

JOINT TRAVEL REGULATIONS, VOLUME 2 (JTR)**Change 530 — 1 December 2009**

- A. Authorized Personnel. These regulation changes are issued for all Department of Defense civilian employees.
- B. New Regulation Changes. Material new to this change is indicated by an asterisk (*) and is effective 1 December 2009 unless otherwise indicated.
- C. Civilian Principals. The following are the current Civilian Principals:

LYNN S. HEIRAKUJI

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

***DR. RUSSELL BELAND**

Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy (MPP)
(Manpower and Reserve Affairs)

***EDMUNDO A. GONZALES**

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

- D. Applicable CAP Items. This change includes all material written in the following CAP Items: 67-09(E); 73-09(I); 74-09(I); 75-09(I); 79-09(I); 80-09(I); 84-09(I).
- E. Brief of Revision. The following are this month's major revisions:

Introduction, FEEDBACK REPORTING; C4550-E1; C4551-A1. Updates the Army CAP address.

JTR TOC; C2180-A; Ch 4 TOC; Ch 4 Part C (C4100, C4107, C4109, C4113); C4430-C2 Note; C4360 (changes to par. C4990); C4500 (changes to par. C4630); C4505 (changes to par. C4635); C4510 (changes to par. C4640); C4515 (changes to par. C4645); C4520 (changes to par. C4650); C4525 (Changes to C4655); C4530 (Changes to C4660); C4551-A NOTE; C4552-H; C4555-E; C4566; C4567; C4606; C4710; C4979-C; Ch 5 TOC; C5010-A, NOTE1; C5010-B, Table 12; C5080-B5a NOTE; Ch 5 Part B; C5100-A4; C5125-C4; C5305-B4; C5356-C5; C5360-B; C5530-A NOTE; C5604; C5624; C5705-B5; C5715-A Note; C5753-3; C6005-E; C6010-E2; Ch 7 TOC; Ch 7 Part A C7000; APP I, Parts 1 & 4; APP E, Part 2; APP O, pars. T4000 & T4040; APP R, Parts 1 & 2. Improves JTR Ch 4 by reorganizing Parts, moving all information in Ch 4 Part C to Chs 5 and 7, and deleting all 'reserved' Parts.

C1010-A. Reflects that TSA concluded their two-year Registered Traveler (RT) pilot at 19 airports in July 2008 at which time the program became a market-driven venture offered by the private sector in partnership with airports and airlines.

C2102-C; APP G. Authorizes/approves reimbursement for use of a toll collection transponder ICW a rental car when authorized/approved by the AO for DoD civilian employees.

C2188. Moves miscellaneous expense information from Chapter 2 to APP G.

C4554-B2 NOTE; APP A, definition of Light Refreshments; APP O, par. T4040-A2c NOTE 2; APP R, Part 1, pars. F5 and O1. Clarifies (per GSA's FTR amendment and explanatory opinion) that light refreshments served during a meal time constitute a deductible meal when paid for by the GOV'T, but light refreshments served at a break (non-meal hours) does not constitute a deductible meal even if paid for by the GOV'T.

APP E, Part 2; APP O, pars. T4000 & T4040; APP R, Parts 1 & 2. Modifies APPs E, O, and R IAW JTR Ch 4 reorganization.

APP G. Removes the columns in the miscellaneous expense reimbursement table of APP G that reference APP O.

JOINT TRAVEL REGULATIONS

VOLUME 2

CHANGE 530

The following Record-of-Changes chart reflects Joint Travel Regulations, Volume 2, current and historical changes by Part or Section. It is designed to assist readers in verifying the currency of the volume.

JTR		530 12-09	529 11-09	528 10-09	527 09-09	526 08-09	525 07-09	524 06-09	523 05-09				
JTR	Title	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	519				
JTR	CL	530	529	528	527	526	525	524	523				
JTR	ROC	530	529	528	527	526	525	524	523				
JTR	Intro	530	528	528	523	523	523	523	523				
JTR	TOC	530	526	526	526	526	525	518	518				
Chapter 1	TOC	530	525	525	525	525	525	518	518				
Ch 1	Part A	530	529	526	526	526	525	524	523				
Ch 1	Part B	527	527	527	527	526	524	524	522				
Ch 1	Part C	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517				
Ch 1	Part D	525	525	525	525	525	525	518	518				
Ch 1	Part E	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523				
Ch 1	Part F	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518				
Chapter 2	TOC	530	525	525	525	525	525	522	522				
Ch 2	Part A	525	525	525	525	525	525	518	518				
Ch 2	Part B	525	525	525	525	525	525	524	521				
Ch 2	Part C	530	526	526	526	526	525	517	517				
Ch 2	Part D1	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518				
Ch 2	Part D2	521	521	521	521	521	521	521	521				
Ch 2	Part D3	530	518	518	518	518	518	518	518				
Ch 2	Part D4	530	529	523	523	523	523	523	523				
Ch 2	Part E1	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518				
Ch 2	Part E2	528	528	528	518	518	518	518	518				
Ch 2	Part E3	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	518				
Ch 2	Part E4	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518				
Ch 2	Part E5	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518				
Ch 2	Part E6	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518				
Ch 2	Part E7	526	526	526	526	526	520	520	520				
Ch 2	Part F	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518				
Ch 2	Part G	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518				
Ch 2	Part H	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523				
Ch 2	Part I	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522				
Ch 2	Part J	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518				
Chapter 4	TOC	530	525	525	525	525	525	521	521				
Ch 4	Part A	530	519	519	519	519	519	519	519				
Ch 4	Part B	530	519	519	519	519	519	519	519				
Ch 4	Part C	530	519	519	519	519	519	519	519				
Ch 4	Part D	530	519	519	519	519	519	519	519				
Ch 4	Part E	530	519	519	519	519	519	519	519				
Ch 4	Part F	530	519	519	519	519	519	519	519				
Ch 4	Part G	530	519	519	519	519	519	519	519				

JTR		530 12-09	529 11-09	528 10-09	527 09-09	526 08-09	525 07-09	524 06-09	523 05-09				
Ch 4	Part H	530	519	519	519	519	519	519	519				
Ch 4	Part I	530	529	525	525	525	525	523	523				
Ch 4	Part J		528	528	525	525	525	520	520				
Ch 4	Part K		525	525	525	525	525	523	523				
Ch 4	Part L		529	528	526	526	525	523	523				
Ch 4	Part M		529	526	526	526	525	523	523				
Ch 4	Part N		529	528	526	526	525	523	523				
Ch 4	Part O		523	523	523	523	523	523	523				
Ch 4	Part P		517	517	517	517	517	517	517				
Ch 4	Part Q		519	519	519	519	519	519	519				
Ch 4	Part R		519	519	519	519	519	519	519				
Ch 4	Part S		519	519	519	519	519	519	519				
Ch 4	Part T		522	522	522	522	522	522	522				
Chapter 5	TOC	530	521	521	521	521	521	521	521				
Ch 5	Part A	530	518	518	518	518	518	518	518				
Ch 5	Part B	530	529	526	526	526	523	523	523				
Ch 5	Part C1	530	526	526	526	526	519	519	519				
Ch 5	Part C2	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523				
Ch 5	Part C3	526	526	526	526	526	523	523	523				
Ch 5	Part C4	530	529	523	523	523	523	523	523				
Ch 5	Part C5	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517				
Ch 5	Part D1	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523				
Ch 5	Part D2	526	526	526	526	526	523	523	523				
Ch 5	Part D3	529	529	525	525	525	525	523	523				
Ch 5	Part D4	529	529	523	523	523	523	523	523				
Ch 5	Part E1	519	519	519	519	519	519	519	519				
Ch 5	Part E2	529	529	518	518	518	518	518	518				
Ch 5	Part E3	519	519	519	519	519	519	519	519				
Ch 5	Part F	519	519	519	519	519	519	519	519				
Ch 5	Part G	530	519	519	519	519	519	519	519				
Ch 5	Part H1	530	521	521	521	521	521	521	521				
Ch 5	Part H2	530	529	527	527	525	525	523	523				
Ch 5	Part H3	529	529	523	523	523	523	523	523				
Ch 5	Part I	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524				
Ch 5	Part J	527	527	527	527	522	522	522	522				
Ch 5	Part K	530	529	527	527	525	525	522	522				
Ch 5	Part L1	527	527	527	527	519	519	519	519				
Ch 5	Part L2	527	527	527	527	517	517	517	517				
Ch 5	Part L3	519	519	519	519	519	519	519	519				
Ch 5	Part L4	527	527	527	527	523	523	523	523				
Ch 5	Part L5	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523				
Ch 5	Part M	530	527	527	527	526	523	523	523				
Ch 5	Part N	519	519	519	519	519	519	519	519				
Ch 5	Part O	530	521	521	521	521	521	521	521				
Ch 5	Part P1	530	520	520	520	520	520	520	520				
Ch 5	Part P2	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522				
Ch 5	Part Q1	519	519	519	519	519	519	519	519				
Ch 5	Part Q2	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520				
Ch 5	Part Q3	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520				

JTR		530 12-09	529 11-09	528 10-09	527 09-09	526 08-09	525 07-09	524 06-09	523 05-09				
Ch 5	Part R	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517				
Chapter 6	TOC	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517				
Ch 6	Part A	530	523	523	523	523	523	523	523				
Ch 6	Part B	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520				
Ch 6	Part C1	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517				
Ch 6	Part C2	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517				
Ch 6	Part C3	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523				
Ch 6	Part C4	529	529	517	517	517	517	517	517				
Ch 6	Part C5	529	529	523	523	523	523	523	523				
Ch 6	Part D	526	526	526	526	526	520	520	520				
Chapter 7	TOC	530	521	521	521	521	521	521	521				
Ch 7	Part A	530	517	517	517	517	517	517	517				
Ch 7	Part B	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517				
Ch 7	Part C	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518				
Ch 7	Part D	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518				
Ch 7	Part E	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520				
Ch 7	Part F	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520				
Ch 7	Part G	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523				
Ch 7	Part H	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523				
Ch 7	Part I	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520				
Ch 7	Part J	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	520				
Ch 7	Part K	525	525	525	525	525	525	520	520				
Ch 7	Part L	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520				
Ch 7	Part M	526	526	526	526	526	517	517	517				
Ch 7	Part N	529	529	524	524	524	524	524	521				
Ch 7	Part O	529	529	522	522	522	522	522	522				
Ch 7	Part P	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520				
Appendix A	Part 1	530	525	525	525	525	525	523	523				
APP A	Part 2	529	529	525	525	525	525	523	523				
Appendix B		523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523				
Appendix C	Part 1	526	526	526	526	526	520	520	520				
APP C	Part 2	526	526	526	526	526	520	520	520				
APP C	Part 3	526	526	526	526	526	520	520	520				
Appendix D		523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523				
Appendix E	TOC	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520				
APP E	Part 1	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523				
APP E	Part 2	530	523	523	523	523	523	523	523				
APP E	Part 3	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517				
Appendix F	TOC	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520				
APP F	Part 1	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520				
APP F	Part 2	529	529	523	523	523	523	523	523				
Appendix G		530	529	528	527	526	524	524	523				
Appendix H	TOC	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523				
APP H	Part 1	528	528	528	520	520	520	520	520				
APP H	Part 2A	528	528	528	520	520	520	520	520				
APP H	Part 2B	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520				
APP H	Part 2C	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520				
APP H	Part 3A	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520				

JTR		530 12-09	529 11-09	528 10-09	527 09-09	526 08-09	525 07-09	524 06-09	523 05-09				
APP H	Part 3B	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520				
APP H	Part 4A	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520				
APP H	Part 4B	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520				
APP H	Part 4C	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520				
APP H	Part 4D	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520				
APP H	Part 4E	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520				
APP H	Part 4F	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520				
Appendix I	TOC	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512				
APP I	Part 1	530	525	525	525	525	525	512	512				
APP I	Part 2	525	525	525	525	525	525	518	518				
APP I	Part 3	526	526	526	526	526	522	522	522				
APP I	Part 4	530	518	518	518	518	518	518	518				
Appendix J													
Appendix K													
Appendix L	TOC	525	525	525	525	525	525	521	521				
APP L		525	525	525	525	525	525	521	521				
Appendix M													
Appendix N													
Appendix O	TOC	528	528	528	526	526	525	517	517				
APP O		530	529	528	525	525	525	523	523				
Appendix P	TOC	521	521	521	521	521	521	521	521				
APP P	Part 1	521	521	521	521	521	521	521	521				
APP P	Part 2	528	528	528	521	521	521	521	521				
Appendix Q	TOC	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517				
APP Q	Part1	527	527	527	527	524	524	524	523				
APP Q	Part2	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517				
APP Q	Part3	529	529	527	527	526	522	522	522				
APP Q	Part4	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517				
Appendix R	TOC	521	521	521	521	521	521	521	521				
APP R	Part 1	530	526	526	526	526	521	521	521				
APP R	Part 2	530	529	527	527	526	523	523	523				
Appendix S		528	528	528	526	526	517	517	517				
Appendix T	TOC	521	521	521	521	521	521	521	521				
APP T		528	528	528	521	521	521	521	521				
Appendix U		526	526	526	526	526	521	521	521				
Appendix V													

INTRODUCTION TO JOINT TRAVEL REGULATIONS, (JTR) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

FOREWORD

The Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee (PDTATAC) publishes these regulations. The Committee is chartered under the Department of Defense (DoD). Its members are a Deputy Assistant Secretary for each of the DoD military departments and the Director of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Corps (NOAA), the Commandant of the Coast Guard (USCG), and the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service (USPHS). The Committee Chairman is the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (MPP).

PURPOSE AND AUTHORITY

These regulations pertain to per diem, travel and transportation allowances, relocation allowances, and certain other allowances of DoD civilian employees and civilians who travel using DoD funding.

With the exception of DoD civilian employees appointed under Section 625(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 USC §2385(d)), who are authorized per diem, travel, and transportation allowances IAW Volume 14, State Department Foreign Affairs Manual (FAM), these regulations are the sole travel and transportation allowances regulations for DoD components.

If there is a headquarters dispersal, the authority for prescribing the allowances in these regulations becomes vested in each DoD Committee member. Each DoD Committee member may issue necessary regulations prescribing allowances applicable to that Service (or those Services in the case of the DON) until the headquarters activities again are centralized. ***NOTE: The JTR remain as the governing regulations for OSD and Defense Agency employees.*** At that time, regulation-issuing authority again becomes vested in the Committee.

The JTR is issued under the following authorities:

1. Federal Travel Regulation (FTR), published by GSA (41 CFR 300-304); the Department of State Standardized Regulations (DSSR) for Government Civilians in Foreign Areas, issued by State Department; and regulations published by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) (CFR, Title 5);
2. The USC, primarily sections found in Title 5 (especially Chapter 57, concerning allowances for travel, transportation, and subsistence) and Title 10;
3. Executive Orders, GSA Commuted Rate Schedule, and DoD directives and instructions; and
4. Decisions of the U.S. Comptroller General (GAO), the GSA Board of Contract Appeals (GSBCA), the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals (CBCA), and the OSD General Counsel (OSD(GC)).

CLAIMS AND ADVANCE DECISIONS

Under 31 USC §3702, the Comptroller General of the U.S. settled claims involving federal civilian employees' travel, transportation and relocation allowances until 30 June 1996 when that function was transferred to the OMB. OMB delegated this authority to the GSA, who assigned it to the GSBCA. Effective 6 January 2007 Congress established the CBCA within GSA (Section 847 of Pub. L. 109-163) and claims settlement function was transferred from GSBCA to CBCA.

A civilian employee who disagrees with a claim settlement by a paying office may submit the claim to CBCA (no specific form or format is required) at the address listed below. The claim must be forwarded through the proper paying office, which must attach an administrative report explaining why the claim was settled as it was. An accountable officer desiring an advance decision on an issue involving the interpretation of the JTR must forward the request for an advance decision through the PDTATAC.

Correspondence to CBCA should be addressed to:
The Civilian Board of Contract Appeals
1800 F Street, NW
Washington, DC 20405-0002

Phone Number of the Clerk of the Board (202) 606-8800
FAX (202) 606-0019
Internet address of the CBCA: <http://www.cbca.gsa.gov>

Throughout the JTR, Comptroller General (Comp. Gen.) Decisions from the GAO and decisions from the GSBCA or CBCA are referenced. Decisions appearing in the published annual GAO volumes are cited by volume, page number, and date, e.g., 71 Comp. Gen. 530 (1992). GAO decisions that do not appear in the published GAO volumes are cited by the appropriate file number and date, e.g., B-248928, 30 September 1992. GSBCA decisions on their website are listed by category and case number (the case number includes the date the decision was issued), e.g., Travel Cases, GSBCA 14401-TRAV issued 06-01-98. In JTR, these decisions are cited by GSBCA case number, category, and date, e.g., (GSBCA 14515-TRAV, 22 July 1998).

For GSBCA decisions visit their website at: <http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/>.
For CBCA decisions visit their website at: <http://www.cbca.gsa.gov>.

PARAGRAPH NUMBERING SYSTEM

The paragraph numbering system of the JTR is coordinated with that of the Joint Federal Travel Regulations (JFTR). The volume letter "C," precedes the 4- or 5-digit paragraph number (the first or first two digits indicate the chapter number) and subparagraph designators, as shown in the following breakdown. ***NOTE: Not all paragraph numbers are in consecutive numerical sequence (e.g., C1000, C1001, C1002); numbers may be skipped (e.g., C5001, C5005, C5010) so that new paragraphs can be added without changing the numbers of existing paragraphs.***

Paragraph C1052-B2b(3)
JTR
Chapter 1
Paragraph 052
Subparagraphs

References and citations to the JTR should be in the following format:

JTR, par. C1052
JTR, par. C1052-B2
JTR, par. C1052-B2b(3)
JTR, pars. C1052-C1058

Paragraphs and subparagraphs may contain itemizations. Reference to a specific item should be in the following format:

JTR, par. C1052-B2b(3)b
JTR, par. C1055-A2

The most specific unit of reference should be used.

CHANGES

JTR allowance changes are initiated by DoD Civilian Travel Determinations (CTDs), and GSA bulletins, memoranda, or FTR amendments. A CTD is effective on the indicated date. It may be effective on the JTR publication date, on the PDTATAC Chairman's signature date, on a date after the last signature mutually agreed upon by the Services, or, if permitted or required by the statute or an FTR amendment, some other date. When an effective date is earlier than the date assigned to the published change page, the changes are disseminated using the PDTATAC website.

Published changes are numbered consecutively and ordinarily are issued monthly. They contain the text and rate changes directed in determinations. The determinations included in a published change are shown on that change's cover sheet.

New or revised provisions appearing on a change page are indicated by a * symbol placed next to the new or revised portion.

FEEDBACK REPORTING

JTR change recommendations should contain an explanation of, and rationale for, the proposed change. When the proposal relates to an actual situation, the details should be included. Submit feedback reports concerning inadequate per diem rates IAW par. C4551.

- *1. Army - Army Civilian Advisory Panel Member, Department of the Army, Office of the Assistant G-1 for Civilian Personnel, ATTN: DAPE-CP-EPD, Hoffman Building 1, Room 148, 2461 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22331-3001.
2. Navy - Navy Civilian Advisory Panel Member, Office of the Civilian Human Resources, Labor and Employee Relations Division (012), 614 Sicard Street SE, Suite 100, Washington Navy Yard, Washington DC 20374-5072.
3. Marine Corps - Marine Corps Civilian Advisory Panel Member, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, Manpower and Reserve Affairs (MPC-10), 3280 Russell Road, Quantico, VA 22134-5103.
- *4. Air Force - Air Force Civilian Advisory Panel Member, HQ AF/A1PA, 2221 South Clark Street, Crystal Plaza 6, Ste 500, Arlington, VA 22202-3745.
5. OSD/WHS/Defense Agencies - DoD Civilian Personnel Management Service, Field Advisory Service, Attn: Civilian Advisory Panel Member, 1400 Key Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22209-5144.

HOW TO GET THE JTR

JTR materials may be downloaded and printed from the following website:

<http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/>

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JOINT TRAVEL REGULATIONS (JTR)

VOLUME 2

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD) CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

<u>Chapter/Part/ Section/Appendix</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
<u>CHAPTER 1</u>	<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD) EMPLOYEE TRAVEL ADMINISTRATION</u>
PART A	APPLICATION AND GENERAL RULES
PART B	CONDITIONS/FACTORS
PART C	TRAVEL ADVANCES
PART D	GIFTS, GRATUITIES AND OTHER BENEFITS RECEIVED FROM COMMERCIAL SOURCES
PART E	TRAVEL CLAIMS AND RECEIPTS
PART F	MISCELLANEOUS REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES
<u>CHAPTER 2</u>	<u>TRANSPORTATION MODES, ACCOMMODATIONS, TRANSPORTATION REQUESTS, BAGGAGE AND MILEAGE RATES</u>
PART A	TRAVEL POLICY
PART B	TRAVEL BY GOVERNMENT CONVEYANCE
PART C	TRAVEL BY TAXICAB, BUS, STREETCAR, SUBWAY, OR OTHER PUBLIC OR SPECIAL CONVEYANCE
PART D	POC TRAVEL
Section 1	General
Section 2	Permanent Duty Travel
Section 3	POC Use Instead of Government-Furnished Automobile
Section 4	POC Use for TDY Travel
PART E	TRAVEL BY COMMON CARRIER
Section 1	Travel and Transportation Policy
Section 2	Arranging Official Travel
Section 3	Commercial Air Transportation
Section 4	Commercial Ship Transportation
Section 5	Train Accommodations
Section 6	Commercial Passenger Transportation
Section 7	Reimbursement for Use of Other than the Authorized Transportation Mode or Route
PART F	TRANSPORTATION REQUESTS
PART G	BAGGAGE ALLOWANCE
PART H	LOCAL TRAVEL IN AND AROUND PDS/TDY LOCATION
PART I	MILEAGE RATES
PART J	PARKING EXPENSES FOR CERTAIN EMPLOYEES
<u>CHAPTER 3</u>	<u>SEE APPENDIX I</u>
<u>*CHAPTER 4</u>	<u>EMPLOYEE TRAVEL</u>
PART A	*TDY TRAVEL
PART B	*PER DIEM ALLOWANCES
PART C	*AEA
PART D	*TRAINING COURSE ATTENDANCE
PART E	*RETURN TO PDS DURING TDY
PART F	*OCCASIONAL MEALS AND /OR LODGING

PART G *INCOME TAX REIMBURSEMENT ALLOWANCE (ITRA) FOR EXTENDED TDY ASSIGNMENTS
 PART H *SPECIFIC ASSIGNMENT CONDITIONS
 PART I REIMBURSEMENT OPTIONS FOR A TRAVELER ON TDY WITHIN A COMBATANT COMMAND OR JOINT TASK FORCE AOR

CHAPTER 5

PERMANENT DUTY TRAVEL

PART A APPLICABILITY AND GENERAL RULES
 PART B EMPLOYEE TRANSPORTATION AND SUBSISTENCE
 PART C DEPENDENT TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCES
 Section 1 General
 Section 2 PCS Transfers
 Section 3 Dependent Student Travel
 Section 4 Dependent Per Diem Rates
 Section 5 Dependent Medical Travel
 PART D HOUSEHOLD GOODS (HHG) TRANSPORTATION (FTR §302-7)
 Section 1 General
 Section 2 HHG Transportation
 Section 3 HHG Weight
 Section 4 HHG Storage
 PART E POV TRANSPORTATION
 Section 1 General
 Section 2 OCONUS POV Transportation
 Section 3 CONUS POV Transportation
 PART F MOBILE HOME TRANSPORTATION (FTR PART §302-10)
 PART G MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE ALLOWANCE (MEA) DUE TO HOUSEHOLD RELOCATION
 PART H TEMPORARY QUARTERS SUBSISTENCE EXPENSE (TQSE) – ACTUAL EXPENSE AND FIXED
 Section 1 General
 Section 2 TQSE – Actual Expense (TQSE(AE))
 Section 3 TQSE Fixed (TQSE(F))
 PART I RESERVED
 PART J DEPENDENT EARLY RETURN
 PART K RENEWAL AGREEMENT TRAVEL (RAT)
 PART L SERVICE AGREEMENTS
 Section 1 General
 Section 2 Initial Agreements
 Section 3 Renewal Agreements
 Section 4 Tour of Duty Requirements
 Section 5 Agreement Violation
 PART M HOUSE HUNTING TRIP (HHT) (FTR §302-5)
 PART N RELOCATION INCOME TAX (RIT) ALLOWANCE
 PART O TEMPORARY CHANGE OF STATION (TCS)
 PART P REAL ESTATE TRANSACTION AND UNEXPIRED LEASE EXPENSE ALLOWANCES
 Section 1 General
 Section 2 GSBICA and CG Decisions
 PART Q RELOCATION SERVICES
 Section 1 General
 Section 2 Property Management (PM) Services
 Section 3 Home Marketing Incentive Payments

CHAPTER 6	EVACUATIONS AND ADVERSE CONDITIONS
PART A	EVACUATION TRAVEL
PART B	ADVERSE CONDITIONS TRAVEL
PART C	PAYMENTS DURING AN ORDERED/AUTHORIZED DEPARTURE FROM A FOREIGN AREA
Section 1	DSSR, Chapter 600 Index
Section 2	DSSR, Chapter 600 Definitions
Section 3	DSSR, Chapter 600, Subpars. 611-639
Section 4	DSSR, Chapter 600 Faqs
Section 5	DSSR, Chapter 600, Evacuation Payments
PART D	PAYMENTS DURING AN ORDERED/AUTHORIZED DEPARTURE IN THE U.S.
CHAPTER 7	TRAVEL UNDER SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES
PART A	*IPA MOBILITY PROGRAM
PART B	MISSING PERSONS CASES
PART C	CIVILIAN ESCORTS AND ATTENDANTS
PART D	PRE-EMPLOYMENT INTERVIEW TRAVEL (FTR §301-75)
PART E	TRAVEL AT NO EXPENSE TO THE GOVERNMENT
PART F	REPATRIATION TRANSPORTATION
PART G	THREATENED LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS (FTR §301-31)
PART H	EMERGENCY TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION OF EMPLOYEE DUE TO ILLNESS OR INJURY OR A PERSONAL EMERGENCY SITUATION WHILE TDY (FTR §301)
PART I	TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION EXPENSE REIMBURSEMENT WHEN ACCOMPANYING MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND CONGRESSIONAL STAFF
PART J	ADDITIONAL TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES INCURRED BY AN EMPLOYEE WITH A DISABILITY OR A SPECIAL NEED (FTR §301-13)
PART K	EMPLOYEE MEDICAL TRAVEL
PART L	FAMILY VISITATION TRAVEL (FVT)
PART M	EMERGENCY VISITATION TRAVEL (EVT)
PART N	FUNDED ENVIRONMENTAL AND MORALE LEAVE (FEML)
PART O	REST AND RECOVERY (R&R) LEAVE TRAVEL
PART P	CIVILIAN FAMILY MEMBER OF A SERIOUSLY ILL OR INJURED UNIFORMED SERVICE MEMBER

APPENDIXES

<u>APPENDIX A</u>	<u>DEFINITIONS</u>
PART 1	DEFINITIONS
PART 2	ACRONYMS
<u>APPENDIX B</u>	<u>OCONUS MAXIMUM PER DIEM RATES</u>
<u>APPENDIX C</u>	<u>RESERVED</u>
<u>APPENDIX D</u>	<u>CONUS MAXIMUM PER DIEM RATES</u>
<u>APPENDIX E</u>	<u>INVITATIONAL TRAVEL AUTHORIZATIONS</u>
PART 1	INVITATION TO TRAVEL
PART 2	SAMPLE FORMAT INVITATIONAL TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION
PART 3	GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR'S/CONTRACTOR EMPLOYEES' TRAVEL
<u>APPENDIX F</u>	<u>CONSUMABLE GOODS ALLOWANCES</u>
PART 1	LOCATIONS HAVING CONSUMABLE GOODS ALLOWANCES
PART 2	CRITERIA FOR ESTABLISHING A CONSUMABLE GOODS ALLOWANCE
<u>APPENDIX G</u>	<u>MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES ON OFFICIAL TRAVEL</u>

<u>APPENDIX H</u>	<u>TRAVEL PURPOSE IDENTIFIERS AND PREMIUM CLASS TRANSPORTATION</u>
PART 1	TRAVEL PURPOSE IDENTIFIERS
PART 2A	REPORTING DATA ELEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FORMAT
PART 2B	FIRST-CLASS AIR ACCOMMODATIONS CODES
PART 2C	FIRST-CLASS DECISIONS SUPPORT TOOL
PART 3A	BUSINESS-CLASS AIR ACCOMMODATIONS CODES
PART 3B	BUSINESS-CLASS DECISION SUPPORT TOOL
PART 4A	PREMIUM-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR DISABILITY OR OTHER SPECIAL MEDICAL NEEDS REASONS
PART 4B	RESERVED
PART 4C	RESERVED
PART 4D	RESERVED
PART 4E	RESERVED
PART 4F	PREMIUM-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS DETERMINATION FORMAT
<u>APPENDIX I</u>	<u>TRAVEL AUTHORIZATIONS</u>
PART 1	Delegation of Authority
PART 2	General Conditions
PART 3	Travel Authorization/Order Content
PART 4	Travel Authorization/Order Preparation
<u>APPENDIX J</u>	<u>RESERVED</u>
<u>APPENDIX K</u>	<u>RESERVED</u>
<u>APPENDIX L</u>	<u>RESERVED</u>
<u>APPENDIX M</u>	<u>STATION ALLOWANCE/OHA AND TRAVEL PER DIEM REPORTING PROCEDURES AND COMMAND/SENIOR OFFICER/COUNTRY ALLOWANCE COORDINATOR RESPONSIBILITIES</u>
<u>APPENDIX N</u>	<u>RESERVED</u>
<u>APPENDIX O</u>	<u>TEMPORARY DUTY (TDY) TRAVEL ALLOWANCES</u>
<u>APPENDIX P</u>	<u>CITY PAIR PROGRAM</u>
PART 1	CITY-PAIR PROGRAM
PART 2	FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT THE CONTRACT CITY-PAIR PROGRAM
<u>APPENDIX Q</u>	<u>OCONUS TOUR LENGTHS/TOURS OF DUTY</u>
PART 1	DOD SERVICE MEMBERS
PART 2	NOAA
PART 3	CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE STANDARD TOURS OF DUTY
PART 4	CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCE TOURS OF DUTY
<u>APPENDIX R</u>	<u>CONFERENCES</u>
PART 1	CONFERENCE PLANNING POLICY
PART 2	CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE
<u>APPENDIX S</u>	<u>AUTHORIZED FEML LOCATIONS/DESTINATIONS</u>

APPENDIX T

STANDARD DATA ELEMENTS FOR TRAVEL

TABLE 1

TRAVELER IDENTIFICATION

TABLE 2

COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

TABLE 3

TRAVEL EXPENSE INFORMATION

TABLE 4

ACCOUNTING AND CERTIFICATION

APPENDIX U

AUTHORIZED REST AND RECUPERATION (R&R) LOCATIONS/DESTINATIONS

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CHAPTER 1

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DoD) EMPLOYEE TRAVEL ADMINISTRATION

<u>Paragraph</u>	<u>Contents</u>
------------------	-----------------

PART A: APPLICATION AND GENERAL RULES

C1001	APPLICATION A. Inclusion B. Restrictions C. Authority Not Stated D. Duplicate Payment
C1002	IMPLEMENTATION
C1003	DEPARTMENT OF STATE (DoS) TEMPORARY QUARTERS EXPENSE ALLOWANCE (TQSA)
C1004	DEPARTMENT OF STATE (DoS) FOREIGN TRANSFER ALLOWANCE (FTA) AND HOME SERVICE TRANSFER ALLOWANCE (HSTA) A. Policy, Payment and Procedural Guidance B. Transfer C. FTA and HSTA
C1005	GAIN-SHARING PROGRAM
C1006	ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES
C1007	COMPUTATION RULES A. Computation Rules B. AEA Limitation
C1008	DEFENSE TRAVEL SYSTEM (DTS) A. General B. Travel Computed by DTS C. AO's Responsibilities D. Traveler's Responsibilities E. A Typical Business Trip
C1010	*REGISTERED AND/OR TRUSTED TRAVELER PROGRAM MEMBERSHIP FEE A. General B. Participation C. Enrollment Fees

PART B: CONDITIONS/FACTORS

C1050	GENERAL A. Prohibition Not Stated B. Travel Justification C. PCS D. Travel Official
--------------	--

- C1051 PRIVILEGES WHILE ON OFFICIAL TRAVEL**
 - A. General
 - B. Availability/Use

- C1052 TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION FUNDING**
 - A. General
 - B. Movement between Different Departments and Agencies or DoD Components
 - C. Movement within the Same DoD Component
 - D. RAT
 - E. Separation from OCONUS Employment
 - F. DoD Domestic Dependent School Board Members

- C1053 IDENTIFICATION CARD**
 - A. General
 - B. Issuance

- C1054 PASSPORT, VISAS, IMMUNIZATIONS, AND CLEARANCES**
 - A. General
 - B. No-fee Passport
 - C. Time Limitations

- C1055 GOV'T QTRS USE/AVAILABILITY**
 - A. QTRS Available
 - B. QTRS Not Available
 - C. Authorization/Approval

- C1057 TIME LIMITS FOR BEGINNING TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION**

- C1058 OBLIGATION TO EXERCISE PRUDENCE IN TRAVEL**

- C1059 SCHEDULING TRAVEL**

- C1060 TRAVEL DURING REST HOURS, A REST PERIOD AT A TDY POINT AFTER ARRIVAL, OR AN EN ROUTE REST STOP**
 - A. Starting and Ending Travel
 - B. En Route Rest Stop/Rest Period at TDY Point
 - C. En Route Rest Stops
 - D. Rest Period at TDY Point before Reporting for Duty
 - E. Delaying Return Travel to Use Reduced Travel Fares

- C1062 HOTEL AND MOTEL FIRE SAFETY – APPROVED ACCOMMODATIONS**

- C1065 OFFICIAL DISTANCE DETERMINATION**
 - A. POC (Except Airplane)
 - B. Privately Owned Airplane

- C1070 APPROPRIATE ACTION FOR FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE REGULATIONS**

PART C: TRAVEL ADVANCES

- C1100 GENERAL**
 - A. Minimizing Cash Requirements
 - B. GTCC Use

- C1101 ALLOWABLE ADVANCES**
- A. Authority
 - B. TDY Travel
 - C. Advance Payment of Discounted Conference or Training Registration Fee
 - D. HHG Transportation and Temporary Storage Using the Commuted Rate Method
 - E. Non-temporary (Extended) Storage of HHG
 - F. Movement of Mobile Home
 - G. HHT
 - H. TQSE
 - I. Real Estate Transaction and Unexpired Lease Expense Allowance
 - J. Attendants or Escorts for Military Dependents
 - K. Transportation and Emergency Storage of POV
 - L. Advance Lodging Deposits

PART D: GIFTS, GRATUITIES AND OTHER BENEFITS RECEIVED FROM COMMERCIAL SOURCES

- C1200 RETAINING PROMOTIONAL ITEMS**
- A. General
 - B. Seat Relinquishing
 - C. Lost or Delayed Accompanied Baggage
- C1201 ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS**
- C1205 STANDARDS OF CONDUCT AND PAYMENT ACCEPTANCE FROM NON-FEDERAL SOURCES FOR TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES**

PART E: TRAVEL CLAIMS AND RECEIPTS

- C1300 TRAVEL CLAIM SUBMISSION**
- C1305 FALSIFIED TRAVEL CLAIMS**
- C1310 RECEIPT REQUIREMENT**
- A. General
 - B. Lost Receipt
 - C. Review and Administrative Approval
- C1320 LOST/STOLEN/UNUSED TICKET/GTR REIMBURSEMENT**
- A. Lost/Stolen/Unused Tickets
 - B. Lost/Stolen/Unused GTR

PART F: RESERVED (INFORMATION MOVED TO APP G)

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PART A: APPLICATION AND GENERAL RULES

C1001 APPLICATION

A. Inclusion. Except as indicated in par. C1001-B, this Volume applies to:

1. A DoD personal services contract employee ([27 Comp. Gen. 695 \(1948\)](#));
2. A DoD civilian employee and/or the employee's dependents, ***NOTE: This includes a direct hire non-U.S. person employed by DoD in an OCONUS area, except as restricted and limited by OCONUS commands or by agreement with the host government.***;
3. Civilian marine personnel of Military Sealift Command to the extent provided in Civilian Marine Personnel Instruction 4650 (Navy);
4. A civilian official and/or employee of another GOV'T department and/or AGENCY who performs an official assignment for and at DoD's expense;
5. A person who performs travel under a DoD ITA involving GOV'T business (including a non-U.S. person indirect hire);
6. A National Guard technician employed pursuant to 32 USC §709;
7. A person employed intermittently as a consultant or expert and paid on a WAE basis or a person serving without compensation or at one dollar a year for official travel away from home or regular place of business and while at a place of employment or service for the GOV'T; and
8. A new appointee to the SES and certain Presidential appointees.

B. Restrictions. This Volume does not apply to:

1. A NAF official and/or employee traveling on NAF business (may be adopted by NAF activities).
2. A contractor's representative and/or contractor's employee under a contract with DoD.
3. A DoD employee appointed under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, Section 625(d), as amended.
4. A DoD civilian employee who performs an official assignment (TDY, TCS or PCS) funded by a non-DoD AGENCY and who is subject to the funding AGENCY's travel and transportation policies which includes travel (payment advance, authorization, reimbursement, and voucher submission), and transportation between the official locations.
5. A Uniformed Service member wherever assigned for official duty. A member on loan, assignment, or detail to another department or AGENCY is authorized travel and transportation allowances including station allowances under JFTR. See JFTR, par. U1000. ***The member is financially responsible for returning to the GOV'T all unauthorized or duplicate travel and transportation allowances erroneously received or reimbursed.***

C. Authority Not Stated. There may be circumstances in which the FTR authorizes a discretionary travel and transportation allowance, and the JTR remains silent. A discretionary FTR authority that is not addressed in the JTR is not implemented within DoD.

D. Duplicate Payment. A duplicate payment is a GOV'T payment claimed by a traveler for an expense paid/to be paid to the traveler by another entity. If an expense is incurred and reimbursed by another entity that would otherwise be reimbursed by the GOV'T, that expense must not be claimed against, nor paid by, the GOV'T. See par. C4554-B for an exception. *A non-deductible meal as listed in par. C4554-B provided to a traveler in a per diem status does not result in a duplicate payment.* The traveler is financially responsible to the GOV'T for all duplicate travel and transportation allowance payments received. *This includes any and all allowances covered in these regulations.* The [Improper Payments Information Act of 2002, Public Law 107-300](#) applies. See <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/memoranda/m03-13-attach.pdf>.

C1002 IMPLEMENTATION

A. Allowance Regulations. Under [DoDD 5154.29](#), the provisions and subsequent changes in this Volume are effective based on PDTATAC regulatory authority, without further allowances implementation by the separate departments. The separate departments may issue related administrative procedures provided they do not contravene or unnecessarily duplicate the provisions in this Volume.

B. Regulation Review Process. [DoDD 5154.29](#) requires that PDTATAC staff review all written material that implements JTR provisions to ensure per diem, travel and transportation allowances, relocation allowances, and certain other allowances are uniformly applied IAW GSA's FTR. The review process applies to all DoD components IAW par. C1001-A. The written material should be forwarded as a Word document, via the Service/ AGENCY CAP representative found in the Introduction Feedback Reporting section to:

1. Email address: pdtatac@dtmo.pentagon.mil; or
2. Fax: (703) 696-7890; or
3. Mail to:

Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee
ATTN: Regulatory Team
4601 North Fairfax Drive, Suite 800
Arlington, VA 22203-1546

C. Exclusion. The JTR provisions are not applicable to the organizations and personnel in par. C1001-C.

C1003 DEPARTMENT OF STATE (DoS) TEMPORARY QUARTERS EXPENSE ALLOWANCE (TQSA)

An employee is authorized TQSA for temporary QTRS (including meals and laundry/dry-cleaning expenses) occupied after first arrival at a PDS in a foreign area or immediately preceding final departure from that PDS if the employee is eligible for a Living Quarters Allowance (LQA) under the provisions in the DoD Civilian Personnel Manual DoD 1400.25-M, Subchapter 1250-E and DSSR Section 031.1. TQSA rules are in DSSR Section 120.

C1004 DEPARTMENT OF STATE (DoS) FTA AND HSTA

A. Policy, Payment and Procedural Guidance. For FTA policy, payment and procedural guidance see the [DSSR, Section 240](#) at http://aoprals.state.gov/content.asp?content_id=247&menu_id=81. For HSTA policy, payment and procedural guidance see the [DSSR, Section 250](#) at http://aoprals.state.gov/content.asp?content_id=248&menu_id=81.

B. Transfer. An employee transferring from a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area PDS to a foreign country PDS is authorized an MEA under Ch 5, Part G, but *not* the FTA allowance in par. C1004-C1 below ([DSSR, Section 242.6](http://aoprals.state.gov/content.asp?content_id=247&menu_id=81) at http://aoprals.state.gov/content.asp?content_id=247&menu_id=81). An employee transferring from a foreign country PDS to a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area PDS may be authorized TQSE under Ch 5, Part H1, but *not* the HSTA in par. C1004-C3b below ([DSSR, Section 252.6](http://aoprals.state.gov/content.asp?content_id=248&menu_id=81) at http://aoprals.state.gov/content.asp?content_id=248&menu_id=81). A transferring employee is eligible for the Lease Penalty Expense Portion under both the FTA and HSTA.

C. FTA and HSTA. The FTA/HSTA are DoS allowances (5 USC §§5924(2)(A) and 5924(2)(B)), respectively) that reimburse certain expenses when an employee is appointed/PCSing to/reassigned from a foreign country PDS. The FTA/HSTA apply to an employee as indicated below. *A new appointee is not eligible for HSTA*. The FTA and HSTA are composed of four elements:

1. Miscellaneous Reimbursable Expense. This portion is allowable *only* for a DoD new appointee being assigned to the first PDS in a foreign area (FTA).
2. Wardrobe Expense. *This portion is not allowable for a DoD civilian employee.*
3. Pre-departure Subsistence Expense (FTA) and Subsistence Expense Portion (HSTA). *NOTE: The FTA and HSTA subsistence portions are only for expenses incurred in the CONUS or non-foreign OCONUS area – not in the foreign area.*
 - a. FTA. This portion is allowable for a DoD employee PCSing from a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area PDS to a foreign area PDS and for a new appointee traveling from a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area actual residence to the first foreign area PDS.
 - b. HSTA. *This portion is not allowed for a DoD civilian employee.*
4. Lease Penalty Expense
 - a. FTA. This portion is allowable for any DoD employee (including a new appointee) PCSing to a foreign area PDS or between foreign country PDSs.
 - b. HSTA. This portion is allowed *only for a reassigned employee (not a new appointee)* PCSing from a foreign country PDS to a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area PDS.

NOTE: For other allowances relevant to first duty station travel, see Ch 5, Part B.

