 USC §§901-907 for which the tour of duty is 36 months is a period of service, in addition to immediate prior OCONUS service, to complete 36 months.

d. Professional Personnel in 20 USC §§901-907 Principal and Assistant Principal Positions. The tour of duty for persons in principal and assistant principal positions under the DOD Education Activity (see 20 USC §§901-907 and DODEA Regulation 5301.4-R (“Salaries and Personnel Practices Applicable to Principals and Assistant Principals” available at <http://www.odedodea.edu/pers/emanual/>)) is the same as for any other DOD civilian employee who is employed on a calendar-year basis. The tours are expressed in terms of school years rather than calendar years. Except as provided in pars. A1a, A1b, and A1c, tours of duty are 3 school years under the initial service agreement and 2 school years under each subsequent agreement.

2. Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) Employee. The Director, DIA, administratively fixes the tour of duty for a DIA employee.

3. Scientists on Sabbatical Leave. The tour of duty for a scientist on sabbatical leave is 12 months.

4. Civilian Marine Personnel of the Military Sealift Command (MSC). The tour of duty for MSC civilian marine personnel is 12 months.

5. U.S. Naval Observatory Personnel, San Juan-El Leoncito Region of Argentina. The tour of duty for U.S. Naval Observatory personnel assigned to the San Juan-El Leoncito region of Argentina is 24 months.

6. Resident Technical Assistance Team, Talcahuano, Chile. The tour of duty for a civilian employee of the Resident Technical Assistance Team assigned at Talcahuano, Chile, is 24 months.

7. National Security Agency (NSA) Employees. Because of the nature of employment, the Director, NSA, administratively fixes the tour of duty for a NSA employee.

8. U.S. Naval Medical Research Unit No. 3, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The tour of duty for a civilian employee of the U.S. Naval Medical Research Unit No. 3, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia is 24 months.

9. Air Force Management Interns. The tour of duty for a management intern assigned to the Department of the Air Force Management Intern Program in the area under the jurisdiction of Headquarters, Pacific Air Forces is 24 months. During the 24-month tour, the employee may be transferred to various posts throughout the area as management needs dictate.

10. Consultants and Experts. The tours of duty prescribed in pars. D2 through D10 do not apply to a consultant or an expert.

B. Establishing a Special Circumstance Tour of Duty

1. General. The special circumstance tour of duty established for a particular location applies to the entire location for accompanied and unaccompanied employees unless the requesting official indicates that the proposed tour should be limited to:

- a. A specific area within the location (ex., Bahamas: Andros Island),
- b. Accompanied or unaccompanied employees, and/or
- c. An employee on a renewal agreement.

2. Exception Requests. A DOD component desiring to establish a special circumstance tour of duty must submit an exception request, to the PDUSD (P&R), stating the reasons for the exception.

3. Special Conditions. When special conditions justify it, and the interested components concur, tours of duty may be established in a given OCONUS area that differ among military departments, provided every effort is made to correct the special conditions which justify this practice and to establish a uniform tour of duty for the area as promptly as possible.

APPENDIX S

AUTHORIZED FEML LOCATIONS/DESTINATIONS

A. Authorized Personnel. The FEML locations in the table below are authorized for a:

1. Member and each command-sponsored dependent; and
2. DOD civilian employee and each dependent (*effective 2 Nov 2002*),

on permanent duty at the location.

B. Unauthorized Personnel. *JFTR/JTR contents do not apply to contractors or their employees at FEML locations.*

C. Authorization Period. A location shown is 'authorized' until removed from the list (regardless of the re-certification date shown next to the destination). See JFTR, par. U7207-D2 (uniformed member) and JTR, par. C7700-D2 (DOD civilian employee).

D. Immediate Changes. Changes made to the list, but not in print, may be found at <http://www.perdiem.osd.mil/regchgs.htm>.

E. Authorized FEML Locations/Destinations

Authorized FEML Location	Command Region	Authorized Destination	Re-certification Due Date
Albania, Tirana	European	Frankfurt	28 Feb 2010
Algeria, Algiers	European	Frankfurt	28 Feb 2009
Angola, Luanda	European	Frankfurt	28 Feb 2010
Argentina, Buenos Aires	Southern	Miami	30 Apr 2009
Armenia, Yerevan	European	Frankfurt	28 Feb 2010
Australia			
Alice Springs	Pacific	Honolulu	31 Oct 2008
*Learmouth (incl. Exmouth)	Pacific	Perth	31 Oct 2008
Azerbaijan, Baku	European	Washington, DC	28 Feb 2010
*Bahrain, Manama	Central	Baltimore	*31 Jul 2010
Bangladesh, Dhaka	Pacific	Honolulu	31 Oct 2008
Barbados, Bridgetown	Southern	Miami	30 Apr 2009
Belarus, Minsk	European	Frankfurt	31 Jul 2009
Belize, Belmopan	Southern	Miami	30 Apr 2009
Bolivia, La Paz	Southern	Miami	30 Apr 2009
Bosnia, Sarajevo	European	Frankfurt	31 Jul 2009
Botswana, Gaborone	European	Frankfurt	31 Jul 2009
Brazil			
Brasilia	Southern	Miami	30 Apr 2009
Rio de Janeiro	Southern	Miami	30 Apr 2009
Sao Paulo	Southern	Miami	30 Apr 2009
Bulgaria, Sofia	European	Frankfurt	28 Feb 2010