C1005 GAIN-SHARING PROGRAM

A Gain-Sharing Program is a bonus-oriented incentive program, not a travel program, designed to share GOV'T travel and transportation cost savings with a traveler. Title 5 USC, Chapter 45, Subchapter 1 provides authority for this program. Discretionary participation in a Gain-Sharing Program is not covered by, nor addressed in, the JTR.

C1006 ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

The separate DoD components may issue administrative procedures for the judicious administration of the allowances in this Volume. *Those procedures must not contravene or duplicate this Volume's provisions and must be reviewed IAW par. C1002.*

C1007 COMPUTATION RULES

A. Computation Rules. The computation rules in these regulations may be unique to this Volume. Consult the relevant Chapters and Parts, to determine the correct computation process for the specific travel and transportation allowances.

1. Use the actual amount without rounding when computing [TDY mileage](#), [MALT](#), [TQSE](#) and [per diem](#) computation. AEA and [PMR](#) computations are rounded to the next highest dollar with the provision in par. C1007-A2 in force.
2. AEA computation is rounded-up to the nearest dollar. For example, \$29.50 = \$30.00. The AEA must not exceed the authorized percentage of the maximum locality per diem rate. ***When AEA for lodging and M&IE exceeds the maximum AEA M&IE locality rate, decrease the AEA M&IE rate to the descending dollar and add the extra cents to the AEA lodging rate.*** For example, reduce \$76.50 to \$76 as shown in par. C4626, Example 3.
3. PMR computation is rounded-up to the nearest dollar.

NOTE: A conference lodging allowance is a pre-determined allowance of up to 125% of the applicable locality lodging ceiling (rounded to the next highest dollar). For example, the locality lodging ceiling of \$100 may be increased to \$125. A conference lodging allowance is not AEA and must not be used with AEA per diem. See APP R, Part 2, par. M.

B. AEA Limitation. The AEA limit is 300% of the maximum locality per diem rate IAW par. C4620.

C1008 DEFENSE TRAVEL SYSTEM (DTS)

A. General. At locations at which DTS has been fielded, TDY vouchers are paid using DTS. The Services/Agencies must require the CTO/TMC to arrange commercial transportation IAW law, GOV'T policies, agreements and contracted rates using U.S.-certificated carriers and coach/economy-class accommodations, whenever possible along usually-travelled routes.

B. Travel Computed by DTS. DTS covers individual TDY travel for business, travel for schoolhouse training and deployment or personnel traveling together with or without no/limited reimbursement, and certain travel under special circumstances. It does not cover PCS (Ch 5), or evacuation (Ch 6).

TDY performed as part of a PCS move (i.e., TDY en route) is not paid through DTS.

C. AO Responsibilities. The AO has 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 and IAW this Regulation. The AO must determine the travel purpose (APP H) for notation on the Trip Record. The information provided by the DTS Reservation Module or directly from the CTO/TMC is central in helping to execute those responsibilities. The AO also must:

1. Use the cost estimate on the Trip Record to determine if the travel budget can support the travel. If the standard arrangements made in compliance with travel policies using GOV'T negotiated airline, lodging and rental car rates do not meet mission needs, the AO may authorize other travel options requested by the traveler, provided they conform to law, regulation, policy and contractual obligations. The AO authorizes the cost estimate.
2. Obtain information on policies relating to transportation and travel arrangements from the CTO/TMC and TO, command channels or Service headquarters to assist in future travel decisions.
3. Assure the traveler has access to a GTCC (the unit's or a CBA) if the traveler does not have a GTCC IBA. Refer inquiries about card usage to the local GTCC program coordinator or the TO.

4. Adhere to policies and procedures IAW this regulation, use good judgment in obligating unit funds, and ensure the traveler receives adequate reimbursement IAW this regulation.

5. Review the amounts claimed on the 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 authorized expenses reimbursement. Expense reports are subject to random selection for examination based on financial management directives.

6. Permit a traveler to combine official travel with leave or personal travel. Contract fare travel must never be used for personal travel (APP P, Part 2, par. E). The official portion must be arranged through the CTO/TMC. Transportation reimbursement is authorized for the cost of official travel between duty stations only. The traveler may arrange 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, par. C4563-C applies. The AO is not to permit a TDY trip that is an excuse for personal travel.

D. Traveler Rights and Responsibilities

1. A traveler who does not use a CTO/TMC or the GTCC to purchase transportation must submit the ticket receipt (if \$75 or more) for reimbursement.

2. A traveler should promptly update the trip record, and confirm/modify arrangements, when communication with the CTO/TMC was not possible.

3. When using the DTS for TDY over 45 days, a traveler should include a request for scheduled partial payments with the authorization/order so the traveler is paid every 30 days. This helps to ensure the traveler is paid for expenses prior to GTCC bill receipt.

E. A Typical Business Trip

1. Before the Trip

a. Cost Estimate. A traveler should obtain an estimate from the CTO/TMC, or DTS Reservation Module, for the trip. It is the key to several travel and trip funding decisions. It informs the traveler and the AO in advance of the standard and actual arrangements, associated costs, and the allowance maximums. It includes transportation costs to and from the TDY location, lodging (including tax), and rental car (if authorized). The estimate also reflects the per diem rate broken out by M&IE and lodging and should also include any known planned miscellaneous expenses. A traveler may ask the CTO/TMC to estimate the amount for using a private vehicle or other commercial transportation.

b. 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 POC instead of flying). However, the standard arrangement's estimate (as the AO approves for mission reasons) is the reimbursement baseline.

c. Authority for Travel. The AO authorizes the TDY, the arrangements, determines the fund cite, and obligates funds to pay for the trip, to include the payment of a travel advance or scheduled partial payment if included. The resulting document is the Trip Record.

d. Travel Packet. The CTO/TMC updates the Trip Record with the confirmed reservations and commercial ticket information. The TO provides the documents needed for GOV'T transportation if the CTO/TMC does not provide this service.

e. Paying for Arranged Services and Obtaining Cash to Pay Expenses while Traveling. The CTO/TMC typically charges reservations to an IBA or unit GTCC. Airline or rail tickets may also be charged to a GTCC CBA. While on the trip, the traveler should charge expenses incident to official travel on the IBA or unit GTCC, whenever possible. For official travel-related expenses that cannot be charged, the traveler can avoid using personal funds by using the IBA to obtain cash advances or travelers checks. An advance is not an option on a unit GTCC.

2. During the Trip

a. Changing Plans. If travel plans change from the itinerary, the traveler should call the CTO/TMC toll-free number, if possible, to modify the itinerary. The CTO/TMC must update the traveler's Trip Record. Although the AO may approve changes after trip completion, the traveler should obtain the AO's authority in advance, and update the Trip Record. The traveler is reimbursed AO approved Trip Record changes.

b. Receipts. The traveler must produce receipts for lodging and individual official travel expenses of \$75 or more.

3. After the Traveler Returns

a. Completing the Expense Report. A traveler should complete and submit the Trip Record expense report portion within 5 working days after returning from the trip. The receipts (lodging and individual expenses of \$75 or more) must be attached to the expense report. EFT is the preferred method of reimbursement, permitting the traveler to select:

(1) Direct electronic transfer to the GTCC vendor of official expenses charged to the IBA, avoiding the need to write a check, with the remainder transferred to the traveler's personal bank account, or

(2) An electronic transfer of the full amount to the traveler's personal bank account.

b. AO Approval. The AO must approve the expenses on the Trip Record, and review required receipts, before the traveler is reimbursed.

c. Submitting the Expense Report. If using the DTS, the expense report is automatically routed to a disbursing office for payment. If not using the DTS, a finance office or an office contractually arranged by the traveler's Service/AGENCY may provide this service. The amount paid is the amount the AO approves.

d. Random Audits. Random audits of travel expense reports are conducted. The traveler or AO may be required to provide additional information to the audit team.

e. Lost/Stolen/Unused Paper Tickets. See par. C1320.

***C1010 REGISTERED AND/OR TRUSTED TRAVELER PROGRAM MEMBERSHIP FEE**

*A. General. Registered and/or trusted traveler programs (i.e., FlyClear) are voluntary individual private sector programs designed to expedite the security screening process at participating airports. Registered/trusted travelers pass through special, shorter security lines, which require the individual member to provide personal information in advance. Collection of the personal information requires memberships to be obtained by individual travelers as opposed to an agency.

B. Participation. Participation in this program is voluntary and is not required by the GOV'T. *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](#).*

C. Enrollment Fees. Enrollment fees in this program are *not* reimbursable. See APP G.

CHAPTER 2**TRANSPORTATION MODES, ACCOMMODATIONS, TRANSPORTATION
REQUESTS, BAGGAGE AND MILEAGE RATES****Paragraph Title/Contents****PART A: TRAVEL POLICY**

- C2000 GENERAL**
A. Travel and Transportation Policy
B. Service Responsibility
C. TDY Travel Involving Non-PDS Location(s)
D. TDY Departure from/Return to Dependent's Residence
- C2001 TRANSPORTATION MODE**
A. General
B. Within CONUS
C. OCONUS Travel
D. Travel by Aircraft
- C2002 CITY-PAIR AIRFARE PROGRAM**
- C2003 TRAVEL TIME**
A. Travel by GOV'T Conveyance and/or Common Carrier on GOV'T-Procured Transportation
B. Travel by other than Authorized Mode
C. POC
D. Travel by Aero Club
E. TDY Travel by Mixed Mode
F. Travel by Special Conveyance

PART B: GOVERNMENT CONVEYANCE TRAVEL

- C2050 GOV'T AUTOMOBILE**
A. Requirements
B. Exceptions
C. Limitations
- C2051 GOV'T AIRCRAFT**
A. Air Mobility Command (AMC)
B. Military Aircraft other than AMC
- C2053 USE OF AERO CLUB AIRCRAFT**
A. General
B. Allowable Travel Time for Per Diem/AEA Computation

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

- C2100 GENERAL**
- C2101 TAXICAB USE**
A. To/from a Transportation Terminal
B. Between Residence and PDS on the Day Travel Is Performed

<u>Paragraph</u>	<u>Title/Contents</u>
C2102	SPECIAL CONVEYANCE USE (FTR, §301-10, Subpart E) <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. GeneralB. Selecting a Rental VehicleC. Special Conveyance (Includes Aircraft) ReimbursementD. Use Limited to Official PurposesE. To/from Carrier TerminalsF. Between Duty StationsG. Special Conveyance Use for PDTH. Special Conveyance Use in and around Permanent or TDY Station
C2103	BUS, STREETCAR, OR SUBWAY USE <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. To and from Carrier TerminalsB. Between Residence and PDS on the Day Travel Is Performed
C2104	AIRPORT LIMOUSINE SERVICE USE
C2105	LODGING-PROVIDED COURTESY TRANSPORTATION USE

PART D: POC TRAVEL

SECTION 1: GENERAL

C2150	AUTHORIZATION/APPROVAL
C2153	GOV'T ADVANTAGE DETERMINATION <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. GeneralB. Considerations
C2156	COST DETERMINATION FOR POC USE BY PERSONAL PREFERENCE <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. GeneralB. Constructed Cost Comparison by AirplaneC. Constructed Cost Comparison by TrainD. Constructed Cost Comparison by Bus
C2157	PRIVATELY OWNED CONVEYANCE TAX AND LICENSE FEE (B-214930, 1 October 1984) <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. GeneralB. Traveler-paid Charges

SECTION 2: PERMANENT DUTY TRAVEL

C2159	AUTOMOBILE USE (FTR §302-4) <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. GeneralB. Using One or Two POCs (FTR §302-4, Subpart F)C. Using More than Two POCs (FTR §302-4.500 and §302-4.700d)D. Parking, Tolls and Other Costs
C2162	AIRCRAFT <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Privately Owned AirplaneB. Privately Owned Aircraft other than Airplane (e.g., Helicopter)

C2164	PRIVATELY-OWNED MOTORCYCLE <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. PCS-related Travel PolicyB. TDY-Related Travel PolicyC. Travel TimeD. Computation
C2165	TRANSOCEANIC TRAVEL BY PRIVATELY OWNED BOAT
C2166	POC TRAVEL INVOLVING A CAR FERRY <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. GeneralB. TransportationC. Ferry FeesD. Foreign Registered Ship Use
<hr/> SECTION 3: POC USE INSTEAD OF GOV'T-FURNISHED AUTOMOBILE <hr/>	
C2180	POC USE INSTEAD OF GOV'T-FURNISHED AUTOMOBILE USE <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. GeneralB. TDY Mileage Reimbursement RatesC. Per DiemD. Statement
<hr/> SECTION 4: POC USE FOR TDY TRAVEL <hr/>	
C2182	TDY MILEAGE ALLOWANCES FOR POC USE
C2184	POC USE FACTORS <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Official TDY Mileage Rates for Local and TDY TravelB. POC Use to the GOV'T's AdvantageC. POC Use Not to the GOV'T's AdvantageD. Privately Owned Automobile (POA) Instead of GOV'T-furnished Automobile (FTR §301-10.310)
*C2188	MISCELLANEOUS REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES
C2190	TRAVELING TOGETHER
C2192	POC USE TO AND FROM TRANSPORTATION TERMINALS OR PDS <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Round-trip Expenses Incurred for Drop-off and/or Pick-up at a Transportation TerminalB. Expenses Incurred for Two One-way Trips to and from a Transportation TerminalC. Departure from PDS on TDYD. Other Official Travelers Transported in the Same POC
C2193	POC TRAVEL INVOLVING A CAR FERRY <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. GeneralB. TransportationC. Ferry FeesD. Foreign Registered Ship Use
C2194	PER DIEM FOR POC TRAVEL <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. POC Use Is to the GOV'T's AdvantageB. POC Use Not to the GOV'T's Advantage
C2196	TRAVEL TIME

- C2198 POC TRAVEL REIMBURSEMENT COMPUTATION**
- A. To the GOV'T's Advantage
 - B. Not to the GOV'T's Advantage
 - C. Privately Owned Aircraft (other than airplane) or Privately Owned Boat
 - D. Example
 - E. Mixed Modes

PART E: COMMON CARRIER TRAVEL

SECTION 1: TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION POLICY

- C2200 TRAVEL/TRANSPORTATION POLICY**
- A. General
 - B. Travel Prudence
 - C. GSA City-pair Airfares
 - D. Official Travel
 - E. Usual Routing
 - F. Time
 - G. Accommodations
 - H. Non-U.S.-certificated Carrier Reimbursement
 - I. Dependent Seating
 - J. Interlining
- C2201 UNUSED ACCOMMODATIONS, DOWNGRADED, OR OVERSOLD TRANSPORTATION SERVICES**
- A. Limited or Downgraded Accommodations
 - B. Oversold Reserved Accommodations
- C2202 RECORDING COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION USE FOR OCONUS PERMANENT DUTY AND RAT**

SECTION 2: ARRANGING OFFICIAL TRAVEL

- C2203 ARRANGING OFFICIAL TRAVEL**
- A. CTO/TMC Use
 - B. Requirements
 - C. Non-U.S.-certificated Aircraft or Ship Transportation
 - D. Transportation Reimbursement

SECTION 3: COMMERCIAL AIR TRANSPORTATION

- C2204 COMMERCIAL AIR TRANSPORTATION**
- A. General
 - B. Service Class
 - C. U.S.-certificated Air Carrier Use
 - D. Carrying Dangerous Weapons Aboard Commercial Aircraft

SECTION 4: COMMERCIAL SHIP TRANSPORTATION

- C2205 COMMERCIAL SHIP TRANSPORTATION**
- A. General
 - B. Commercial Ship Use Authorization
 - C. Ship Accommodations
 - D. Authorization/Approval for More Costly Ship Accommodations Use at GOV'T Expense
 - E. More Costly Ship Accommodations Use
 - F. U.S. Registry Ship Use

SECTION 5: TRAIN ACCOMMODATIONS

- C2208 TRAIN ACCOMMODATIONS**
- A. Policy
 - B. Train Class Accommodations
 - C. AO Approval
 - D. First-class Train Accommodations Use
 - E. Circumstances

SECTION 6: COMMERCIAL PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION ([FTR, §301-72.3](#))

- C2210 COMMERCIAL PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION ([FTR, §301-72.3](#))**
- A. When the Commercial Transportation Cost Is \$100 or Less ([FTR §301-51.100](#))
 - B. Transportation Request (GTR) Not Available ([FTR §301-51.100](#))
 - C. GTR is Available but Not Used and the Transportation Cost Exceeds \$100 ([FTR, §301-72.201](#), and [§301-72.203](#))
 - D. Streetcar and Bus Transportation. ([FTR §301-10.190](#))
 - E. Statement of Necessity Requirement

SECTION 7: REIMBURSEMENT FOR USE OF OTHER THAN AUTHORIZED TRANSPORTATION MODE OR ROUTE

- C2215 REIMBURSEMENT FOR USE OF OTHER THAN THE AUTHORIZED TRANSPORTATION MODE OR ROUTE**
- A. General
 - B. GOV'T and GOV'T-procured Air Transportation Available
 - C. GOV'T and GOV'T-procured Air Transportation Not Available
 - D. Use of Non-U.S.-certificated Air Carriers or Non-U.S. Registry Ships
 - E. Computation
 - F. Dependent Travel Limited to the GOV'T-offered Air Transportation Cost

PART F: TRANSPORTATION REQUESTS

- C2250 GENERAL**
- C2251 WHEN GTR'S MAY NOT BE USED**
- C2253 WHEN GTR'S NOT AVAILABLE**
- C2254 ACTING TRANSPORTATION OFFICER**

PART G: BAGGAGE ALLOWANCE

- C2300 FREE CHECKABLE ACCOMPANIED BAGGAGE**
- A. General
 - B. Rail/Bus Travel
 - C. Commercial Aircraft
 - D. AMC Procured Airlift (Including Categories A, B, and M)
 - E. MSC or Commercial Ships
- C2302 EXCESS ACCOMPANIED BAGGAGE**
- A. General
 - B. Authorization/Approval for Excess Accompanied Baggage
 - C. Excess Accompanied Baggage Cost Payment
 - D. Baggage Reimbursement
- C2303 PUBLIC PROPERTY**
- C2304 RELATIONSHIP TO HHG WEIGHT ALLOWANCE**
- A. Free Checkable Accompanied Baggage
 - B. Expedited UB Shipments
 - C. Excess UB
 - D. UB
- C2305 RENEWAL AGREEMENT TRAVEL (RAT)**
- C2306 UB TRANSPORTATION/ STORAGE FOR A DEPENDENT STUDENT PERFORMING EDUCATIONAL TRAVEL**
- A. UB Shipment
 - B. UB to an Alternate Location
 - C. UB Storage
- C2307 STOPPAGE OF BAGGAGE IN TRANSIT**
- C2308 BAGGAGE TRANSFER, STORAGE, CHECKING, AND HANDLING**
- C2309 UB ICW EXTENDED TDY ASSIGNMENTS**
- C2310 UB OF A DoDEA TEACHER AUTHORIZED AN EXTENDED LEAVE OF ABSENCE**

PART H: LOCAL TRAVEL IN AND AROUND PDS OR TDY LOCATION

- C2400 GENERAL**
- A. Authority
 - B. Local Area
 - C. Control and Delegation
 - D. Miscellaneous Expense Reimbursement
- C2401 PDS AREA TRAVEL**
- A. General
 - B. Commercial Transportation
 - C. POC Travel
 - D. Both Commercial Transportation and POC Travel
 - E. Examples

- C2402 TRAVEL AT THE TDY LOCATION**
 - A. Travel Points
 - B. Meals and/or Lodging Unavailable at Duty Site
 - C. Commercial Travel
 - D. POC Travel

- C2403 TAXICAB USE INCIDENT TO AUTHORIZED WORK OUTSIDE REGULARLY SCHEDULED WORKING HOURS**
 - A. General
 - B. Authorization/Approval Authority
 - C. Finance Regulations Requirements
 - D. POC Mileage

- C2404 VOUCHERS AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS**

PART I: MILEAGE & MALT RATES

- C2500 TDY AND LOCAL TRAVEL**

- C2505 PCS, HHT, FIRST DUTY STATION, AND SEPARATION TRAVEL**
 - A. General
 - B. MALT

- C2510 CONVERTING KILOMETERS TO MILES**

PART J: PARKING EXPENSES FOR CERTAIN EMPLOYEES

- C2600 GENERAL**

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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 reimbursement for transportation expenses incurred in and around the PDS, see Ch 2, 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 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 NTE 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 rental car vendor participating in the DTMO rental car agreement is encouraged, because the GOV'T rate includes full liability and vehicle loss and damage insurance coverage for the traveler and the GOV'T. **NOTE:** *View participating rental car vendors and rates at <http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil> and select Car/Truck Programs in the left column. A vehicle participating in the DTMO rental car agreement is listed on the DTMO website, and should be rented for official GOV'T travel. A vehicle offered by a participating vendor, but not listed, is not covered under the agreement, does not have the full liability and vehicle loss and damage insurance coverage, and should not be rented for official GOV'T travel. Most locations have at least one participating vendor offering a 'non-standard' vehicle, when required for official GOV'T travel IAW par. C2102-C1b.*

Example: Rental Car Vendor A lists a SUV as a participating vehicle under the DTMO rental car agreement. If this SUV is rented, it has full liability and vehicle loss/damage insurance coverage for the GOV'T traveler on official GOV'T business. Rental Car Vendor B does not list a SUV as a participating vehicle, but has a SUV rental available. If the traveler rents a SUV from Rental Car Vendor B, the SUV is not covered with liability and vehicle loss/damage insurance coverage.

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

Defense Travel Management Office (DTMO)
Commercial Travel Division
Travel Management Branch
4601 N. Fairfax Drive, Suite 800
Arlington, VA 22203-1546

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

1. Reimbursable Expenses

a. *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.*

b. The AO may authorize/approve an appropriately sized vehicle IAW mission requirements when a compact car (the 'standard' for TDY travel) is inadequate.

c. When the AO authorizes/approves special conveyance/rental vehicle use for official business, the following reimbursements are authorized IAW APP G;

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

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

(3) Mandatory rental car insurance coverage required in foreign countries.

(4) A claim for damage to a rental vehicle, while the vehicle is being used for official business, may be reimbursable to the traveler or the rental car company, when appropriate, as a miscellaneous reimbursable transportation expenses. The claim must be adjudicated as payable IAW 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. When the AO authorizes/approves special conveyance/rental vehicle use for official business, the AO may also authorize/approve:

(1) The rental of snow tires and similar necessary non-standard equipment, and any additional charges when authorized in the travel authorization/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 of using the CTO/TMC) is allowed. ***Reimbursement for the purchase of snow tires and/or other non-standard items is not authorized.***

(2) Global Positioning System (GPS) rental, when necessary for the official use.

*(3) Toll Collection Transponder installed in rental car when necessary for official use for both tolls and daily/weekly fee. ***Activation of the Toll Collection Transponder, installed in a rental car for optional use, is not reimbursable unless the AO can determine it was necessary for official business.***

2. Rented Automobile Insurance

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

a. Insurance Cost. The cost for buying insurance (e.g., Collision Damage Waiver (CDW) Adjustment, Theft Protection, etc.) is reimbursable only if:

(1) The insurance is required by the rental agency in an OCONUS location to provide full coverage insurance, but only when renting an automobile, or

(2) Certain classified special operations. See [B-204486, 19 January 1982](http://redbook.gao.gov/15/fl0072480.php) found at <http://redbook.gao.gov/15/fl0072480.php>.

b. Rented Motor Vehicle Damage. 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 reimbursable 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](#)).

c. 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, Vol. 9, Chapter 4 (<http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/>). Statements, itemized bills, and an accident report are typical requirements ([47 Comp. Gen. 145 \(1967\)](#)).

3. Special Conveyance Receipts. See par. C1310.

4. Personal Accident Insurance. Personal accident insurance is a personal expense and is not reimbursable.

NOTE:

1. *A traveler is not reimbursed for rental car insurance coverage purchased in the U.S. 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. View participating rental car vendors and rates at the DTMO website at <http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil> and select Car/Truck Rental Agreements in the left column. A vehicle participating in the DTMO rental car agreement is listed on the DTMO website, and should be rented for official GOV'T travel. A vehicle offered by a participating vendor, but not listed, is not covered under the agreement, does not have the full liability and vehicle loss and damage insurance coverage, and should not be rented for official GOV'T travel. Most locations have at least one participating vendor offering a 'non-standard' vehicle, when required for official GOV'T travel IAW par. C2102-C1b.*

D. 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.

E. To/from Carrier Terminals. The traveler:

1. May be authorized/approved special conveyance use for travel to/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.

F. 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.

G. 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.

H. Special Conveyance Use in and around Permanent or TDY Station. Reimbursement for special conveyance use within and around the permanent and TDY duty station should be accomplished IAW Ch 2, Part H.

C2103 BUS, STREETCAR, OR SUBWAY USE

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

1. Between places of residence, lodging, or duty at the PDS or TDY station, and terminals, stations, airports, wharves, etc., of the commercial or GOV'T transportation mode used;
2. Between carrier terminals, when needed, due to a change of transportation and a 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 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 a free transfer is not provided;
3. Transportation terminals and lodging when transportation delays occur en route that are beyond the traveler'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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SECTION 3: POC USE INSTEAD OF GOV'T-FURNISHED AUTOMOBILE

C2180 POC USE INSTEAD OF GOV'T-FURNISHED AUTOMOBILE USE

NOTE: See Ch 5, Part B for PCS distances.

*A. **General.** TDY mileage reimbursement for POC use instead of GOV'T-furnished automobile use is based on the cost incurred had a GOV'T-furnished automobile (see definition - APP A) been used. In addition to TDY mileage reimbursement (see par. C2500 for current rates) for the official distance, the official traveler is authorized reimbursement for expenses authorized under par. C2188 and per diem or AEA, whichever applies, as prescribed in Ch 4 Part B or Ch 4 Part C for the allowable travel time. **NOTE:** *The authorized travel days are calculated using 400 miles (or an increment thereof) per calendar day (e.g., 415 miles = 2 calendar days). If a POC is used, but not authorized by the AO as being to the GOV'T's advantage, travel time is limited to one day for each leg (for example, from PDS to TDY stop) requiring an overnight stay.*

B. **TDY Mileage Reimbursement Rates.** The POC TDY mileage reimbursement rate (except for an airplane) is determined using the DTOD distance (see par. C1065), the appropriate TDY mileage rate in par. C2500, and the factors in par. C2184-D.

C. **Per Diem.** Per diem reimbursement is authorized for the actual en route travel time under par. C2180 NTE the necessary travel time for the most direct usually traveled route. Unless satisfactorily explained, 'necessary' excess travel time for the most direct usually traveled route is disallowed for per diem computation.

D. **Statement.** When claiming POC TDY mileage reimbursement instead of the GOV'T-furnished automobile reimbursement prescribed in par. C2184-D2, the official traveler must provide a written statement (consult finance regulations to see if the statement must be submitted with the voucher) that a GOV'T-furnished vehicle use was not authorized for the TDY assignment, and that POC TDY mileage reimbursement was not limited under par. C2184-D2 or C2184-D3. See APP I, Part 2 for travel authorization/order policy.

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SECTION 4: POC USE FOR TDY TRAVEL

C2182 TDY MILEAGE ALLOWANCES FOR POC USE

An individual engaged in official business for the GOV'T may be authorized TDY mileage for POC travel. TDY mileage may be authorized only for the POC operator.

C2184 POC USE FACTORS

A. Official TDY Mileage Rates for Local and TDY Travel. Only the TDY mileage rates for local and TDY travel in par. C2500, and private automobile rates affected by pars. C2184-B, C2184-C and C2184-D may be prescribed in a travel authorization/order.

B. POC Use to the GOV'T's Advantage. POC TDY mileage rates are in par. C2500 for POC travel that is to the GOV'T's advantage.

C. POC Use Not to the GOV'T's Advantage

1. Reimbursement. When POC TDY travel is not to the GOV'T's advantage but is used by the official traveler, reimbursement is on a constructed basis limited to the cost of the transportation mode in the travel authorization/order.

2. Constructed Cost. See par. C2156.

3. POC Use Instead of GOV'T-furnished Automobile. See par. C2184-D.

4. POC Use for Local Travel. See pars. C2400 and C2401.

D. Privately Owned Automobile (POA) Instead of GOV'T-furnished Automobile ([FTR §301-10.310](#))

1. GOV'T-furnished Automobile Use to the GOV'T's Advantage

a. TDY Mileage Rate. GSA prescribes the TDY mileage rates for authorized POA use when use of a GOV'T-furnished automobile would be to the GOV'T's advantage. See par. C2500 for current rates.

b. Higher TDY Mileage Rate. Exceptions to the GSA-prescribed rates may be authorized if the DoD component concerned determines that, because of the unusual circumstances, the GOV'T-furnished automobile cost would be higher than the GSA-prescribed rate. In such instances, the DoD component may allow reimbursement at a higher rate (but not higher than the stated TDY mileage rate in par. C2500 for an automobile) for advantageous use that most nearly equals the cost of providing a GOV'T-furnished automobile in those circumstances.

c. Expense Reimbursement. In addition to TDY mileage reimbursement for the official distance, the official traveler is authorized reimbursement for expenses under par. C2188 that would have been incurred if a GOV'T-furnished vehicle had been used.

2. GOV'T-furnished Vehicle Available. When use of an available GOV'T-furnished vehicle is authorized, but an official traveler elects to use a POC for TDY travel, TDY mileage reimbursement for POC use is at the appropriate rate in par. C2500.

3. Official Traveler Assigned a GOV'T-furnished Vehicle. When an official traveler is assigned a GOV'T-furnished vehicle for the official traveler's exclusive use, but the official traveler elects to use a POC, POC use reimbursement is at the partial rate in par. C2500-A.

4. Reimbursement when Transportation in a GOV'T-furnished Automobile as Passenger/Driver Is Available

- a. Reimbursement Not Authorized. When an official traveler is authorized transportation in a GOV'T-furnished automobile as a passenger, or as a driver with another official traveler, but uses a POC instead, the official traveler is not authorized any reimbursement if the GOV'T-furnished automobile made the trip without the official traveler ([21 Comp. Gen. 116 \(1941\)](#)).
- b. Partial Reimbursement. If under the circumstances in par. C2184-D4a, the GOV'T-furnished vehicle is used by some of the official travelers but the AO authorizes an official traveler to use a POC as a matter of personal preference, that official traveler is authorized reimbursement at the partial rate in par. C2500-A for POC use instead of a GOV'T furnished vehicle ([62 Comp. Gen. 321 \(1983\)](#)).
- c. Reimbursement at POC Rate. If the GOV'T-furnished automobile did not make the trip, the official traveler is authorized reimbursement at the rate in par. C2500-D for POC use instead of a GOV'T-furnished vehicle when use of the GOV'T-furnished vehicle is to the GOV'T's advantage.

***C2188 MISCELLANEOUS REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES**

See APP G for miscellaneous reimbursable expenses ICW POC travel on TDY.

C2190 TRAVELING TOGETHER

1. POC TDY mileage reimbursement is paid only to the official traveler incurring the operating expenses.
2. No deduction is made from the TDY mileage payable to the official traveler authorized to be reimbursed because another passenger (GOV'T or non-GOV'T official traveler) travels with the official traveler and contributes to paying operating expenses.

C2192 POC USE TO AND FROM TRANSPORTATION TERMINALS OR PDS

NOTE: If a member of the traveler's family drives, it is presumed that the traveler incurs the expense.

A. Round-trip Expenses Incurred for Drop-off and/or Pick-up at a Transportation Terminal. When a POC is driven round trip to drop-off and/or pick-up an official traveler at a transportation terminal, the official traveler paying POC operating expenses is:

1. Paid TDY mileage for the round-trip(s) distance, and
2. Reimbursed parking fees, ferry fares, road, bridge and/or tunnel tolls

for the most direct route.

B. Expenses Incurred for Two One-way Trips to and from a Transportation Terminal. When a POC is used for one-way travel from a residence/PDS to a transportation terminal to begin a TDY trip and then from the transportation terminal to a residence/PDS when the TDY is completed, the official traveler incurring the POC operating expenses is:

1. Paid TDY mileage, and
2. Reimbursed for parking fees, ferry fares, road, bridge and tunnel tolls for the most direct route.

NOTE: Terminal parking fees while TDY are reimbursable NTE the cost of two one-way taxicab fares, including allowable tips.

C. Departure from PDS on TDY. When a POC is driven from a TDY traveler's residence to the PDS on the TDY traveler's departure day from the PDS on a TDY trip requiring at least one night's lodging, and from the PDS to the residence on the TDY traveler's return day, the TDY traveler who incurs the POC operating expenses is paid TDY mileage, and reimbursed for parking fees, ferry fares, road, bridge, and tunnel tolls for the most direct route from and to the residence.

D. Other Official Travelers Transported in the Same POC

1. When a TDY traveler transports another official TDY traveler to and/or from the same transportation terminal, TDY mileage is authorized for the additional distance involved.
2. Only the TDY traveler (usually the driver) who incurs the expense is paid TDY mileage for the trip.
3. *Terminal parking fees while TDY may be reimbursed to the official traveler who incurs the fees NTE the cost of two one-way taxicab fares, including allowable tips.*

C2193 POC TRAVEL INVOLVING A CAR FERRY

A. General. When a car ferry is used during POC travel, the employee traveling by POC partly by road and partly by car ferry (circuitously/indirectly or otherwise) is authorized transportation allowances in pars. C2193-B, C2193-C, and C2193-D.

B. Transportation

1. Vehicle. Only a passenger automobile, station wagon, light truck, or other similar vehicle used primarily for personal transportation, regardless of size, may be authorized.
2. TDY Mileage. TDY mileage is authorized for the official distance from the PDS to the car ferry POE and from the car ferry POD to the TDY location. See par. C2505.
3. More Than One Car Ferry. If more than one car ferry is used, TDY mileage is payable for overland travel between ferries.

C. Ferry Fees. The employee is authorized:

1. GOV'T-procured ferry transportation; or
2. Reimbursement for personal transportation costs on the car ferry (NTE the GOV'T-procured ferry transportation cost).

D. Foreign Registered Ship Use. See par. C2205-F3 for required documentation if a U.S. registered ferry is not available.

C2194 PER DIEM FOR POC TRAVEL

A. POC Use Is to the GOV'T's Advantage. When POC use is to the GOV'T's advantage, per diem is computed under par. C5060-B.

B. POC Use Not to the GOV'T's Advantage

1. When POC use is not to the GOV'T's advantage, per diem is limited under par. C2198-B, except when a POC is used instead of a GOV'T-furnished automobile. See par. C2180.
2. When a POC is used under the conditions in par. C2158, per diem is reimbursed under par. C2198.

C2196 TRAVEL TIME

Necessary travel time is allowed when POC use is to the GOV'T's advantage. See par. C2194-A. Constructed common carrier scheduled travel time is used in computing per diem when TDY travel by POC is not to the GOV'T's advantage except for travel under par. C2180.

C2198 POC TRAVEL REIMBURSEMENT COMPUTATION

A. To the GOV'T's Advantage

1. Reimbursement for the official distance is computed at the authorized TDY mileage rate.
2. Per diem is computed for the travel time under par. C2194.
3. Charges for repairs, depreciation, replacements, grease, oil, antifreeze, towage and similar speculative expenses are not reimbursable expenses ICW using a POC on official travel. However, travelers may be eligible to submit claims for POCs used for official travel, using Service procedures, under the [Personnel Claims Act \(31 USC §3721\)](#).
4. See par. C2188 for other allowable costs.

B. Not to the GOV'T's Advantage

1. Limitation

- a. When, for personal preference a POC is used for official travel instead of common carrier transportation, travel reimbursement is computed at the TDY mileage rate in par. C2184 plus per diem.
- b. The total allowable payment is limited to the total common carrier transportation constructed cost including constructed per diem for that transportation method.
- c. Par. U2198 does not apply to travel performed under par. C2180. See [B-183480, 4 September 1975](#).

2. TDY Mileage and Per Diem Computation

- a. TDY mileage allowance is computed for the DTOD distance between authorized points.
- b. Ferry fares; bridge, road, and tunnel tolls; and automobile parking fees (related to official business) are added to the amount in par. C2198-B2a.
- c. The per diem rate in the travel authorization/order is used for computing per diem.

3. Constructed Transportation Cost and Per Diem Computation

- a. The GOV'Ts constructed transportation cost is computed on fares or charges for the POLICY-CONSTRUCTED AIRFARE (APP A) (often contract city-pair airfare; see par. C2156) between authorized points.
- b. Air transportation constructed cost includes taxes or fees the GOV'T would pay if GOV'T-procured transportation had been provided.
- c. Taxi fares and excess accompanied baggage costs that would have been allowed are included.

d. The constructed POC transportation cost includes transportation expenses for:

- (1) The official traveler claiming TDY mileage, and
- (2) Persons performing official travel as passengers in the same conveyance.

4. Comparison

- a. Computed POC TDY mileage and per diem are compared with the total constructed travel cost including per diem by common carrier. Reimbursement is made for the lesser amount.
- b. See par. C2156 for determining common carrier constructed cost.

5. Passengers

- a. Passengers are not authorized TDY mileage.
- b. Per diem for eligible passengers is computed by comparing the total per diem payable for the travel performed and the total per diem payable for the appropriate common carrier constructed travel. The lesser amount is reimbursed.
- c. 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 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.

C. Privately Owned Aircraft (other than airplane) or Privately Owned Boat. *Reimbursement is the actual transportation costs in pars. C2162 and C2165, instead of paying TDY mileage and other reimbursable expenses.*

D. Example. The [per diem/TDY mileage rates](#) used in the following example(s) are for illustrative purposes only and may not reflect current rates. Par. C2500 prescribes the current [TDY mileage rate](#); and par. C2505 prescribes the current MALT rate.

EXAMPLE 1

TDY Per Diem and POC TDY Mileage Computation

A traveler is authorized TDY in Location B, from a PDS in Location A for two days (overnight TDY stay). The travel authorization/order directs the traveler to travel by common carrier; however, the traveler elects to travel by POC which is not to the GOV'T's advantage. See par. C2150-8. The traveler arrives at the TDY location on day 3, completing TDY assignment on the same day.

Reimbursement is limited to the common carrier constructed cost.

The maximum per diem rate for the TDY location is \$116 (\$70/ \$46) and the actual lodging cost is \$40. The 12-hour rule does not apply because the TDY is over 12 hours. AEA is not authorized for this example.

The round-trip official POC distance is 1,500 miles (750 miles one-way) requiring two travel days each way between the residence and TDY location. Pars. C2150-8 and C2153-A apply. Parking fees are not authorized for this example. See par. C2159-D.

The traveler is paid \$392.27 (common carrier constructed cost) since the actual POC travel cost exceeds the constructed GOV'T cost. The traveler is charged leave for the excess travel time, if appropriate, IAW appropriate personnel directives.

ITINERARY

<u>Date</u>	<u>Depart</u>	<u>Arrive</u>	<u>Per Diem Rate</u>	<u>Lodging Cost</u>	<u>Distance</u>
1 Jun	Residence	1st Stopover	\$122 (\$76/ \$46)	\$35	400
2 Jun	En Route	2nd Stopover	\$119 (\$73/ \$46)	\$39	300
3 Jun	En Route	TDY Station	\$116 (\$70/ \$46)	\$40	50
4 Jun	TDY Station	3rd Stopover	\$117 (\$71/ \$46)	\$80	400
5 Jun	En Route	4th Stopover	\$127 (\$81/ \$46)	\$70	300
6 Jun	En Route	Residence	Use 4th stopover M&IE		50

REIMBURSEMENT

ACTUAL POC TRAVEL COST

(including per diem on travel days to and from Location B)

Day 1	\$35 (1 st stopover lodging cost) + (75% x \$46) =	\$69.50
Day 2	\$39 + \$46 (2 nd stopover lodging cost and MI&E rate) =	\$85.00
Day 3	\$40 + \$46 (Arrive TDY location) =	\$86.00

Per Diem for Travel from Location A (residence) to Location B (TDY) - \$240.50

Day 4	\$71 (Depart TDY location. 3rd stopover lodging cost NTE \$71) + \$46 =	\$117.00
Day 5	\$70 (4th stopover M&IE rate and lodging cost) + \$46 =	\$116.00
Day 6	\$46 x 75% (use 4th stopover MI&E rate) =	\$34.50

Per Diem for Travel from Location B (TDY) to Location A (residence) - \$267.50

Transportation Costs	Round-trip TDY mileage – 1,500 miles x \$0.55/mile =	\$825.00
	Round-trip tolls	\$12.00

Actual POC Travel Cost Total

\$1,345.00

COMMON CARRIER CONSTRUCTED COST

(including per diem on travel days to and from Location B)

Day 1	\$40 (lodging cost) + (75% x \$46) =	\$74.50
Day 2	75% x \$46	\$34.50
Transportation Costs	1 round-trip air coach ticket (including GOV'T-paid tax)	\$163.27
	Shuttle costs between airport and hotel (\$20.00 each way, par. C2101-A)	\$40.00
	Taxicab costs between residence and airport (\$40.00 each way, par. C2101-B)	\$80.00

Constructed Common Carrier Travel Cost Total

\$392.27

EXAMPLE 2

TDY Per Diem and POC TDY Mileage Computation

A traveler is authorized TDY in Location B, from a PDS in Location A for two days (overnight TDY stay). The travel authorization/order directs the traveler to travel by common carrier; however, the traveler requests to travel by POC between residence and TDY location. See par. C2150-8. A determination is made that POC use is to the GOV'T's advantage because there is no city pair contract fare available. The round-trip commercial air fare between Locations A and B is \$1,350 (including GOV'T-paid tax). The traveler is authorized to travel using POC in the GOV'T's interest and arrives at the TDY location on day 3, completing the TDY assignment on the same day.

Reimbursement is **not** limited to the common carrier constructed cost.

The round-trip official POC distance is 1,700 miles (850 miles one-way) requiring three travel days each way between the residence and TDY location. Pars. C2150-8 and C2153-A apply. Parking fees are not authorized for this example. See par. C2159-D.

The traveler is paid \$1,495 (actual travel cost by POC) since the constructed GOV'T common carrier cost exceeds the actual POC cost and POC was authorized as being to the GOV'T's advantage.