Authorized FEML Location	Command Region	Authorized Destination	Re-certification Due Date
Burma, Rangoon	Pacific	Honolulu	<i>31 Oct 2008</i>
Burundi, Bujumbura	European	Frankfurt	<i>30 Nov 2008</i>
Cambodia, Phnom Penh	Pacific	Honolulu	<i>31 Oct 2008</i>
Cameroon, Yaounde	European	Frankfurt	31 Jul 2009
Chad, N'djamena	European	Frankfurt	31 Jul 2009
Chile, Santiago	Southern	Miami	30 Apr 2009
China, Beijing	Pacific	Honolulu	<i>31 Oct 2008</i>
Colombia, Bogota	Southern	Miami	30 Apr 2009
Cote D'Ivoire, (formerly Ivory Coast), Abidjan	European	Washington, DC	28 Feb 2010
Costa Rica, San Jose	Southern	Miami	30 Apr 2009
Croatia, Zagreb	European	Frankfurt	28 Feb 2010
Cuba			
Guantanamo Bay	Southern	Jacksonville	30 Apr 2009
Cuba, Havana <i>(for USCG uniformed members only)</i>	USCG	Miami	31 Jan 2010
Cyprus, Nicosia	European	Frankfurt	28 Feb 2010
Democratic Republic of Congo, Kinshasa	European	Frankfurt	31 Jul 2009
Djibouti	Central	Baltimore	*31 Jul 2010
Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo	Southern	Miami	30 Apr 2009
Ecuador, Quito	Southern	Miami	30 Apr 2009
*Egypt, Cairo	Central	Baltimore	*31 Jul 2010
El Salvador, San Salvador	Southern	Miami	30 Apr 2009
Estonia, Tallinn	European	Frankfurt	31 Jul 2009
Ethiopia, Addis Ababa	Central	Baltimore	*31 Jul 2010
Fiji, Suva	Pacific	Honolulu	<i>31 Oct 2008</i>
Gabon, Libreville	European	Paris	31 Jul 2009
Georgia, Tbilisi	European	Frankfurt	28 Feb 2010
Ghana, Accra	European	Frankfurt	28 Feb 2010
Greece			
Athens	European	Frankfurt	31 Jul 2009
Larissa	European	Frankfurt	28 Feb 2010
Greenland, Thule 1/	European	Baltimore	<i>31 Oct 2008</i>
Guatemala, Guatemala City	Southern	Miami	30 Apr 2009
Guinea, Conakry	European	Paris/Frankfurt	31 Jul 2009
Guyana, Georgetown	Southern	Miami	30 Apr 2009
Haiti, Port au Prince	Southern	Miami	30 Apr 2009
Honduras, Tegucigalpa	Southern	Miami	30 Apr 2009
Hong Kong	Pacific	Los Angeles	<i>31 Oct 2008</i>
Iceland	European	Frankfurt	<i>30 Sep 2007</i>
India, New Delhi	Pacific	Honolulu	<i>31 Oct 2008</i>
Indonesia, Jakarta	Pacific	Honolulu	<i>31 Oct 2008</i>