ITINERARY					
<u>Travel Date</u>	<u>Depart</u>	<u>Arrive</u>	<u>Per Diem Rate</u>	<u>Lodging Cost</u>	<u>Distance</u>
1 Aug	Residence	1 st Stopover	\$134 (\$88/ \$46)	\$60	400
2 Aug	En Route	2 nd Stopover	\$121 (\$75/ \$46)	\$50	400
3 Aug	En Route	TDY Station	\$134(\$88/ \$46)	\$65	50
4 Aug	TDY Station	3 rd Stopover	\$121 (\$75/ \$46)	\$50	400
5 Aug	En Route	4 th Stopover	\$134 (\$88/ \$46)	\$60	400
6 Aug	En Route	Residence	Use 4 th stopover MI&E		50
REIMBURSEMENT					
ACTUAL POC TRAVEL COST					
(including per diem on travel days to and from Location B)					
Day 1	\$60 + (75% x \$46) (1 st stopover MI&E rate and lodging cost) =				\$94.50
Day 2	\$50 + \$46 (2 nd stopover lodging cost and MI&E rate) =				\$96.00
Day 3	\$65 + \$46 (Arrive TDY location) =				\$111.00
Per Diem for Travel from Location A (residence) to Location B (TDY) =					\$301.50
Day 4	\$60 + \$46 (Depart TDY location 3 rd stopover lodging cost) =				\$106.00
Day 5	\$60 + \$46 (4 th stopover M&IE rate and lodging cost) =				\$106.00
Day 6	75% x \$46 (Use 4 th stopover MI&E rate) =				\$34.50
Per Diem for Travel from Location B (TDY) to Location A (residence) =					\$246.50
Transportation Cost		Round-trip TDY mileage – 1,700 miles x \$0.55/mile =			\$935.00
		Round-trip tolls =			\$12.00
Actual Travel Cost by POC Total					\$1,495.00
COMMON CARRIER CONSTRUCTED COST					
(including per diem on travel days to and from Location B)					
Day 1	\$75 (lodging cost) + (75% x \$46) =				\$109.50
Day 2	75% x \$46 =				\$34.50
Transportation Cost		1 round-trip air coach ticket (including GOV'T-paid tax)			\$1,350.00
		Shuttle costs between airport and hotel (\$20 each way, par C2101-A)			\$40.00
		Taxicab cost between residence and airport (\$40 each way, par. C2101-B)			\$80.00
Constructed Travel Cost by Common Carrier Total					\$1,614.00

E. Mixed Modes

1. General. All official travel must be:

- a. Arranged IAW pars. C2203-A and; C2203-B; and
- b. Reimbursed IAW par. C2203-D.

2. To the GOV'T's Advantage

a. If an official traveler is authorized POC travel as being to the GOV'T's advantage and travels partly by POC and partly by common carrier, the official traveler is authorized:

- (1) The authorized TDY mileage rate for the distance traveled by POC,
- (2) The cost of transportation purchased through a CTO, *and*
- (3) Per diem for actual travel.

The total amount may not exceed the TDY mileage plus per diem for the authorized travel.

b. The AO may authorize, or the travel-directing/approving official may approve, actual travel cost (TDY mileage plus the cost of transportation purchased plus per diem for the authorized travel) when justified in unusual circumstances.

3. Not to the GOV'T's Advantage. If an official traveler is not authorized POC travel as being to the GOV'T's advantage and travels partly by POC for personal convenience and partly by common carrier, the official traveler is authorized:

- a. The authorized TDY mileage rate for the distance traveled by POC,
- b. The cost of transportation purchased through a CTO, and
- c. Per diem for actual travel.

The total amount may not exceed the cost of constructed transportation and per diem. See par. C2198-B3 for authorized travel.

CHAPTER 4

EMPLOYEE TRAVEL

Paragraph Contents

***PART A: TDY TRAVEL**

C4405	JUSTIFICATION
C4410	WHAT CONSTITUTES TDY TRAVEL
C4415	TDY ASSIGNMENT SELECTIONS
C4420	ADVANCE NOTICE, CLEARANCES, AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Advance NoticeB. ClearancesC. Employee RequirementsD. Other Requirements
C4425	ITINERARY VARIATION <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Variation Authorized in the Travel Authorization/OrderB. Variation Not Authorized in the Travel Authorization/Order
C4430	TDY TIME LIMITATION (EXCEPT TDY FOR TRAINING) <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. GeneralB. 180 Consecutive Day Time LimitationC. TDY Periods in Excess of 180 Consecutive DaysD. Temporary Change of Station (TCS) instead of an Extended TDYE. Taxation of Reimbursable TDY Allowances
C4435	TDY PRIOR TO REPORTING TO FIRST PDS
C4440	AUTHORIZED TDY TRAVEL WHILE ON LEAVE <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. GeneralB. TDY at Leave PointC. TDY at other than Leave Point
C4445	ROUND-TRIP TRAVEL BETWEEN RESIDENCE AND TDY LOCATION
C4450	OCONUS TDY TRAVEL IMPACT ON BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
C4460	TDY ASSIGNMENTS TO A SUBMARINE
C4465	ILLNESS OR INJURY DURING OFFICIAL TRAVEL OR TDY ASSIGNMENTS
C4470	TDY ASSIGNMENT ABANDONED OR NOT COMPLETED
C4475	TDY DEPARTURE FROM/RETURN TO DEPENDENTS' RESIDENCE <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Authorization/ApprovalB. Starting/Ending TravelC. CostD. Example
C4480	POC TRAVEL TO AND FROM A CARRIER TERMINAL

Paragraph Contents**PART B: PER DIEM ALLOWANCES**

- C4550 PER DIEM RATE**
- A. General
 - B. Responsibility for Authorizing/Approving a Rate
 - C. Authorizing a Different Per Diem Rate
 - D. Offices Designated to Authorize Decreased Per Diem Rate
 - E. Offices Designated to Receive Reduced Per Diem Requests
 - F. Standard CONUS Per Diem Rate
- C4551 PER DIEM RATE REVIEW**
- A. General
 - B. Final Submission Process
- C4552 GENERAL RULES REGARDING PER DIEM**
- A. Per Diem Beginning and Ending
 - B. Restriction in Establishing PDS
 - C. Per Diem at the PDS
 - D. TDY at Nearby Places Outside the PDS
 - E. Dependents Accompanying an Employee on TDY
 - F. Travel of 12 or Fewer Hours (12-Hour Rule)
 - G. Per Diem Relationship to Overseas Post Differential
 - H. Lodging and/or Meals Obtained under Contract
 - I. Personnel Traveling Together
 - J. Meeting and Convention
 - K. Employee Dies or is in a Missing Status while in a Travel Status
- C4553 ‘LODGINGS-PLUS’ PER DIEM METHOD COMPUTATION**
- A. General
 - B. Maximum Per Diem Rate
 - C. Per Diem Allowance Elements
 - D. Computation
 - E. Computing Per Diem when Crossing the International Dateline (IDL)
 - F. Mixed Travel Reimbursement
- C4554 PER DIEM RULES CONCERNING MEALS**
- A. M&IE Rate Determination
 - B. Deductible Meal
 - C. TDY Performed in Support of a Military Unit on Field Duty
 - D. Meals Provided by a Common Carrier or Complimentary Meals Provided by a Lodging Establishment
- C4555 RULES CONCERNING LODGING AND LODGING COST**
- A. Lodging Location Rules
 - B. Allowable Lodging Expenses
 - C. Lodging Obtained after Midnight
 - D. Allowable Expenses when an Apartment, House, or Recreational Vehicle is Rented or Used for Lodgings
 - E. Allowable Expenses when a Residence Is Purchased and Used for TDY Lodgings
 - F. Dual Lodging Reimbursement on a Single Day
 - G. Lodging Obtained on a Weekly, Monthly, or Longer Term Basis
 - H. Nonrefundable Room Deposit and/or Prepaid Rent Reimbursement

<u>Paragraph</u>	<u>Contents</u>
	I. Double Occupancy
	J. Lodging Tax
C4556	LODGING AND MEALS PROVIDED WITHOUT COST
C4558	PER DIEM FOR TRAVEL BY SHIP
	A. General
	B. GOV'T Ship
	C. Commercial Ship
	D. POC Travel Involving a Car Ferry
C4559	RECREATIONAL VEHICLE USE FOR LODGING
	A. Privately Owned
	B. Rented Recreational Vehicle
C4560	LODGING WHEN TDY AT ONE LOCATION FOR MORE THAN 30 DAYS
C4562	PER DIEM FOR A CONSULTANT, AN EXPERT, AND/OR A PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL TRAVELING WORLDWIDE
	A. General
	B. Travel Expenses Paid from a Non-Federal Source
	C. Consultants and Experts Employed on an Intermittent Basis
	D. Private Individuals Serving without Compensation
	E. Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) Cadet Serving without Compensation
C4563	EFFECT OF ABSENCE ON PER DIEM PAYMENT
	A. Absence Due to Illness or Injury
	B. Detained in Quarantine
	C. Leave and Non-workday
	D. Return to PDS on Non-workday
	E. Travel on Non-workday to Location other than PDS
	F. Delay in Returning to PDS
	G. Permanent Duty Travel
C4564	EMPLOYEE'S LEAVE CANCELED OR INTERRUPTED
	A. Absent from PDS for Personal Reasons
	B. TDY Required at Leave Location
	C. TDY at Various Places, Including Return to PDS
	D. TDY at Various Places Not Involving Return to PDS
	E. Authorized Leave of 5 or More Days Canceled within 24 Hours, and Leave Temporarily Interrupted Due to Recall to PDS
	F. Leave Interrupted for TDY, Employees Not Allowed to Resume Leave Status
	G. TDY Directed at Leave Status Termination
	H. TDY Travel Authorization/Order Cancellation after Travel Commencement and while on Authorized Leave
C4565	PER DIEM COMPUTATION EXAMPLES
	A. Lodging Tax
	B. Mileage Rates
	C. Per Diem Rates
	D. Examples
C4566	QUICK REFERENCE TABLES – PER DIEM AUTHORITY

Paragraph Contents

- C4567 PER DIEM FOR AN EMPLOYEE AND/OR DEPENDENTS WHILE AT SAFE HAVEN INCIDENT TO AN EVACUATION FROM A PDS WITHIN CONUS OR NON-FOREIGN OCONUS LOCATION**
- A. Purpose
 - B. 'Lodgings-Plus' Per Diem Method Applicability to an Evacuated Employee/Dependent
 - C. Per Diem Computations

PART C: AEA

- C4600 GENERAL**
- C4602 JUSTIFICATION**
- A. Authorization/Approval
 - B. Reasons for authorizing/approving AEA
- C4604 AUTHORIZATION/APPROVAL**
- A. General
 - B. AEA
- C4606 LIMITATIONS**
- A. Conditions
 - B. Personal Preference/Convenience
- C4608 TDY ASSIGNMENT THAT MAY WARRANT AEA AUTHORIZATION/ APPROVAL**
- A. Examples
 - B. Travel with Certain Dignitaries
- C4610 EXPENSES**
- A. Expenses Allowed
 - B. Expenses Not Allowed
- C4620 OVER 300% MAXIMUM AEA**
- C4622 REIMBURSEMENT**
- A. Limitations
 - B. IE
 - C. M&IE Paid on a Per Diem Basis
 - D. Lodging and/or Meals Obtained under Contract
 - E. Itemization
- C4624 AEA COMPUTATION**
- A. General
 - B. Meals Available under Special Arrangements
 - C. Averaging Expenses
 - D. Mixed Travel (Per Diem and Actual Expense)
- C4626 COMPUTATION EXAMPLES**

PART D: TRAINING COURSE ATTENDANCE

- C4630 ALLOWANCES**
- A. General
 - B. In the PDS Area

Paragraph Contents

C. Conference/Training at the PDS as Training Expenses

C4635 DEPENDENTS AND HHG TRANSPORTATION

- A. Allowances Authorized
- B. Allowances Not Authorized
- C. Activity or Command Responsibility

C4640 NO RETURN TO OLD PDS

- A. Dependent and HHG Transportation
- B. MALT Reimbursement
- C. Real Estate Transactions

C4645 INTERN AND/OR TRAINEE

- A. Determining Move Type
- B. Applicability

C4650 TRANSPORTATION AND PER DIEM OR AEA**C4655 LODGING AND/OR MEALS OBTAINED UNDER CONTRACT****C4660 PER DIEM FOR TRAINING ASSIGNMENT**

- A. General
- B. Rates for Specific Training Courses

PART E: RETURN TO PDS DURING TDY**C4675 TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION/ORDER**

- A. Authorized Return
- B. Voluntary Return

C4676 REQUIRED RETURN TO PDS DIRECTED DURING NON-WORKDAYS

- A. General
- B. Required Return Conditions

C4677 VOLUNTARY RETURN TO PDS

- A. General
- B. Examples

C4678 RETURN TO PDS DURING EXTENDED TDY

- A. General
- B. Authorized Return

C4679 LODGING RETAINED AT TDY LOCATION

- A. Lodging Retained at TDY Location during Voluntary or Required Return
- B. Lodging Retained at TDY Location during Authorized Return – Lodgings Plus
- C. Lodging Retained at TDY during Authorized Return – Fixed Reduced (55%) Per Diem

PART F: OCCASIONAL MEALS AND /OR LODGING**C4710 REIMBURSEMENT FOR OCCASIONAL MEALS AND/OR LODGING (FTR §301-11.1)****PART G: INCOME TAX REIMBURSEMENT ALLOWANCE (ITRA) FOR EXTENDED TDY ASSIGNMENTS**

Paragraph Contents

- C4715 ITRA FOR EXTENDED TDY ASSIGNMENTS DURING TAX YEARS 1993 AND THEREAFTER (FTR §301-11, Subparts E and F)**
- A. Purpose
 - B. Reimbursement
 - C. Reimbursement Limitations

PART H: SPECIFIC ASSIGNMENT CONDITIONS

- C4975 TRAVEL OF CONSULTANTS AND EXPERTS**
- A. Authority
 - B. Conditions

- C4976 WITNESS TRAVEL**
- A. General
 - B. Definitions
 - C. Allowable Travel Reimbursement
 - D. Funding

- C4977 JUROR TRAVEL**

- C4978 TRAVEL OF AN EMPLOYEE SERVING AS A LABOR ORGANIZATION REPRESENTATIVE**
- A. General
 - B. Certification

- C4979 TRAVEL TO RECEIVE NON-FEDERALLY SPONSORED HONOR AWARDS**
- A. General
 - B. Allowable Expense
 - C. Prohibition

PART I: REIMBURSEMENT OPTIONS FOR A TRAVELER ON TDY WITHIN A COMBATANT COMMAND OR JOINT TASK FORCE AOR

- C4990 DEFINITIONS**
- A. Combatant Command AOR
 - B. Joint Task Force (JTF)
 - C. Operational Deployment
 - D. Exercises
 - E. TDY Options
-

***PART A: TEMPORARY DUTY (TDY) TRAVEL**

C4405 JUSTIFICATION

1. A TDY assignment may be authorized/approved only when necessary ICW official DoD activity 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, teleconferencing 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 an employee with a special need/disability when the agency determines that the 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 activity 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. An employee on TDY must follow all departmental security regulations.
- 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 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 GOV'T-paid TDY travel and transportation allowances.

D. Other Requirements. Departmental regulations require Department of State (DoS) notification 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 may orally 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 \(1983\)](#)).

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 par. C4430-A criteria are satisfied, the Service or Agency Headquarters, or the Commander/Deputy Commander of a Combatant Command 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 Service or Agency Headquarters, or the Commander/Deputy Commander of a Combatant Command 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 amending the travel authorization/order 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 a 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. C5083.

- 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: Authority/approval to exceed the 180-day TDY limit is essential. If a traveler is TDY in excess of 180 days without authority/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 Ch 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.

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. ***City-pair airfares are not authorized for use to/from the leave point if the TDY requirement is known before leave is begun. See APP P2.***

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 Ch 7, Part H.

C4470 TDY ASSIGNMENT ABANDONED OR NOT COMPLETED

Except as in Ch 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 B: PER DIEM

C4550 PER DIEM RATE

*A. General. Per diem prescribed in this Part is applicable for all TDY periods, except when an AEA, authorized under Part C, applies, and for all PDT periods. *The per diem rate is determined based on the traveler's TDY location, not the lodging location.* If neither GOV'T QTRS nor commercial lodging is available at the TDY location, see par. C4555-A.

NOTE: *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, the applicable per diem rate is based on the reservation, station or other established area front gate location. Refer to the U.S. Census Bureau website <http://quickfacts.census.gov/cgi-bin/qfd/lookup> which can help determine in which county a destination is located. If the specific location (e.g., city or town) is not listed in the per diem list, but the county is, then the county per diem rate is the rate for that entire county – including all encompassed cities and towns. If neither the city/town nor the county is listed, that area is a Standard CONUS per diem rate location. For the current Standard CONUS per diem rate, see par. C4550-F3.*

B. Responsibility for Authorizing/Approving a Per Diem Rate. Each DoD Component head, or a designee, is responsible to ensure per diem for a traveler is sufficient to meet the necessary subsistence expenses for the official travel. *Allowances in excess of need must be avoided.* The per diem allowances prescribed in this Part are the maximums allowable. See par. C4550-C for information about requesting a reduced per diem rate. To avoid an excessive authorized/approved amount (beyond the amount needed), consideration must be given to the following factors that tend to reduce an employee's necessary expenses:

1. Actual arrangements or established cost experience at a TDY location showing that lodging and/or meals can be obtained without cost or at reduced cost to an employee;
2. Special accommodation rates availability for a particular meeting, conference, training or other TDY assignment;
3. An employee's familiarity with establishments providing lodging and meals at a lower cost in certain localities, particularly to which repetitive travel or extended stays are involved;
4. GOV'T-furnished lodging availability, such as GOV'T QTRS, or other lodging procured for the employee using a purchase order. See par. C4552-H.

C. Authorizing a Lower Per Diem Rate. When it can be determined factually that a per diem rate prescribed in this Part is in excess of need for a particular duty assignment because of known lodging and/or meal costs reductions resulting from pre-arrangement, special discounts, or other reasons (see also par. C4550-B), the AO should seek authority to prescribe a per diem at a rate lower than the applicable rate prescribed in this Part. *Such authority must be requested and authorized prior to the travel.* The rate must be less than the locality per diem rate for the locality concerned. The request, including established lodging and meal costs, the traveler's name, travel dates, and TDY assignment location should be submitted to the appropriate office indicated in par. C4550-E. Include the name and telephone number for a PoC who may be contacted concerning the request. If the request is approved, the appropriate office listed in par. C4550-E sends a lower per diem rate authorization to the requesting official. *The authorized lower per diem rate must be stated on the travel authorization/order before travel begins (or as part of an authorization/order amendment/modification covering a prospective period after the original authorization/order was issued).* *Except as indicated in pars. C4554-D and C4558-C, a DoD COMPONENT head (APP A) is the sole authority for substituting a lower per diem rate for the otherwise applicable per diem rate prescribed in this Part.*

D. Offices Designated to Authorize Decreased Per Diem Rate. A DoD Component head may authorize (in advance) zero per diem or per diem rates in lesser amounts than those in <http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html> when 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 and may not be re-delegated. In the absence of a reduced or no per diem authority on the travel authorization/order before travel begins (or part of an authorization/order amendment covering a prospective period after the authorization/order modification), a travel authorization/order, modified after the fact prescribing per diem different from those in <http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html> are without effect. 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.

NOTE: An increase to the zero or reduced per diem rate for a travel period that has been completed can only be approved on an AEA basis based on the reduced per diem rate (e.g., 150% of the reduced per diem rate) under par. C4600.

E. Offices Designated to Receive Reduced Per Diem Requests. AOs should send requests for zero or reduced per diem rates to the offices listed in pars. C4550-E1 through C4550-E4:

- *1. Army: Army Civilian Advisory Panel Member, Department of the Army, Office of the Assistant G-1 for Civilian Personnel, ATTN: DAPE-CP-EPD, Hoffman Building 1, Room 148, 2461 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22331-3001;
2. Navy and Marine Corps: Office of Civilian Human Resources, Labor and Employee Relations Division (012), 614 Sicard Street SE, Suite 100, Washington Navy Yard, Washington DC 20374-5072;
3. Air Force: HQ USAF/A1PA, 2221 South Clark Street, Crystal Plaza 6, Ste 500, Arlington, VA 22202-3745;
4. OSD/WHS/Defense Agencies: DoD Civilian Personnel Management Service, Field Advisory Service, Attn: Civilian Advisory Panel Member, 1400 Key Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22209-5144.

F. Standard CONUS Per Diem Rate

1. The Standard CONUS per diem rate is the rate for any CONUS location not included in a defined locality (county/area) in the CONUS [per diem rates](#).
2. The Standard CONUS per diem rate is used for all CONUS locations when PDT is involved.
3. Effective 1 October 2009, the Standard CONUS per diem rate is:

LODGING	M&IE	TOTAL
\$70	\$46	\$116

C4551 PER DIEM RATE REVIEW

A. General. When a traveler, command, or AO thinks that the lodging and/or meal expenses for an area are inconsistent with the prescribed per diem rate, a letter identifying the location and nature of the problem should be sent to the appropriate activity listed in par. C4551-B via (1) the appropriate Service/AGENCY channels and (2) the applicable department/office listed below:

- *1. Army - Army Civilian Advisory Panel Member, Department of the Army, Office of the Assistant G-1 for Civilian Personnel, ATTN: DAPE-CP-EPD, Hoffman Building 1, Room 148, 2461 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22331-3001.

2. Navy - Navy Civilian Advisory Panel Member, Office of the Civilian Human Resources, Labor and Employee Relations Division (012), 614 Sicard Street SE, Suite 100, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC 20374-5072.
3. Marine Corps - Marine Corps Civilian Advisory Panel Member, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, Manpower and Reserve Affairs (MPC-10), 3280 Russell Road, Quantico, VA 22134-5103.
4. Air Force - Air Force Civilian Advisory Panel Member, HQ AF/A1PA, 2221 South Clark Street, Crystal Plaza 6, Ste 500, Arlington, VA 22202-3745
5. OSD/WHS/Defense Agencies - DoD Civilian Personnel Management Service, Field Advisory Service, Attn: Civilian Advisory Panel Member, 1400 Key Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22209-5144.

***NOTE:** To cover one-time necessary expenses in excess of the prescribed per diem rate, see Ch 4, Part C.

B. Final Submission Process. The Service/AGENCY determines the survey request is valid (depending on the location in question along with other factors) and then may submit the request to:

<u>CONUS Locations</u>	<u>Non-Foreign OCONUS Locations</u>	<u>Foreign OCONUS Locations</u>
General Services Administration Office of Governmentwide Policy ATTN: Travel Mgmt Division (MTT) 1800 F Street NW, #G-219 Washington, DC 20405-0001	Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee (PDTATAC) ATTN: Allowances Branch 4601 North Fairfax Drive, Suite 800 Arlington, VA 22203-1546	Department of State Director of Allowances State Annex 29, Room 262 Washington, DC 20522-2902

C4552 GENERAL RULES REGARDING PER DIEM

A. Per Diem Beginning and Ending. For per diem, official travel begins on the day an employee leaves the place of abode, office or other authorized departure point and ends on the day the employee returns to the place of abode, office, or other authorized point at the TDY assignment conclusion.

B. Restriction in Establishing PDS. *Activities must not fix an employee's PDS at a place for the purpose of paying per diem when most official duties are performed at another place (31 Comp. Gen. 289 (1952)).*

C. Per Diem at the PDS

1. Per Diem Not Allowed

a. Per diem cannot be authorized or paid within the PDS limits (APP A definition), or at, or within the vicinity of, the place of abode (residence) from which the employee commutes daily to the official station except as provided in par. C4552-D.

b. Except as indicated in par. C4552-C2, per diem is not authorized or payable at the old or new PDS for TDY en route that is part of PCS travel.

c. Non-payment of per diem applies even if the traveler vacated the permanent dwelling at the old PDS and lodged in temporary lodgings during the TDY period.

2. Per Diem Allowed

- a. After PCS. An employee who departs PCS from the old PDS, performs TDY en route elsewhere, and returns TDY en route to the old PDS, is authorized per diem at the old PDS ([B-161267, 30 August 1967](#)).
Example. An employee departs the Pentagon (Arlington, VA) PCS on 15 June, performs TDY en route at Ft. Leavenworth 1-31 July, returns TDY en route to the Pentagon 5-15 August, and then arrives PCS to Ft. Polk on 31 August. The employee is authorized per diem at the Pentagon (old PDS) 5-15 August. If the employee had departed on 15 June but performed TDY in Arlington, VA, first, no per diem is payable for the TDY in Arlington immediately after detachment.
- b. During TDY. Per diem at the PDS must be paid if an employee's travel status is uninterrupted by a brief stay in the PDS vicinity (i.e., usual routing between two TDY locations has the employee passing back through the PDS airport and remaining overnight at a hotel ICW a transportation connection as opposed to going 'home' or going to the workplace), **and** the employee is in transit from one TDY site to another ([GSBCA 16144-TRAV, 14 November 2003](#)).

D. TDY at Nearby Places outside the PDS. Per diem is not authorized when an employee performs TDY in the vicinity of, but outside, the PDS, unless overnight lodging is required. If the travel period is more than 12 consecutive hours (par. C4552-F), the AO may authorize per diem if overnight lodging is required.

E. Dependents Accompanying an Employee on TDY. The fact an employee's dependents may accompany the employee on TDY at personal expense does not affect the employee's prescribed per diem rate.

F. Travel of 12 or Fewer Hours (12-Hour Rule). **Per diem is not allowed when the official travel period is 12 or fewer hours**. This also applies to permanent duty travel. For TDY travel, the prohibition applies if the total time en route and duty period from the departure time until the return time to the PDS is 12 or fewer hours.

G. Per Diem Relationship to Overseas Post Differential. Per diem is paid to defray necessary TDY expenses while traveling. The foreign or non-foreign OCONUS post differential provides additional compensation for an employee assigned to an OCONUS PDS at which environmental conditions require a recruitment and retention incentive. When an employee is assigned away from the PDS on detail or TDY to an OCONUS PDS classified as a differential post and is eligible for differential payment under pertinent regulation provisions while on the detail or TDY, per diem payment is authorized concurrent with differential payment.

*H. Lodging and/or Meals Obtained under Contract. A contracting officer may contract for rooms and/or meals for an employee traveling on TDY. The total daily amount paid by the GOV'T for the employee's lodging, meals, and IE is NTE the applicable per diem rate authorized in Ch 4, Part B. See par. C4655 for a training course exception. For AEA information, see Ch 4, Part C. **NOTE: There is NO reimbursement for any items rented for contract QTRS that are rented with an "option to buy"** ([GSBCA 15890-TRAV, 29 July 2003](#)).

I. Personnel Traveling Together. 'Personnel traveling together' refers to travel away from the PDS during which the mission requires the travelers to remain together as a group while actually traveling. Ordinary travel reimbursements apply unless the travelers' authorization/order directs limited or no reimbursement, in which case transportation, food, lodging, and other items ordinarily reimbursed, must be provided without cost to the travelers. **No per diem is payable on days travelers travel when the authorization/order directs limited or no reimbursement for personnel traveling together**. The restriction applies to per diem payment only on the travel days between duty locations and does not include allowances for full days at the duty locations. The per diem prohibition begins when the traveler departs the PDS and ends at 2400 the day the traveler arrives at the TDY location. The prohibition begins again at 0001 the departure day from the TDY location and continues until arrival at the PDS. A civilian employee pays the food cost and operating expense and is authorized reimbursement of the amount paid for food. **Directing several personnel to travel together with limited or no reimbursement must never be done simply to save travel funds**.

J. Meeting and Convention. In the interest of uniform treatment of employees, whenever a meeting or conference is arranged that involves the attendee' travel from other DoD Components, and reduced cost lodging accommodations are prearranged at the meeting or conference site, the component sponsoring the meeting or conference must recommend a reasonable per diem rate to the other participating agencies or components. See APP R regarding attendance at a meeting and registration fees.

K. Employee Dies or Is in a Missing Status while in a Travel Status. Per diem terminates at the end of the calendar day for on which the employee is determined to be dead or is otherwise in a missing status under the Missing Persons Act.

C4553 'LODGINGS-PLUS' PER DIEM METHOD COMPUTATION

NOTE: The 75% rule must be applied to the M&IE rate on the first and last travel days when computing per diem using 'Lodgings-Plus' Computation.

A. General. Per diem for all official travel, including PCS, must be computed under the 'Lodgings-Plus' method except when:

1. A fixed per diem rate is authorized for the TDY or training assignment under par. C4550-C;
2. A per diem for a TDY assignment in the vicinity of, but outside, the PDS area is authorized/approved under par. C4552-D;
3. A per diem rate prescribed in par. C4558 for travel by ship applies;
4. The per diem prescribed in par. C4556 applies because meals and lodgings are furnished without cost to the employee;
5. Per diem is not payable as indicated in par. C4554- C when TDY is performed in support of a military unit while on field duty;
6. A per diem prescribed in par. C4562 for a consultant, expert, and private individual (including an ROTC member) applies; or
7. An AEA has been authorized for the TDY assignment under par. C4600.

Under the 'Lodgings-Plus' computation method, the per diem for each travel day is the actual amount the traveler pays for lodgings, plus M&IE; the total may not exceed the applicable maximum per diem rate for the TDY location. Pars. C4553-B through F apply in the specific situations described.

B. Maximum Per Diem Rate

1. Rates. The General Services Administration, Department of Defense, and State are responsible for travel [per diem rates](#). The [Standard CONUS per diem rate](#) applies for any CONUS city/county location not identified in the CONUS [per diem rates](#). See par. C4550-F3 for the current [Standard CONUS per diem rate](#). Unspecified OCONUS locations in the OCONUS [per diem rates](#) use the 'Other' rate for the applicable country.
2. Per Diem when the TDY 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 specified for the reservation, station or other established area. When the location (reservation, station or other established area) is not specified, the [per diem rate](#) is the rate applicable to the front gate location for the reservation, station or other established area.

C. Per Diem Elements

1. Maximum Lodging Expense Allowance. Per diem rates include a maximum amount for lodging expenses. Reimbursement may not exceed actual lodging costs nor the applicable maximum amount. **Receipts for lodging are required. See par. C1310.**

NOTE: The maximum amount allowed for lodging in CONUS and non-foreign OCONUS areas does not include a lodging tax amount. Lodging tax in CONUS and non-foreign OCONUS areas is a separate miscellaneous reimbursable expense. The maximum amount allowed for lodging in foreign OCONUS areas includes a lodging tax amount. Lodging tax in foreign OCONUS areas is not a separate miscellaneous reimbursable expense.

2. M&IE Allowance. Per diem rates include a fixed allowance for M&IE. The M&IE rate, or fraction thereof, is payable to a traveler without expense itemization or receipts. Neither the PMR nor GMR (par. C4554) can be applied for the first and last travel days.

NOTE: The cost for clothing laundry, dry cleaning and pressing is a separately reimbursable expense in addition to per diem/AEA when travel is within CONUS and requires at least 4 consecutive nights TDY/PCS lodging in CONUS. The cost for laundry/dry cleaning/pressing clothing is not a separate reimbursable travel expense for travel OCONUS and is included as a reimbursable expense within the AEA authorized/approved for OCONUS travel.

D. Computation. Per diem is calculated using pars. C4553-D1 and/or C4553-D2.

1. TDY of More than 12 Hours but Not Exceeding 24 Hours. When the entire trip for which per diem has been authorized is more than 12 hours but less than or equal to 24 hours, M&IE of 75% of the M&IE rate for the TDY location is paid for each travel day. No meals deduction is made. If more than one TDY point is involved and lodging is not required, the highest M&IE rate prescribed for any of the TDY locations is used (e.g., 15-hour trip covering 2 days with three stops on day 1 and two stops on day 2 – the highest of the three rates on day 1 for day 1 and the highest for the 2 on day 2 for day 2). See par. C4565, Example 4. Use the school location M&IE rate for student dependent travel instead of a TDY location M&IE rate. See par. C5120-C, Example 1. If lodging is required, the rules in par. C4553-D2 for travel of more than 24 hours apply.

NOTE: Per diem payment authorized by par. C4553-D1a may be taxable (ref. IRS Revenue Rule 68-663 & 26 CFR §162-2(a); verify possible state and local implications).

2. Travel of More than 24 Hours. The applicable per diem rate for each calendar travel day is determined by the traveler's travel status and TDY location at 2400 (midnight) and whether or not lodging is required at the location. When lodging is required (and the traveler is still en route), the applicable per diem rate is the TDY location per diem rate, or a stopover point per diem rate at which lodging is obtained while en route to, from, or between TDY locations. See par. C4553-B for maximum per diem rates and par. C4555-A for lodging location. **Only one per diem rate can be applicable to a calendar day.** Pars. C4553-D2a through C4553-D2d; C4555-C (lodging obtained after midnight), and C4558-C (travel by commercial ship) apply in calculating the allowable per diem for travel of more than 24 hours.

a. Day Travel Begins

NOTE: This is the departure day from the PDS, home, or other authorized point.

(1) Lodging Required. When lodging is required on the day travel begins, the per diem is the actual lodging cost incurred by the traveler, NTE the stopover point or TDY location maximum lodging ceiling (as appropriate), plus the applicable M&IE rate prescribed for that location as provided in par. C4553-D2e. If the traveler arrives at a TDY location on the first day, the TDY location per diem rate applies. ***NOTE: Lodging reimbursement at the destination (e.g., the school location) is not allowed for a student dependent and the school location M&IE applies for the arrival day.***

(2) Lodging Not Required. When lodging is not required on the day travel begins, the per diem is the next destination (TDY/stopover point) M&IE rate. For student dependent travel, the school location M&IE rate applies.

b. Full Calendar Travel Days

(1) Lodging Required. For each full calendar day a traveler is in a travel status and lodging is required (whether en route or at the destination, the per diem is the actual lodging cost incurred by the traveler, NTE the applicable stopover point or TDY location per diem lodging ceiling (***NOTE: The destination (e.g., the school location) lodging cost is not allowed for a student dependent.***), plus the applicable M&IE rate.

(2) Lodging Not Required. For each full calendar day a traveler is in a travel status and lodging is not required (such as when a traveler is en route overnight to the next destination), the per diem is the next destination (TDY/stopover point) M&IE rate to which the traveler is traveling or the last TDY location if en route to the PDS.

c. Returning from Travel

(1) Lodging Required. For each full calendar travel day when lodging is required at an en route location while the traveler is returning to the PDS, home, or other authorized point, the per diem is the actual lodging cost, NTE the applicable stopover point or TDY location lodging ceiling (as appropriate), plus the applicable M&IE rate.

(2) Lodging Not Required. For any full calendar travel day when lodging is not required while the traveler is en route overnight returning to the PDS, home, or other authorized point, the per diem is the M&IE rate applicable to the preceding calendar day (for a student dependent, the rate applicable to the preceding calendar day is the M&IE rate for the student dependent's school location unless lodging en route was required).

(3) Day Travel Ends. For the day travel ends (return day to the PDS, home, or other authorized point), the per diem is the M&IE rate applicable to the preceding day (last TDY or authorized delay point). For a student dependent the M&IE rate is the rate applicable to the student dependent's school location unless lodging en route was required. See par. C4553-D2d. Any TDY en route locations, on the day travel ends, do not affect the M&IE rate for the return day unless overnight lodgings are required.

Example	
1 September	Depart PDS
1 September	Arrive TDY A (\$50 M&IE)
10 September	Depart TDY A
10 September	Arrive TDY B (\$60 M&IE)
10 September	Depart TDY B
10 September	Arrive PDS
Pay 75% of \$50 (TDY A M&IE for preceding day) on 10 Sep.	

(4) Lodging Required on the Day Travel Ends. When lodging is required on the day travel ends and the AO authorizes/approves lodging on that day, the lodging allowance is based on the locality rate, or AEA if appropriate, for the en route stopover (i.e., a location at which the traveler remained overnight) site.

d. Departure Day and Return Day to PDS. The applicable M&IE rate is authorized at a flat 75% of the TDY location M&IE on the departure day from, and the return day to, the PDS ICW TDY. For student dependent travel, the school location M&IE applies. ***If travel begins and ends on the same day, and is longer than 12 hours, per diem is 75% of the appropriate M&IE rate.***

NOTE: For training and deployments the AO may specify the GMR or PMR based on GOV'T dining facility/mess availability. The AO may only specify the GMR when all 3 meals on a given day are available. The AO may only specify the PMR when at least one meal a day is available. A GOV'T dining facility/mess is available only if: GOV'T QTRS on a U.S. INSTALLATION are available and the command controlling the GOV'T dining facility/mess has made the dining facility/mess available to the traveler. A GOV'T dining facility/mess is not available on an interim travel day.

2. Partial Days. On the days of departure from and return to the PDS, the GMR or PMR do not apply.

3. Schoolhouse Training (Formal Courses of Instruction). The schoolhouse commander is authorized to determine the appropriate meals rate (GMR, PMR or locality meals rate) regardless of what the AO may put in a TDY travel authorization/order to the contrary. If there is information about the course that provides the appropriate meal rate, that information, and its source, should be part of the travel authorization/order. If that information is not available prior to travel authorization/order issuance, the information must be provided to the traveler upon arrival at the school and submitted with the travel voucher.

B. Deductible Meal

1. The PMR in par. C4554-A applies on any day when one or two deductible meals is/are provided. See APP R, Part 2, par. J. The GOV'T should not pay for the same meal twice (e.g., 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.

2. A deductible meal is a meal:

a. Made available pursuant to an agreement between a DoD COMPONENT or AGENCY and any organization, if the travel authorization/order indicates the facility providing the meal(s) is available;

b. Included in a registration fee ultimately paid by the GOV'T;

c. Furnished at no cost to the traveler by a school while attending a course of instruction if the GOV'T ultimately pays the school for the meal cost;

d. Furnished by the GOV'T at no cost to the traveler;

e. Provided by a lodging establishment for which a charge is added in the lodging cost (ex., lodging cost \$75 without breakfast; lodging cost \$85 with breakfast); or

f. Provided by a lodging establishment when the meal(s) is/are included in the lodging cost under an agreement between the GOV'T and the lodging establishment (ex., an AGENCY arranges for lodging at a conference and the cost of one or more meals is included in the lodging cost). ***NOTE:*** A negotiated rate should fall either within the locality lodging ceiling, or if a conference lodging ceiling has been declared (APP R) within the conference lodging ceiling. If the negotiated rate exceeds the locality (or conference) lodging ceiling, an AEA should be provided to cover the higher lodging cost that includes the meal(s).

****NOTE:*** 'Light refreshments' (including a continental breakfast) are a deductible meal if otherwise qualified above and served at a meal time (e.g., breakfast - 0600-0800). Light refreshments served during a break (not at a meal time) are not a deductible meal.

3. The following is not a deductible meal:

a. Box lunch (to include such things as C Rations, K Rations, MREs) -- except when an MRE and/or a box lunch is the *only method* of providing adequate subsistence to a traveler. ***NOTE:*** See Ch 4, Part I, for a traveler on TDY within a Combatant Command or Joint Task Force AOR,

b. In-flight meal,

- c. Rations furnished by the GOV'T on military aircraft,
- d. GOV'T meal paid for by the traveler and consumed in a GOV'T dining facility/mess,
- e. Meal furnished on commercial aircraft,
- f. Meal provided by private individuals, or
- g. Meal provided by a lodging establishment on a complimentary basis without adding a charge for the meal in the lodging cost (ex., lodging cost \$75 with or without breakfast).

NOTE: If all three meals are deductible and provided/consumed at no cost to the traveler only the IE for that day (\$5 in CONUS; or the locality IE or \$3.50 OCONUS) are payable.

- 4. The AO may authorize/approve the locality meal rate or PMR, as applicable, if the traveler:
 - a. is unable to eat an otherwise deductible meal because of medical requirements or religious beliefs (the AO may require substantiating documentation from the appropriate professional authority), and
 - b. attempted to make, but was unable to make, alternative meal arrangements for a substitute meal, and
 - c. must purchase a meal that satisfies the medical requirements or religious beliefs.

The AO may authorize/approve the locality meal rate or PMR, as applicable, when the traveler is unable to eat the deductible meal due to mission.

C. TDY Performed in Support of a Military Unit on Field Duty. No per diem is payable to a civilian employee under a civilian travel authorization/order who, as part of assigned duties, accompanies a military unit on field duty, or provides noncombatant support to a military unit. See APP A for FIELD DUTY definition. The per diem payment prohibition applies when both GOV'T dining facility/mess, including field rations (even though the employee is assessed a charge for that meal(s)) and GOV'T-provided billeting are available (non-transient barracks or tents). An employee on field duty is required to pay the discounted meal rate for any meal(s) consumed in a GOV'T dining facility/mess (including field rations). Reimbursement is authorized for any charges incurred for meals or lodging cost necessarily procured during the TDY assignment.

D. Meals Provided by a Common Carrier or Complimentary Meals Provided at a Lodging Establishment. Meals provided by a common carrier do not affect per diem. Complimentary meals provided at a lodging establishment do not affect per diem as long as the room charge is the same with or without meals. See pars. C4554-B5 and C4554-B6 when a charge for meals is added to the lodging cost.

C4555 RULES CONCERNING LODGING AND LODGING COST

A. Lodging Location Rules

NOTE: In CONUS, per diem locations are defined ordinarily by counties, not just cities.

- 1. Lodging at a TDY Location. Ordinarily an employee should lodge at the TDY location. If an employee obtains lodging outside the area covered by the TDY location per diem rate for personal preference or convenience, the allowable per diem is limited to the maximum per diem rate prescribed for the TDY location.
- 2. Lodging Not Available at a TDY Location. If lodgings are not available at a TDY location and must be obtained in an adjacent locality at which the prescribed maximum per diem rate is higher, a DoD Component may, on an individual case basis, authorize/approve the higher maximum per diem rate. If the higher maximum rate is not justified and authorized in advance, an employee must furnish a written statement with the travel voucher satisfactorily explaining the circumstances.

B. Allowable Lodging Expenses. An official traveler is reimbursed for actual lodging costs NTE the maximum [lodging](#) amount for the TDY locality. Expenses are allowed, as indicated, for lodging in the situations described in pars. C4555-B1, C4551-B2, C4551-B3, and C4555-B4.

1. Conventional Lodging. When an employee uses conventional commercial lodging facilities (hotel, motel, boarding house, etc.), the allowable lodging expense is based on the single room rate for the lodging used. For double occupancy, see par. C4555-II. See par. C4555-G for computing the daily lodging expense when lodging is rented on a weekly or monthly basis.

2. GOV'T QTRS. A fee or service charge paid for GOV'T QTRS use is an allowable lodging expense.

3. Lodging with a Friend or Relative (FTR §301-11-12 (c)). ***Lodging cost reimbursement is not ordinarily authorized when staying with a friend or relative.*** When an official traveler lodges with a friend or relative - with or without charge - the official 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 Service/AGENCY cannot direct the official traveler to lodge with a friend or relative.*** A traveler, who lodges with a friend or relative, is authorized the TDY location M&IE rate, if otherwise eligible.

The lodging reimbursement examples below apply for official travel including as an attendant/escort, evacuation, extended TDY, limited evacuation and other circumstances in which the official traveler has the option to stay with a friend or relative. The official traveler is not reimbursed the cost of comparable conventional lodging in the area or a flat 'token' amount.

Example 1: A civilian employee (extended TDY) and a member (short-term TDY), each traveling under an official TDY travel authorization/order to Location A, reside together with family members who live at/near Location A during the TDY. They commute daily to the TDY location. The DoD civilian employee's lodging cost may be reimbursed for substantiated lodging cost (above the cost the host ordinarily incurs) if the additional costs are substantiated and determined to be reasonable by the AO, but the member is not authorized lodging reimbursement. See JFTR, par. U4129-E.

Example 2: A DoD civilian employee is TDY (training) to Location A and stays in commercial lodging. A family member later joins the employee at personal expense. The traveler is authorized NTE the single room rate and room tax if applicable. See par. C4430, if the civilian employee's TDY duration exceeds 30 days.

The traveler must be counseled on required document substantiation and responsibility to support lodging cost reimbursement when staying with friend(s) and family.

NOTE 1: If the friend or relative is in the business of renting on a regular basis the lodgings 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](#).

NOTE 2: Shortly after being transferred to a new PDS, an employee was sent TDY to the old PDS at which 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](#).

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. GSBICA 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. GSBICA also indicated that for the first and last TDY days, 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 [GSBICA 16652-TRAV, 26 August 2005](#).

4. **Lodging in Non-conventional Facilities.** The cost of non-conventional commercial lodging facilities is allowed. These facilities include college dormitories or similar facilities and rooms generally not offered commercially that are made available to the public by area residents in their homes. In these cases, a traveler must provide a written explanation of the circumstances that is acceptable to the DoD Component.

C. **Lodging Obtained after Midnight.** Although per diem ordinarily is based on an employee's TDY location at midnight, there are instances in which an employee is en route and does not arrive at a lodging location (either TDY location or en route stopover point) until after midnight. In these cases, the lodging expense must be claimed for the preceding calendar day and the applicable maximum per diem for the preceding day is determined as if the employee had been at the lodging location at 2400 (midnight) of that day.

D. **Allowable Expenses when an Apartment, House, or Recreational Vehicle Is Rented or Used for Lodgings.** When an employee on TDY rents a furnished/unfurnished apartment, house or recreational vehicle (includes a mobile home, camper, camping trailer, or a self-propelled mobile recreational vehicle) for use as lodgings, per diem is computed IAW par. C4553, and par. C4559 when a recreational vehicle is used for lodging. Allowable lodging expenses are ([50 Comp. Gen. 647 \(1971\)](#) and [52 id. 730 \(1973\)](#)):

1. Apartment, house, or recreational vehicle rent (see par. C4559-B);
2. Parking space rental for the recreational vehicle;
3. Appropriate and necessary furniture rent, such as a stove, refrigerator, chairs, tables, beds, sofas, television, and a vacuum cleaner;

NOTE 1: Some rental agreements (i.e., furniture rental agreements) include options-to-buy clauses that result in the renter owning the rented item (i.e., furniture) at the contract term end. A traveler may be reimbursed for the cost of such a rental agreement (i.e., cost of furniture rental as part of the lodging cost) while on TDY if the traveler has no other choice but to enter into such an agreement. However, if the traveler exercises the purchase option, the amount that is being credited toward the purchase must be returned to the GOV'T by the traveler if paid to the traveler as part of the travel claim settlement ([B-259520, 7 December 1995](#)).

NOTE 2: An employee who 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 [GSBICA 16699-TRAV, 17 August 2005](#).

4. Connection, use, and disconnection costs of utilities including electricity, natural gas, water, fuel oil, and sewer charges;
5. Dumping fees;
6. Shower fees;

7. Maid fees and cleaning charges;
8. Monthly telephone use fees (*does not include installation charges and unofficial long distance calls. When a personally-owned cellular phone is used in lieu of an installed phone, the monthly cell-phone fee may not be claimed. See APP G for official communications.*);
9. Special user fee costs such as cable TV charges and plug-in charges for automobile head bolt heaters, if ordinarily included in a hotel/motel room price in the area concerned; and
10. Exchange fee (but not the annual maintenance fee) paid by a traveler to use timeshare lodgings at the TDY point ([B-254626, 17 February 1994](#)).

In determining the daily amount of expense items that do not accrue on a daily basis such as cost for connection/disconnection of utilities, dumping fees, shower fees, cleaning charges, monthly telephone use fee, etc., these expenses may be averaged over the number of days the employee is authorized per diem during the entire TDY trip.

*E. Allowable Expenses when a Residence Is Purchased and Used for TDY Lodgings. An employee may purchase and occupy a residence at a TDY location. Allowable expenses are the monthly:

1. Mortgage interest,
2. Property tax, and
3. Utility costs actually incurred (does not include any installation and hook-up charges), e.g., electricity, natural gas, water, fuel oil, and sewer charges

prorated based on the number of days in the month rather than by the actual number of days the employee 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 Ch 4, Part C) is authorized/approved. Par. C4555-G does not apply when the residence is purchased.*

NOTE: *An employee who purchases and occupies a residence at the TDY location may not be reimbursed for any cost associated with the rental, purchase or shipment of furniture.*

F. Dual Lodging Reimbursement on a Single Day

1. When the AO determines it necessary for a traveler to retain lodgings at one TDY location (Location A) for other than personal convenience and procure lodgings at a second TDY location (Location B) on the same calendar day, the lodgings cost incurred at TDY location (Location B) at which the traveler remained overnight is used for computing the traveler's per diem for TDY at that location (Location B) for that day.
2. The lodging cost incurred at the other location (Location A) is reimbursable as a miscellaneous reimbursable expense (see APP G) if approved by the AO ([60 Comp. Gen. 630 \(1981\)](#)).
3. Reimbursement for the actual lodging cost at the first TDY location (Location A) cannot exceed the amount of per diem or AEA plus appropriate lodging tax that would have been paid had the traveler remained there (Location A) overnight.
4. ***A travel authorization/order that authorizes long-term reimbursement for dual lodging is not permitted.***
5. Example: A travel authorization/order is prepared for TDY at Location C for 150 days. The AO knows the traveler is to spend limited time at Location C and is, in fact, to be going to one or more other locations for lengthy periods during the TDY period. ***Using the authority in par. C4555-F to authorize multiple long periods (or a single all-encompassing period) of dual lodging reimbursement for lodging retained at Location C is not authorized.***

Example 1
A traveler, who leased an apartment while TDY at Location A, was required to perform additional TDY in Location B for 5 days. The AO agreed that it would be more economical for the traveler to retain the apartment in Location A while TDY in Location B and authorized/approved the \$45 daily apartment cost as a miscellaneous reimbursable expense (see APP G). The lodging cost incurred in Location B (\$95/day) was used for computing the traveler's per diem while TDY in that location.
Applicable per diem rates as used in this example:
Location A (\$130/ \$46) Location B (\$119/ \$46)
Location A apartment reimbursement for 5 days: \$225 (\$45/day x 5 days)
TDY assignment per diem in Location B:
First day (departure day from Location A and arrival day in Location B): \$95 (lodging cost) + \$46 (M&IE) = \$141/day plus lodging tax (see NOTE)
Second thru fifth day: \$95 (lodging cost) + \$46 (M&IE) = \$141/day x 4 days = \$564 plus lodging tax (see NOTE)
Return day to Location A: \$45 (lodging cost) + \$46 (M&IE) = \$91

Example 2
A traveler occupied GOV'T QTRS while on a training assignment at a U.S. INSTALLATION in Location C. The traveler was required to perform additional TDY for 3 days in Location D. If the traveler vacated the GOV'T QTRS (daily cost \$25) while on the 3-day TDY assignment, the QTRS might not be available upon return. The AO agreed that it would be more economical for the traveler to retain the GOV'T QTRS while TDY in Location D and authorized/approved the cost of those QTRS as a miscellaneous reimbursable expense. See APP G. The lodging costs (\$110/day) incurred in Location D was used to determine the traveler's per diem while on TDY in that city.
Applicable per diem rates as used in this example:
Location C (\$109/ \$38) Location D (\$130/ \$46)
GOV'T QTRS reimbursement for 3 days: \$75 (\$25/day x 3 days).
TDY assignment per diem in Location D:
First day (departure day from Location C and arrival day in Location D): \$110 (lodging cost) + \$46 (M&IE) = \$156/day plus lodging tax (see NOTE)
Second and third day: \$110 (lodging cost) + \$46 (M&IE) = \$156/day x 2 days = \$312 plus lodging tax (see NOTE)
Return day to Location C: \$25 (lodging cost) + \$38 (M&IE) = \$63
NOTE: Lodging tax is not separately reimbursable in addition to per diem when TDY is in a foreign area.

G. Lodging Obtained on a Weekly, Monthly, or Longer Term Basis. When a traveler obtains lodging on a weekly, monthly, or longer term basis, the daily TDY lodging cost is computed by dividing the total periodic (e.g., weekly, monthly) lodging cost by the number of days the traveler is authorized the lodging portion of per diem ([62 Comp. Gen. 63 \(1982\)](#)).

This computation presumes that the traveler acts prudently in renting by the week or month, and that the GOV'T cost does not exceed the cost of renting conventional lodgings at a daily rate. **NOTE: This does not apply when a residence is purchased. See par. C4555-E.**

EXAMPLE
1. A traveler is TDY at a location at which the per diem is \$116 (\$70/ \$46).
2. The traveler obtains lodgings on a long-term basis and is paying \$900 a month for an apartment and utilities.
3. The daily lodging cost per month is \$30 (\$900/30 days).
4. In June the traveler took leave for 10 days and is authorized per diem for only 20 days.
5. The daily lodging cost for the traveler during June is computed to be \$45/day (\$900/month/20 eligible days/ month). Since the \$45/day lodging cost does not exceed the authorized \$70/day locality lodging ceiling, the traveler is reimbursed \$45/day for 20 days of lodging in June.

H. Nonrefundable Room Deposit and/or Prepaid Rent Reimbursement. See APP G for lodging cost reimbursement when TDY is curtailed, canceled or interrupted for official purposes.

I. Double Occupancy. For double occupancy, each official traveler is allowed one-half of the double occupancy charge if a room is shared with another official traveler. Otherwise, the official traveler is allowed the single room rate. *The official traveler must provide the single room rate.*

J. Lodging Tax. Unless exempted by the State or local jurisdiction, an employee, paying for lodging with the GOV'T reimbursing the employee, is required to pay applicable lodging tax while traveling on GOV'T business. Exemptions from tax for a Federal traveler and the form required to claim the exemption vary from location to location. The [GSA Travel Homepage \(www.gsa.gov/statetaxforms\)](http://www.gsa.gov/statetaxforms) lists jurisdictions in which [lodging tax-exemption](#) may be offered.

C4556 LODGING AND MEALS PROVIDED WITHOUT COST

On a day that all meals and lodgings are provided without cost to a traveler incident to a TDY or training assignment, the per diem is:

1. \$5 incident to an assignment in CONUS; and
2. The [IE](#) rate for the locality concerned unless the AO determines \$3.50 to be adequate for anticipated expenses. The OCONUS IE of \$3.50 must be stated in the travel authorization/order.

However, the applicable amount, plus the cost of meals - and lodgings furnished without cost to the traveler - may not exceed the applicable maximum [per diem rate](#). See par. C4554-C for per diem when TDY is performed in support of a field training exercise with a military unit.

C4558 PER DIEM FOR TRAVEL BY SHIP

A. General. For ship travel, the per diem for the arrival day on board (embarkation day) and departure day from the ship (debarkation day) is based on the debarkation/embarkation port rates and computed under the 'Lodging-Plus' method in par. C4553. *There is no per diem paid for the first/last travel day by GOV'T ship when it departs from the port that is the employee's PDS/returns to the port that is the PDS.*

B. GOV'T Ship

1. General. No per diem is payable when TDY aboard a GOV'T ship when QTRS are provided without charge and meals with/without charge. 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. When a traveler is required to pay for meals, the employee is reimbursed the meal cost. The current (standard) GOV'T meal rate is paid unless otherwise indicated in par. C4558. In the event a traveler maintains commercial lodgings ashore for use following the completion of short trip(s) at sea, the employee is paid the actual daily lodgings cost, NTE the locality per diem lodging ceiling for the TDY location ashore. *Reimbursement for the total cost of QTRS on the ship and lodging ashore may not exceed the maximum [lodging amount for the TDY locality concerned](#).* When a traveler is authorized to procure meals ashore at personal expense, reimbursement is authorized IAW pars. C4554-A1a and C4554-A1b, as applicable. The total per diem may not exceed the applicable maximum [per diem rate](#) for the TDY locality concerned.
2. Naval Ship Research and Development Center Underwater Explosion Barge. The per diem rates provided in par. C4558-B1 are prescribed for TDY performed aboard a Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory warping tug or the Underwater Explosion Barge (UEB).
3. Corps of Engineers Floating Plant. The employee is not paid per diem if all meals are furnished at no cost in a dining facility/mess aboard an Army Corps of Engineer floating plant incident to TDY. If the employee must pay for the furnished meals or only 1 or 2 meals are to be provided at no cost, the AO must authorize an M&IE rate to cover the meal(s) cost. If the employee is not furnished any meals with or without charge, the [Standard CONUS M&IE rate](#) (see par. C4550-F3 for the current [Standard CONUS per diem rate](#)) is paid. The AO should have stated in the travel authorization/order the circumstances and rate. The actual lodging cost, if any, NTE the [Standard CONUS](#) lodging ceiling, is reimbursed.

C. Commercial Ship

1. Employee Not Charged for Meals. An employee is not authorized per diem when traveling aboard a commercial ship when meals are furnished without charge, (or are part of the accommodations cost), except on embarkation and debarkation days if otherwise authorized.
2. Employee Charged for Meals. An employee traveling aboard a commercial ship, other than an oceangoing ferry, for 24 or more hours as a passenger who is charged for meals is authorized the meals portion of per diem equal to the furnished meals cost, except on embarkation and debarkation days if otherwise authorized. The AO should set the meals portion of per diem equal to the anticipated expenses and state in the travel authorization/order the circumstances warranting the rate.

D. POC Travel Involving a Car Ferry. When an employee on TDY travels partly by POC and partly by car ferry (circuitously/indirectly or otherwise), the employee is authorized per diem. See par. C2193 for transportation allowances.

1. Lodging. Reimbursement for the actual cost of required accommodations (unless included in the transportation cost) is authorized. See par. C2205-C.
2. M&IE When Travel Includes an Overnight on a Car Ferry Anywhere in the World. M&IE is based on and computed for the employee using the highest CONUS M&IE rate for the arrival day (embarkation) on the ferry through the day before the departure day (debarkation) from the ferry. M&IE for the departure day (debarkation) from the ferry is based on the rate applicable for the employee's location at 2400 on that day. See par. C4550-F.
3. M&IE When Travel Does Not Include an Overnight on a Car Ferry. If the ferry passage does not include an overnight, the applicable M&IE while on the ferry is that rate applicable to the employee's location at 2400 on the debarkation day. See par. C4553.

NOTE: See par. C2204-B3 for required documentation if a U.S. registered ferry is not available.

C4559 RECREATIONAL VEHICLE USE FOR LODGING

The term "recreational vehicle" includes mobile homes, campers, camping trailers, or self-propelled mobile recreational vehicles.

A. Privately Owned

1. Lodging Costs. See par. C4555-D for allowable lodging expenses. Depreciation is not an allowable lodging expense.
2. M&IE. The AO must: (a) determine an appropriate amount for M&IE based on whether or not the recreational vehicle used by an employee has meal preparation facilities, and (b) request a reduced per diem IAW par. C4550-C if the expected actual costs can be determined in advance of the travel.

B. Rented Recreational Vehicle. When rented recreational vehicle use is authorized/approved as being to the GOV'T's advantage, the rental fee and the allowable expenses in par. C4555-D are lodging costs. Advantageous use might occur when an employee is on an extended TDY assignment in a remote area or at which conventional lodging facilities are limited or not available. If rented recreational vehicle use is not authorized/approved as advantageous, only expenses listed in pars. C4555-D2, C4555-D3, C4555-D4, C4555-D5, C4555-D6, C4555-D7, C4555-D8, and C4555-D9, are lodging costs.

C4560 LODGING WHEN TDY AT ONE LOCATION FOR MORE THAN 30 DAYS

If a traveler is 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. If paid under DTS, the CTO/TMC should be used to make these arrangements unless the CTO/TMC does not provide this service. See pars. C4555-D, C4555-E, C4555-G and C4559.

C4562 PER DIEM FOR A CONSULTANT, AN EXPERT, AND/OR A PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL TRAVELING WORLDWIDE

A. General. An individual employed intermittently in the GOV'T service as a consultant or expert and paid on a daily when-actually-employed (WAE) basis, and an individual serving without pay or at \$1 a year, do not have a PDS within the meaning of that term. The individual is authorized per diem as prescribed in par. C4562-B through E while traveling on official business for the GOV'T away from home or the regular place of business and while at a place of GOV'T employment or service. Maximum rates prescribed herein are applicable except as provided in par. C4562-D or unless a higher rate is specifically authorized in an appropriation or other statute.

B. Travel Expenses Paid from a Non-federal Source. For regulations concerning travel expenses paid from a non-federal source please refer to the Joint Ethics Regulation (JER), [DoD 5500.7-R](#).

C. Consultant and/or Expert Employed on an Intermittent Basis. An individual serving intermittently in the GOV'T, with or without compensation, while in an official travel and duty assignment status as described in par. C4975, is authorized a per diem or AEA IAW pars. C4553 and C4600.

D. Private Individual Serving without Compensation. Most individuals performing invitational travel (see APP E), are authorized per diem/AEA. See pars. C4553 and C4600.

E. Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) Cadet Serving without Compensation. An ROTC cadet who performs recruiting duty under an ITA while attending the educational institution at which the ROTC unit is located is authorized a per diem or AEA under pars. C4553 and C4600 except when recruiting in the cadet's residence area. A cadet is a person serving without pay. For par. C4562, the area of the place the cadet resides while attending the educational institution at which the ROTC unit is located means the metropolitan area, in which the residence is located, surrounding the residence that is ordinarily serviced by the city's or town's local common carriers, or in the comparable surrounding area if not located within a recognized metropolitan area.

C4563 EFFECT OF ABSENCE ON PER DIEM PAYMENT

A. Absence due to Illness or Injury. See par. C7370 for per diem authority when an employee becomes incapacitated during travel because of illness or injury.

B. Detained in Quarantine. An employee is authorized per diem while detained in quarantine on TDY.

C. Leave and Non-workday

1. General. *An employee is authorized per diem for days leave is taken (other than as provided in Ch 7, Part H) for only part of the workday, but is not authorized per diem when leave is taken for the whole workday.*

For purposes of par. C4563-C1, "place of abode" means the place from which the employee commutes daily to the official station; "workday" means all the prescribed daily working hours in a day.

2. Non-workdays. Non-workdays are legal Federal GOV'T holidays and weekends or other scheduled non-workdays. An employee is authorized per diem on non-workdays except when the employee returns to the PDS or place of abode, or if par. C4563-C2a or C4563-C2b applies.

a. Leave before and after Non-workdays. An employee is not authorized per diem for a non-workday when leave is taken for the whole workday before and the whole workday following the non-workday.

b. Leave between Non-workdays. An employee is authorized per diem for not more than two non-workdays if leave is taken for all workdays between the non-workdays.

D. Return to PDS on Non-workday. An employee who voluntarily returns home on a non-workday from TDY is reimbursed for the round-trip travel as provided in par. C4677.

E. Travel on Non-workday to Location other than PDS. An employee on TDY who travels for personal reasons on a non-workday from a TDY site to a location other than the home or PDS is authorized per diem or AEA for the non-workday NTE the amount payable had the employee remained at the TDY site. There is no authority for transportation cost reimbursement ([B-171266, 24 February 1971](#)).

F. Delay in Returning to PDS. When for personal reasons, including taking leave, an employee does not return immediately to the PDS after TDY, the employee is authorized per diem for the time between when the employee reasonably could have left the TDY point and arrived at the PDS. Normally, when the return trip is short or travel is authorized on carriers with sleeping accommodations, the constructed departure day is the same day that the TDY is completed. When return travel is by an authorized mode on which sleeping accommodations are not available, the constructed departure date may be the morning of the day following TDY completion. *An employee is not expected to select a schedule that requires boarding or leaving a carrier between 2400 and 0600.* Travel time should be based on regular published carrier schedules and becomes approved when the voucher is properly approved.

G. Permanent Duty Travel. An employee is not authorized per diem while on leave during permanent duty travel.

C4564 EMPLOYEE'S LEAVE CANCELED OR INTERRUPTED

A. Absent from PDS for Personal Reasons. Except as provided in par. C4564-D, an employee who is absent from the PDS for personal reasons and who is required to return to the PDS for official reasons prior to the originally contemplated return time is not authorized reimbursement for expenses incurred for such travel.

B. TDY Required at Leave Location. An employee, required to perform TDY at a place away from the PDS to which the employee has traveled for personal reasons, is authorized per diem for the TDY period and to per diem and transportation expenses for the return trip that exceed those that the employee otherwise would have incurred if the employee had not been required to perform the TDY ([31 Comp. Gen. 509 \(1952\)](#)).

C. TDY at Various Places, Including Return to PDS. An employee, while in authorized leave status away from the PDS, who is required to interrupt the leave to perform official TDY at various places, including return to the PDS, and then resume leave status upon TDY assignment completion, is allowed per diem and transportation expenses from the place at which leave was interrupted to the TDY places (except no per diem while at PDS) and return to the place at which leave was interrupted ([25 Comp. Gen. 347 \(1945\)](#); [28 id. 237 \(1948\)](#); [39 id. 611 \(1960\)](#)).

D. TDY at Various Places Not Involving Return to PDS. In a situation not involving temporary return to a PDS, but otherwise similar to par. C4564-B, an employee upon TDY completion is allowed per diem and transportation expenses to return to resume leave at a point more distant from the TDY location than the point at which leave was interrupted, provided the round-trip distance and expense are not greater than the distances and constructed travel expense between the employee's PDS and the TDY location ([27 Comp. Gen. 648 \(1948\)](#)).

E. Authorized Leave of 5 or More Days Canceled within 24 Hours, and Leave Temporarily Interrupted due to Recall to PDS. When an employee leaves the PDS on authorized leave of absence for 5 or more days and, because of an urgent unforeseen circumstance, it is necessary to cancel the leave and recall the employee to duty at the PDS within 24 hours after departure, the return per diem and transportation expenses may be authorized. Also, if an employee's authorized leave of absence away from the PDS is temporarily interrupted because the employee is recalled to duty at the PDS, or is authorized to perform TDY at another place, and the employee wishes to resume leave immediately after duty completion at the place at which the leave of absence was interrupted or at another place, per diem and transportation expenses NTE the per diem and transportation expenses for travel from the place at which the leave of absence was interrupted to the place at which the duty was performed and return may be authorized. The one way, or round trip, must not be allowed unless, an appropriate statement in the travel authorization/order indicates clearly that an administrative determination was made that the personal expense incurred by the employee in traveling to the leave location made it unreasonable to require the employee to assume the additional travel expense to comply with the recall or TDY travel authorization/order ([39 Comp. Gen. 611 \(1960\)](#)).

F. Leave Interrupted for TDY, Employee Not Allowed to Resume Leave Status. An employee on authorized leave away from the PDS, who is required to perform TDY at places other than the PDS and upon TDY assignment completion is not allowed to resume the leave status but is required to return to the PDS, is allowed per diem and transportation expenses for the TDY performed. However, for return to the PDS from the TDY assignment location after TDY completion, per diem and transportation expenses are allowed only to the extent they exceed the constructed per diem and transportation expenses for return direct from the leave location to the PDS ([11 Comp. Gen. 336 \(1932\)](#); [16 id. 481 \(1936\)](#); [30 id. 443 \(1951\)](#)).

G. TDY Directed at Leave Status Termination. An employee on authorized leave away from the PDS who is directed, at leave termination, to proceed to a TDY location and upon TDY assignment completion to return to the PDS, is authorized per diem and transportation expenses only to the extent travel relating to the TDY assignment exceeds the direct route travel constructed cost from the leave location to the PDS ([19 Comp. Gen. 977 \(1940\)](#)). If, in relation to the place at which the employee is on leave, the TDY location is located in a routing direction through and beyond the employee's PDS, the allowable per diem and transportation expenses are limited to that for round-trip travel between the PDS and the TDY location ([24 Comp. Gen. 443 \(1944\)](#)).

H. TDY Travel Authorization/Order Cancellation after Travel Commencement and while on Authorized Leave. When an employee is on leave en route to a TDY station and the TDY travel authorization/order is canceled, the employee is authorized travel and transportation allowances for travel performed, provided the travel authorization/order is canceled on/after the date travel was required to begin. In such case, the allowances payable must not exceed the constructed allowances payable for travel from the PDS to the TDY station and return over a usually traveled direct route, provided that official travel to the TDY station is authorized prior to departure on annual leave.

NOTE: If the TDY requirement is known before departure on leave, the employee is reimbursed actual travel expenses NTE the constructed round-trip cost between the PDS and TDY location. City-pair airfares are not authorized for use to/from the leave location if the TDY requirement is known before leave is begun.

C4565 PER DIEM COMPUTATION EXAMPLES

A. Lodging Tax

1. The maximum amount allowed for lodging in CONUS and non-foreign OCONUS locations does not include a lodging tax amount.
2. Lodging tax in CONUS and non-foreign OCONUS locations are a separately reimbursable travel expense.
3. The maximum amount allowed for lodging in foreign OCONUS locations includes a lodging tax amount.
4. Lodging tax in foreign OCONUS locations is not a separate miscellaneous reimbursable expense.

B. TDY Mileage Rates. The TDY mileage rates used in the examples below are for illustrative purposes only and may not reflect current rates. Par. C2500 prescribes current TDY mileage rates and par. C2505 prescribes the current MALT.

C. Per Diem Rates. The per diem rates used in the examples below are for illustrative purposes only and may not reflect current rates. See par. C4550-F3 for the current Standard CONUS per diem rate.

D. Examples. The following are per diem computation examples for specific circumstances:

1. Example 1-TDY Travel

Example 1 TDY Travel		
An employee is TDY for 9 1/2 days. The employee departed the residence and arrived at the TDY station on Day 1. The employee departed the TDY station and arrived at the residence on Day 10. Lodgings were obtained for 9 nights, two of which were spent in GOV'T QTRS with charge, and one night at a friend's house at no cost. The employee paid \$40 for 6 nights of lodging in a hotel, \$4 for 2 nights spent in GOV'T QTRS, but no cost for the night of lodging obtained in a friend's home at the TDY location. Per diem is computed as follows:		
Day 1 (departure day)	\$40 (lodging) + 75% x \$46 (M&IE) =	\$ 74.50
Day 2 to 6	(\$40 (lodging) + \$46 (M&IE))/day x 5 days =	430.00
Day 7 to 8	(\$4 (lodging) + \$46 (M&IE))/day x 2 days =	100.00
Day 9	\$0 (lodging) + \$46 (M&IE) =	46.00
Day 10 (return day)	75% x \$46 (preceding calendar day M&IE rate) =	34.50
Amount due employee		\$685.00
Per diem for each day is derived by adding the applicable M&IE rate to the actual daily lodging cost – reimbursement is NTE the maximum <u>per diem rate</u> for the locality concerned. This example uses the Standard CONUS per diem rate of \$116 (\$70/ \$46). <u>Day 1</u> (departure day) - the applicable per diem rate is the lodging cost (\$40) plus 75% of the M&IE rate (\$46) (\$34.50) for that day; pay \$74.50. <u>Days 2 - 6</u> - the applicable per diem is lodging cost (\$40) plus the M&IE rate (\$46) times the number of days 5; pay \$430. <u>Days 7 - 8</u> - the applicable per diem is the lodging cost (\$4) plus the M&IE rate (\$46) times the number of days 2; pay \$100. <u>Day 9</u> - the applicable per diem is the M&IE rate (\$46) plus the lodging cost (\$0), pay \$46. <u>Day 10</u> (return day) - the applicable per diem rate is 75% of the preceding calendar day's M&IE rate (\$46); pay \$34.50. The per diem authority began with the departure day, and continued through the return day to the PDS, residence, or other authorized point. The different lodging amounts could have applied to any days without change to the total.		

2. Example 2-TDY Travel

Example 2 TDY Travel			
DEPART	Residence	1st Day	
ARRIVE	Goteborg, Sweden	2nd Day	
TDY	Goteborg, Sweden	3rd - 7th day	
DEPART	Goteborg, Sweden	8th Day	
ARRIVE	Residence	8th Day	
GOV'T QTRS were occupied (not on a U.S. INSTALLATION) for 6 nights at Goteborg, Sweden at \$4 per night. The <u>per diem rate</u> for Goteborg, Sweden at the time the employee traveled was \$256 maximum (\$143/ \$113). The employee's authorized per diem is computed as follows:			
1 st Day	Travel day with no lodging expense	\$113 x 75% (M&IE for Goteborg) =	\$ 84.75
2 nd Day	Arrival day	\$4 (GOV'T QTRS charge) + \$113 (M&IE for Goteborg) (two deductible meals were furnished without charge but adjustment for meals is not made on a travel day) =	117.00
3 rd -7 th Day	TDY at Goteborg \$23 (incidental rate for Goteborg)	\$4 (GOV'T QTRS charge) + \$23 (3 deductible meals furnished each day without charge (see par. C4554-B) = \$27/day x 5 days =	135.00
8 th Day	Travel day with no lodging expense	\$113 (M&IE for Goteborg) (breakfast was furnished without charge but adjustment for meals is not made on a travel day) x 75% =	\$ 84.75
Amount due			\$421.50

3. Example 3-TDY Travel Involving IDL with a 'Lost' Day

EXAMPLE 3			
TDY Travel Involving IDL with a 'Lost' Day			
TDY location lodging cost is \$135/night. The per diem rate is \$225 (\$135/ \$90).			
The traveler departs (heading west) on 8/18 and arrives at the TDY location on 8/20.			
When crossing the IDL in a westward direction, the dates 8/18 -8/19 (Wednesday and Thursday) are treated as one day for per diem computation purposes because the traveler did not arrive at the TDY location until 8/20. Upon return (west to east) when traveler crosses the IDL, the traveler is paid M&IE for two 8/25 dates.			
A GOV'T dining facility/mess is not available at the TDY point. AEA is not authorized.			
ITINERARY			
Date	Depart	Arrive	At
18 Aug Wednesday	PDS/Residence		
20-24 Aug (Friday-Tuesday)			TDY Station
25 Aug Wednesday	TDY Station		
25 Aug Wednesday		PDS/Residence	
REIMBURSEMENT (Actual and Constructed Cost Comparison)			
18 Aug Wednesday	\$90 x 75 % =		\$67.50
20-24 Aug (Friday-Tuesday)	\$135 (lodging) + \$90 (M&IE) = \$225/day x 5 days =		\$1,125.00
25 Aug Wednesday	\$90 (M&IE) =		\$90.00
25 Aug Wednesday	\$90 x 75 % =		\$67.50
Total			\$1,350.00

4. Example 4-TDY Travel Involving IDL without a 'Lost' Day

EXAMPLE 4			
TDY Travel Involving IDL without a 'Lost' Day			
TDY location lodging cost is \$140/night. The per diem rate is \$218 (\$146/ \$72).			
The traveler departs (heading west) on 8/18 and arrives at the TDY location on 8/19.			
When crossing the IDL in a westward direction, the date 8/19 (Thursday) is treated as a full day for per diem computation purposes as the traveler arrived on 8/19. Upon return (west to east) when traveler crosses the IDL, the traveler is paid M&IE for one 8/25 date.			
A GOV'T dining facility/mess is not available at the TDY point. AEA is not authorized.			
ITINERARY			
Date	Depart	Arrive	At
18 Aug Wednesday	PDS/Residence		
19-24 Aug (Thurs-Tues)			TDY Station
25 Aug Wednesday	TDY Station		
25 Aug Wednesday		PDS/Residence	
REIMBURSEMENT (Actual and Constructed Cost Comparison)			
18 Aug Wednesday	\$72 x 75 % =		\$54
19-24 Aug (Thurs-Tues)	\$140 (lodging) + \$72 (M&IE) = \$212/day x 6 days =		\$1,272
25 Aug Wednesday	\$72 x 75 % =		\$54
Total			\$1,380

5. Example 5- AOR Per Diem/TDY Travel Overnight – No Lodging Required

Example 5				
AOR Per Diem/TDY Travel Overnight – No Lodging Required				
An employee is authorized TDY to an AOR. On 2 Jan, the employee departed the residence via POC, and was awaiting transportation without procuring lodging, from 2-3 Jan, arriving at the AOR TDY station on 4 Jan. The employee stayed in GOV'T QTRS and received the AOR per diem rate from 5-30 Jan. The employee departed the AOR TDY station and arrived at another AOR location on 31 Jan. The employee departed the AOR location and arrived at an approved delay stopover point procuring lodging on 1 Feb. The employee departed the stopover point and arrived at the residence on 2 Feb. Per diem is computed as follows:				
Date	Travel Plan	Transportation Mode/Means	Reason For Stop	Per Diem Rate
2 Jan	Dep Residence (Departure Day)	PA		\$15 (\$0/ \$15) TDY Destination
	En route(no lodging required)	TP	AT	
3 Jan	En route (no lodging required)	TP	AT	\$15 (\$0/ \$15) TDY Destination
4 Jan	Arr TDY location (enter AOR)	TP	TD	\$15 (\$0/ \$15) TDY Destination
5-30 Jan	TDY (AOR)	--	TD	\$15 (\$0/ \$15) TDY Destination
31 Jan	Dep TDY(AOR)	TP	--	\$3.50 (AOR to AOR)
	En route(AOR to AOR)	TP	AT	
1 Feb	En route(exit AOR/lodging)	TP	AD	\$190 (\$126/ \$64) Stopover Point
2 Feb	Arr Residence	PA	MC	\$190 (\$126/ \$64) Preceding calendar day's M&IE rate
Reimbursement				
2 Jan	\$15/day x 75% = (Departure Day = 75% of TDY destination M&IE, no lodging required)			\$11.25
3 Jan	\$15/day x 1 day = (TDY destination M&IE, no lodging required)			\$15.00
4 Jan	\$15/day (TDY destination M&IE, lodging \$0)			\$15.00
5-30 Jan	\$3.50/day x 26 days = (AOR M&IE, lodging \$0)			\$91.00
31 Jan	\$3.50/day (En route AOR to AOR M&IE, lodging \$0)			\$3.50
1 Feb	\$70 + \$64 = \$134/day (Exit AOR to AD stopover point, stopover point M&IE, lodging procured at \$70)			\$134.00
2 Feb	\$64/day x 75% = (75% of preceding calendar day's M&IE rate)			\$48.00
Reimbursement for per diem due employee				\$317.75

***C4566 QUICK REFERENCE TABLES - PER DIEM AUTHORITY**

The following tables are for reference purposes only. For applicable rules see Ch 4, Part B. See Ch 4, Part I for meal allowances when JTF operations are involved.

Quick Reference - Per Diem						
TDY Travel of More Than 12 Hours						
Footnotes: See table # 4						
(1) Departure Day from PDS						
	A	B	C	D	E	F
	Arrived at TDY location (not a U.S. INSTALLATION) on same day as departed the PDS.	Arrived at TDY location (on a U.S. INSTALLATION) on same day as departed PDS. Traveler occupied GOV'T QTRS.	Arrived at TDY location (on a U.S. INSTALLATION - GOV'T QTRS available) on same day as departed the PDS. Traveler elected not to occupy available GOV'T QTRS.	Traveled overnight - no lodging required.	Overnight lodging required at a stopover en route to TDY.	Arrived at a long-term TDY or training location on same day as departed PDS.
Per Diem for Departure Day from PDS^{5/}	75% of the M&IE rate for the TDY locality ^{1/} plus lodging cost NTE the maximum lodging prescribed for the TDY locality. ^{2,4/}	75% of the M&IE rate for the TDY locality ^{1/} plus cost of GOV'T QTRS NTE the maximum lodging prescribed for the TDY locality.	75% of the M&IE rate for the TDY locality ^{1/} plus cost of lodgings occupied NTE the maximum lodging amount prescribed for the TDY locality. ^{8/}	75% of M&IE rate for the next destination (TDY/stopover point) locality ^{1/} for departure day.	75% of the M&IE rate for the en route stopover locality plus the lodging cost NTE the maximum lodging amount prescribed for the stopover locality. ^{2,4/}	75% of the M&IE rate for the long-term TDY/training location plus the lodging cost NTE the rate prescribed for that location. A fixed reduced per diem rate does not apply on the travel day to that location.

(2) Whole Days of Travel in CONUS						
	A	B	C	D	E	F
	Traveled overnight & arrived at a CONUS TDY location (not a U.S. INSTALLATION) on day after departing the PDS.	Traveled overnight & arrived at a CONUS TDY locality (on a U.S. INSTALLATION) on day after departing PDS. Traveler occupied GOV'T QTRS.	Each whole day at a CONUS TDY locality (not a U.S. INSTALLATION).	Each whole day at a CONUS TDY locality (a U.S. INSTALLATION) when traveler occupies GOV'T QTRS.	Each whole day at a CONUS TDY locality (a U.S. INSTALLATION) when traveler elects not to occupy available GOV'T QTRS.	Each whole day at a CONUS location at which the employee is authorized a fixed reduced per diem rate.
Per Diem for Whole Days of Travel ^{5/}	M&IE applicable to the CONUS TDY locality unless the AO specifies the PMR for deductible meals) plus the lodging cost NTE the TDY locality maximum lodging ceiling ^{2/} .	M&IE plus the of GOV'T QTRS cost. (M&IE may be at the rate prescribed for the TDY locality, or ^{6/} . See par. C4554-A for M&IE rate determination.	M&IE applicable to CONUS TDY locality plus the lodging cost NTE the TDY locality maximum lodging ceiling ^{2/} (If one or two deductible meals are provided, M&IE is PMR plus \$5. See par. C4554-B.	M&IE plus the cost of occupied GOV'T QTRS cost. (M&IE may be at (1) the TDY locality rate, (2) Standard GMR plus \$5, if the AO specifies the GMR based on an available GOV'T dining facility/ mess during training or deployments, (3) PMR plus \$5 if the AO specifies the GMR based on an available GOV'T dining facility/mess during training or deployments, (4) PMR plus \$5 if one or two deductible meals are provided ^{6/} , or (5) see par. C4554- C when field duty is involved and par. C4554-A3 when schoolhouse training is involved). See par. C4554-A for M&IE rate determination.	M&IE plus the cost of occupied lodging NTE the TDY locality maximum lodging ceiling ^{7/} . (M&IE may be at (1) The TDY locality rate, (2) Standard GMR plus \$5, if in the AO specifies this rate based on an available GOV'T dining facility/ mess during training or deployments, (3) PMR plus \$5 if the AO specifies this rate based on an available GOV'T dining facility/ mess during training or deployments, (4) PMR rate plus \$5 if one or two deductible meals are provided ^{6/} , or (5) see par. C4554- C when field duty is involved and par. C4554-A3 when schoolhouse training is involved). See par. C4554-A for M&IE rate determination.	Per diem at the authorized fixed reduced rate without itemization or receipts for meals, lodgings or incidental expenses. ^{2/57/}

(3) Whole Days of Travel – OCONUS						
	A	B	C	D	E	F
	Traveled overnight & arrived at an OCONUS TDY location (not a U.S. INSTALLATION) on day after departing the PDS.	Traveled overnight & arrived at OCONUS TDY locality (on a U.S. INSTALLATION) on day after departing PDS. Traveler occupied GOV'T QTRS.	Each whole day at OCONUS TDY locality (not a U.S. INSTALLATION).	Each whole day at an OCONUS TDY locality (on U.S. INSTALLATION). Traveler occupied GOV'T QTRS.	Each whole day at an OCONUS TDY locality (on U.S. INSTALLATION) when traveler elects not to occupy available GOV'T QTRS.	Each whole day at an OCONUS location at which the employee is authorized a fixed reduced per diem
Per Diem for Whole Days of Travel ^{5/}	M&IE ^{3/} applicable to the OCONUS TDY locality (unless the AO specifies the PMR based on deductible meals) plus the lodging cost ^{4/} NTE the TDY locality maximum lodging ceiling.	M&IE plus the GOV'T QTRS cost (M&IE may be at the TDY locality meal rate plus the locality IE or \$3.50 IE, or PMR plus the locality IE or \$3.50 IE ^{3/} if one or two deductible meals are provided ^{6/} . See par. C4554-A for M&IE rate determination.	M&IE ^{3/} applicable to the OCONUS TDY locality plus lodging cost ^{4/} NTE the TDY locality maximum lodging ceiling.	M&IE plus the GOV'T QTRS cost (M&IE may be at (1) the TDY locality meal rate plus locality IE or \$3.50 IE, (2) Standard GMR plus the locality IE or \$3.50 IE ^{3/} , if the AO specifies this rate based on available GOV'T dining facility/ mess during training or deployments, (3) PMR plus the locality or \$3.50 IE ^{3/} , if the AO specifies this rate based on an available GOV'T dining facility/ mess during training or deployments, (4) PMR plus the locality IE or \$3.50 IE ^{3/} if one or two deductible meals are provided ^{6/} , or (5) see par. C4554-C when field duty is involved and par. C4554-A3 when schoolhouse training is involved. See par. C4554-A for M&IE rate determination.	M&IE plus the cost of occupied lodging NTE the TDY locality maximum lodging ceiling. ^{4/7/} (M&IE may be at (1) The TDY locality meal rate plus the locality or \$3.50 IE, (2) Standard GMR plus the locality IE or \$3.50 IE ^{3/} , if the AO specifies this rate based on an available GOV'T dining facility/ mess during training or deployments, (3) PMR plus the locality IE or \$3.50 IE ^{3/} , the AO specifies this rate based on an available GOV'T dining facility/ mess during training or deployments, (4) PMR plus the locality IE or \$3.50 IE ^{3/} if one or two deductible meals are provided ^{6/} , or (5) see par. C4554-C when field duty is involved and par. C4554-A3 when schoolhouse training is involved. See par. C4554-A for M&IE rate determination.	Per diem at the authorized fixed reduced rate without itemization or receipts for meals, lodgings or incidental expenses. ^{4/ 5/7/}

(4) Day(s) of Return to PDS					
	A	B	C	D	E
	Arrived at PDS on the same day as departed the TDY location.	Traveled overnight (no lodging required) & arrived at the PDS on the day after departing the TDY location.	On the departure day from the TDY location, overnight lodging was required at a stopover en route to the PDS.	On the day travel ended lodging was required en route to the PDS.	Arrived at the PDS on the same day as departed the TDY location at which fixed reduced per diem was authorized.
Per Diem for Return Day to PDS ^{5/}	75% of the last TDY locality M&IE rate. ^{1/}	For departure day from the TDY location, M&IE at the the last TDY locality rate. Arrival day at PDS 75% of the last TDY locality M&IE rate. ^{1/}	For departure day from the TDY location: M&IE, plus lodging ^{2/,5/} cost NTE the stopover locality rate. For arrival day at the PDS: 75% of the stopover locality M&IE rate. ^{1/}	The lodging cost based on the locality rate at which lodging was obtained if authorized/ approved by the AO plus 75% of the M&IE rate. See par. C4553-D2c(4).	75% of the TDY locality M&IE. The fixed reduced rate does not apply on return day to the PDS.
Footnotes					
<p>1/ GMR/PMR and the \$3.50 IE rate do not apply on departure day from, or return day to, the PDS, or any day the employee is traveling.</p> <p>2/ Lodging tax is separately reimbursable miscellaneous expense in CONUS because an amount is not included in the applicable CONUS maximum lodging ceiling for tax.</p> <p>3/ The TDY locality <u>IE</u> rate. OCONUS, the AO can determine that an IE of \$3.50, in lieu of the prescribed TDY locality IE, is adequate for the anticipated incidental expenses. The \$3.50 IE rate may be authorized and must be stated in the travel authorization/order.</p> <p>4/ Lodging tax <i>is not</i> a separately reimbursable miscellaneous expense in a foreign OCONUS area because an amount is included in the applicable OCONUS maximum lodging amount for tax.</p> <p>5/ Cost of laundry/dry-cleaning/pressing of clothing when travel <i>within CONUS</i> is reimbursable under the conditions in par. C4553-C2. The laundry/dry-cleaning/pressing of clothing cost <i>is not</i> separately reimbursable when travel is <i>OCONUS</i> because an amount is provided in the OCONUS per diem IE for laundry.</p> <p>6/ On any day that 3 deductible meals are provided without cost to traveler, no reimbursement is allowed for meals.</p> <p>7/ When a per diem rate based on the cost of available GOV'T QTRS is authorized in the traveler's travel authorization/order, the per diem authorized in the travel authorization/order applies beginning on the day after arrival at the TDY location and ends on the day before departing the TDY location.</p>					

C4567 PER DIEM FOR AN EMPLOYEE AND/OR DEPENDENTS WHILE AT SAFE HAVEN INCIDENT TO AN EVACUATION FROM A PDS WITHIN CONUS OR NON-FOREIGN OCONUS LOCATION

A. Purpose. Per diem is provided to assist an employee in meeting the excess costs involved in temporarily maintaining dependents at a safe haven.