Authorized FEML Location	Command Region	Authorized Destination	Re-certification Due Date
Israel, Tel Aviv	European	Frankfurt	28 Feb 2010
Ivory Coast, (See Cote D'Ivoire)			
Jamaica, Kingston	Southern	Miami	30 Apr 2009
*Jordan, Amman	Central	Baltimore	*31 Jul 2010
*Kazakhstan, Astana	Central	Baltimore	*31 Jul 2010
*Kenya, Nairobi	Central	Baltimore	*31 Jul 2010
Kuwait	Central	Baltimore	*31 Jul 2010
Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek	Central	Baltimore	*31 Jul 2010
Laos, Vientiane	Joint POW/MIA	Honolulu	31 Oct 2006
Latvia, Riga	European	Frankfurt	31 Jul 2009
Lebanon, Beirut	Central	Baltimore	*31 Jul 2010
Libya, Tripoli	European	Frankfurt	31 Mar 2009
Lithuania, Vilnius	European	Frankfurt	31 Jul 2009
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslavia Republic of Macedonia, Skopje	European	Frankfurt	31 Jul 2009
Madagascar, Antananarivo	Pacific	Frankfurt	31 Oct 2008
Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur	Pacific	Sydney	31 Oct 2008
Mauritania, Nouakchott (eff 28 Apr 2005)	European	Frankfurt	31 Mar 2009
Mali, Bamako	European	Frankfurt	31 Jul 2009
Mexico, Mexico City	Northern	San Antonio	31 Aug 2008
Moldova, Chisnau	European	Frankfurt	31 Jul 2009
Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar	Pacific	San Francisco	31 Oct 2008
Montenegro, Podgorica	European	Frankfurt	28 Feb 2010
Morocco, Rabat	European	Frankfurt	31 Jul 2009
Mozambique, Maputo	European	Frankfurt	28 Feb 2010
Namibia, Windhoek	European	Frankfurt	28 Feb 2010
Nepal, Katmandu	Pacific	Honolulu	31 Oct 2008
Nicaragua, Managua	Southern	Miami	30 Apr 2009
Niger, Niamey	European	Frankfurt	31 Jul 2009
Nigeria			
Abuja	European	Frankfurt	28 Feb 2010
Lagos	European	Frankfurt	28 Feb 2010
*Oman, Muscat	Central	Baltimore	*31 Jul 2010
*Pakistan, Islamabad	Central	Baltimore	*31 Jul 2010
Panama, Panama City	Southern	Miami	30 Apr 2009
Paraguay, Asuncion	Southern	Miami	30 Apr 2009
Peru, Lima	Southern	Miami	30 Apr 2009
Philippines, Manila	Pacific	Honolulu	31 Oct 2008
Poland, Warsaw	European	Washington, DC	28 Feb 2010
*Qatar, Doha	Central	Baltimore	*31 Jul 2010
Romania, Bucharest	European	Frankfurt	31 Jul 2009

Authorized FEML Location	Command Region	Authorized Destination	Re-certification Due Date
Russia, Moscow	European	Frankfurt	31 Jul 2009
Rwanda, Kigali	European	Frankfurt	31 Jul 2009
Saudi Arabia			
*Dhahran	*Central	*Baltimore	*31 Jul 2010
*Jeddah	*Central	*Baltimore	*31 Jul 2010
*Jubail	*Central	*Baltimore	*31 Jul 2010
*Khamis	*Central	*Baltimore	*31 Jul 2010
*King Khalid Military City	*Central	*Baltimore	*31 Jul 2010
*Riyadh	*Central	*Baltimore	*31 Jul 2010
*Tabuk	*Central	*Baltimore	*31 Jul 2010
*Taif	*Central	*Baltimore	*31 Jul 2010
Senegal, Dakar	European	Frankfurt	31 Jul 2009
Serbia, Belgrade	European	Frankfurt	28 Feb 2010
Singapore	Pacific	Honolulu	31 Oct 2008
South Africa, Pretoria	European	Frankfurt	31 Jul 2009
Sri Lanka, Columbo	Pacific	Frankfurt	31 Oct 2008
Suriname, Paramaribo	Southern	Miami	30 Apr 2009
Syria, Damascus	Central	Baltimore	*31 Jul 2010
Taiwan, Taipei	Pacific	Sydney	31 Oct 2008
*Tajikistan, Dushanbe	Central	Baltimore	*31 Jul 2010
Tanzania, Dar Es Salaam	European	Baltimore	28 Feb 2010
Thailand			
Bangkok	Pacific	Honolulu	31 Oct 2008
Chiang Mai	Pacific	Honolulu	31 Oct 2008
Trinidad and Tobago, Port of Spain	Southern	Miami	30 Apr 2009
Tunisia, Tunis	European	Frankfurt	31 Jul 2009
Turkey, Ankara	European	Frankfurt	31 Jul 2009
Turkmenistan, Ashgabat	Central	Baltimore	*31 Jul 2010
Uganda, Kampala	European	Frankfurt	31 Jul 2009
Ukraine, Kiev	European	Frankfurt	31 Jul 2009
*United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi	Central	Baltimore	*31 Jul 2010
Uruguay, Montevideo	Southern	Miami	30 Apr 2009
Uzbekistan, Tashkent	Central	Baltimore	*31 Jul 2010
Venezuela, Caracas	Southern	Miami	30 Apr 2009
Vietnam, Hanoi	Pacific	Honolulu	31 Oct 2008
*Yemen, Sanaa	Central	Baltimore	*31 Jul 2010
Zambia, Lusaka	European	Frankfurt	31 Jul 2009
Zimbabwe, Harare	European	Frankfurt	31 Jul 2009

1/ Exception to the 24-month tour requirement approved by ASD (FMP) memo dated 18 Mar 2002.