*B. 'Lodgings-Plus' Per Diem Method Applicability to an Evacuated Employee/Dependent. An evacuated employee and/or dependent is/are authorized a safe haven allowance computed using the 'Lodgings-Plus' per diem computation method for each day in an evacuation status. *Actual expense allowances described in Ch 4, Part C, do not apply to an evacuation.* The 'Lodgings-Plus' per diem computation method consists of a lodging ceiling and an M&IE allowance. For an explanation of the items of expense the per diem is intended to cover, see PER DIEM (APP A definition) and Ch 4, Part B. The maximum lodging reimbursement for an employee and dependent family is the actual total daily lodging cost incurred by the family, NTE the sum of the daily lodging portion of the locality per diem rate authorized for the employee and/or each dependent concerned. Because an evacuated employee and/or dependent may stay with a friend/relative while at a safe haven, the rule in par. C4555-B3 applies. *That is, if an evacuated employee or dependent stays with a friend/relative while at a safe haven, no lodging cost is allowed, whether or not any lodging payment is made to the friend/relative.* This restriction does not apply when the employee/dependent leases a house, apartment (i.e., lodgings) from a friend/relative with a bona fide, standard written lease, in those instances when the friend or relative concerned does not jointly occupy the leased house or apartment. Each evacuated employee/dependent is authorized the per diem M&IE portion even if not authorized the per diem lodging portion for any given day. See Example in par. C4567-C. GOV'T dining facility/mess or open mess availability/use has no effect on per diem for an employee/dependent(s) even though such facilities may be or are used without charge to the employee/dependent. Per diem payable under par. C4567 may be paid in advance IAW Ch 6, Part D, §550-403 (d).

C. Per Diem Computations. The following example illustrates the method used for computing per diem incident to evacuation:

Example			
The per diem rates used in the following example are for illustrative purposes only and do not necessarily reflect current rates. Lodging tax paid while at a safe haven or traveling in CONUS or in a non-foreign OCONUS area is a separate miscellaneous reimbursable expense in addition to per diem. Lodging tax paid while at a safe haven or traveling in a foreign OCONUS area is not a separate miscellaneous reimbursable expense. Tax is part of the lodging cost. The cost of a value added tax (VAT) relief certificate is a separate miscellaneous reimbursable expense if the certificate is used to avoid paying the lodging tax. CONUS per diem rates do not include an amount for the cost of laundry/dry-cleaning/pressing of clothing. OCONUS per diem rates include an amount for the cost of laundry/dry-cleaning/pressing of clothing.			
An employee, the employee's spouse, one child age 12 and one child under age 12 were evacuated from a CONUS duty station to a CONUS safe haven. The daily actual lodging cost incurred at the safe haven by the employee and three dependents, who shared one room, was \$95 plus \$7.60/day for lodging tax (8%). The maximum per diem applicable at that location was \$116 (\$70/ \$46).			
(a) Unless a lower rate is authorized under Ch 6, Part D, §550-405(b)(3), the maximum daily amount that may be paid to the employee and three dependents for the first 30 consecutive days is determined as follows (See Ch 6, Part D, §550.405(b)(1)):			
The employee and each dependent age 12 or older is authorized per diem NTE the full rate (\$116) (\$70/ \$46). Each dependent under age 12 is authorized per diem NTE 50% of the rate.			
	M&IE	Max Lodging	Total
Employee:	\$46	\$70	\$116
Employee's spouse	\$46	\$70	\$116
Child (age 12 or older)	\$46	\$70	\$116
Child (under age 12)	\$23 (\$46 x 50%)	\$35 (\$70 x 50%)	\$ 58
Max daily amt that may be paid for costs incurred by employee & 3 dependents	\$161	\$245	\$406
(b) Determine the actual total daily amount for the first 30 consecutive days, within the maximum amounts shown in (a) (\$161 for M&IE and NTE \$245 for lodging), as follows:			
M&IE:	\$161 (The M&IE in this daily amount is paid to cover cost meals and incidental expenses for the employee and three dependents. No itemization or receipts are required.)		
Lodging:	\$95 (The actual daily amount (no lodging tax) paid for lodging by the employee and three dependents and is less than the maximum (\$245) that may be reimbursed. A lodging receipt is required for this amount.)		
Daily amount:	\$256 (Daily amount that is payable to the employee and dependents (within the maximum \$406 established in (a) for costs incurred by the employee and three dependents for the first 30 consecutive days)).		
Lodging Tax:	\$7.60/day		
Total:	\$263.60 (Actual daily amount paid to employee and dependents for costs (including lodging tax) incurred by the employee and three dependents for first 30 consecutive days).		
(c) Beginning on the 31st day per diem is computed at 60% (for employee and dependents 12 or older) and 30% (for dependents under 12) of the applicable per diem rate , unless a lower rate is authorized under Ch 6, Part D, §550-405(b)(3). The maximum daily amount starting on the 31 st through the 180th consecutive days that may be paid for the employee and three dependents in this example as follows:			
	M&IE	Max Lodging	Total
Employee	\$27.60 (\$46 x 60%)	\$42 (\$70 x 60%)	\$69.60
Employee's spouse	\$27.60 (\$46 x 60%)	\$42 (\$70 x 60%)	\$69.60
Child (age 12 or older)	\$27.60 (\$46 x 60%)	\$42 (\$70 x 60%)	\$69.60
Child (under age 12)	\$13.80 (\$46 x 30%)	\$21 (\$70 x 30%)	\$34.80
Max daily amount that may be paid for costs incurred by the employee & 3 dependents	\$96.60	\$147	\$243.60
(d) Determine the actual total daily amount that is paid for 31st to 180th consecutive days, within the maximum amounts shown in (c) (\$95.60 for M&IE and NTE \$147 for lodging), as follows:			
M&IE:	\$95.60 (The M&IE in this daily amount is paid to cover cost of meals and incidental expenses for the employee and three dependents. No itemization or receipts are required.)		
Lodging:	\$95 (The actual daily amount (no lodging tax) paid for lodging by the employee and three dependents and is less than the maximum (\$147) that may be reimbursed. A lodging receipt is required for this amount.)		
Daily amount:	\$190.60 (Daily amount payable to the employee and dependents within the maximum \$242.60 established in (c) for costs incurred by the employee and three dependents for the 31st to 180th consecutive days).		
Lodging Tax:	\$7.60/day		
Total:	\$198.20 (Actual daily amount paid for costs (including lodging tax) incurred by the employee and three dependents for the 31st to the 180th consecutive days).		

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*PART C: AEA

*C4600 GENERAL

An AEA allows a traveler to be reimbursed, in unusual circumstances, for actual and necessary expenses that exceed the maximum locality per diem rate. When authorized/approved, AEA is in lieu of Part B per diem, or the [per diem rates](#). *An AEA may not be authorized for an expert or consultant appointed under Section 710, Defense Production Act of 1950.*

C4602 JUSTIFICATION

A. Authorization/Approval. An AEA may be authorized/approved for travel when the [per diem rate](#) is insufficient for part, or all, of a travel assignment.

B. Reasons for authorizing/approving AEA:

1. Actual and necessary expenses (especially lodgings) exceed the maximum per diem,
2. Of special duties, or
3. Costs for items in par. C4608-A2 have escalated temporarily due to special/unforeseen events.

C4604 AUTHORITY/APPROVAL

A. General. The AO may authorize AEA up to 300% of the locality per diem rate (rounded to the next higher dollar).

B. AEA:

1. May be authorized before travel begins, or approved after travel is performed;
2. Should be stated in the travel authorization/order/trip record when authorized in advance of travel;
3. May be authorized/approved for the entire trip (including travel time) or may be authorized/approved for trip portions (with per diem automatically covering the other trip portions);
4. Should be uniform (if possible) among travelers traveling at GOV'T expense when they travel together and/or to the same place at which an AEA is warranted.

C4606 LIMITATIONS

A. Conditions

1. Blanket authority, prescribing an AEA for all travel to an area, is prohibited.
2. AEA is prescribed only on an individual trip basis, and only after consideration of the facts existing in each case. *AEA must not be authorized as part of a 'blanket' travel authorization/order.*
3. If it is necessary to exercise this authority repetitively or on a continuing basis in a particular area, the Service/DoD Component concerned should submit a request for a per diem rate review IAW par. C4551.
4. The definitions and rules applicable to the traveler's authority for per diem under Ch 4, Part L while TDY apply to travel on an actual expense basis unless otherwise stated in this Part.

B. Personal Preference/Convenience. A traveler is financially responsible for excess costs and additional expenses incurred for personal preference/convenience.

C4608 TDY ASSIGNMENT THAT MAY WARRANT AEA AUTHORIZATION/APPROVAL

A. Examples. TDY assignments that may warrant AEA authorization/approval include travel:

1. With a dignitary that requires use of the same hotel as the dignitary;
2. To an area where the costs have escalated for a short time period during a special function/event such as a:
 - a. Missile launch,
 - b. Sports event,
 - c. World's fair,
 - d. Convention,
 - e. Natural disaster, or
 - f. Similar event;
3. To a location at which affordable lodgings are not available within a reasonable commuting distance of the traveler's TDY point, and transportation costs to commute to/from the less expensive lodging facility would consume most/all savings achieved from occupying less expensive lodging;
4. During which special assignment duties require the traveler to incur unusually high expenses (e.g., the traveler must procure superior/extraordinary accommodations including a suite or other lodgings for which the charge is well above what ordinarily would have been paid for accommodations);
5. During which the traveler incurs unusually high expenses because of an assignment to accompany another traveler in the situation in par. C4608-A4 above; and
6. In similar situations.

B. Travel with Certain Dignitaries. Without further unusual/extraordinary requirements demonstration, AEA is authorized for a traveler who is directed to travel as part of the party of any of the dignitaries listed below.

1. The U.S. President/Vice President, or members of their families;
2. U.S. Congress members;
3. U.S. Cabinet members;
4. Department Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, Under Secretaries, or Assistant Secretaries;
5. Supreme Court Justices;
6. Chairman/Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff;
7. The Chief of Staff, U.S. Army; the Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force; the Chief of Naval Operations; the Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps; the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard; the Administrator, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and the Surgeon General, U.S. Public Health Service;
8. U.S. Ambassadors, Ministers, and Consuls to foreign countries;
9. U.S. Delegates to international conferences/meetings;

10. Very Important Persons (VIPs) as specified by the President/Vice President of the U.S.;
11. Candidates for the office of President and Vice President of the U.S. and their family members, including the persons elected to those offices; and
12. Other U.S./foreign dignitaries equivalent in rank to any of those mentioned above.

C4610 EXPENSES

- A. Expenses Allowed. An AEA includes expenses ordinarily covered by per diem (APP A).
- B. Expenses Not Allowed. The following expenses are not allowed. Meal cost:
 1. And/or lodging procured at personal expense in lieu of meals and/or lodging provided for in a registration fee paid by the GOV'T;
 2. Procured at the traveler's PDS, residence, or at, or en route to/from, a nearby carrier terminal at which travel begins/ends ([B-189622, 24 March 1978](#)); or
 3. Purchased after leaving the carrier when meals are included in the carrier ticket price and are provided during the trip and there is no justifiable reason why the traveler did not eat the meal(s) served during the trip, or why an extra meal(s) was required. The fact that a meal furnished on the carrier is not the quality and quantity to which the traveler is accustomed is a personal preference matter and is not a "justifiable reason". See [B-193504, 9 August 1979](#) and [B-192246, 8 January 1979](#).

C4620 OVER 300% MAXIMUM AEA

An AEA in excess of 300% cannot be authorized for a traveler covered by these regulations.

C4622 REIMBURSEMENT

- A. Limitations
 1. The daily reimbursement limit is the lesser of the actual expenses incurred or the AEA maximum amount.
 2. Expenses incurred and claimed must be reviewed and allowed only when necessary and reasonable.
 3. Reimbursement for M&IE must not exceed the percentage of AEA authorized of the M&IE rate for the TDY location. For example, if AEA for 200% is authorized, AEA NTE 200% of the M&IE rate for the TDY location may be paid.
- B. IE. The maximum reimbursement for IE is:
 1. CONUS. \$5 in CONUS, and
 2. OCONUS
 - a. The locality IE, or
 - b. \$3.50 OCONUS for all full TDY days (except the days travel begins/ends) when the AO determines the \$3.50 rate is adequate to meet anticipated expenses.

C. M&IE Paid on a Per Diem Basis

1. M&IE may be reimbursed under the 'Lodgings-Plus' method IAW par. C4553, while the lodging cost is reimbursed on an actual expense basis.

2. The amount allowed for M&IE and the lodging cost is NTE the daily maximum authorized in the AEA for the locality.

3. Example

a. A traveler is authorized/approved an AEA NTE 150% for lodging.

b. The traveler is paid M&IE on a per diem basis, and, M&IE itemization is not required.

c. The locality per diem rate is \$70 (lodging) + \$51 (M&IE) = \$121 (Total).

d. The AEA must not exceed 150% of the *total* (\$121) locality per diem rate.

e. The AEA for the maximum amount allowed for *lodging* is computed as follows:

$$(1) \$121 \text{ (Total Per Diem)} \times 150\% = \$181.50 = \$182$$

$$(2) \$182 - \$51 \text{ (M\&IE)} = \$131 \text{ maximum allowed for lodging}$$

NOTE: 'Unused' AEA lodging funds cannot be used to increase the AEA for M&IE above 150% or 300% (depending on which level is authorized/approved).

D. Lodging and/or Meals Obtained under Contract. When a contracting officer contracts for rooms (does not include rooms covered by par. C1058-4) and/or meals for TDY travelers, and AEA reimbursement is authorized/approved, the total daily amount paid by the GOV'T to the vendor(s) and/or reimbursed to the traveler for lodging, and M&IE is NTE the daily maximum authorized under pars. C4614, C4616, and C4620 ([60 Comp. Gen. 181 \(1981\)](#) and [62 Comp. Gen. 308 \(1983\)](#)).

E. Itemization. A detailed statement showing itemized expenses for each calendar day, excluding items claimed separately (such as taxicab fares and registration fees), must be submitted for AEA reimbursement. M&IE reimbursement on a per diem basis (AEA for lodging only), does not require M&IE itemization.

C4624 AEA COMPUTATION

A. General. The daily amount is not prorated for fractions of a day; however, expenses incurred and claimed for a fraction of a day must be reviewed and approved by the AO. ***In no case may the amount reimbursed be more than the amount authorized/approved in an AEA authorization for the area concerned.***

B. Meals Available under Special Arrangements. When TDY is a special mission, (e.g., deployment to foreign military bases, forest fire details, rescue and aircraft recovery missions, or TDY to remote areas) and non-deductible meals are available under special arrangements, actual expense reimbursement for such meals is limited to the charge for each meal, NTE the arranged charges for three meals per day.

C. Averaging Expenses

1. When an AEA is authorized/approved that includes M&IE, the daily amount of IE items that do not accrue on a daily basis may be averaged over the days for which AEA at the location is authorized/approved. These expenses include clothing laundry/dry-cleaning/pressing incurred at OCONUS locations, hotel maid tips, and similar expenses IAW the IE portion of the per diem (APP A). ***Averaging IE does not apply if an AEA is authorized for lodging only and M&IE is paid on a per diem basis.***

2. The cost incurred during TDY travel for personal clothing laundry/dry-cleaning/pressing (*not before /after TDY*) is:
 - a. A separate miscellaneous reimbursable expense in addition to per diem/AEA when CONUS travel requires at least 4 consecutive CONUS TDY lodging nights. For example, a traveler on a 10-day TDY to a CONUS location (receiving AEA while there) incurs a \$40 dry-cleaning bill. The \$40 cost is averaged over the 10-day TDY and the traveler may indicate that \$4 was paid daily, or
 - b. Not a separate miscellaneous reimbursable expense for OCONUS travel and is part of the IE allowance included within the per diem rate/AEA authorized/approved for OCONUS travel. For instance, a traveler on an 8-day (Saturday-Saturday) TDY to an OCONUS location (receiving AEA while there) incurs a \$32 dry-cleaning cost on Friday. The \$32 cost is averaged over the 8-day TDY and the traveler may indicate that \$4 was paid daily.

D. Mixed Travel (Per Diem and Actual Expense)

1. General. Mixed travel involves more than one daily maximum reimbursement rate during a single trip and/or reimbursement on both a per diem and an actual expense basis on a single trip. The applicable rate and/or reimbursement method for each calendar day (beginning at 0001) is determined by the traveler's status and TDY location at 2400 of that calendar day. Only one rate and reimbursement method is authorized for each day except when reimbursement is authorized for occasional meals or lodging in par. C4710.
2. Reimbursement for Departure Day. The reimbursement method and daily maximum for the departure day from the PDS is the same as for the first location where lodging is required.
3. Reimbursement for Return Day. On the return day to the PDS, the same method and daily maximum applicable to the previous calendar day applies. When return travel to the home/PDS requires 2 or more days, see par. C4553-D2c for reimbursement method.

C4626 COMPUTATION EXAMPLES

Following are examples of computing allowances when travel is authorized on an AEA basis and on an actual expense and per diem basis on the same trip:

NOTES:

1. *The maximum amount allowed for lodging in CONUS and non-foreign OCONUS areas does not include a lodging tax amount. Lodging tax is a separate miscellaneous reimbursable expense (APP G) in CONUS and non-foreign OCONUS areas in addition to AEA.*
2. *The maximum amount allowed for lodging in foreign OCONUS areas/countries includes a lodging tax amount. Lodging tax in foreign OCONUS areas/countries is part of per diem/AEA and is not a separate miscellaneous reimbursable expense.*

EXAMPLE 1			
AEA– single TDY location			
AEA authorized for lodging and M&IE paid on a per diem basis.			
<i>An AEA increase beyond 300% is not authorized for a DoD civilian employee. See par. C4620. Unused AEA lodging cannot be used to increase the AEA for M&IE above the authorized/approved level (NTE 300%).</i>			
<u>TDY Location Per Diem w/o AEA</u>		<u>TDY Location Per Diem w/AEA</u>	
Maximum Per Diem - \$150		AEA authorized NTE \$450 (\$150 x 300%)	
Lodging - \$99		Lodging NTE \$399 (\$450 - \$51)M&IE - \$51	
M&IE - \$51			
ITINERARY			
Date	Depart	Arrive	Lodging
10 Aug	Residence	TDY	\$330.00
11-12 Aug		At TDY Station, Lodging - \$330/day x 2 days =	\$660.00
13 Aug	TDY	Residence	
Date	REIMBURSEMENT (denotes AEA computation)		Amount
10 Aug	\$51 x 75% = \$38.25 + \$330 =		\$368.25
11-12 Aug	\$330 + \$51 + = \$381/day x 2 days =		\$762.00
13 Aug	\$51 x 75% = \$38.25		\$38.25
Total Reimbursement			\$1,168.50

EXAMPLE 2			
AEA to multiple TDY locations A, B, and C			
Location A – AEA authorized for lodging, M&IE paid on a per diem basis, \$332 (\$331.50 = \$261/ \$71).			
Location B – Lodging and M&IE paid on a per diem basis, \$123 (\$77/ \$46).			
Location C – Lodging and M&IE paid on a per diem basis, \$128 (\$77/ \$51).			
<i>An AEA increase beyond 300% is not authorized for a DoD civilian employee. See par. C4620. Unused AEA lodging cannot be used to increase the AEA for M&IE above the authorized/approved level (NTE 300%).</i>			
<u>TDY Location ‘A’ Per Diem w/o AEA</u>		<u>TDY Location ‘A’ Per Diem Rate w/AEA</u>	
Maximum Per Diem - \$221.00		AEA authorized NTE \$332.00 (\$221 x 150% = \$331.50 = \$332)	
Lodging - \$150.00, M&IE - \$71.00		Lodging NTE \$261 (\$332 - \$71)	
		M&IE - \$71	
ITINERARY			
Date	Depart	Arrive	Lodging
7 Sep	Residence	TDY, Location A	\$170.00
8 Sep		TDY, Location A	\$170.00
9 Sep	TDY, Location A	TDY, Location B	\$70.00
10 Sep		TDY, Location B	\$70.00
11 Sep	TDY, Location B	TDY, Location C	\$75.00
12 Sep	TDY, Location C	Residence	
Date	REIMBURSEMENT (denotes AEA computation)		Amount
7 Sep	\$71 x 75% = \$53.25 + \$170 (AEA lodging) TDY Location A =		\$223.25
8 Sep	\$170 + \$71 (AEA per diem rate) =		\$241.00
9-10 Sep	\$70 + \$46 = \$116/day x 2 days, TDY Location B =		\$232.00
11 Sep	\$75 + \$51, TDY Location C =		\$126.00
12 Sep	\$51 x 75% =		\$38.25
Total Reimbursement			\$860.50

EXAMPLE 3

AEA Single TDY location

AEA authorized for lodging and M&IE.

When AEA for lodging and M&IE exceeds the maximum AEA locality per diem rate, decrease the AEA M&IE rate to the descending dollar and add the extra cents to the AEA lodging amount. The adjusted per diem AEA is \$225 (\$149/ \$76). This applies when the individual AEA amounts exceed the maximum daily AEA rate IAW par. C1007-A2.

An AEA increase beyond 300% is not authorized for a DoD civilian employee. See par. C4620. 'Unused' AEA lodging cannot be used to increase the AEA for M&IE above the authorized/approved level (150% or 300%).

<p>CONUS TDY Location Per Diem w/o AEA Maximum Per Diem - \$150 Lodging - \$99, M&IE - \$51</p>	<p>CONUS TDY Location Per Diem w/AEA AEA authorized NTE \$225 (\$150/day x 150% = \$225/day) Lodging NTE \$149 (\$99/day x 150% = \$148.50 = \$149, add \$.50) M&IE - \$76 (\$51/day x 150% = \$76.50 = \$77, reduce to \$76)</p>
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ITINERARY

Date	Depart	Arrive	M&IE	Lodging
10 Aug	Residence	En route/TDY	Dinner - \$25	\$130.00
11 Aug		At TDY Station	Breakfast - \$6, Lunch - \$10, Dinner - \$24, Incidental expenses - \$5	\$130.00
12 Aug		At TDY Station	Breakfast - \$15, Lunch - \$20, Dinner - \$40, Incidental expenses - \$5	\$130.00
13 Aug	TDY	Residence	Breakfast - \$5, Lunch \$12	
Date	REIMBURSEMENT (using AEA computation)			Amount
10 Aug	\$130 + \$25 =			\$155.00
11 Aug	\$130 + \$45 =			\$175.00
12 Aug	\$130 + \$80 (reduced to \$76) = (Total M&IE is limited by maximum daily AEA \$76 M&IE)			\$206.00
13 Aug	\$17			\$17.00
Total Reimbursement				\$553.00

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***PART D: TRAINING COURSE ATTENDANCE**

***C4630 ALLOWANCES**

A. General. An employee attending a TDY training course (5 USC §4104-4109) away from the PDS may be authorized one of the following:

- *1. Per diem (par. C4660) or AEA (par. C4600); or
- *2. Dependent and HHG transportation to and from the training location. See pars. C4635 and C4640.

B. In the PDS Area. An employee attending a TDY training course in the PDS area may be authorized the following IAW par. C2401:

- 1. TDY mileage and reimbursement of ferry fares; bridge, road, and tunnel tolls; and parking fees, and
- 2. Common carrier transportation costs reimbursement.

***NOTE: Per diem or AEA is not payable when an employee is authorized transportation reimbursement to and from the training location in par. C4630-B1 or for common carrier transportation in par, C4630-B2, except as provided in par. C4650, item 3.**

C. Conference/Training at the PDS as Training Expenses. Payment of registration fees, meals, lodging, travel, and/or other expenses required for conferences/training at the PDS **cannot be paid as travel and transportation allowances**. Authority to pay related training costs at the PDS is in 10 USC §2013; 5 USC §4109; 42 USC §218a; and 14 USC §469. The costs must clearly be an integral to the training ([39 Comp. Gen. 119 \(1959\)](#); and [B-244473, 13 January 1992](#)). When training events require lodging and subsistence costs at the PDS, authority for training expense payment is made through the training and/or comptroller personnel using the above legal authority. **These regulations are not the authority for this payment and the payment is not a travel and transportation allowance.**

***C4635 DEPENDENT AND HHG TRANSPORTATION**

NOTE: Dependent and HHG transportation allowances are authorized in Chs 5 and 7.

A. Allowances Authorized

- 1. If the estimated round-trip transportation total cost for dependents (*excluding per diem*) and HHG between the PDS and the training location is less than total per diem or AEA payments the employee could receive, the AO may authorize round-trip dependent and HHG transportation instead of per diem or AEA payments.
- 2. When round-trip dependent and HHG transportation is authorized and the employee and/or dependents travel by POA, MALT reimbursement is authorized as in par. C5050-A.
- 3. Dependent and HHG round-trip transportation may be changed to authorize per diem or AEA payment any time before transportation begins. **After transportation begins, the employee's allowances and GOV'T obligation are fixed and may not be changed ([39 Comp. Gen. 140 \(1959\)](#)).**

B. Allowances Not Authorized. Dependent and HHG transportation authorized to a training location instead of per diem or actual expense reimbursement is not a PCS to the training location and the following allowances are **not** authorized:

- 1. Per diem payment for dependent travel,
- 2. A HHT,

3. TQSE payment (*see par. C5356-B*),
4. MEA, and
5. Reimbursement for real estate transactions and/or unexpired leases.

C. Activity or Command Responsibility

1. Transportation expenses are the financial responsibility of the activity or command that funds the training assignment.
2. The activity or command having jurisdiction over the employee is responsible for travel authorization/order issuance.

***C4640 NO RETURN TO OLD PDS**

A. Dependent and HHG Transportation

NOTE: Dependent and HHG transportation allowances are authorized in Chs 5 and 7.

1. An employee who attends a training program away from the PDS:
 - a. And is transferred to a new PDS after completing the program without returning to the old PDS, or
 - b. En route to a new PDS,
may be authorized (instead of per diem or actual expense reimbursement while at the training location) reimbursement for the cost of dependent and HHG transportation:
 - c. (***But not per diem for dependents***) from the PDS to the training location NTE the total per diem or AEA payments that would have been received at the training location; and
 - d. per diem from the training location to the new PDS NTE the dependent and HHG transportation and per diem cost from the old to the new PDS.
2. When the employee is authorized per diem or AEA at the training location and dependents and HHG are moved to the training location and then to a new PDS, transportation at GOV'T expense is NTE the travel and transportation cost for the dependents (including en route per diem) and HHG from the old to the new PDS ([52 Comp. Gen. 834 \(1973\)](#)).

B. MALT Reimbursement. For MALT reimbursement when an employee and/or dependents travel by POA, see par. C5050-A.

C. Real Estate Transactions

1. If an employee is notified of selection for a training program and subsequent transfer to a new PDS (without returning to the old PDS), the employee has been officially notified of a transfer to a new PDS for Ch 5, Part P purposes.
2. Before the training begins, a selected employee should be issued a PCS travel authorization/order assigning the employee to the training program and stating that the employee is being transferred to a new PDS after training is completed. This travel authorization/order establishes the employee's authorization for the real estate transaction allowance reimbursement in Ch 5, Part P.

3. Payment of the real estate transaction allowances in Ch 5, Part P (as well as other PCS allowances authorized for an employee's transfer) may be authorized only after the employee has:
 - a. Successfully completed the training program,
 - b. Signed the service agreement required in par. C5564, and
 - c. Been assigned to a PDS other than the PDS at the time of selection and entry to the training assignment. See [B-161795, 29 June 1967](#).

***C4645 INTERN AND/OR TRAINEE**

A. Determining Move Type

1. When moving an intern or a trainee, the DoD component must determine if the move is primarily for training or primarily for work performance. A facility designation as a "school" or "training center" may be helpful in making this determination, but it is not necessarily determinative; there are assignments that are primarily for training that do not involve a school facility and assignments to school facilities that do not involve training.
2. Assignment of an employee to learn from the performance of a particular job at a particular facility does not necessarily require the conclusion that the assignment is primarily for training.
3. Because of varying circumstances, it is necessary to evaluate each individual move.

B. Applicability. *If an assignment is primarily for training, this Part applies. If the assignment is primarily for work performance, see par. C5075.*

***C4650 TRANSPORTATION AND PER DIEM OR AEA**

1. Transportation and per diem or an AEA while traveling to a training location at the beginning of the assignment and return to the residence following training completion are computed the same as for travel to and from a TDY assignment.
2. If an employee is authorized per diem or an AEA but elects to commute between the training location and PDS residence, en route per diem or AEA reimbursement and daily round-trip transportation is NTE the per diem or AEA allowed if the employee had remained at the training location. See par. C4677.
3. The employee is authorized *round-trip* TDY mileage or the cost of *round-trip* public conveyance transportation (from the residence to the training location) and per diem or AEA (par. C4553 or C4600) when authorized to remain overnight at the training location to comply with training assignment requirements.

***C4655 LODGING AND/OR MEALS OBTAINED UNDER CONTRACT**

A contracting officer may contract for rooms and/or meals for an employee traveling on TDY. The total daily amount paid by the GOV'T for the employee's lodging, M&IE is NTE the applicable locality per diem rate authorized in Ch 4, Part B. This limitation does not apply if direct arrangements with a school or other institution that is sponsoring training courses include lodging and meals as part of the training cost. In that case, an employee is authorized only the appropriate amount under Ch 4, Part B for IE even though the total actual cost for lodging and meals and the amount authorized for IE may exceed the applicable per diem rate. If charges submitted by the training course sponsor do not include lodging and meal costs, per diem for an employee may not exceed the applicable amount authorized in Ch 4, Part B ([60 Comp. Gen. 181 \(1981\)](#)). For AEA information, see Ch 4, Part C. ***NOTE: There is NO reimbursement for any items rented for contract QTRS that are rented with an "option to buy" (GSBCA 15890-TRAV, 29 July 2003).***

***C4660 PER DIEM FOR TRAINING ASSIGNMENT**

*A. General. Per diem rates for all courses of instruction are determined under par. C4660 in the same manner as for any other TDY (see Ch 4, Part B) except for courses of instruction for which a specific rate is prescribed in par. C4660-B. See par. C4550 for procedures to request a rate change in par. C4660-B. Per diem for the arrival day at, and departure day from, the training location are determined using the 'Lodgings-Plus' method in par. C4553.

B. Rates for Specific Training Courses

1. General. The per diem rates prescribed for specific training courses apply from the day following the arrival day at the training location through the day prior to the departure day. ***The per diem rates are not subject to further reduction.***

2. Survival Training School, Fairchild Air Force Base, Washington. A \$12.50 per diem rate applies during a DoD employee's attendance at the Survival Training School, Fairchild Air Force Base, Washington, under a TDY assignment except during field and compound training periods. ***No per diem is payable for field and compound training periods.*** When an employee pays for GOV'T QTRS use, the \$12.50 is increased by the QTRS' charge, without rounding the total to the nearest dollar.

3. In some situations, the Secretary Concerned may authorize EUM for students in particular courses when readiness requires GOV'T dining facility/mess use. When EUM applies, a civilian employee receives the incidental expenses amount and the discount GMR. The AO may authorize the actual amount paid up to the PMR for commercial meals the traveler is required to purchase.

***PART E: RETURN TO PDS DURING TDY**

C4675 TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION/ORDER

A. Authorized Return. The AO must state in the travel authorization/order if a traveler is:

1. Required to return to the PDS on non-workdays at GOV'T expense, or
2. Authorized to return to the PDS at GOV'T expense during extended TDY.

B. Voluntary Return. Specific authority is not required in the travel authorization/order to allow a traveler to voluntarily return to the PDS on non-workdays or workdays after the close of business subject to a limitation on the per diem payment.

C4676 REQUIRED RETURN TO PDS DIRECTED DURING NON-WORKDAYS

A. General. When the TDY assignment does not require a traveler to remain at the TDY site on non-workdays (including holidays), the AO may require a traveler to return to the PDS for non-workdays provided the par. C4676-B conditions are met.

B. Required Return Conditions. The following conditions must be met for an AO to require a traveler to return to the PDS for non-workdays:

1. The expense for round-trip transportation and per diem allowance/AEA en route is less than the per diem allowance/AEA that would have been paid if the traveler remained at the TDY point, and
2. Availability for duty on the last scheduled workday preceding absence and on the first scheduled workday following absence is not adversely affected, and
3. The travel authorization/order states the traveler must return to the PDS.

C4677 VOLUNTARY RETURN TO PDS

A. General

1. A TDY traveler may voluntarily return to the PDS/place from which the traveler commutes daily to the PDS on non-workdays/workdays after the close of business.
2. The maximum reimbursement allowable for round-trip transportation (by any mode) and per diem/AEA en route is the per diem/AEA and travel expenses allowed had the traveler remained at the TDY location.
3. The traveler must perform voluntary return travel during non-duty hours or authorized leave periods.

B. Examples. The following examples show per diem and AEA computations involving voluntary return to the PDS:

1. Example 1

Example 1		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <u>per diem/TDY mileage</u> rates used in this example are for illustrative purposes and may not reflect current rates. • See <i>par. C2500 for the current TDY mileage rate; and par. C2505 for the current MALT rate.</i> 		
‘Lodgings-Plus’ Per Diem Computation		
Wed	10/20	Depart PDS
Wed	10/20	Arrive TDY
Fri	10/22	Depart TDY
Fri	10/22	Arrive PDS
Sun	10/24	Depart PDS
Sun	10/24	Arrive TDY
Wed	10/27	Depart TDY
Wed	10/27	Arrive PDS
The traveler's daily TDY lodging cost was \$61, which, when added to the applicable M&IE rate of \$46 equals \$107 (does not exceed the TDY location \$116 maximum per diem rate).		
Actual Cost		
Wed 10/20	Per diem for the travel day to the TDY location (75% x \$46) + \$61 =	\$ 95.50
Thurs 10/21	\$46 + \$61 =	\$107.00
Fri 10/22	Per diem for the return day to the PDS 75% x \$46 =	\$ 34.50
Sat 10/23	At PDS	0
Round-trip Transportation Cost		
		\$100.00
Sun 10/24	Per diem for the travel day to the TDY location (75% x \$46) + \$61 =	\$ 95.50
Mon 10/25	\$46 + \$61 =	\$107.00
Tue 10/26	\$46 + \$61 =	\$107.00
Wed 10/27	Per diem for the return day to the PDS 75% x \$46 =	\$ 34.50
Total Actual Cost		\$681.00
Constructed Cost		
Wed 10/20	Per diem for the travel day to the TDY location (75% x \$46) + \$61 =	\$ 95.50
Thurs 10/21	\$46 + \$61 =	\$107.00
Fri 10/22	\$46 + \$61 =	\$107.00
Sat 10/23	\$46 + \$61 =	\$107.00
Sun 10/24	\$46 + \$61 =	\$107.00
Mon 10/25	\$46 + \$61 =	\$107.00
Tue 10/26	\$46 + \$61 =	\$107.00
Wed 10/27	Per diem for the return day to the PDS 75% x \$46 =	\$ 34.50
Total Constructed Cost		\$772.00
In this example the traveler is due \$681 (actual cost) since it is less than the constructed cost (\$772).		

2. Example 2

Example 2		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The per diem/TDY mileage rates used in this example are for illustrative purposes and may not reflect current rates. • See par. C2500 for the current TDY mileage rate; and par. C2505 for the current MALT rate. 		
Lodging-Plus Per Diem Computation		
Mon	3/5	Depart PDS
Mon	3/5	Arrive TDY
Fri	3/9	Depart TDY
Fri	3/9	Arrive PDS
Sun	3/11	Depart PDS
Sun	3/11	Arrive TDY
Fri	3/16	Depart TDY
Fri	3/16	Arrive PDS
The traveler's daily TDY lodging cost was \$55, which, when added to the applicable M&IE rate of \$46 equals \$101 which does not exceed the TDY location \$116 maximum per diem rate.		
Constructed Cost:		
Applying the \$101 per diem rate, which would have been allowable had the traveler remained at the TDY location, the traveler would be authorized a total per diem of \$303 for Friday, Saturday and Sunday (\$101/day x 3 days = \$303).		
Actual Cost:		
Per diem for the return day to the PDS on Friday 75% x \$46 =		\$ 34.50
Cost of round-trip transportation =		\$180.00
Per diem for the travel day to the TDY location (75% x \$46) + \$55 =		<u>\$ 89.50</u>
Total		\$304.00
Since the actual cost of per diem and the transportation (\$304) for round trip travel to the PDS exceeds the constructed cost of per diem (\$303) the traveler would have been authorized if the traveler remained at the TDY location, the traveler is reimbursed \$303.		
Using the same example, in a situation in which an official traveler accompanies another official traveler who is driving a POC, and assuming the same conditions apply, the official traveler driving the POC may be paid the round-trip mileage and per diem in the amount of \$304. This payment is based on the additional per diem that ordinarily could have been claimed by the accompanying official traveler if the official traveler remained at the TDY location.		
NOTE: TDY mileage is not paid to the passenger. See par. C2198-B5.		
If each traveler's per diem is taken into account, the maximum per diem payable would be \$606 (\$101/day/traveler x 3 days = \$303/traveler x 2 travelers).		
If the round-trip transportation cost for the two travelers is \$180, the complete travel cost is payable (i.e., per diem and round-trip mileage for the driver traveler and per diem for the passenger traveler equal to \$428). \$34.50 per diem for Friday + \$89.50 per diem for Sunday = \$124.00 \$124/person (per diem for Friday and Sunday) x 2 people = \$248 per diem \$248 (per diem) + \$180 (transportation for 2 travelers) = \$428 The driver receives \$304. The passenger receives \$124. There is a \$178 savings to the GOV'T (\$606 - \$428).		

3. Example 3

Example 3 TDY Per Diem & POC TDY Mileage Computation				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The per diem/TDY mileage rates used in this example are for illustrative purposes and may not reflect current rates. See par. C2500 for the current TDY mileage rate; and par. C2505 for the current MALT rate. 				
<p>A traveler is assigned to a TDY location. The travel authorization/order does not require the traveler's daily return to headquarters. The traveler elects POC travel (for personal convenience) from the residence and return to the TDY location each workday, incurring no lodging costs at the TDY location. Time spent on the daily TDY is greater than 12 hours.</p> <p>NTE the maximum TDY location per diem rate \$108 (\$62/ \$46) may be reimbursed for the round-trip between the TDY and PDS locations. The traveler's lodging cost is \$60 per day if the traveler remained at the TDY location.</p> <p>The traveler is due \$423.50 (constructed cost) which is less than the actual cost.</p>				
ITINERARY				
Day	Date	Depart PDS	Return PDS	POC Distance
Mon	10/15	0600	1830	75 miles one-way
Tue	10/16	0600	1830	75 miles one-way
Wed	10/17	0600	1830	75 miles one-way
Thu	10/18	0600	1830	75 miles one-way
REIMBURSEMENT				
PER DIEM AND TDY MILEAGE FOR ACTUAL TRAVEL PERFORMED				
Mon	10/15	75% x \$46 (par. C4553-D) =		\$34.50
Tue	10/16	75% x \$46 =		\$34.50
Wed	10/17	75% x \$46 =		\$34.50
Thurs	10/18	75% x \$46 =		\$34.50
Four round trips of 150 miles each = 600 miles x \$0.55/mile =				\$330.00
Per Diem & POC TDY Mileage for Actual Travel Total =				\$468.00
GOV'T'S CONSTRUCTED COST				
Mon	10/15	\$60 + (75% x \$46) =		\$94.50
Tue to Wed	10/16 to 10/17	\$60 + \$46 = \$106/day x 2 days =		\$212.00
Thurs	10/18	75% x \$46 =		\$34.50
One round trip of 150 miles x \$0.55/mile =				\$82.50
Per Diem & POC TDY Mileage for Constructed Cost Total				\$423.50

4. Example 4

Example 4		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The per diem/TDY mileage rates used in this example are for illustrative purposes and may not reflect current rates. See par. C2500 for the current TDY mileage rate; and par. C2505 for the current MALT rate. 		
AEA Comparison		
Sun	10/07	Arrive TDY location. AEA Authorized NTE \$90
Fri	10/12	Depart TDY location (voluntary return to PDS)
Fri	10/12	Arrive PDS
Sun	10/14	Depart PDS
Sun	10/14	Arrive TDY location (same TDY location)
Fri	10/19	Depart TDY location (TDY completed)
Fri	10/19	Arrive PDS
<p>The maximum AEA payable at the traveler's TDY location is \$90/day. This is used in comparing the actual expenses for the round-trip travel and what would have been payable if the traveler remained at the TDY location.</p> <p>If transportation costs plus AEA (both en route to and from the PDS and while at the TDY location on Friday prior to departure (breakfast, lunch, incidental expenses) and on Sunday after return (lodging)) exceed the official TDY location rate, reimbursement is limited to \$270, i.e., what the traveler would have been paid for remaining at the TDY location.</p> <p>If the expenses incurred with voluntary return travel are less than the maximum payable, reimbursement is the lesser amount.</p>		

C4678 RETURN TO PDS DURING EXTENDED TDY

A. General

1. For par. C4678, "extended TDY" means directed continuous travel of 3 or more weeks.
2. A traveler on extended TDY (other than deployment) may be authorized to periodically return in an official travel status to the PDS, or place of abode from which the traveler commutes daily to the PDS, on weekends or other non-workdays.
3. ***Reimbursement for transportation and per diem is on the same basis as TDY travel, but is not limited to the expenses otherwise payable had the traveler remained at the TDY location.***

B. Authorized Return

1. ***A traveler, who travels to a location (other than the PDS or place of abode from which the traveler commutes daily to the PDS) for personal reasons, (and returns to the TDY location) is not authorized transportation expense reimbursement.*** The traveler is authorized only per diem-related expenses based on the TDY location per diem rate and any miscellaneous reimbursable expenses that would have been allowable had the traveler remained at the TDY location ([B-200856, 3 August 1981](#); and [B-214886, 3 July 1984](#)). See par. C4563-E.
2. A statement that return travel is authorized must be included in the travel authorization/order, or on the travel voucher if approved after the travel has been performed. ***This travel is an exception to the policy of scheduling travel during regular duty hours.*** Accordingly, the authorized return should be performed outside the traveler's regular duty hours or during authorized leave periods.
3. A traveler, not exempt from the Fair Labor Standards Act overtime provisions, should be given consideration to schedule required travel to minimize overtime payment, including scheduling travel during regular duty hours when necessary ([55 Comp. Gen. 1291 \(1976\)](#)).

4. A traveler who is not authorized/approved to return to the PDS is paid for personal returns IAW par. C4677.

5. Computation Examples

a. Example 1

Example 1

A traveler is TDY from Location A to Location B (with a per diem rate of \$173 (\$122/ \$51)) drives to Location C on Friday night and returns to Location B Sunday night.

The traveler checks out of the Location B hotel (which cost \$120/night plus a separate reimbursable amount for the 12% tax (\$14.40) on Friday and stays in a Location C hotel Friday and Saturday nights.

The traveler pays \$145 plus a 13% tax (\$18.85) per night for Location C lodging on Friday and Saturday.

Even though the per diem rate in Location C is \$196 (\$149/ \$47), the traveler is limited to \$122/night for lodging (and lodging taxes on \$122 - 12% of \$122 (\$14.64)) and to \$51/day for M&IE on Friday and Saturday.

This is because the Location B rate is \$173 (\$122/ \$51) and the traveler is being paid per diem that would have been paid (max \$122/ \$51) had the traveler remained in Location B.

The traveler's lodging tax in Location C each night is limited to \$14.64 per night (12% of \$122).

The traveler is reimbursed up to \$29.28 for lodging tax while in Location C.

The traveler is not authorized any TDY mileage for driving between Locations B and C.

b. Example 2

Example 2

A traveler TDY from Location X to Base Y (with a per diem rate of \$161 (\$110/ \$51)) at which the traveler is staying on the Base at a cost of \$20/night with no charge for room tax and is paid the \$32 PMR based on the use of 1 or 2 GOV'T meals daily.

The traveler drives to Location Z on Friday night and returns to Base Y Sunday night.

The traveler checks out of the Base Y QTRS on Friday and stays in a Location Z hotel Friday and Saturday nights.

The traveler paid \$75 and 12% lodging tax (\$9) for Location Z lodging each night on Friday and Saturday.

Even though the Location Z per diem rate is \$128 (\$79/ \$49) the traveler is paid \$75/night for lodging and reimbursement of Location Z lodging taxes (\$18 for both nights) and is paid \$51/day for M&IE on Friday and Saturday. This is because the traveler is being paid per diem (NTE \$110 for lodging plus \$51 for M&IE) that would have been paid had the traveler remained in Base Y.

The fact that the traveler was using GOV'T QTRS and 1 or 2 GOV'T meals per day has no effect on the traveler's M&IE on days when not using those meals.

The traveler is not authorized any TDY mileage for driving between Locations Y and Z.

c. Example 3

Example 3

A traveler TDY from Location D to Location E (with a per diem rate of \$161 (\$110/ \$51)), at which the traveler is staying with a friend and incurring no lodging costs.

The traveler drives to Location F on Friday night and returns to Location E Sunday night.

The traveler stays in a Location F hotel Friday and Saturday nights and pays \$75 and 12% lodging tax (\$9) for Location F lodging each night.

Even though the Location F per diem rate is \$113 (\$70/ \$43), the traveler is paid \$75/night for lodging, and reimbursement of Location F lodging taxes (\$18 for both nights), and is paid \$51/day for M&IE on Friday and Saturday. This is because the traveler is being paid per diem (up to \$110 for lodging plus \$51 for M&IE) that would have been paid had the traveler remained in Location E.

The fact that the traveler was staying with a friend has no effect on the traveler's per diem on days when not staying with the friend.

The traveler is not authorized any TDY mileage for driving between Locations E and F.

C4679 LODGING RETAINED AT TDY LOCATION

A. Lodging Retained at TDY Location during Voluntary or Required Return. A traveler, who retains lodging at the TDY location during a voluntary (par. C4677) or required (par. C4676) return, is financially responsible for the retained room cost while gone.

B. Lodging Retained at TDY Location during Authorized Return – 'Lodgings-Plus'

1. When a traveler is authorized 'Lodgings-Plus' per diem, the AO may authorize/approve reimbursement for the cost of lodging retained at the TDY site as mission essential considering:

a. The reasons for retaining the lodging are reasonable and necessary and not strictly for the traveler's convenience; and

- b. The traveler's efforts to obtain lodging on a weekly or monthly basis or other long-term rental agreement; and
 - c. When the retained lodging is charged on a daily basis, such factors as the TDY duration, the personal belongings quantity, the establishment's ability to store those belongings, and the traveler's ability to secure a room upon return.
2. If authorized/approved, the cost of lodging retained at the TDY location is paid as a miscellaneous reimbursable expense (up to the TDY location maximum lodging ceiling).

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***PART F: OCCASIONAL MEALS AND/OR LODGING**

***C4710 REIMBURSEMENT FOR OCCASIONAL MEALS AND/OR LODGING ([FTR §301-11.1](#))**

Even if lodging and/or meals are furnished without cost (or at a nominal cost) for a particular TDY assignment of more than 12 hours, a traveler may incur expenses for occasional meals and/or lodgings. The travel approving/directing official may authorize/approve the actual amount paid up to the [PMR](#) (no IE) in par. C4554-A for meals and/or payment for [lodging](#) up to the maximum lodging per diem rate when the traveler is required to purchase these items when not authorized per diem. See Ch 4, Part C if the lodging/meal costs exceed the [maximum rates](#).

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***PART G: 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 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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*PART H: SPECIFIC ASSIGNMENT CONDITIONS

C4975 TRAVEL OF CONSULTANTS AND EXPERTS

A. Authority. Title 5 USC §5703 and 50 USC, App. §2160 provide authority for travel expenses and allowances for consultants and experts who are in an employment status with or without compensation. This Part addresses authorization for transportation, allowances, and reimbursement of expenses incident to TDY assignments for these individuals.

**NOTE: See, par. APP I, Part 3, par. D and APP E, Parts 1 and 2 for applicable travel authorization formats and par. C4562 for per diem allowances.*

B. Conditions. An individual serving without pay or at \$1 per year is authorized the allowances in pars. C4975-B1 through C4975-B5. A consultant or expert employed intermittently and paid on a daily-when-actually-employed basis may be paid the allowances in pars. C4975-B1 through C4975-B5 when it is determined to be in the GOV'T's best interest:

1. Transportation expenses, per diem, and, when appropriate, TDY mileage allowance for POC use, for official travel between home or place of business and place of duty assignment outside the area in which home or place of business is located;
2. Transportation expenses for official travel between home or place of business and place of duty when these places are all located in the same metropolitan or geographic area;
3. Travel expenses for recurring round-trip travel between home or place of business and place of duty during an assignment when it is administratively determined more advantageous or economical to the GOV'T;
4. Per diem while at a place of duty assignment away from the area in which home or place of business is located;
5. AEA, when justified, as provided in these regulations, except for consultants and experts employed under 50 USC, App. §2160).

If more than 130 days of full-time service is performed in any continuous 365-day period, the employment is not intermittent. When service is not intermittent, there is no authority for per diem or AEA at the regular place of assignment ([35 Comp. Gen. 90 \(1955\)](#); [36 id. 351 \(1956\)](#)). However, per diem authorization is not precluded ICW other TDY assignments at places of duty away from the regular duty location.

C4976 WITNESS TRAVEL

A. General. TDY allowances apply when, ICW any judicial or agency proceeding, an employee is:

1. Summoned/authorized to respond,
2. Assigned by the agency to testify/produce official records on the GOV'T's behalf,
3. To testify in the employee's official capacity, or
4. To produce official records on behalf of a party other than the GOV'T.

B. Definitions. The following definitions only apply to par. C4976:

1. Judicial Proceeding. As used in par. C4976, the term "judicial proceeding" means any action, suit, or other proceeding (such as hearings/conferences before a committing court, magistrate, commission, grand jury, or coroner's inquest) that is judicial in nature held in the U.S. and non-foreign OCONUS areas. Included are condemnation, preliminary, and informational (such as a hearing/conference conducted by a prosecuting attorney to determine whether information or a charge should be made in a particular case) proceedings.
2. Agency Proceedings. The term "agency proceeding" refers to "rulemaking" (means agency process for formulating, amending, or repealing a rule); "adjudication" (means agency process for the formulation of an order); and "licensing" (includes agency process respecting the grant, renewal, denial, relocation, suspension, annulment, withdrawal, limitation, amendment, modification, or conditioning of a license).
3. Summoned. The word "summoned" means an official request, invitation, or call, evidenced by an official writing of the court, authority, or party responsible for conducting the proceeding.

C. Allowable Travel Reimbursement. Travel reimbursement at the rates/amounts allowable for employees on TDY are paid to an employee performing travel under par. C4976. However, if any travel expenses are paid to the employee for appearance by the court, authority, or party which caused the employee to be summoned as a witness on behalf of a party other than the GOV'T, the payment must be deducted from the amount otherwise payable under the travel authorization/order. Regulations of the separate departments regarding absence from duty for court leave apply.

D. Funding. If the employee serves as a witness for the GOV'T, and the case involves the employing activity, the employing agency pays the travel expenses. If the case does not involve the employee's activity, *the agency chargeable with the travel expenses issues a travel authorization/order for the required travel*. If an employee serves as a witness in an official capacity or produces official records for a party other than the GOV'T, the employing agency pays the employee's allowable travel expenses.

C4977 JUROR TRAVEL

A TDY travel authorization/order must not be issued when an official or employee is summoned for jury service. When jury service is in a Federal court, travel expenses are payable as jurors under appropriations available to the GOV'T judiciary branch. Regulations of the separate DoD departments regarding absence from duty and entitlement/non-entitlement to compensation or expense reimbursement apply.

C4978 TRAVEL OF AN EMPLOYEE SERVING AS A LABOR ORGANIZATION REPRESENTATIVE

A. General. TDY travel allowances apply when an employee, serving as labor organization representative, performs travel to attend labor-management meetings that are certified to be in the GOV'T's primary interest. The term "Labor Organization Representative," as used in par. C4978, means a DoD employee specifically designated by a labor organization to represent an organization in dealing with management.

B. Certification. Each authorization/order for the payment of travel expenses to an employee serving as a labor organization representative to attend labor-management meetings must be supported by the certification cited in par. C4978-A, accompanied by a brief explanation of the certification's basis. The following certification standards are that the travel is:

1. Incident to attendance at a meeting which is primarily in the GOV'T's interest;
2. Incident to participation in activities such as joint labor-management cooperation committees concerning, but not limited to, accident prevention, absenteeism reduction, improving communications, ensuring equal employment opportunity, and maintaining employee productivity and morale;
3. Not for the purpose of engaging in activities covered by 5 USC §7131(b), which provides internal labor organization business be conducted only when an employee is in a non-duty status.

C4979 TRAVEL TO RECEIVE A NON-FEDERALLY SPONSORED HONOR AWARD

A. General. Travel and transportation at GOV'T expense may be authorized for an employee who travels to receive an honor award sponsored by a non-Federal organization provided the award is determined in each case to be closely related to the employee's official duties and the employee's agency's functions and activities ([55 Comp. Gen. 1332 \(1976\)](#)). When attendance at the meeting or convention where the award is given has been authorized/approved for another reason, no further authorization/order is required for the traveler to accept an award.

B. Allowable Expense. TDY transportation and per diem or AEA are payable.

*C. Exception. See APP E, Part 1, Invitation to Travel, par. C -5. Except as provided in Ch 4, Part H, there is no authority for an employee authorized travel under par. C4979 to accept reimbursement from a private organization for travel and other expenses.

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PART I: REIMBURSEMENT OPTIONS FOR A TRAVELER ON TDY WITHIN A COMBATANT COMMAND OR JOINT TASK FORCE AOR

*C4990 DEFINITIONS

A. Combatant Command AOR. A specified AOR location to which various forces are moved to complete operational actions in low or high intensity operations/exercises. AOR organizations are composed of direct units, coalition forces, CJCS, JTFs and other operating forces supporting the Combatant Commander's operations.

B. Joint Task Force (JTF). A force composed of assigned or attached elements of the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Air Force, or two or more of these Services, which is constituted and so designated by the SECDEF or by the Combatant Command commander or an existing joint task force (as defined by Joint Publication 1-02, DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms).

C. Operational Deployment. Those contingencies or other operations directed by the SECDEF in support of a United Nations (UN) or Combatant Commander's mission. These include UN and JTF peacekeeping, nation building, humanitarian missions, and similar missions; and operations against an actual or potential enemy. The term CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS is defined in APP A.

D. Exercises. Those Service, Combatant Commander, or CJCS training military maneuvers or simulated wartime operations whose primary purpose is to enhance unit readiness and mission capability. For example, war games, field exercises, or maneuvers, that may or may not involve more than one Service. The traveler/unit is placed in field duty.

E. TDY Options

1. General

a. The Combatant Commander/JTF Commander:

- (1) Provides equity for travel and transportation allowances payment in the AOR and actions within the AOR;
- (2) Determines the appropriate TDY option for all assigned personnel within the AOR that establishes the per diem meal rate and lodging conditions, after consultation with Service component commanders;
- (3) May delegate authority to a subordinate commander who directs the travel in individual travel cases or specific circumstances to prescribe a different per diem rate, which includes lodging, M&IE and/or lodging rate; and
- (4) Must communicate these decisions (including the appropriate meal rate and/or lodging rate) to the appropriate Services for inclusion in travel authorizations/orders. ***NOTE: A JTF exercise must be field duty.***

b. These decisions apply to every traveler temporarily assigned for operational deployment to a Combatant Command and/or JTF performing duty under similar conditions within the same AOR.

c. The Secretarial Process for each Service may direct a TDY option different than the one used for a Combatant Command and/or JTF traveler for a traveler who is:

- (1) Not located in the Combatant Command's/JTF's AOR but who is operating in a support capacity,
or

(2) Located in the Combatant Command's/JTF's AOR but is not part of the Combatant Command/JTF.

2. Regular TDY

a. General. For regular TDY, a traveler:

(1) Travels to one or more locations away from the PDS to perform TDY ordinarily for less than 180 days at any one location. Par. C4430-C provides guidance on exceptions and waiver authority to the 180 day limit;

* (2) Is reimbursed for lodging, M&IE IAW Ch 4, Part B or par. C4990-E2b; and

(3) Receiving the GMR while TDY to a Combatant Commander's/JTF Commander's AOR, who travels within that AOR, is not traveling for M&IE purposes (e.g., if a TDY traveler travels from one AOR location to another location in the same AOR, and the GMR rate applies to both locations, then the GMR applies for that day unless GOV'T meals are not available). ***NOTE: GMR and the \$3.50 incidental rate do not apply on days the employee is traveling into/out of an AOR.***

b. Temporary Dining Facilities – Combatant Command or JTF. If:

(1) A traveler consumes meals at the Combatant Command's/JTF's temporary dining facility and is charged the discount GMR for the meals, the traveler is reimbursed the discount GMR plus an IE of:

(a) \$5.00 in CONUS, or

(b) The applicable locality IE rate, or \$3.50 OCONUS when the Combatant Commander/JTF commander determines \$3.50 to be adequate.

* (2) A Combatant Command/JTF traveler outside the AOR or en route to the AOR pays the meal rate IAW the DoDFMR at <http://www.defenselink.mil/comptroller/fmr/>, the traveler is reimbursed IAW Ch 4, Part B.

*c. Operational Deployment. A traveler on an operational deployment is on "regular" TDY. Exceptions for exercises are located in par. C4990-E4.

3. Essential Unit Messing (EUM). The traveler is paid the incidental portion of the daily M&IE rate and reimbursed the discount GMR.

4. FIELD DUTY. During FIELD DUTY (APP A), the traveler is:

a. Subsisted in a GOV'T dining facility/mess or with an organization that is receiving field rations, and is serving with troops on maneuvers, war games, field exercises, or similar types of operations.

b. Furnished GOV'T QTRS or lodged in accommodations ordinarily associated with field exercises.

c. Reimbursed the discount GMR but not IE.

NOTE: A Combatant Commander-/JTF- determined official may place the traveler in a field duty status if QTRS and subsistence, obtained by contract, are furnished.

**JOINT TASK FORCE OPERATIONS TDY OPTIONS
SUBSIST ASHORE**

TDY OPTION	SUBSISTENCE	PER DIEM	REMARKS
Business Travel	Commercial Lodging and Commercial Meals	Lodging and M&IE	Traveler Pays for Lodging and Meals
	GOV'T Lodging and GOV'T Meals – Permanent U.S. INSTALLATION	Lodging and M&IE	Traveler Pays for Lodging and GOV'T Meals at the Full GMR 1/
	GOV'T Lodging and GOV'T Meals – Temporary U.S. INSTALLATION or Temporary Dining Facility/Mess Established for JTF Operation	Lodging and M&IE	Traveler Pays for Lodging and for GOV'T Meals at the Discount GMR 2/
	GOV'T Lodging and Commercial Meals	Lodging and M&IE	Traveler Pays for Lodging and Meals
	Commercial Lodging and GOV'T Meals (In AOR only)	Lodging and M&IE	Traveler Pays for Lodging and GOV'T Meals at the Full GMR
EUM	GOV'T Lodging and Use of GOV'T Meals is Essential for Training and Readiness Purposes	IE	Traveler Pays for GOV'T Meals at the Discount GMR
FIELD DUTY	GOV'T Lodging, Meals and Incidentals Provided	None	Traveler pays for GOV'T Meals at the Discount GMR
<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.

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CHAPTER 5

PERMANENT DUTY TRAVEL

Paragraph Title/Contents

PART A: APPLICABILITY AND GENERAL RULES

- C5000 SCOPE**
- A. General (FTR §302-1.1)
 - B. Two or More Family Members Employed (FTR §302-3.200)
 - C. Employee Married to Uniformed Service Member
 - D. Travel Authorization/Order Issuance
 - E. Funding Responsibility
- C5005 PCS TRAVEL ELIGIBILITY**
- A. PCS Travel in the GOV'T's Interest
 - B. PCS Allowance Eligibility
 - C. PCS Limitation Policy
- C5010 ELIGIBILITY AND ALLOWANCE TABLES FOR DESIGNATED
ASSIGNMENTS/TRANSFERS/MOVEMENTS**
- A. Table 1 - Eligibility Table
 - B. Tables 2 through 12

PART B: EMPLOYEE TRANSPORTATION AND SUBSISTENCE

- C5050 MALT (FTR §302-4.300)**
- A. POC Travel
 - B. Mixed Transportation Modes
 - C. Other Reimbursable Expenses
- C5055 USE OF MORE THAN TWO AUTOMOBILES**
- C5060 ALLOWABLE PER DIEM (FTR §302-4.200)**
- A. Travel of 12 or fewer hours (12-Hour Rule)
 - B. POC Use to the GOV'T's Advantage
 - C. Exception
 - D. POC Use Not to the GOV'T's Advantage
 - E. Per Diem Rates for PDT
 - F. Per Diem Allowance Elements
 - G. 'Lodgings-Plus' Per Diem Computation Method
 - H. PDT
 - I. Per Diem Computation Examples
- C5065 COMPUTING POC TRAVEL REIMBURSEMENT**
- A. General
 - B. Reimbursement Computation Example for One Automobile
 - C. Reimbursement Computation Example for Two Automobiles
 - D. MALT Computation Example for Two Separate Trips
- C5070 TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION REIMBURSEMENT**
- A. Authorized PCS Allowances
 - B. Allowance Restrictions
 - C. Discretionary Allowances

<u>Paragraph</u>	<u>Title/Contents</u>
C5075	PCS MOVEMENTS (FTR §302–3) A. General B. Travel and Transportation Allowances C. Agreements/Service Requirements/Violation Agreements D. Alternate Origin and/or Destination Limitation
C5080	TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION UNDER SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES A. First Duty Station Travel Eligibility B. New Appointee and Student Trainee Appointments and Assignments to the First PDS (FTR §302-3, subpart A) C. Movement of an Employee or Reemployed Former Employee Affected by Reduction in Force (RIF)/Transfer of Function (FTR §302–3.206) D. Return from Military Duty E. Successive PCS Assignments and Delayed Movement of Dependents and/or HHG to the Last PDS F. Short Distance Transfers (PCS within Same City/Area) (FTR §302-2.6) G. Waiver of Limitations for an Employee Relocating to/from a Remote or Isolated Location (FTR §302-2.106)
*C5083	TDY STATION BECOMES PDS A. Notification of Change from TDY Station to PDS B. Per Diem Allowances C. PCS Allowances D. Old PDS E. GAO and GSBCA Decisions Applicable to Cases in which an Employee Is Transferred to the Location at which the Employee is TDY
C5085	SEPARATION TRAVEL FROM OCONUS DUTY (FTR §302–3, subpart D) A. Eligible Employee B. Separation Travel and Transportation Allowances C. Separation Travel and Transportation Allowances Loss D. Limited Separation Travel and Transportation Allowances E. Employee Not Eligible F. Employment in Another DoD Component without a Break in Service after Separation from the Losing Activity
C5090	LAST MOVE HOME FOR A SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE (SES) CAREER APPOINTEE UPON SEPARATION FROM FEDERAL SERVICE FOR RETIREMENT A. Applicability B. Eligibility Criteria C. Authorization/Approval D. Allowable Expenses E. Expenses Not Allowable F. Origin and Destination G. Time Limits for Beginning Travel and Transportation H. Funds Use

PART C: DEPENDENT TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCES

SECTION C1: GENERAL**C5100 ELIGIBILITY**

- A. General
- B. Child's Age and Travel Eligibility

SECTION C2: PCS TRANSFERS**C5105 TRANSFERS TO AND WITHIN CONUS**

- A. When Authorized
- B. Origin and Destination
- C. Transportation Mode and Routing
- D. Expenses Authorized
- E. Travel Authorization/Order
- F. Time Limitation

C5110 TRANSFERS TO AND BETWEEN OCONUS PDS'S

- A. When Authorized
- B. Travel Origin and Destination
- C. Concurrent Travel
- D. Transportation Mode and Routing
- E. Expenses Authorized
- F. Travel Authorization
- G. Time Limit

C5115 TRAVEL FROM AN OCONUS AREA

- A. General
- B. When Authorized
- C. Travel Origin and Destination
- D. Evacuation
- E. Transportation Routing and Mode
- F. Miscellaneous Reimbursable Expenses
- G. Travel Authorization
- H. Time Limitations

SECTION C3: DEPENDENT STUDENT TRAVEL**C5120 DEPENDENT STUDENT TRAVEL TO ATTEND SCHOOL**

- A. Authority and Eligibility
- B. DoDEA Student Activity Travel
- C. Per Diem Computation Example

C5123 TRANSPORTATION OF A STUDENT WITH A DISABILITY FOR DIAGNOSTIC AND EVALUATION PURPOSES

- A. Student Travel
- B. Parent/Guardian Travel

SECTION C4: DEPENDENT PER DIEM RATES**C5125 DEPENDENT PER DIEM RATES**

- A. Travel En Route between an Employee's Old and New Duty Station
- B. Per Diem Computation Example
- C. Exclusions
- D. Round-trip House Hunting Travel
- E. Evacuation Travel
- F. Student Dependent Travel to Attend School
- G. Travel by Commercial Ship

C5130 PER DIEM FOR TRAVEL TO A NEW PDS WHEN RAT IS INVOLVED

- A. General
- B. Examples

SECTION C5: DEPENDENT MEDICAL TRAVEL**C5134 DEPENDENT MEDICAL TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCES WHEN AN EMPLOYEE IS ASSIGNED TO A FOREIGN OCONUS PDS**

- A. General
- B. Eligibility
- C. Required Health Care Determination
- D. Authorized Health Care
- E. Unauthorized Health Care
- F. Designated Point

C5136 MEDICAL TRAVEL ADMINISTRATION

- A. Applicable Regulations
- B. Travel Authorization
- C. Funding
- D. Excess Costs Agreement
- E. Premium Class Accommodations

C5138 TRANSPORTATION

- A. General
- B. Limitation

C5140 PER DIEM

- A. General
- B. Maximum Number of Days
- C. Elective Destinations
- D. Hospital Stays
- E. Dental Care
- F. Obstetric Care
- G. Newborn Infant
- H. Per Diem Rates

C5142 EXCESS ACCOMPANIED BAGGAGE**C5144 SAMPLE EXCESS COST AGREEMENT**

- C5146 ATTENDANTS/ESCORTS**
- A. Definition
 - B. Determination
 - C. Appointment
 - D. Travel Allowances
 - E. Attendant Compensation Agreement
 - F. Attendant Per Diem
 - G. Non-Concurrent Attendant Travel
- C5148 SEPARATE MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE (SMA) ICW MEDICAL TRAVEL**
- A. Eligibility
 - B. Restrictions
 - C. Payment Authority

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

SECTION D1: GENERAL

- C5150 GENERAL**
- C5152 ELIGIBILITY**
- C5154 BASIC ALLOWANCES**
- A. General
 - B. Prescribed Weight Allowances (FTR §302-7.2)
 - C. Professional Books, Papers, and Equipment (PBP&E)
 - D. Additional Consumable Goods (FTR §300-3.1)
 - E. Weight Additive Articles (FTR §302-7.20)
 - F. HHG Transportation Expenses
 - G. HHG Transportation and Storage Documentation (FTR §302-7.104)
 - H. Loss or Damage Claims (FTR §302-7.11)
 - I. Services
 - J. Employee Married to an Employee or to a Uniformed Service Member
 - K. HHG Transportation between Local Residences

SECTION D2: HHG TRANSPORTATION

- C5158 RE-TRANSPORTATION OF THE SAME HHG**
- C5160 TRANSPORTATION METHODS (FTR §302-7.100-201)**
- A. HHG
 - B. UB
 - C. Actual Expense (FTR §302-7.200)
 - D. Commuted Rate (FTR §302-7.13)
 - E. Split Transportation (FTR §302-7.3)
 - F. Employee Responsibility (FTR §302-7.15)
 - G. Limitations
 - H. Cost Comparison
 - I. Multiple Transfers

- C5165 FACTORS AFFECTING HHG TRANSPORTATION**
- A. Combining Weight Allowances when Husband and Wife Are Both Employees
 - B. Reserved
 - C. Reserved
 - D. Improper Transportation
 - E. Items of Extraordinary Value
 - F. Mobile Home Allowances
 - G. HHG Transportation before a PCS Travel Authorization/Order Is Issued
 - H. Time Limitation
 - I. Alcoholic Beverage Shipment
- C5167 TRANSPORTATION UNDER A PCS TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION/ORDER**
- A. HHG Shipment between CONUS PDSs
 - B. HHG Transportation to and between OCONUS PDSs
 - C. HHG Transportation from OCONUS to CONUS PDSs
- SECTION D3: HHG WEIGHT**
- C5168 ADMINISTRATIVE WEIGHT LIMITATIONS (FTR §302-7.16)**
- A. Policy
 - B. Exceptions
 - C. Transportation from a Weight-restricted Area
- C5170 DETERMINING THE NET WEIGHT**
- A. Crated Shipments
 - B. Uncrated Shipments
 - C. Containerized Shipments (FTR §302-7.12)
 - D. Constructed Weight (FTR §302-7.12)
- C5175 EXCESS CHARGES**
- A. Policy
 - B. Excess Weight beyond Employee Control
- SECTION D4: HHG STORAGE**
- C5190 STORAGE IN TRANSIT (SIT)**
- A. General (FTR §302-7.107)
 - B. Time Limitation
 - C. Reimbursement (FTR §302-7.107-110)
- C5191 180 DAY SIT LIMIT EXTENSION**
- A. General
 - B. Requirements
 - C. Authority
 - D. Submission Process
 - E. Restrictions
- C5195 NON-TEMPORARY STORAGE (NTS)**
- A. NTS of HHG for Duty at an Isolated CONUS PDS (FTR §302-8.100-108)
 - B. HHG NTS ICW Moves to and between OCONUS Areas (FTR §302-8.200-203)
 - C. NTS of HHG for a DoDDS Employee (FTR §302-8.300-301)

PART E: POV TRANSPORTATION

SECTION E1: GENERAL

- C5200 GENERAL**
- A. Authorized Personnel
 - B. Rental Car
 - C. Miscellaneous POV Shipment Information

C5204 SIZE LIMIT

SECTION E2: OCONUS POV TRANSPORTATION

- C5208 ELIGIBILITY**
- A. General
 - B. Criteria
 - C. Conditions
 - D. Travelers Assigned to Johnston Island
- C5212 AUTHORIZATION**
- A. Transportation Not Authorized
 - B. Transportation Authorized
- C5216 TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION TO/FROM PORTS**
- A. General
 - B. Alternate Ports
 - C. Transportation to/from Ports/VPCs
- C5220 CIRCUMSTANCES**
- A. Transfer or Assignment between OCONUS PDSs
 - B. Agreement Not Completed and Traveler Transfers or Is Reassigned from OCONUS to CONUS
 - C. Agreement Not Completed and Traveler Returns to CONUS for Separation
 - D. Traveler Being Separated Following Completion of the Agreed Minimum Period of Service or for Reasons Acceptable to the GOV'T
- C5224 SHIPMENT METHODS**
- A. GOV'T-arranged POV Transportation
 - B. Traveler-arranged POV Transportation (FTR §302-9.142 §302-9.207)
- C5228 DELAYS WHILE AWAITING PORT FACILITY REOPENING OR POV DELIVERY**
- C5232 REPLACEMENT POV TRANSPORTATION**
- A. General
 - B. Emergency Replacement
 - C. Non-emergency Replacement
 - D. Limitations
- C5236 EMERGENCY STORAGE IN THE EVENT OF EVACUATION**
- A. Eligibility
 - B. Location
 - C. Expenses

SECTION E3: CONUS POV TRANSPORTATION**C5240 GENERAL****C5244 AUTHORIZATION**

- A. General
- B. Authorized Origin/Destination
- C. Towing Equipment Cost

C5248 SHIPMENT METHODS

- A. GOV'T-arranged POV Transportation
- B. Traveler-arranged POV Transportation (FTR §302-9.142 §302-9.207)
- C. Transporting a Specially Equipped Automobile between CONUS PDSs (64 Comp. Gen. 30 (1984))

PART F: MOBILE HOME TRANSPORTATION (FTR PART §302-10)

C5250 GENERAL (FTR, §302-10.1)**C5255 AUTHORIZED TRANSPORTATION****C5260 GEOGRAPHIC LIMITATIONS (FTR, §302-10.4)**

- A. Authorized Origin/Destination Points
- B. Alternate Origin/Destination Points
- C. Transportation Limitations (FTR, §302-10.3)

C5265 ALLOWANCES

- A. General
- B. Transportation
- C. Employee Married to Employee
- D. Employee Married to Uniformed Member

C5270 TRANSPORTATION LIMITATIONS

- A. Limitation
- B. Responsibility

C5275 PERSONALLY PROCURED COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION

- A. General
- B. Transportation Conditions
- C. Allowed Transportation Costs (FTR, §302-10.200)
- D. Transportation Costs Not Allowed (FTR, §302-10.207)

C5280 MOBILE HOME TOWED BY POC

- A. Allowances
- B. Preparation Costs Allowed (FTR, §302-10.204)

C5285 GOV'T-PROCURED TRANSPORTATION

- A. General (FTR, §302-10.206)
- B. GOV'T's Cost Obligation

C5290 TRANSPORTATION PARTLY BY COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTER AND PARTLY BY OTHER MEANS (FTR, §302-10.203)**C5295 ADVANCE PAYMENT (FTR, §302-10.300)**

- C5297 **EMPLOYEE DEATH (FTR, §303-70.302)**
A. CONUS
B. OCONUS

PART G: MEA DUE TO HOUSEHOLD RELOCATION

- C5300 **GENERAL**
A. Purpose
B. Advance Payments
C. Mobile Home Relocation
D. Lease Penalty Expense
- C5305 **ELIGIBILITY**
A. Employees Eligible for MEA
B. Employees *Not* Eligible for MEA
- C5310 **REIMBURSEMENT**
A. General
B. Minimum Payment
C. Maximum Payment
D. Reimbursable Costs
E. Non-Reimbursable Costs
F. Administrative Procedures

PART H: TQSE(AE) AND TQSE(F)

SECTION H1: GENERAL

- C5350 **PURPOSE**
- C5352 **GENERAL**
A. TQSE Types
B. Foreign Transfer Allowance (FTA)
C. Subsistence Expenses
D. Restrictions
- C5354 **TEMPORARY LODGING**
A. Definition
B. Limitations
- C5356 **ELIGIBILITY**
A. Conditions
B. TQSE in Other Locations
C. Exclusions
D. Restrictions
- C5358 **ALLOWANCE DUPLICATION**
A. TQSE Payment
B. TQSA Payment
C. Restrictions
D. TCS

SECTION H2: TQSE - ACTUAL EXPENSE (TQSE(AE))

- C5360 TQSE(AE) OPTION**
A. General
B. AEA
- C5362 AUTHORITY**
A. General
B. Considerations
- C5364 LIMITATIONS**
A. Payment Limitation
B. Time Limitations
C. Additional TQSE(AE) Period Justification
D. Occupancy Limitations
- C5366 ELIGIBILITY PERIOD**
A. Starting Temporary Lodging Occupancy
B. Temporary Lodging Occupancy Time Period
C. Ending Temporary Lodging Occupancy
- C5368 RECEIPTS AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION**
A. Receipts and Supporting Statement
B. Submitting TQSE(AE) Claims
- C5370 PAYMENT**
A. General
B. Actual Expenses Allowed
C. Excess Expenses
D. Lodging with a Friend or Relative
E. Itemization
F. Conditions Affecting Reimbursement
G. Mobile Home TQSE Reimbursement
- C5372 COMPUTATION**
A. TQSE(AE) Calculation
B. Computation Examples

SECTION H3: TQSE FIXED (TQSE(F))

- C5380 TQSE(F) OPTION**
- C5382 AUTHORIZATION**
A. General
B. Considerations
- C5384 LIMITATIONS**
A. Payment Limitation
B. Time Limitation
C. Erroneous Advice
- C5386 ELIGIBILITY PERIOD**
- C5388 RECEIPTS AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION**

- C5390 **PAYMENT**
- C5392 **COMPUTATION**
 - A. HHT
 - B. Payment Basis
 - C. TQSE(F) Per Diem Rates/Percentages
 - D. TQSE(F) Computation Chart
 - E. TQSE(F) Computation Example

PART I: PET QUARANTINE

- C5400 **GENERAL**
- C5405 **PET QUARANTINE REIMBURSEMENT**
- C5410 **GENERAL PET INFORMATION**
 - A. GOV'T-funded Transportation Not Authorized
 - B. Pet Quarantine Information
 - C. U.S. Fish and Wildlife (FWS) Service Requirements
 - D. Related Restrictions
- C5415 **EMPLOYEE AND/OR DEPENDENT TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATED WITH PET SHIPMENT**

PART J: DEPENDENT EARLY RETURN

- C5450 **DEPENDENT EARLY RETURN**
 - A. Transportation
 - B. Reimbursement
 - C. Limitations
 - D. Return of Former Spouse and/or Other Dependent (FTR § 302-3.227)

PART K: RENEWAL AGREEMENT TRAVEL (RAT)

- C5500 **GENERAL**
- C5503 **ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL OCONUS AREAS**
- C5506 **EMPLOYEE STATIONED IN ALASKA OR HAWAI'I ON 8 SEPTEMBER 1982**
- C5509 **EMPLOYEE ASSIGNED, APPOINTED, OR TRANSFERRED TO A POST OF DUTY IN ALASKA OR HAWAI'I AFTER 8 SEPTEMBER 1982**
- C5512 **ALLOWABLE TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION**
- C5515 **RENEWAL AGREEMENT TRAVEL (RAT) DENIAL/DELAY**
 - A. Renewal Agreement Travel (RAT) Denial
 - B. Renewal Agreement Travel (RAT) Delay
- C5518 **TRAVEL IN FAMILY UNITS NOT REQUIRED**
- C5521 **RAT NON-CUMULATIVE**
- C5524 **BAGGAGE TRANSPORTATION**

- C5527 HHG SIT**
- C5530 PER DIEM**
- A. An Employee is Authorized Per Diem During the Allowable RAT Travel Periods between the OCONUS PDSs and the Authorized RAT Destination
 - B. Per Diem Computation Example
- C5533 LEAVE STATUS DURING ABSENCE FROM DUTY**
- C5536 ALTERNATE DESTINATION**
- A. Authorization
 - B. Examples
 - C. Time and Location Requirement
 - D. Alternate Destination Not Authorized
 - E. Administration
 - F. Reimbursement
- C5539 LIMITATIONS**
- A. Household Goods (HHG)
 - B. Unaccompanied Dependents
 - C. Destination Point Relocation
 - D. Duplicate Eligibility
 - E. RAT ICW Other Travel
- C5542 DoD OVERSEAS DEPENDENTS SCHOOL SYSTEM TEACHER**
- A. Completion of Period of Service RAT
 - B. Exceptions
 - C. HHG Storage between School Years (See par. C5195-C)
- C5545 DEPENDENT TRANSPORTATION**
- A. When Authorized
 - B. Dependent Eligibility
 - C. Authorization Limitations
 - D. New Tour at Different OCONUS PDS
 - E. TDY at the Expiration of Leave Prior to Returning to the OCONUS PDS

PART L: SERVICE AGREEMENTS

SECTION L1: GENERAL

- C5550 SERVICE AGREEMENTS**
- A. General (FTR, §302-2.12)
 - B. Failure to Sign a Service Agreement (FTR, §302-2.17)
 - C. Initial Agreement
 - D. Renewal Agreement
 - E. Appointment/Transfer to an OCONUS Position
 - F. More than One Service Agreement (FTR, §302-2.19)
 - G. Subsequent Service Agreements (FTR, §302-2.18)
- C5552 PERSONNEL AUTHORIZED TO NEGOTIATE AGREEMENTS**
- A. General
 - B. Designated Personnel
- C5554 ACTUAL RESIDENCE (FTR, §302-2.15)**

- C5556 ACTUAL RESIDENCE DETERMINATION**
 - A. Appointees (Including Student Trainees)
 - B. OCONUS Employment
- C5558 SERVICE AGREEMENT REQUIREMENTS (FTR §302-2.100(e); 2.100(f))**
- C5560 SERVICE AGREEMENT AUTHORIZATION AND LIMITATIONS DOCUMENTATION**
 - A. Transportation and Storage
 - B. Record Maintenance
- C5562 SERVICE AGREEMENT PREPARATION AND DISPOSITION**
 - A. General
 - B. Preparation and Disposition
 - C. Service Agreement for OCONUS Employees other than School Teachers
 - D. DoD Service Agreement - Transfer of Professional School Personnel OCONUS (DD Form 1616)
 - E. DoD Service Agreement - Transfer of Civilian Employees to and within CONUS (DD Form 1618)

SECTION L2: INITIAL AGREEMENTS

- C5564 INITIAL AGREEMENT NEGOTIATION**
- C5566 OCONUS LOCAL HIRE INITIAL AGREEMENTS**
 - A. General
 - B. Local Commander Negotiation Restrictions
 - C. Eligibility Determination
 - D. Travel and Transportation Authorization
 - E. Initial Service Agreement Requirements

SECTION L3: RENEWAL AGREEMENTS

- C5568 RENEWAL AGREEMENT NEGOTIATION**
 - A. General
 - B. Married Employees
 - C. Exception

SECTION L4: TOUR OF DUTY REQUIREMENTS

- C5570 TOUR OF DUTY REQUIREMENT**
 - A. General
 - B. Minimum Periods of Service
 - C. OCONUS
- C5572 STARTING TOUR OF DUTY**
 - A. Transfer to and within CONUS
 - B. Appointment to First PDS
 - C. OCONUS Agreements
- C5574 ACCEPTABLE REASONS FOR RELEASE FROM A TOUR OF DUTY**
 - A. General
 - B. Acceptable Reasons for Release from Tour of Duty Requirements
 - C. Transfer to Other Departments/Agencies
 - D. Verification

SECTION L5: AGREEMENT VIOLATION

- C5576 AGREEMENT VIOLATION**
A. General
B. Individual's Financial Responsibility
C. Agreement Violation
- C5578 AGREEMENT VIOLATION PENALTIES (FTR, §302-2.14)**
- C5580 TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCES LOSS UNDER AN AGREEMENT**
- C5582 RESPONSIBILITIES**
A. Employee
B. Civilian Personnel Officer
C. Finance, Fiscal, or Disbursing Officer
- C5584 AGREEMENT VIOLATIONS FOR TRANSFERS TO, FROM, AND WITHIN CONUS**
A. General
B. Exceptions
C. Examples
- C5586 AGREEMENT VIOLATIONS FOR AN OCONUS EMPLOYEE**
A. Violation during the First Year of Service under an Initial Service Agreement
B. Violation after One Year of Service under an Initial Service Agreement
C. Employee Serving under Renewal Agreements
D. DoDEA Teacher
- C5588 COMPUTATIONS**
A. General
B. Military Sealift Command (MSC) and Air Mobility Command (AMC) Costs
C. Commercial Carrier Transportation Costs
D. Travel Time Compensation
E. Per Diem
F. Employee Financial Responsibility to the GOV'T
G. Return Travel Costs
H. Sample Statement of Liability/Credit Violation of Renewal Agreement
I. Sample Cases

PART M: HHT (FTR §302-5)

- C5600 GENERAL (FTR §302-5.1-2)**
- C5602 ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEE (FTR §302-5.3)**
- C5604 INDIVIDUALS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR A HHT (FTR §302-5.4)**
- C5606 SEPARATE TRIPS BY EMPLOYEE AND SPOUSE (FTR §302-5.9)**
- C5608 WHEN A HHT MAY BEGIN (FTR §302-5.10)**
- C5610 WHEN A HHT MUST BE COMPLETED (FTR §302-5.12)**
- C5612 HHT AUTHORIZATION (FTR §302-5.5)**

C5614	CONSIDERATIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. GeneralB. Arranging a Permanent Residence before MoveC. Arranging a Permanent Residence while in Temporary QuartersD. Avoiding an Advance TripE. TDY at the New PDSF. Housing Information Assistance
C5616	PROHIBITIONS
C5618	TRIP DURATION (FTR §302–5.11-12)
C5620	TRANSPORTATION TO AND/OR FROM A NEW PDS LOCALITY (FTR §302–5.14)
C5622	LOCAL TRANSPORTATION <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. General ExpensesB. Local TransportationC. Special Conveyance (Taxi/Cab) Use
C5624	SUBSISTENCE <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. GeneralB. MethodsC. Subsistence Calculation Examples
C5626	EXPENSE DOCUMENTATION <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. TransportationB. Subsistence Expenses
C5628	STATUS WHILE ON HHT
C5630	NO RETURN TO OLD PDS
C5632	HHT ADVANCE (FTR §302–5.16)
C5634	HHT ICW TQSE <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. TQSE(AE)B. TQSE(F)

PART N: RELOCATION INCOME TAX (RIT) ALLOWANCE (FTR §302-17/5 USC §5724b)

C5650	RIT ALLOWANCE <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. PurposeB. Payments/Reimbursements
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PART O: TEMPORARY CHANGE OF STATION (TCS) (FTR §302-3, subpart E)

C5700	GENERAL (FTR §302-3.404, §302-3.500, §302-3.502)
C5705	ELIGIBILITY (FTR §302-3.402) <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. AssignmentB. Employee (FTR §302-3.403)C. Service Agreement (FTR §302-3.410)

- C5710 CONDITIONS**
- A. Component Cost Considerations (FTR §302-3.401)
 - B. Employee Tax Considerations (FTR §302-3.421)
 - C. Employee Concerns
 - D. Equity Concerns
 - E. Assignment Length
 - F. Distance Requirement (FTR §302-3.409)
- C5715 TCS ALLOWANCES (FTR §302-3.412 and 302-3.413)**
- A. Basic Allowances
 - B. Discretionary Allowances
 - C. Allowances upon Assignment Completion
 - D. TCS Allowances vs. Per Diem (FTR §302-3.422)
- C5720 THE TEMPORARY OFFICIAL STATION BECOMES THE PDS (FTR §302-3.426, 302-3.427, 302-3.428, and 302-3.429)**
- A. Allowance Duration
 - B. Payable Allowances
 - C. Expenses Not Payable
- C5725 SEPARATION FROM GOV'T SERVICE (FTR §302-3.423, 302-3.424, and 302-3.425)**
- A. After Long-term Assignment
 - B. Before Long-term Assignment Completion

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

SECTION P1: GENERAL

- C5750 GENERAL**
- A. Conditions
 - B. Requirements ICW Reimbursement
 - C. Time Limit for Residence/Lease Termination Transactions
 - D. Transfer from a Foreign PDS to a CONUS/Non-foreign OCONUS PDS
 - E. Residence Sale in Anticipation of Transfer
 - F. Examples
 - G. General
 - H. Reimbursement
 - I. FTA and HSTA Lease Penalty
- C5753 EXCLUSIONS**
- C5756 ALLOWABLE EXPENSES FOR SALE OR PURCHASE OF RESIDENCE**
- A. Reimbursable Expense
 - B. Reimbursement Limit
- C5759 REIMBURSEMENT FOR RESIDENCE SALE OR PURCHASE CLOSING COSTS (FTR §302-11.301 and 302)**
- A. Application for Reimbursement of Expenses
 - B. Claim Submission
 - C. Review and Approval of Reasonable Charges
 - D. Approval of Payment
 - E. Privacy Act Statement

- C5762 UNEXPIRED LEASE SETTLEMENT COST REIMBURSEMENT**
 A. Allowable Expenses
 B. Claim Procedure

C5765 RETURN FROM MILITARY DUTY

SECTION P2: CIVILIAN BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS (CBCA), GSA BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS (GSBCA) AND COMPTROLLER GENERAL (CG) DECISIONS APPLICABLE TO ALLOWANCES IN THIS PART

- C5770 GSBCA, CBCA, AND CG DECISIONS**
 A. Reimbursable and Non-reimbursable Expenses
 B. Broker's Fees and Real Estate Commissions
 C. Advertising, Selling, and Appraisal Expenses
 D. Legal and Related Expenses
 E. Miscellaneous Expenses
 F. Reimbursable Items
 G. FHA or VA Loan Application Fee
 H. Loan Origination Fees and Similar Charges
 I. Mortgage and Transfer Taxes
 J. State Revenue Stamps
 K. Other Similar Charges
 L. Charge for Prepayment of Mortgage
 M. Mortgage Title Insurance Policy
 N. Owner's Title Insurance Policy
 O. Expenses Related to Construction of a Residence that are Comparable to Reimbursable Expenses Associated with Purchase of an Existing Residence
 P. Expenses that Result from Construction of a Residence
 Q. Non-reimbursable Items
 R. Owner's Title Insurance Policy, Mortgage Insurance and Insurance against Loss or Damage of Property
 S. Interest on Loans, Points, and Mortgage Discounts
 T. Property Taxes
 U. Operating or Maintenance Costs
 V. Finance Charges
 W. Losses Due to Prices or Market Conditions at the Old and New PDS
 X. Other Sale and Purchase of Residence Expenses
 Y. Overall Limitations
 Z. Settlement of an Unexpired lease
 AA. Exclusions
 AB. Employee Must Incur Costs
 AC. Employee Must Actually Sell/Purchase Real Estate
 AD. Miscellaneous Expenses
 AE. Regularly Commutes
 AF. Relocation Services
 AG. Title Issues
 AH. Home Inspection Fee
 AI. Home Marketing Incentive Program
 AJ. Extensions for Sale of Residence
 AK. Real Estate -- New Employee
 AL. Waiver of Debt
 AM. Retirement

PART Q: RELOCATION SERVICES

SECTION Q1: GENERAL

- C5800 GENERAL**
- A. DoD Contract Services
 - B. DoD Component Responsibilities
- C5805 ELIGIBILITY CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS**
- A. Eligible Employee
 - B. Person Not Covered
 - C. Limitations
 - D. TCS
- C5810 PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS AND CONTROLS**
- A. Employee Option
 - B. Dual Benefits Prohibited
 - C. Payment Restrictions
 - D. Maximum Home Value
 - E. Travel Authorization/Order

SECTION Q2: PROPERTY MANAGEMENT (PM) SERVICES

- C5815 GENERAL**
- A. When PM Services May Be Authorized
 - B. Obtaining PM Services
 - C. PM Services
 - D. Income Tax Consequences of PM Services
 - E. Ineligible Employee
- C5820 PM SERVICES PAYMENT FOR AN EMPLOYEE TRANSFERRED TO A FOREIGN PDS**
- A. General
 - B. PM Services Payment Duration
 - C. PM Services Continuation
- C5825 PM SERVICES PAYMENT FOR AN EMPLOYEE TRANSFERRED TO A CONUS/NON-FOREIGN OCONUS PDS**
- A. Authorized PM Services
 - B. PM Services in Lieu of Residence Sale
 - C. Repayment of PM Expenses
 - D. Residence Sale after Electing PM Services
 - E. PM Services Payment Duration
- C5830 PM SERVICES PAYMENT FOR AN EMPLOYEE AUTHORIZED A TCS**
- A. General
 - B. PM Services Payment Duration
 - C. Residence Sale Incident to Temporary Official Station Becoming the PDS

SECTION Q3: HOME MARKETING INCENTIVE PAYMENTS

- C5835 GENERAL**
- A. Purpose
 - B. Definitions
 - C. Tax Consequences

- C5840 ELIGIBILITY**
- C5845 PAYMENT CONDITIONS**
 - A. Eligible Employee
 - B. Relocation Services Fee
 - C. Authorization (FTR §302-14.101(c))
- C5849 MAXIMUM AMOUNT PAYABLE**
 - A. Payment Limitations
 - B. Payment Examples

PART R: EMPLOYEE OR DEPENDENT DEATH

- C5850 GENERAL**
 - A. Component Responsibility
 - B. Application
 - C. Operational Requirements
- C5855 RESPONSIBILITY**
 - A. General
 - B. Applicable Regulations
- C5860 DEATH RELATED EXPENSES**
 - A. Death Related to Official Duty Performance
 - B. Death During an Absence from Duty
- C5865 PREPARATION OF REMAINS**
 - A. Employee
 - B. Employee's Dependent
- C5870 TRANSPORTATION**
 - A. Remains of Employee
 - B. Remains of Employee's Dependent
 - C. Dependents, Baggage and HHG
- C5875 PER DIEM TERMINATION**
- C5880 ESCORT(S) FOR EMPLOYEE REMAINS**
 - A. Authorization
 - B. Limitations
 - C. Travel Expenses
 - D. Escort Travel
- C5885 PCS EXPENSES**
 - A. PCS Payment to the Employee's Dependents/Immediate Family
 - B. Authorized Expenses
- C5890 PAYMENT OF EXPENSES**
 - A. General
 - B. Payment Prohibition when Other Laws Apply
 - C. Expenses Incident to Death of an Employee Serving in a Contingency Operation

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PART A: APPLICABILITY AND GENERAL RULES

C5000 SCOPE

A. General (FTR §302-1.1). Ch 5 covers all permanent duty changes. Permanent duty changes include transfer of a/an:

1. New appointee from actual residence to the first PDS to begin work.
2. Employee on PCS travel transferring in the GOV'T's interest from one PDS to another without a BREAK IN SERVICE (APP A definition).
3. Employee on RAT, between serving consecutive tours of duty without a break in service, from an OCONUS PDS to the actual residence for leave purposes and return to OCONUS (return can be to the same/another OCONUS PDS).
4. Employee separating from an OCONUS PDS and returning to the actual residence.
5. Former employee (separated because of a reduction-in-force/transfer of function) who is re-employed within 1 year of separation under non-temporary appointments at a PDS other than the one at which separated.
6. An employee who qualifies for "last move home" travel and transportation allowances upon separation from GOV'T service.
7. Career SES appointee (including a prior SES appointee who elected to retain SES retirement travel and transportation allowances) upon retirement and return to the appointee's elected residence.
8. Employee who, without a break in service of more than 3 days, transfers from a DoD non-appropriated fund position to an appropriated fund position.
9. U.S. Postal Service employee transferred under 39 USC §1006 to a DoD component (FTR §302-1.2(a)(2) & 5 USC §5734). See par. C5080-C for a DoD employee transferring to the U.S. Postal Service.

B. Two or More Family Members Employed (FTR §302-3.200)

1. Travel and Transportation Allowance Alternatives. When two or more employees, who are members of the same immediate family, are transferred in the GOV'T's interest, they may elect to receive the travel and transportation allowances authorized under Ch 5 as one of the following:
 - a. Each as an employee separately. In this situation, each employee is eligible for travel and transportation allowances as an employee, but is not treated as the other employee's dependent.
 - b. Only one as an employee. In this situation, the one employee is eligible for travel and transportation allowances on behalf of the others as dependents.
2. Non-employee Dependent. When an employee elects separate travel and transportation allowances under par. C5000-B1a, duplicate benefits must not be paid to both employees on behalf of a non-employee dependent.
3. Procedures. An election under par. C5000-B1 must be in writing and signed by all affected employees. When employees elect separate benefits under par. C5000-B1a, the election also must specify to which employee allowances will be paid for non-employee dependents.

C. Employee Married to Uniformed Service Member. An employee is authorized PCS allowances when transferred in the GOV'T's interest, even if the employee's uniformed service member spouse is also transferred at the same time to the same place. ***The couple may not each receive PCS travel and transportation allowance payments for the same purpose or expense (54 Comp. Gen. 892 (1975)).*** See pars. C5310-E3 and C5358 regarding duplicate payments.

D. Travel Authorization/Order Issuance. See APP I for travel authorization/order issuance.

E. Funding Responsibility. See par. C1052-B.

C5005 PCS TRAVEL ELIGIBILITY

A. PCS Travel in the GOV'T's Interest

1. General. Travel and transportation allowances are payable when it is in the GOV'T's interest to fill a position by moving an employee from one PDS to another. This PCS movement authority extends between GOV'T agencies. ***There must be no break in GOV'T service when making the PCS unless the employee was separated from GOV'T service because of RIF/transfer of function.***

2. DoD Component Responsibility. It is each DoD component's responsibility to make decisions that balance an employee's rights and the prudent use of appropriated funds. For instance, an activity may determine that well qualified candidates exist within a particular geographical area and therefore restrict the recruitment area in the recruitment announcement and/or indicate that PCS allowances are not offered. Travel and transportation allowances are not automatically tied to a vacancy announcement issued pursuant to a Merit Promotion Program (61 Comp. Gen. 156 (1981)).

B. PCS Allowance Eligibility. When a PCS is authorized IAW APP I, Part 1, par. A, PCS allowances must be paid (see par. C5070) to an employee transferred from one PDS to another for permanent duty if the transfer is in the GOV'T's interest. Guidelines for making a determination of "GOV'T's interest" are:

1. Management Directed. If a DoD component recruits/requests an employee to transfer (i.e., RIF, transfer of function, agency career development program, or agency directed placement); the transfer is in the GOV'T's interest.

2. PCS Moves Not in the GOV'T's Interest. If an employee pursues, solicits or requests (not in response to a vacancy announcement) a position change resulting in a geographic move from one PDS to another, the transfer is for the employee's convenience and benefit. The gaining activity must formally advise the employee at the time an offer is extended that the transfer is in the employee's interest, not in the GOV'T's interest, and that the GOV'T does not pay the PCS expenses.

3. PCS Allowances Payment/Nonpayment Notification

a. PCS Allowances Determination. When a DoD component recruits for a vacancy, the appropriate official should determine prior to advertising the vacancy whether or not it is in the GOV'T's interest to pay PCS allowances. This information should be provided during the advertisement period. The determination regarding payment/nonpayment of PCS allowances also may be made after applicants have been referred to the selecting official.

b. Determination Factors. The PCS allowances determination is to be based on factors such as cost effectiveness, labor market conditions, and difficulty in filling the vacancy. ***Budget constraints do not justify PCS allowances denial.***

c. Payment/Nonpayment Determination

(1) If a decision is made not to pay PCS allowances, the reason for this decision must be documented in writing by the appropriate official.

(2) All applicants selected for interview must be notified in writing of the organization's decision to pay or not pay PCS allowances.

(3) If interviews are not held, the selected applicant must be informed, in writing, whether or not PCS allowances will be paid.

C. PCS Limitation Policy

1. General. It is neither cost-effective nor efficient to provide more than one PCS move to a DoD employee during any 12-month period.

2. Exceptions

a. Moves Exempt from the Limitation. The following moves are exceptions to the 12-month period limitation. Movement of an employee:

(1) Or re-employed former employee affected by RIF or transfer of functions (see par. C5080-C),

(2) ICW an agency-directed placement,

(3) From actual residence to a new PDS after the employee exercises return transportation rights from an OCONUS PDS under an OCONUS tour agreement, provided the employee was not furnished PCS allowances ICW the return to actual residence.

NOTE: An employee who signed a new service agreement ICW return to actual residence and was reimbursed TQSE and/or MEA has, in fact, been furnished PCS allowances.

b. AO Certification. A transfer within the DoD, at GOV'T expense, is not authorized within 12 months of the employee's most recent PCS unless the AO certifies that:

(1) The proposed transfer is in the GOV'T's interest;

(2) An equally qualified employee is not available within the commuting area of the activity concerned; and

(3) The losing activity agrees to the transfer. This policy does not preclude an employee from accepting a position, but it may cause the employee to relocate at personal expense.

C5010 ELIGIBILITY AND ALLOWANCE TABLES FOR DESIGNATED ASSIGNMENTS/TRANSFERS/ MOVEMENTS

A. Table 1 - Eligibility Table. This table:

1. Summarizes travel, transportation, and other related DoD civilian employee expenses.

2. Does **not** include eligibility for:

a. Emergency evacuation, or

b. A former employee separated by RIF or function transfer and restored to duty, and

3. May be used as a guide in determining eligibility for travel and transportation allowances for a civilian employee when travel is in the GOV'T's interest.

TABLE 1 - ELIGIBILITY TABLE										
Payment of travel, transportation, and other related expenses of a civilian employee, except ICW emergency evacuation and a former employee separated by RIF or transfer of function, and restored to duty.										
Movement Situation	Agreement Required	Empl & Dep Transp	Empl Per Diem	Dep Per Diem	HHT Per Diem & Transp	TQSE	MEA	Sell & Buy Residence Lease Termination	HHG SIT	NTS of HHG
First PDS Tvl Appointees & Student Trainees in CONUS	Yes	Yes Advance PCS MALT only	Yes Advance	No	No	No	No	No	Yes <u>NOTE 4</u> Advance	<u>NOTES 5 & 7</u>
First PDS Tvl to OCONUS PDS <u>NOTES 8, 9, & 10</u>	Yes	Yes Advance PCS MALT only	Yes Advance	No	No	No	No	No	Yes <u>NOTE 4</u> Advance	Yes <u>NOTE 7</u>
PCS Between CONUS PDSs <u>NOTE 1</u>	Yes	Yes Advance PCS MALT only	Yes Advance	Yes Advance	Yes Advance Per Diem & PCS MALT	Yes Advance	Yes No Advance	Yes No Advance	Yes <u>NOTE 4</u> Advance	<u>NOTES 5 & 7</u>
PCS From OCONUS PDS to CONUS PDS <u>NOTES 1 & 10</u>	Yes	Yes Advance PCS MALT only	Yes Advance	Yes Advance	No <u>Note 11</u>	Yes Advance	Yes No Advance	No <u>NOTE 3</u> No Advance	Yes <u>NOTE 4</u> Advance	<u>NOTES 5 & 7</u>
PCS From CONUS PDS to OCONUS PDSs <u>NOTES 1, 8, & 10</u>	Yes	Yes Advance PCS MALT only	Yes Advance	Yes Advance	No <u>NOTE 11</u>	No <u>NOTE 2</u> Advance	Yes No Advance	No <u>NOTE 3</u> No Advance	Yes <u>NOTE 4</u> Advance	Yes <u>NOTE 7</u>
PCS Between OCONUS PDSs <u>NOTES 1 & 10</u>	Yes	Yes Advance PCS MALT only	Yes Advance	Yes Advance	No	No <u>NOTE 2</u> Advance	Yes No Advance	No <u>NOTE 3</u> No Advance	Yes <u>NOTE 4</u> Advance	Yes <u>NOTE 7</u>
RAT Round-Trip Between Overseas Tours Of Duty For Leave Purposes When Return Is To Same PDS Or Another In Same Locality	Yes	Yes No advance	Yes No Advance	No	No	No	No	No	No	<u>NOTE 6</u>

NOTES

*1 -- Movement of dependents and/or HHG to/from a training location is not a PCS when authorized under par. C4630 instead of per diem or an AEA for the employee while at the training site.

2 -- Allowed when the new PDS is in a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area.

3 -- Allowed when old/new PDSs are both in CONUS and/or non-foreign OCONUS areas. Also allowed when, instead of being returned to the former non-foreign OCONUS area PDS, an employee is transferred, in the GOV'T's interest, to a different non-foreign OCONUS area PDS than the PDS from which transferred when assigned to the foreign country PDS. See par. C5750-D.

4 -- Advance allowed if not shipped via a GOV'T-arranged move.

5 -- Allowed only when PCS is to a designated isolated CONUS PDS.

6 -- Allowed only for teachers employed in DoDEA applicable between school years.

7 -- The GOV'T must arrange the NTS.

8 -- FTA (Pre-departure Subsistence Expense – incurred only in CONUS or non-foreign OCONUS area). For FTA guidance, refer to DSSR, section 240 as stated in par. CI004.

9 -- FTA (Miscellaneous Expense). For FTA guidance, refer to DSSR, section 240 as stated in par. CI004.

10 -- FTA/HSTA (Lease Penalty Expense). For FTA/HSTA guidance, refer to DSSR, sections 240 and 250, respectively, as stated in par. CI004.

11 -- HHT may be authorized incident to a PCS when the old and new PDS are both in CONUS and/or non-foreign OCONUS areas.

B. Tables 2 through 12. Tables 2 through 12 list the allowances applicable to indicated assignments/transfers/moves and provide references to regulations that prescribe the applicable allowances. FTR refers to the Federal Travel Regulation. JTR is an administrative implementation for DoD civilian employees of the FTR, which applies to all Federal Executive Branch civilian employees. References to the FTR are included for research purposes.

TABLE 2. NEW APPOINTEE (NEW EMPLOYEE) ASSIGNED FROM ANYWHERE TO FIRST OFFICIAL STATION IN THE CONUS	
Column 1 - Relocation allowances that a DoD component must pay or reimburse <i>when the DoD component elects to pay movement costs to the employee's first PDS.</i> ¹	Column 2 - Relocation allowances that a DoD component has discretionary authority to pay or reimburse <i>when the DoD component elects to pay movement costs to the employee's first PDS.</i>
1. Transportation of employee & immediate family member(s) (JTR, par. C5080-B) (FTR, Part 302-4). 2. Per diem for employee only (JTR, par. C5125-B) (FTR, Part 302-4). 3. Transportation including SIT of HHG (JTR, Ch 5, Part D) (FTR, Part 302-7). 4. NTS (extended storage) of HHG when an eligible employee is moved to an isolated CONUS PDS (JTR, Ch 5 Part D) (FTR, Part 302-8). 5. Transportation of a mobile home (including a boat) used as a primary residence in lieu of HHG transportation (JTR, Ch 5, Part F) (FTR, §302-10.2) ² .	1. POV shipment (JTR, Ch 5, Part E) (FTR, Part 302-9) ³ .

¹ **Note to Column 1 heading:** A DoD component has the discretion to authorize or not authorize relocation allowances for movement to the first PDS. If the component elects to authorize relocation allowances it must pay all the listed allowances for which the employee qualifies under the applicable regulations in this Volume. JTR, Ch 5, Part B lists the allowances that are *not* payable incident to relocation to the first PDS.

² **Note to Column 1, Item 5:** Transportation of a mobile home is allowed only within CONUS, within Alaska and through Canada en route between Alaska and CONUS.

³ **Note to Column 2, Item 1:** POV shipment may *not* be authorized for an employee hired at an OCONUS location for duty at the employee's first PDS located within CONUS. See JTR, par. C5212.

TABLE 3. NEW APPOINTEE (NEW EMPLOYEE) ASSIGNED TO FIRST OFFICIAL STATION OCONUS	
Column 1 —Relocation allowances that a DoD component must pay or reimburse <i>when the DoD component elects to pay movement costs to the employee's first PDS.</i> ¹	Column 2 —Relocation allowances that a DoD component has discretionary authority to pay or reimburse <i>when the DoD component elects to pay movement costs to the employee's first PDS.</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transportation of employee & immediate family member(s) JTR, Ch 5 Part A) (FTR, Part 302-4). 2. Per diem employee only (JTR, par. C5125-B) (FTR, Part 302-4). 3. Transportation & SIT of HHG (JTR, Ch 5, Part D) (FTR, Part 302-7). 4. NTS (extended storage) of HHG (JTR, Ch 5, Part D) (FTR, Part 302-8). 5. The MEA portion of the FTA is authorized for a new appointee assigned to first foreign PDS (DSSR, Sec. 241.2). DSSR available at: http://aoprals.state.gov/content.asp?content_id=247&menu_id=81 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. POV shipment (JTR, Ch 5, Part E) (FTR, Part 302-9). 2. TQSA may be authorized for temporary lodgings occupied at the foreign PDS under the DSSR (GOV'T Civilians - Foreign Areas, Sec. 120). 3. FTA (Subsistence Expense), (DSSR Sec. 242.3) may be authorized for lodgings occupied temporarily before departure from CONUS or from a non-foreign OCONUS location for a PDS in a foreign OCONUS area.

¹ **Note to Column 1 heading:**

- (a) TQSE in Ch 5, Part H is *not* authorized for new appointee movement to the first PDS.
- (b) The MEA in Ch 5, Part G is *not* authorized for a new appointee to the first PDS.
- (c) Use of a Relocation Service Company, Property Management Service and Home Marketing Incentive Payment are *not* authorized for a new appointee assigned to the first PDS (JTR, Ch 5, Part Q) (FTR, Part 302-12).
- (d) The RIT allowance is *not* authorized for a new appointee assigned to first PDS (JTR, Ch 5, Part N) (FTR, Part 302-17).

TABLE 4. TRANSFER BETWEEN OFFICIAL STATIONS IN THE CONUS	
Column 1 —Relocation allowances that a DoD Component must pay or reimburse <i>when the component authorizes PCS allowances.</i>	Column 2 —Relocation allowances that a DoD Component has discretionary authority to pay or reimburse <i>when the component authorizes PCS allowances.</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transportation & per diem for employee & immediate family member(s) (JTR, Ch 5, Part A) (FTR, Part 302-4). 2. MEA when moving a household (JTR, Ch 5, Part G) (FTR, Part 302-16). 3. Sell & buy residence transactions or lease termination expenses (JTR, Ch 5, Part P) (FTR, Part 302-11). 4. Transportation including SIT of HHG (JTR, Ch 5, Part D) (FTR, Part 302-7). 5. NTS (extended storage) of HHG (JTR, Ch 5, Part D) (FTR, Part 302-8).¹ 6. Transportation of a mobile home (including a boat) used as a primary residence in lieu of HHG transportation (JTR, Ch 5, Part F) (FTR, §302-10). 7. RIT Allowance (JTR, Ch 5, Part N) (FTR, Part 302-17). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HHT - per diem, & transportation, employee & spouse only (JTR, Ch 5, Part M) (FTR, Part 302-5). 2. TQSE (JTR, Ch 5, Part H) (FTR, Part 302-6). 3. POV shipment (JTR, Ch 5, Part E) (FTR, Part 302-9). 4. Relocation service company use (JTR, Ch 5, Part P) (FTR, Part 302-12). 5. Property management service use (JTR, Ch 5, Part Q) (FTR, Part 302-15). 6. Home marketing incentive (JTR, Ch 5, Part Q) (FTR, Part 302-14).

¹ **Note to Column 1, Item 5:** Only when assigned to a designated CONUS isolated official station.

TABLE 5. TRANSFER FROM CONUS TO AN OFFICIAL STATION OCONUS	
<p>Column 1—Relocation allowances that a DoD Component must pay or reimburse <i>when the Component authorizes PCS allowances.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transportation & per diem for employee & immediate family member(s) (JTR, Ch 5, Part A) (FTR, Part 302-4). 2. MEA when moving a household (JTR, Ch 5, Part G) (FTR, Part 302-16). 3. Transportation including SIT of HHG (JTR, Ch 5, Part D) (FTR, Part 302-7). 4. NTS (extended storage) of HHG (JTR, Ch 5, Part D) (FTR, Part 302-8). 5. RIT Allowance (JTR, Ch 5, Part N) (FTR, Part 302-17)¹. 	<p>Column 2—Relocation allowances that a DoD Component has discretionary authority to pay or not pay <i>when the Component authorizes PCS allowances.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TQSE under JTR, Ch 5, Part H may be authorized for a PCS to a PDS in a non-foreign area outside CONUS but may not be authorized for a PCS to a PDS in a foreign area. 2. The FTA, Pre-Departure Subsistence Expense Portion (DSSR, Sec. 242.3) may be authorized for lodgings occupied temporarily before departure from CONUS or from a non-foreign OCONUS location for a PDS in a foreign area. 3. TQSA (DSSR, Sec. 120) may be authorized for temporary lodgings occupied at the foreign PDS upon arrival. 4. POV shipment (JTR, Ch 5, Part E) (FTR, Part 302-9). 5. Property management service may be authorized for an employee who qualifies under JTR, Ch 5, Part Q (FTR, Part 302-15). 6. Relocation service company use may be authorized when transfer is to non-foreign OCONUS PDS (JTR, Ch 5, Part Q) (FTR, Part 302-12). 7. Home marketing incentive may be authorized when transfer is to a non-foreign OCONUS PDS (JTR, Ch 5, Part Q) (FTR, Part 302-14).

¹ **Note to Column 1, item 5:** Allowed when old and new official stations are located in CONUS and/or a non-foreign OCONUS location.

TABLE 6. TRANSFER FROM OCONUS OFFICIAL STATION TO AN OFFICIAL STATION IN CONUS	
<p>Column 1—Relocation allowances that agency must pay or reimburse</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transportation & per diem for employee & immediate family member(s) (JTR, Ch 5, Part A) (FTR, Part 302-4). 2. MEA when moving a household (JTR, Ch 5, Part G) (FTR, Part 302-16). 3. Sell & buy residence transaction expenses or lease termination expenses (JTR, Ch 5, Part P) (FTR, Part 302-11)¹. 4. Transportation including SIT of HHG (JTR, Ch 5, Part D) (FTR, Part 302-7). 5. NTS (extended storage) of HHG only when assigned to a designated CONUS isolated official station in CONUS (JTR, par. C5195-A) (FTR, Part 302-8). 6. RIT Allowance (JTR, Ch 5, Part N) (FTR, Part 302-17). 	<p>Column 2—Relocation allowances that agency has discretionary authority to pay or reimburse</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. POV shipment (JTR, Ch 5, Part E) (FTR, Part 302-9). 2. TQSE (JTR, Ch 5, Part H) (FTR, Part 302-6) may be authorized for temporary lodgings occupied at the old PDS and new PDS. However, a TQSA under DSSR Sec. 120 may be authorized for temporary lodgings occupied at a foreign OCONUS PDS before departure from that PDS while TQSE may be authorized for temporary lodgings occupied in CONUS.¹

¹ **Note to Column 1, item 3:** Allowed when the old and new official stations are located in CONUS and/or in a non-foreign OCONUS area. Also allowed when instead of being returned to the former non-foreign OCONUS area official station, an employee is transferred in the GOV'T's interest to a different non-foreign OCONUS area official station than from the official station from which transferred when assigned to the foreign OCONUS official station.

TABLE 7. TRANSFER BETWEEN OCONUS OFFICIAL STATIONS	
<p>Column 1—Relocation allowances that agency must pay or reimburse</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transportation & per diem for employee & immediate family member(s) (JTR, Ch 5, Part A) (FTR, Part 302-4). 2. Transportation & SIT of HHG (JTR, Ch 5, Part D) (FTR, Part 302-7). 3. MEA (JTR, Ch 5, Part G) (FTR, Part 302-16). 4. NTS (extended storage) of HHG (JTR, par. C5195-A) (FTR, Part 302-8). 5. RITA (JTR, Ch 5, Part N) (FTR, Part 302-17). 	<p>Column 2—Relocation allowances that agency has discretionary authority to pay or reimburse</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. POV shipment (JTR, Ch 5, Part E) (FTR, Part 302-9). 2. Property management services (JTR, Ch 5, Part Q) (FTR, Part 302-15). 3. TQSE if new PDS is in the U.S. (JTR, Ch 5, Part H) (FTR, Part 302-6)¹.

¹ **Note to Column 2, item 3:** TQSA may be authorized under the DSSR, Sec. 124 if transfer involves a foreign OCONUS PDS.

TABLE 8. TOUR RENEWAL AGREEMENT TRAVEL (JTR, Ch 5, Part K) (FTR, §302-3.209)	
<p>Column 1—Relocation allowances that agency must pay or reimburse</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transportation for employee & immediate family member(s) (JTR, Ch 5, Part A) (FTR, Part 302-4). 2. Per diem for employee only (JTR, par. C5530) (FTR, Part 302-4). 	<p>Column 2—Relocation allowances that agency has discretionary authority to pay or reimburse</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HHG shipment to PDS (JTR, par. C5539). 2. Dependent Transportation to PDS (JTR, par. C5518).

TABLE 9. RETURN FROM OCONUS OFFICIAL STATION TO PLACE OF ACTUAL RESIDENCE FOR SEPARATION	
Column 1 —Relocation allowances that agency must pay or reimburse	Column 2 —Relocation allowances that agency has discretionary authority to pay or reimburse
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transportation for employee & immediate family member(s) (JTR, Ch 5, Part A) (FTR, Part 302–4). 2. Per diem for employee only (JTR, par. C5085) (FTR, Part 302–4). 3. Transportation & SIT of HHG (JTR, Ch 5, Part D) (FTR, Part 302–7). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. POV shipment (JTR, Ch 5, Part E) (FTR, Part 302–9).

TABLE 10. LAST MOVE HOME FOR SES CAREER APPOINTEES UPON SEPARATION (JTR, par. C5090) (FTR, §302-3.304)	
Column 1 —Relocation allowances that agency must pay or reimburse	Column 2 —Relocation allowances that agency has discretionary authority to pay or reimburse
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transportation for employee & immediate family member(s) (JTR, Ch 5, Part A) (FTR, Part 302–4). 2. Per diem for the employee only (JTR, Ch 5, Part B) (FTR, Part 302–4). 3. Transportation & SIT of HHG (JTR, Ch 5, Part D) (FTR, Part 302–7). 4. Transportation of a mobile home (including a boat) used as a primary residence in lieu of HHG transportation (JTR, Ch 5, Part F) (FTR, §302–10). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. POV shipment (JTR, Ch 5, Part E) (FTR, Part 302–9).

TABLE 11. TEMPORARY CHANGE OF STATION (TCS) (JTR, Ch 5, Part O) (FTR, §302-3.400)	
Column 1 —Relocation allowances that agency must pay or reimburse	Column 2 —Relocation allowances that agency has discretionary authority to pay or reimburse
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transportation & per diem for employee & dependent(s) (JTR, Ch 5, Part O) (FTR, Part 302–4). 2. MEA (JTR, Ch 5, Part G) (FTR, Part 302–16). 3. Transportation including SIT of HHG (JTR, Ch 5, Part D) (FTR, Part 302–7). 4. Transportation of a mobile home (including a boat) used as a primary residence in lieu of HHG transportation (JTR, Ch 5, Part F) (FTR, §302–10). 5. POV shipment (JTR, Ch 5, Part E) (FTR, Part 302–9). 6. RIT Allowance (JTR, Ch 5, Part N) (FTR, Part 302–17). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HHT expenses (JTR, Ch 5, Part M) (FTR, Part 302–5). 2. TQSE (JTR, Ch 5, Part H) (FTR, Part 302–6). 3. Property management services (JTR, Ch 5, Part Q) (FTR, Part 302–15).

*TABLE 12. ASSIGNMENT UNDER THE GOV'T EMPLOYEES TRAINING ACT (5 USC §4109) ¹ (JTR, par. C4630)	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transportation of employee & immediate family member(s) (JTR, par. Ch 4, Part D) (FTR, Part 302–4). 2. Per diem for the employee (JTR, Ch 4, Part D) (FTR, Part 302–4). 3. Movement of HHG & SIT (JTR, Ch 5, Part D) (FTR, Part 302–7). 	

¹ **Note to Table 12:** The allowances listed in Table 12 may be authorized in lieu of per diem or actual expense allowances. *This is not a PCS.*

PART B: EMPLOYEE TRANSPORTATION AND SUBSISTENCE

C5050 MALT ([FTR §302-4.300](#))

A. POC Travel

1. Except for RAT, the MALT for PDT by POC, when authorized/approved is determined by the official distance for which MALT may be paid under circumstances (as determined IAW the applicable JTR provisions).
2. An authorized traveler is any employee/dependent traveling IAW a PDT travel authorization/order, including an employee traveling as a dependent under par. C5000-B1b. An employee eligible for travel and transportation allowances as an employee under a PCS travel authorization/order is authorized the MALT rate per mile except when traveling as a passenger in a POC. If more than one employee travels in the same POC and each has a PCS travel authorization/order, only the employee incurring the expenses is authorized MALT for the official distance and only one employee receives the reimbursable expenses. See par. C5000-B1a.
 - a. Example 1. An employee-married-to-employee couple, each on a PCS travel authorization/order and eligible for travel and transportation allowances (neither employee elects to be treated as the other employee's dependent (par. C5000-B1a)), and their two children travel in one POC. Only one employee receives MALT and may submit all of the reimbursable expenses.
 - b. Example 2: Three unrelated employees, each on a PCS authorization/order, travel together in one POC between two PDS locations. The employee incurring the costs receives MALT for the official distance and may submit all reimbursable expenses.
 - c. Example 3. An employee-married-to-member couple, each eligible for travel and transportation allowances on a PCS travel authorization/order, and their two children travel together in one POC. Only one of the two (employee or member) receives MALT for the official distance and may submit all of the reimbursable expenses.
3. See par. C2505 for the MALT rate. The rate is for the use of up to two POCs per household, unless reimbursement for a third, fourth, etc., POC has been authorized under par. C2159-C.
4. Reimbursement for all privately owned airplane or motorcycle PDT and RAT by POC, including per diem, is determined under par. C2159 and must not exceed the common carrier travel cost (including per diem).

B. Mixed Transportation Modes. When POC use is authorized/approved for all PDT travel, and the traveler modifies transportation using POC and common carrier (see par. C2203), the traveler is authorized:

1. The MALT rate for the distance traveled by POC;
2. The common carrier cost; and
3. Per diem for actual travel time.

The total amount is NTE the MALT rate plus per diem for the authorized travel.

C. Other Reimbursable Expenses. Except for expenses related to the indirect portions of PCS travel, parking fees, ferry fares, and bridge, road and tunnel tolls are reimbursable in addition to the MALT rate.

NOTE: Charges for repairs, depreciation, replacements, grease, oil, antifreeze, towage and similar speculative expenses are not reimbursable expenses ICW using a POC on official travel. A traveler may be eligible to submit a claim for repairs to a POC used for official travel, using Service procedures, under 31 USC §3721.

C5055 USE OF MORE THAN TWO AUTOMOBILES

Authority for reimbursement for the use of more than two POCs is limited to PDT that is to the GOV'T's advantage. Conditions for reimbursement authorization are in par. C2159-C.

C5060 ALLOWABLE PER DIEM ([FTR §302-4.200](#))

A. Travel of 12 or fewer hours (12-Hour Rule). A per diem allowance must not be paid when the official travel period is 12 or fewer hours. See [FTR §302-11.2](#).

B. POC Use to the GOV'T's Advantage. When POC use for PDT is authorized, and travel time is 12 or fewer hours, the per diem allowance is the lesser of the:

1. Result of allowing 1 day of travel time for each 350 miles of official distance between the old and new PDSs or authorized points. If the excess is 51 miles or more after dividing the total number of miles by 350, one additional day of travel time is allowed. When the total official distance is 400 miles or less, 1 day's travel time is allowed (see par. C5060-C), or
2. Actual travel time in full days (e.g., 9 days and 3 hours is 10 days).

C. Exception

1. An exception may be made by the travel-approving/directing official when travel en route is delayed for reasons beyond the traveler's control, such as acts of God, restrictions by governmental authorities, or other reasons acceptable to the employing DoD Component (e.g., a physically handicapped employee).
2. In these cases, per diem may be allowed for the full delay period or for a shorter delay period as determined by the DoD Component.
3. The employee should be prepared to provide a statement on the reimbursement voucher fully explaining the circumstances that necessitated the en route travel delay if required by finance regulations.

D. POC Use Not to the GOV'T's Advantage. When a POC is used for PDT and it is not to the GOV'T's advantage, per diem is limited to the per diem payable on a constructed travel time basis using the appropriate common carrier transportation. ***This does not apply to travel under par. C2180.***

E. Per Diem Rates for PDT

1. The [Standard CONUS per diem rate](#) applies for any CONUS city/county location not identified in the [CONUS per diem rates](#).
2. ***The [Standard CONUS per diem rate](#) is used for all CONUS locations when PDT is involved.***
 - a. Travel to a first duty station for a newly recruited employee or appointee;
 - b. Travel incident to a PCS;
 - c. RAT;
 - d. Separation travel; and
 - e. While occupying temporary lodging (except when TQSE(F) is authorized under Ch 5, Part H3).

The locality [per diem rate](#) applies for the entire trip while performing travel to seek a permanent residence (house-hunting) within CONUS.

3. *Effective 1 October 2009* t the Standard CONUS per diem rate is:

<u>LODGING</u>	<u>M&IE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
\$70	\$46	\$116

4. OCONUS Travel. The maximum per diem rate applies to OCONUS travel. Unspecified OCONUS locations in the OCONUS per diem rates use the 'Other' rate for the applicable country.

- a. Travel to a first duty station for a newly recruited employee or appointee;
- b. Travel incident to a PCS;
- c. RAT;
- d. Separation travel;
- e. Travel (for the entire trip) to seek permanent residence (house-hunting); and
- f. While occupying temporary lodgings at an OCONUS location.

5. Per Diem for POC Travel Involving a Car Ferry. When a car ferry is used by an employee/dependent traveling between two PDSs partly by POC and partly by car ferry (circuitously/indirectly or otherwise), per diem is authorized. See par. C2166 for transportation allowances.

- a. Lodging. Reimbursement for the actual cost of required accommodations (unless included in the transportation cost) is authorized.
- b. M&IE When Travel Includes an Overnight on a Car Ferry Anywhere in the World. M&IE is based on and computed for the employee/dependent using the highest CONUS M&IE rate for the arrival day (embarkation) on the ferry through the day before the departure day (debarkation) from the ferry. M&IE for the departure day (debarkation) from the ferry is the rate applicable for the employee's/dependent's location at 2400 on that day. See par. C4550-F.
- c. M&IE When Travel Does Not Include an Overnight on a Car Ferry. If the ferry passage does not include an overnight, uninterrupted 'MALT-Plus' is the applicable M&IE while on the ferry. See par. C4553.
- d. Dependent Per Diem. The percentages, in par. C5125-A, apply when computing a dependent's per diem.

F. Per Diem Allowance Elements

1. Maximum Lodging Expense. Per diem rates include a maximum lodging expense *reimbursement amount*. Reimbursement is limited to the lesser of the actual lodging cost or the applicable maximum amount. **Lodging receipts are required.** See par. C1310.

NOTE: The maximum lodging amount allowed in CONUS and non-foreign OCONUS areas does not include a lodging tax amount. Lodging tax in CONUS and non-foreign OCONUS areas is a separate miscellaneous reimbursable expense. See APP G. The maximum lodging amount allowed in foreign OCONUS areas includes lodging tax. Lodging tax in foreign OCONUS areas is not a separate miscellaneous reimbursable expense.

2. M&IE. Per diem rates include a fixed allowance for M&IE. The M&IE rate, or portion thereof, is payable to a traveler without itemization of expenses or receipts.

G. 'Lodgings-Plus' Per Diem Computation Method. Compute per diem for all PCS travel using the 'Lodgings-Plus' method. Each travel day's per diem is the actual amount the traveler pays for lodgings plus an allowance for M&IE; the total is NTE the Standard CONUS per diem rate for CONUS or the maximum OCONUS locality per diem rate(s) for OCONUS.

1. Per Diem Computations. When PCS travel is more than 12 hours, per diem must be calculated using the following rules:

NOTE: *This is the departure day from the PDS, home, or other authorized point.*

a. Day Travel Begins

(1) Lodgings Required. When lodging is required on the day travel begins, the per diem is the actual lodging cost incurred by the traveler, NTE the applicable lodging rate (Standard CONUS rate or maximum OCONUS locality rate), plus 75% of the applicable M&IE rate (Standard CONUS or OCONUS).

(2) Lodgings Not Required. If lodging is not required, per diem is 75% of the applicable M&IE rate (Standard CONUS or OCONUS new PDS) for one day.

b. Full Calendar Days

(1) Lodging Required. When lodging is required, and the traveler is still en route, the applicable per diem rate (Standard CONUS or OCONUS locality rate) is the maximum rate prescribed for a stopover point at which lodging is obtained, plus the applicable M&IE rate (Standard CONUS or destination OCONUS).

(2) Lodging Not Required. For each full calendar day a traveler is en route and lodging is not required, the per diem is the applicable M&IE rate (Standard CONUS or OCONUS).

c. Day Travel Ends

(1) Lodgings Required. When lodging is required on the day travel ends, the per diem is the lesser of the actual lodging cost incurred by the traveler or the applicable lodging rate (Standard CONUS or maximum OCONUS locality) plus 75% of the applicable M&IE rate (Standard CONUS or the new OCONUS PDS).

(2) Lodgings Not Required. If lodging is not required, per diem is 75% of the M&IE rate (Standard CONUS or the new OCONUS PDS) for that day.

H. PDT

NOTE: *The per diem rates prescribed for PDT in par. C5060-E apply when computing per diem in pars. C5060-H1 HHT, C5060-H2 En Route Travel to the New PDS, C5060-H3 RAT, and C5060-H4 Separation Travel.*

1. HHT. When computing per diem for a HHT, see Ch 5, Part M, except for determining the applicable rates. See NOTE above.

2. En Route Travel to the New PDS. Except for determining the applicable rate (see NOTE above), par. C5060-H applies when computing en route travel per diem to a new PDS. The [Standard CONUS M&IE rate](#) or [OCONUS M&IE locality rate](#), as appropriate, applies to the arrival day at the new PDS. When travel begins and ends on the same day, pars. C5060-G1b(1) and C5060-G1b(3) apply. See par. C5060-E3 for the current [Standard CONUS per diem rate](#).

3. RAT. When computing per diem for RAT, see Ch 5, Part K, except for determining the applicable rate. See NOTE above.

4. Separation Travel. Except for determining the applicable rate (see **NOTE** above), pars. C5060-G1b(2)a and G1b(2)b apply when computing per diem for all en route travel to the actual residence incident to separation. The Standard CONUS M&IE rate is applicable on the arrival day at that location. When travel begins and ends on the same day, the rules in pars. C5060-G1b(1) and C5060-G1b(3) apply. See par. C5060-E3 for the current Standard CONUS per diem rate.

I. Per Diem Computation Examples

1. Example 1

PCS Travel		
NOTE: See par. C5060-D3 for the current <u>Standard CONUS per diem rate</u> .		
An employee performed PCS travel from Location A, to Location B, in 10 days. The employee elected to travel by POA, accompanied by spouse and 2-year old child. They departed their residence on Day 1 (departure day) and arrived at the new PDS on Day 10 (arrival day).		
The official distance traveled was 2,826 miles. The employee may be paid per diem for NTE 8 days based on 350 miles/travel day. See par. C5060. The standard CONUS per diem rate is \$116 (\$70/ \$46).		
Lodgings were occupied for 9 nights, two of which were spent at friends' homes at no cost. The employee certified the single rates applicable to the rooms occupied with the dependents were \$58, \$57, \$59, \$58, \$57, \$56, \$59, and 2 nights at no cost. Per diem is computed as follows:		
Per Diem for Actual Travel Under the Lodgings-Plus' Method		
Maximum allowable per diem for 8 days x \$116/day (Standard CONUS per diem rate) =		\$928.00
Day 1 (departure day)	\$58 (lodging) + (\$46 x 75%) =	\$92.50
Day 2	\$46 =	\$46.00
Day 3 to 8	Lodging \$346 (\$57, \$59, \$58, \$57, \$56, and \$59) + M&IE \$276 (\$46/day x 6 days) =	\$622.00
Day 9	\$0 (lodging) + \$46 (M&IE) =	\$46.00
Day 10 (arrival day)	\$46 x 75% (M&IE) =	\$34.50
Employee's per diem authorization =		\$841.00
Per diem for accompanying spouse at 75% of the amount due the employee (\$841.00) =		\$630.75
Per diem for accompanying child (under age 12) at 50% of the amount due the employee (\$841.00) =		\$420.50
Total amount payable to employee =		\$1,892.25
Determine the maximum number of days for which per diem is allowed by dividing the official distance by 350 (2,826 miles ÷ 350 miles/travel day = 8 travel days with a remaining distance of 26 miles (2,826 – 2,800)). No additional time is allowed for the 26 miles since it is less than the minimum 51 miles set in par. C5060.		
The maximum allowable per diem for PCS travel within CONUS is the <u>Standard CONUS per diem rate</u> of \$116 (\$70/ \$46), see par. C5060-E3.		
Day 1 (departure day), the applicable per diem rate is \$58 lodging cost plus 75% of the M&IE rate (\$46) for a total of \$92.50.		
Day 2 , the applicable per diem rate is the lodging cost (\$0) plus the M&IE rate (\$46) for a total of \$46.		
Day 3 to 8 , the applicable per diem rate is the lodging cost (\$346) NTE \$70 plus the M&IE rate (\$46) times 6 days for a total of \$622.		
Day 9 , the applicable per diem rate is the lodging cost (\$0) plus the M&IE rate (\$46) for a total of \$46.		
Day 10 (arrival day at new PDS), the applicable per diem rate is 75% of the Standard CONUS M&IE (\$46) for a total of \$34.50.		
The per diem for actual travel by the employee is \$841. Since the per diem for actual travel does not exceed the maximum allowable (\$928) for 8 days travel time, the employee is authorized the full amount (\$841) for the actual travel time and authorization for dependents is 75% and 50% respectively of the \$841 due the employee.		

2. Example 2

PCS Travel		
NOTE: See par. C5060-E3 for the current Standard CONUS per diem rate .		
An employee performed PCS travel from Location A, to Location B, in 6 days. The employee elected to travel by POA, accompanied by spouse and 7-year old child. They departed the residence at 0800 on Day 1 and arrived at the new PDS at 2100 on Day 6.		
The employee may be paid per diem NTE 4 days based on 350 miles/travel day for the official distance of 1,443 miles. See par. C5060. The standard CONUS per diem rate is \$116 (\$70/ \$46).		
Lodgings were occupied for 5 nights, 3 of which were spent at friends' homes at no cost. The employee certified the single rates applicable to the rooms occupied with the dependents were \$59, \$53, and 3 nights at no cost. Per diem is computed as follows:		
Per Diem for Actual Travel Under the Lodgings-Plus' Method		
Maximum allowable per diem for 4 days x \$116/day (Standard CONUS per diem rate) =		\$464.00
Day 1 (departure day)	\$0 (lodging) + \$46 x 75% =	\$34.50
Day 2	\$59 (lodging) + \$46 =	\$105.00
Day 3	\$0 (lodging) + \$46 =	\$46.00
Day 4	\$53 (lodging) + \$46 =	\$99.00
Day 5	\$0 (lodging) + \$46 =	\$46.00
Day 6 (arrival day)	75% x \$46 =	\$34.50
Employee's per diem authorization =		\$365.00
Per diem for accompanying spouse at 75% of the amount due the employee (\$365) =		\$273.75
Per diem for accompanying child (under age 12) at 50% of the amount due the employee (\$365) =		\$182.50
Total amount payable to employee =		\$821.25
Determine the maximum number of days for which per diem is allowed by dividing the official distance in miles by 350 (1,443 miles ÷ 350 miles/travel day = 4 travel days with a remaining distance of 43 miles (1,443 – 1,400)). No additional time is allowed for the 43 miles since it is less than the minimum 51 miles set in par. C5060.		
The maximum allowable per diem for PCS travel within CONUS is the Standard CONUS per diem rate of \$116 (\$70/ \$46), par. C5060-E3.		
Day 1 (departure day), the applicable per diem rate is 75% of the M&IE rate (\$46) for a total of \$34.50.		
Day 2 and 4 - the applicable per diem rate is the lodging cost (\$59 and \$53) NTE \$70 for each day plus the M&IE rate (\$46) for each day.		
Day 3 and 5 - the applicable per diem rate is the M&IE rate (\$46) for each day for a total of \$92.		
Day 6 (arrival day at new PDS) - the applicable per diem rate is 75% (\$34.50) of the Standard CONUS M&IE rate (\$46).		
The per diem for actual travel time (\$365) did not exceed the maximum allowable (\$464.00), therefore the employee is authorized the lesser amount and the authorization for dependents is 75% and 50% respectively of the \$365 due the employee.		

3. Example 3

PCS Travel, Actual Costs Exceed the GOV'T Cost		
<i>NOTE: See par. C5060-E3 for the current Standard CONUS per diem rate.</i>		
An employee performed PCS travel from Location A, to Location B, in 15 days. The employee elected to travel by POA. They departed the residence on Day 1 and arrived at the new PDS on Day 15.		
The employee may be paid per diem NTE 8 days based the official distance of 2,615 miles. See par. C5060. The standard CONUS per diem rate is \$116 (\$70/ \$46).		
Lodgings were occupied for 14 nights, 4 of which were spent at friends' homes at no cost. The employee certified the single rates applicable to the rooms occupied with the spouse, were 10 nights at \$70 a night, and 4 nights at no cost. Per diem is computed as follows:		
Per Diem for Actual Travel Under the Lodgings-Plus' Method		
Maximum allowable per diem for 8 days @ \$116/day (Standard CONUS per diem rate) =		\$928.00
Day 1	\$70 (lodging) + (\$46 x 75% = \$34.50) =	\$104.50
Day 2 to 10	\$70 (lodging) + \$46 = \$116/day x 9 days =	\$1044.00
Day 11-14	\$46/day x 4 days =	\$184.00
Day 15	\$46 x 75% =	\$34.50
Total		\$1,367.00
Per diem for accompanying spouse at 75% of the amount due the employee (\$1,367) =		\$1025.25
Employee total travel costs (\$1,367.00 + \$1,025.25) =		\$2,392.25
Total amount payable to employee (\$928 + dependent per diem \$696, 75% of \$928) =		\$1,624.00
Determine the maximum number of days for which per diem is allowed by dividing the official distance by 350 (2,615 ÷ 350 = 7 days with a remaining distance of 165 miles (2,615 – 2,450). One additional day is allowed for the 165 miles since it exceeds the minimum 51 miles set in par. C5060 for a total of 8 days.		

4. Example 4

PCS Travel OCONUS to OCONUS		
<i>NOTE: See par. C5060-E3 for the current <u>Standard CONUS per diem rate.</u></i>		
An employee performed PCS travel from Location G to Location I in 2 days. The employee elected to travel by POA accompanied by spouse and 12 year old child. They departed the residence at 0700 on day 1 and arrived at the new PDS at 1800 on day 2.		
The official distance traveled was 771 miles. The employee may be paid per diem NTE 3 days based on 350 miles per calendar day. See par. C5060. Lodgings were occupied for 1 night.		
The employee certified the single rate applicable to the room occupied with dependents, for 1 night was \$127. Per diem is computed as follows:		
Per Diem for Actual Travel using the 'Lodgings-Plus' Method		
Maximum allowable per diem for 3 days @ (OCONUS locality rates) = \$500 =		\$500
Day 1 (departure day)	\$127 (lodging) + \$156 x 75% =	\$244
Day 2	\$125 (lodging) + \$72 =	\$197
Day 3 (arrival day)	\$68 x 75% =	\$51
Employee's per diem authorization =		\$492
Per diem for accompanying spouse at ¾ of the amount due the employee =		\$369
Per diem for accompanying child (age 12) at ¾ of the amount due the employee =		\$369
Total amount payable to employee = (\$492 + 2 dependents per diem (\$738 = 75% of \$492 x 2) =		\$1,230
Determine the maximum number of days for which per diem is allowed by dividing the official distance by 350 (771 ÷ 350 = 2 days. One additional day is allowed for the 71 miles since it exceeds the minimum 51 miles set in par. C5060 for a total of 3 days.		
The maximum allowable <u>per diem rate</u> for PCS travel in OCONUS is the maximum OCONUS locality per diem rate.		
Day 1 (departure day), the applicable per diem rate is \$127 lodging cost plus 75% of the OCONUS locality M&IE rate (\$156) for a total of \$244.		
Day 2, the applicable per diem rate is the lodging cost (\$125) plus the OCONUS M&IE rate (\$72) for a total of \$197.		
Day 3 (arrival day at new PDS), the applicable per diem rate is 75% of the OCONUS locality M&IE (\$68) for a total of \$51.00.		
The per diem for actual travel by the employee is \$492.00. Since the per diem for actual travel does not exceed the maximum allowable (\$500.00) for 3 days travel time, the employee is authorized the full amount (\$492.00) for the actual travel time and authorization for dependents is ¾ each of the \$492.00 due the employee.		

5. Example 5

PCS/Separation Travel	
<i>NOTE: See par. C5060-E3 for the current <u>Standard CONUS per diem rate.</u></i>	
1. PCS/separation travel from OCONUS Location J to CONUS Location K.	
2. 9/1: Depart OCONUS residence at 0830. Arrive at CONUS residence at 2000.	
3. The employee is authorized per diem since actual travel time exceeds 12 hours. See par. C5060-H.	
4. Since travel begins and ends on the same day, pars. C5060-H1a and C5060-H1a(2) apply. See also par. C5060-I4.	
5. The maximum per diem rate at the time of travel was \$116 (\$70/ \$46). The destination rate applicable for PCS and separation travel to CONUS is the Standard CONUS per diem rate.	
6. Reimbursement for 9/1 is \$34.50 (\$46 x 75%).	
7. Per diem payable for the spouse is 75% of the \$34.50 due to the employee if, in the above example, the spouse accompanied the employee on PCS travel.	

6. Example 6

PCS Travel - More than 12 Hours		
Depart	Old PDS (CONUS)	1 May
Arrive	New PDS (OCONUS)	1 May
Actual travel time is 16 hours. The M&IE rate applicable to the new PDS location = \$78.00 at the time of travel.		
REIMBURSEMENT		
<i>NOTE: PCS travel M&IE is authorized at a flat 75% of the applicable M&IE rate indicated in par. C5060-E for the new PDS on the departure day from the old PDS and the arrival day at the new PDS.</i>		
\$78.00 (M&IE) rate x 75% for new PDS location =		\$58.50
Total reimbursement =		\$58.50
Per diem for the accompanying spouse is $\frac{3}{4}$ of the amount due the employee (\$58.50) =		\$43.88
Per diem for the accompanying child age 12 or older is $\frac{3}{4}$ of the amount due the employee (\$58.50) =		\$43.88
Per diem for the accompanying child under age 12 is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the amount due the employee (\$58.50) =		\$29.25

C5065 COMPUTING POC TRAVEL REIMBURSEMENT

A. General

1. The examples in par. C5065 illustrate computing MALT and per diem incident to PDT by automobile.
2. The [per diem](#)/MALT rates used in the example(s) are for illustrative purposes and may not reflect current rates. Par. C2500 prescribes current TDY mileage rates and par. C2505 prescribes current MALT rates.
3. See par. C4550-F3 for the current [Standard CONUS per diem rate](#).
4. The per diem is as computed in pars. C5125 and C5060-B, and examples in par. C4565.

B. Reimbursement Computation Example for One Automobile

Reimbursement Computation for Employee, Spouse, and 1 Child in One Automobile	
An employee performs PCS travel from Location A, to Location B, in 9 days, by automobile, accompanied by the spouse and 2-year old child. The official distance from Location A to Location B = 2,826 miles. Based on an average of 350 miles/travel day the employee may be paid per diem NTE 8 travel days (2,826 miles ÷ 350 miles/travel day = 8 travel days). See par. C5060. After consideration of the lodging expenses, the employee is authorized \$650 in per diem.	
1. Automobile travel reimbursement is based on 2,826 miles x \$.24/mile. See par. C2505-B. 2,826 miles x \$.24/mile = \$678.24	\$678.24
2. Allowable per diem for an employee based on 'Lodgings-Plus' for 8 days maximum is the actual amount the traveler pays for lodgings plus M&IE; NTE the Standard CONUS per diem rate is 8 days @ \$116/day (Standard CONUS per diem rate). \$116/day x 8 days = \$928	\$928
3. Per diem for travel time based on actual lodging costs from Location A to Location B, is \$650. Since the total amount spent for lodging and meals (\$650) does not exceed the maximum allowable per diem (\$928) for actual travel under 'Lodging-Plus' method the employee is reimbursed the full amount spent (\$650).	\$650.00
4. Per diem for the accompanying spouse is 75% of the amount due the employee. \$650 x 75% =	\$487.50
5. Per diem for the accompanying child under age 12 is 50% the amount due the employee. \$650 x 50% =	\$325.00
6. Amount spent on tolls	+ 10.00
7. TOTAL REIMBURSEMENT TO EMPLOYEE	\$2,150.74

Reimbursement Computation for Two Employees (married to each other) and 1 Child in One Automobile	
Two employees married to each other perform PCS travel from Location A, to Location B, in 9 days, by automobile, accompanied by a 2-year old child. The official distance from Location A to Location B = 2,826 miles. Based on an average of 350 miles/travel day an employee may be paid per diem NTE 8 travel days (2,826 miles ÷ 350 miles/travel day = 8 days). See par. C5060. After considering lodging costs, one employee is reimbursed \$650 while the other is reimbursed \$720.	
1. Automobile travel reimbursement for one employee is based on 2,826 miles @ \$.24/mile. See par. C2505-B. 2,826 miles x \$.24/mile = \$678.24	\$678.24
2. Allowable per diem for an employee based on 'Lodgings-Plus' for 8 days maximum is the actual amount the traveler pays for lodgings plus M&IE; NTE the Standard CONUS per diem rate is 8 days @ \$116 (Standard CONUS per diem rate). \$116/day x 8 days = \$928	\$928.00
3. The employees occupy two rooms. Per diem for travel time based on actual lodging costs from Location A to Location B, is \$650 for employee 1 and \$720 for employee 2. The total amount spent for lodging and meals does not exceed the maximum allowable per diem (\$928/traveler). Each employee is reimbursed the actual amount spent \$650 + \$720 =	\$1,370.00
4. Per diem for the accompanying child under age 12 is 50% the amount due Employee 2. \$720 x 50% =	\$360.00
5. Amount spent on tolls	+ \$10.00
6. TOTAL REIMBURSEMENT	\$2,418.24
Total reimbursement to employee 1 is \$678.24 + \$650 + \$10 = \$1,338.24	
Total reimbursement to employee 2 is \$720 + \$360.00 = \$1,080.00	

C. Reimbursement Computation Example for Two Automobiles

Reimbursement Computation for Two Automobiles	
An employee performs PCS travel from Location A to Location B using two automobiles. The official distance from Location A to Location B = 2,826 miles. Based on an average of 350 miles/travel day the employee may be paid per diem NTE 8 days (2,826 miles ÷ 350 miles/travel day = 8 travel days). See par. C5060.	
1. Automobile travel reimbursement for the first automobile, driven by the employee only, is based on 2,826 miles x \$.24/mile. See par. C2505-B. 2,826 miles x \$.24/mile =	\$678.24
2. Automobile travel reimbursement for the second automobile, driven by spouse is based on 2,826 miles x \$.24/mile. See par. C2505-B. 2,826 miles x \$.24/mile =	\$678.24
3. Allowable per diem for employee based on 'Lodgings-Plus' for 8 day maximum is the actual amount the traveler pays for lodgings plus M&IE; NTE the Standard CONUS per diem rate is 8 days @ \$116 (Standard CONUS per diem rate). \$116/day x 8 days = \$928	
4. Per diem for travel time based on actual lodging costs from Location A to Location B, is \$650. Since the total amount spent for lodging and meals (\$650) does not exceed the maximum allowable per diem (\$928) for actual travel under 'Lodging-Plus' method the employee is reimbursed the full amount spent (\$650).	\$650.00
5. Per diem for the accompanying spouse is 75% of the amount due the employee. \$650 x 75% =	\$487.50
6. Per diem for the accompanying child under age 12 is 50% the amount due the employee. \$650 x 50% =	\$325.00
7. Amount spent on tolls	+ \$10.00
8. TOTAL REIMBURSEMENT TO EMPLOYEE	\$2,828.98

D. MALT Computation Example for Two Separate Trips. Per diem for a dependent is computed in pars. C5125 and C5060.

MALT Computation for Two Separate Trips	
An employee performs PCS travel from Location A, to Location B by automobile. The spouse and two children did not accompany the employee as housing had not been arranged at Location B. Two weeks after arrival, the employee finds housing, returns to Location A by automobile over a weekend, and drives the spouse and two children to Location B.	
866 miles x \$.24/mile (employee only) =	\$207.84
866 miles x \$.24/mile (spouse and 2 children) =	+ \$207.84
Total MALT payable for POC travel	\$415.68
In addition to the MALT, the employee receives per diem for the number of days required to complete the first trip from Location A to Location B on the basis of an average distance of 350 miles per calendar days (e.g., 3 days). <i>No per diem is payable on the employee's behalf for the employee's second trip.</i> The employee is authorized reimbursement for tolls for the first and second trips from Location A to Location B. The employee is not authorized reimbursement for the trip from Location B to Location A to pick up dependents. Per diem for dependents is computed in pars. C5125 and C5060.	

C5070 TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION REIMBURSEMENT

A. Authorized PCS Allowances. An employee who relocates and meets the eligibility conditions in par. C5005 is authorized the following if the hiring process includes PCS allowances:

1. Employee and dependents' transportation, including MALT for POC travel, (see par. C5050-A),
2. Per diem for the employee and dependents (see par. C5125-F for travel by ship),
3. HHG shipment, including SIT,
4. HHG NTS ***NOTE: NTS is not authorized for CONUS to CONUS transfers unless it is to a designated isolated CONUS PDS.***,
5. Miscellaneous expenses, and
6. Expenses incurred in the selling and/or buying of a residence, or lease termination. See Ch 5, Part P.

B. Allowance Restrictions. The PCS allowances in par. C5070-A are not subject to negotiation between the employing activity and the employee. The employing activity does not have the discretion to reduce/change the allowances ([55 Comp. Gen. 613 \(1976\)](#)).

C. Discretionary PCS Allowances. The employing activity may, at its discretion, also authorize:

1. A HHT and/or TQSE (see Ch 5, Part H), and/or
2. POV shipment (see Ch 5, Part E).

C5075 PCS MOVEMENTS ([FTR §302-3](#))

A. General. This covers world-wide PCS movements.

B. Travel and Transportation Allowances. Under par. C5005, travel and transportation allowances are authorized incident to PCS movements in par. C5075.

C. Agreements/Service Requirements/Violation Agreements. See Ch 5, Part L.

D. Alternate Origin and/or Destination Limitation. Travel and transportation allowances are limited to those between the old and new PDSs.

C5080 TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION UNDER SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

A. First Duty Station Travel Eligibility ([FTR §302-3](#) and [§302-3.501\(b\)](#))

1. General

a. Travel and transportation expenses may be allowed to first duty station only for the following persons:

- (1) A new appointee to any position;
- (2) A student trainee assigned to any position upon completion of college work; or

- (3) Presidential Transition Team personnel newly appointed to GOV'T service who have performed transition activities under section 3 of the Presidential Transition Act of 1963 (3 USC §102, note) and are appointed to GOV'T service in the same fiscal year as the Presidential inauguration that immediately follows their transition activities.
- b. The provisions of this Part apply to relocation to the first PDS from the actual residence at the time:
- (1) Of appointment, for new appointees, as defined in par. C5080-B2, or,
 - (2) Following the most recent Presidential election, but before selection/appointment, in the case of individuals described above in par. C5080-A1a(3).
- c. The restrictions in par. C5080-F (Short Distance Transfers (PCS within Same City or Area)) do not apply to first duty station travel. When first duty station travel is involved, the hiring DoD Component may or may not, at its discretion, authorize/approve payment of applicable first duty station travel and transportation allowances in par. C5080-B5 without regard to the distance between the employee's actual residence and the first PDS.
2. Requirements and Allowances for a New Employee Assigned to an OCONUS PDS
- a. Agreement Requirements. See Ch 5, Part L.
 - b. Service Requirements. See par. C5570.
 - c. Travel and Transportation Allowances. Travel and transportation allowances:
 - (1) Are measured from the actual residence, at the time of appointment, to the OCONUS PDS.
 - (2) For Presidential Transition Team appointees are limited to expenses incurred from the actual residence, from which the employee was relocated to perform Presidential transition activities, to the assigned PDS.
 - d. Foreign OCONUS Area PDS Assignment Allowances
 - (1) Foreign Transfer Allowance (FTA). See par. C1004. When assignment is from a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area to a foreign OCONUS area PDS, the following are authorized:
 - (a) Miscellaneous Expense Portion. See [DSSR, Section 241.2](#) at http://aoprals.state.gov/content.asp?content_id=247&menu_id=81 and par. C1004,
 - (b) Lease Penalty Expense Portion. See [DSSR, Section 242.4](#) at http://aoprals.state.gov/content.asp?content_id=247&menu_id=81 and par. C1004, and
 - (c) Pre-departure Subsistence Expense. This is also provided for a new appointee in a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area whose first assignment is a foreign OCONUS area PDS. See [DSSR, Section 242.3](#) at http://aoprals.state.gov/content.asp?content_id=247&menu_id=81 and par. C1004.
 - (2) Temporary Quarters Subsistence Allowance (TQSA) ([DSSR, Section 120](#) (http://aoprals.state.gov/content.asp?content_id=239&menu_id=81)). Provided for temporary lodgings occupied upon arrival at a foreign OCONUS area PDS if eligible for a Living Quarters Allowance (LQA) under the [DoD Civilian Personnel Management System Directive 1400.25-M, Subchapter 1250-E](#) at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/html/140025m.htm> and [DSSR Section 031.1](#) at http://aoprals.state.gov/content.asp?content_id=145&menu_id=81.

B. New Appointee and Student Trainee Appointments and Assignments to the First PDS ([FTR §302-3](#), Subpart A)

1. General.

- a. Travel and transportation allowances may be authorized for appointees/student trainees assigned to a first PDS. Once reimbursement is authorized for travel and transportation allowances, all mandatory allowances must be reimbursed.
- b. The appointee/student assigned to a first PDS may be reimbursed allowable travel and transportation expenses once the individual has signed a service agreement to remain in GOV'T service for a 12-month minimum (beginning the date the appointee/student trainee reports for duty at the first/new PDS), unless separated for reasons beyond the employee's control that are acceptable to the agency concerned.
- c. If the written service agreement is violated, including failure to report for duty at the first/new PDS, any GOV'T funds spent for travel, transportation, moving and/or HHG storage, and all other allowances authorized under this Part become that individual's financial responsibility to repay to the GOV'T.
- d. See par. C5550-E regarding service agreement requirements for appointments to an OCONUS position.
- e. See par. C5570-C and APP Q, Parts III and IV for information concerning OCONUS PDS location tours.

2. Coverage. A new appointee:

- a. May be authorized payment of only expenses listed in par. C5080-B5 when relocating to the first PDS.
- b. Includes:
 - (1) An individual who is employed with the Federal GOV'T for the first time,
 - (2) Presidential Transition Team personnel (see par. C5080-A1a(3)), and
 - (3) An employee returning to the GOV'T after a break in service (except an employee separated as a result of reduction in force/transfer-of-function and is re-employed within one year after such action (par. C5080-C)); or
 - (4) A student trainee assigned to the GOV'T upon completion of college.
- c. Is **not** an employee separated as a result of a RIF/transfer-of-function. Such an employee is treated as a transferee under pars. C1052-B2 and C5080-C.

3. DoD Component Responsibility. *Each DoD Component must ensure that a new appointee is informed of benefits availability and limitations.*

4. Procedural Requirements

- a. Agreement. Payment for otherwise allowable expenses/advance of funds cannot be made unless the appointee/student trainee has signed the appropriate service agreement.

b. Travel before Appointment

- (1) Authorized expenses may be paid even though the individual concerned has not been appointed at the time travel to the first PDS is performed.

(2) Travel and transportation for Presidential Transition Team personnel (see par. C5080-A1a(3)), may take place at any time following the most recent Presidential election, but expense reimbursement cannot occur until the individual's actual appointment.

(3) Par. C5080 does not limit the Ch 7, Part D provisions allowing the payment of pre-employment interview travel.

c. Prior Payment. *A student trainee may not receive payments at the time of assignment if travel and transportation expenses were paid when the trainee was appointed as a student trainee.*

5. Allowable Expenses. The following expenses are payable when travel to the first PDS at GOV'T expense is authorized/approved by the hiring DoD Component. Not all of the listed items are applicable in each situation covered by this Part.

a. Travel and transportation, including per diem, for the appointee/student trainee. See par. C5060-E2.

**NOTE: AEA in Ch 4, Part C, may not be authorized/approved for first duty station travel.*

b. Transportation for the appointee's/student trainee's dependent. See Ch 5, Part C.

c. MALT if a POC is used. See par. C5050.

d. HHG transportation and SIT. See Ch 5, Part D.

e. NTS (extended storage) of HHG if appointed to an isolated location or assigned to an OCONUS PDS. See Ch 5, Part D.

f. Mobile home transportation. See Ch 5, Part F.

g. POV shipment when authorized by the DoD Component. See Ch 5, Part E.

6. Expenses Not Allowable. The following expenses are not allowable to appointees and student trainees.

a. Per diem for dependents;

b. A HHT;

c. TQSE (Ch 5, Part H);

d. MEA (Ch 5, Part G); *NOTE: Ch 5, Part G does not authorize MEA for first duty station travel. The authority in DSSR, section 241.2 at http://aoprals.state.gov/content.asp?content_id=247&menu_id=81 may be used to authorize MEA for an employee on first duty station travel to a foreign OCONUS area duty station.*

e. Residence sale and purchase expense (Ch 5, Part P);

f. Lease-breaking expense (except as in par. C1004-C4); and

g. Relocation service (Ch 5, Part Q).

7. Alternate Origin and/or Destination

a. The travel and transportation expense limit is the cost of allowable travel and transportation directly between the individual's actual residence at the time of selection/assignment and the PDS to which appointed/assigned.

- b. For Presidential Transition Team personnel (see par. C5080-A1a(3)), the actual residence, at the time of first duty station travel following the most recent Presidential election, is used.
- c. Travel may be from and/or to other locations, but the new appointee/student trainee is financially responsible for any excess cost involved.

8. Funds Advance. An advance for allowable expenses may be made to appointees/student trainees under Ch 1, Part C.

C. Movement of an Employee or Reemployed Former Employee Affected by Reduction in Force (RIF)/Transfer of Function (FTR §302-3.206)

1. General. An involuntary transfer due to a RIF/transfer of function is in the GOV'T's interest ([FTR §302-3.205](#)). PCS allowances are authorized.

2. Placement before Separation. When an employee is assigned to any new duty station due to a RIF/transfer of function before separation, travel and transportation allowances are from the old PDS to the new PDS.

3. Placement after Separation. If a former employee was separated due to a RIF/transfer of function, and is reemployed:

- a. In the Federal GOV'T,
- b. Within 1 year of the separation date,
- c. Under a non-temporary appointment, and
- d. At a different duty station from the one at which the original separation occurred,

the travel and transportation allowances are from the old PDS at which separated to the new PDS provided the new PDS meets the distance requirements in par. C5080-F for a short distance transfer.

4. Agreement Requirement. PCS allowances may be allowed when an employee, who is transferred due to a RIF/transfer of function, agrees in writing to remain in GOV'T service for 12 months (beginning the date the employee reports for duty at the new PDS) IAW par. C5080. If the employee violates the written agreement, including failure to report for duty at the new PDS, any GOV'T funds spent for allowances authorized under par. C5080 become the individual's personal financial responsibility. See par. C5550-E for agreement requirements when a transfer is to an OCONUS position.

5. Employee Transferring to the U.S. Postal Service. PCS allowances IAW par. C5080 may also be authorized for a DoD employee (5 USC §5735) who:

- a. Is scheduled for separation from DoD, other than for cause;
- b. Is selected for appointment to a continuing position with the U.S. Postal Service; and
- c. Accepts the appointment.

6. Travel Authorization/Order Issuance. Travel authorization/order issuance is covered in APP I.

7. Funding. For funding of allowances authorized under par. C5080, see par. C1052.

8. Example: An Employee Separated due to Function Transfer. An employee in California declined to relocate with a function transfer and was separated. The employee sold the residence within 2 months, stored HHG and departed with the spouse for Washington, D.C., in a POA, towing a house trailer. Upon reemployment in a permanent position in Washington 4 months later, the employee signed a service agreement and was issued a PCS travel authorization/order that authorized the same PCS allowances that would have been authorized had the employee transferred without a break in service. The employee was reimbursed for the residence sale, HHG storage and shipment, MALT and per diem for travel to Washington with the spouse prior to reemployment, including TQSE and the MEA. Reimbursement for towing the house trailer was not allowed since reimbursement is allowed for shipping HHG or moving a house trailer, but not both ([51 Comp. Gen 27 \(1971\)](#) and [B-172824, 28 May 1971](#)).

D. Return from Military Duty

1. Mandatory Restoration. A civilian employee:

- a. Authorized mandatory restoration under FPM 353,
- b. Returning from military duty, and
- c. Finding that an appropriate vacancy does not exist at the PDS at which the employee resigned to enter the Armed Forces,

is restored to the PDS at which the employee resigned to enter the Armed Forces.

2. Travel and Transportation Allowances. Travel and transportation allowance payment is in the GOV'T's interest from the restoration place to a place where a suitable DoD vacancy is available ([B-170987, 14 December 1970](#) and [25 Comp. Gen. 293 \(1945\)](#)).

3. Real Estate Expense

a. Ch 5, Part P, allows reimbursement for real estate expenses required to be paid by the employee ICW residence:

- (1) Sale (or unexpired lease settlement) at the former civilian PDS; and
- (2) Purchase at the new PDS (the criteria in par. C5080-F concerning change of station within the same city or area applies).

b. Reimbursement is prohibited for any:

- (1) Sale,
- (2) Settlement of an unexpired lease, or
- (3) Purchase transaction

that occurs prior to the employee being officially notified that the employee would be assigned to a different PDS than the one at which the employee resigned to enter the Armed Forces.

4. Travel and Transportation Allowances

a. An employee returning from the location at which released from duty in the Armed Forces directly to the new civilian PDS (other than the one from which the employee resigned or entered LWOP-US to enter the Armed Forces) has separate and distinct travel and transportation allowances.

b. Based on the employee's status the employee is authorized the below travel and transportation allowances:

(1) Service Member Being Discharged. The employee is authorized travel and transportation allowances under the JFTR from the place released from the Armed Forces to the HOR, or PLEAD.

(2) Civilian Employee. The employee is authorized travel and transportation allowances for self, dependents, and HHG from the civilian PDS at which the employee resigned to enter the Armed Forces to the new civilian PDS.

c. The employee is authorized:

(1) The MEA (see Ch 5, Part G),

(2) Reimbursement of expenses incurred ICW the sale/purchase of a residence or an unexpired lease (see Ch 5, Part P),

(3) A HHT, but only if authorized in the travel authorization/order, under Ch 5, Part M, and

(4) TQSE, but only if authorized in the travel authorization/order under Ch 5, Part H.

d. Alternate PDS (GSBCA 15754-RELO, 17 May 2002)

(1) The employee's home, used as a residence while serving on active military duty, may be the employee's PDS instead of the former civilian PDS.

(2) Real estate expenses are allowed for the sale of the home occupied as a residence while serving on active military duty instead of a home at the former civilian PDS.

(3) PCS allowances are authorized from the location of the employee's home used as a residence while serving on active military duty to the employee's new PDS.

5. Moving Costs. If the entire cost for moving the employee, dependents and HHG from the place of release from the Armed Forces to the new civilian PDS is provided under the employee's travel and transportation allowances as an Armed Forces member being discharged, no additional payment is allowed.

6. Travel and Transportation Costs. If the entire cost for travel and transportation is not covered by the authorization in par. C5080-D4b(1), the travel and transportation allowances in par. C5080-D4b(2) are paid for the allowable expenses not covered (B-173758, 8 October 1971).

7. Called/Ordered to Active Duty. See JFTR, Ch 7, Part G, for travel and transportation allowances when an RC member (including a dual status technician) or retired member is called/ordered to active duty.

E. Successive PCS Assignments and Delayed Movement of Dependents and/or HHG to the Last PDS

1. Limitation

a. When an employee makes successive PCS moves and dependent and/or HHG movement is delayed until transfer to the last PDS, movement is allowed by the direct route between the first and last PDSs, provided the 2-year time limitation under the authority for the first transfer has not expired.

b. If the 2-year time limitation has expired with regard to the transfer from the first PDS, travel and transportation allowances are limited to that from a subsequent PDS, where the 2-year time limitation has not expired, to the last PDS.

2. Funding Responsibility. See par. C1052-B.

F. Short Distance Transfers (PCS within Same City/Area) ([FTR §302-2.6](#))

NOTE: The restrictions in par. C5080-F do not apply to first duty station travel. When first duty station travel is involved, the hiring DoD Component may or may not, at its discretion, authorize/approve payment of applicable first duty station travel and transportation allowances in par. C5080-B5 without regard to the distance between the employee's actual residence and the first PDS.

1. Authorization/Approval. Travel and transportation allowances may be authorized/approved incident to a PCS when the PCS is:
 - a. In the GOV'T's interest (responding to a vacancy announcement is not 'at the employee's request'),
 - b. To a new PDS that is at least 50 miles from the old PDS, and
 - c. Results in a residence relocation. In determining that the residence relocation is incident to the PCS, the AO must consider commuting time and distance between the:
 - (1) Residence at the time of PCS notification and the old and new PDSs, and
 - (2) The proposed new residence and the new PDS.

Ordinarily, a residence relocation is not incident to a PCS unless the employee's proposed new residence is closer to the new PDS than the employee's old residence (i.e., the residence from which the employee commuted daily to the old PDS). For exceptions see par. C5080-F2.

2. Exceptions. On a case-by-case basis the AO may authorize PCS expense reimbursement for PCS moves of less than 50 miles when the move is in the GOV'T's interest, ***and without the move***:
 - a. The one-way commuting distance between the residence being occupied while serving at the old PDS, and the new PDS, increases by at least 10 miles (e.g., existing residence to old PDS = 20 miles and existing residence to new PDS = 31 miles); or
 - b. There is a commuting time increase to the new PDS; or
 - c. Increased commuting costs impose a financial hardship.
3. PCS Claims Must Satisfy Conditions
 - a. PCS claims for allowances authorized in a travel authorization/order must satisfy the conditions in par. C5080-F1 or C5080-F2 before reimbursement is allowed.
 - b. If the employee changes the proposed new residence location, the AO must review the change for compliance with the criteria in pars. C5080-F1 and C5080-F2, as applicable.
 - c. ***Non-compliance of the new residence location is grounds for denial of the various allowances.***
 - d. See Ch 5, Part N for reimbursement of additional tax incurred by an employee on PCS allowance reimbursement.

G. Waiver of Limitations for an Employee Relocating to/from a Remote or Isolated Location ([FTR §302-2.106](#))

1. General. PCS allowance limitations (Travel and Transportation Expenses, New Appointees, Student Trainees, and Transferred Employee) authorized in 5 USC Chapter 57, Subchapter II and in these regulations may be waived by the Secretarial Process for any employee relocating to/from a remote or isolated location when the following conditions are met:

- a. The employee would suffer a hardship if the limitation was not waived; and
- b. The official waiving PCS limitations certifies, in writing, both the waiver and the reason(s) for the waiver.

2. Remote/Isolated Locations. The following locations have been designated as remote or isolated Locations:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Effective Date</u>	<u>Biennial Re-certification Date</u>
1. None Yet Designated		
2.		
3.		

3. Designating a PDS as a Remote/Isolated Location. A request to designate a PDS as a remote/isolated location should be submitted, with justification, to the PDTATAC through the appropriate Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force or OSD address listed under “Feedback Reporting” in the Introduction. Justification for continuing a PDS designation as an isolated/remote location must reach the PDTATAC by the biennial re-certification date in the table in par. C5080-G2 or the designation may be deleted.

4. Criteria for Designating a PDS as a Remote/Isolated Location

- a. Criteria. In the circumstances described in par. C5080-G4b or C5080-G4c, any PDS is a remote/isolated location (for the purpose of par. C5080) if listed in par. C5080-G2. For NTS of HHG at an isolated PDS, see par. C5195.
- b. Daily Commuting Impractical. Daily commuting is impractical because the PDS location and available transportation are such that DoD Component management requires the employee to remain at the PDS for the workweek as a normal and continuing part of the employment conditions.
- c. Extraordinary Conditions. Boat, aircraft, or unusual conveyance is the only transportation means to the PDS, and then only under extraordinary conditions, and the distance, time, and commuting conditions result in expense, inconvenience, and/or hardship significantly greater than that encountered in metropolitan area commuting.

***C5083 TDY STATION BECOMES PDS**

*A. Notification of Change from TDY Station to PDS

- 1. Coordinate the employee’s TDY assignment with the change in PDS notice.
- 2. Allow the employee time to return to the old PDS to arrange for a residence sale, dependent(s) and/or HHG transportation, and to perform PCS travel to the new PDS to report for duty on the PCS effective date.

*B. Per Diem Allowances

- 1. Payment of per diem stops on (i.e., is not paid on or after) the date the employee receives notice that the TDY station becomes the PDS.
- 2. Per diem is paid if the employee performs a TDY period at the new PDS before the transfer effective date, and the TDY period is terminated by a return to the old PDS at which the employee performs substantial duty. For example, notice is received on 1 September 2008, TDY is conducted from 4-6 September 2008, and the transfer effective date is 30 September 2008 (B-214966, 27 December 1984).

*C. PCS Allowances. An employee whose TDY station becomes a new PDS is authorized PCS allowances provided the transfer is in the GOV'T's interest. See par. C5070 for mandatory and discretionary allowances that may be authorized.

*D. Old PDS

1. Return travel to Old PDS. Return travel to the old PDS from the TDY (new PDS) location when an employee is transferred in the GOV'T's interest, may be authorized/approved at GOV'T expense (B-169392, 28 October 1976) as indicated in pars. C5083-D1a and C5083-D1b.

a. Before the PCS effective Date

(1) Return transportation to the old PDS under the TDY travel authorization/order, or reimbursement on a TDY mileage basis for POC use at the rate in par. C2500, if POC travel is determined to be to the GOV'T's advantage, plus per diem for the return trip payable ICW return from TDY; and

(2) Transportation to the new PDS under the PCS travel authorization/order, or MALT reimbursement for POC use at the applicable rate in par. C2505, for travel to the new PDS plus per diem payable ICW PCS travel.

b. After the PCS Effective Date

(1) Transportation under the PCS travel authorization/order to the old PDS, or MALT reimbursement for POC use at the rate in par. C2505 (69 Comp. Gen. 424 (1990)) plus per diem for the return trip payable ICW PCS travel; and

(2) Transportation to the new PDS under the PCS travel authorization/order, or MALT reimbursement for POC use at the applicable rate in par. C2505 for travel to the new PDS plus per diem payable ICW PCS travel.

2. Per Diem at the Old PDS

a. Before the PCS Effective Date. Return to the old PDS, before the date that the employee's TDY location becomes the employee's PDS, is treated in the same manner as return from any TDY assignment and no per diem is payable at the old PDS.

b. After the PCS Effective Date. Return transportation to the old PDS, after the date on which the TDY location becomes the employee's PDS, is authorized as PCS travel and per diem at the old PDS is not authorized ICW such travel.

*E. GAO and GSBCA Decisions Applicable to Cases in which an Employee Is Transferred to the Location at which the Employee is TDY

1. B-214966, 27 December 1984 (<http://redbook.gao.gov/14/fl0066692.php>). Several different cases, dealing with transfers to TDY locations and cessation of per diem payments in those cases, are discussed as well as the exception to these situations when an employee performs a TDY period or periods at the new official station between the time the employee receives the transfer authorization/order and the authorization/order stated effective date if such TDY period or periods are terminated by a return to the old station on official business.

2. GSBCA 13686-RELO, 28 February 1997 (<http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/r136860.txt>). An employee was authorized a TDY assignment at the old PDS to act as a contracting officer's representative to make arrangements and supervise the packing and shipping of the employee's HHG.

3. GSBCA 15640-RELO, 13 June 2002 (<http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/r1564013.txt>). An employee was authorized reimbursement for second trip to the old PDS to supervise the shipment of HHG because, due to circumstances beyond the employee's control, the employee was unable to ship the HHG at the time of transfer.
4. B-169392, 28 October 1976 (<http://redbook.gao.gov/17/fl0081691.php>). An employee was authorized reimbursement for expenses (transportation and per diem) for a round trip between the new and old PDSs several months after the TDY location became the employee's new PDS.
5. B-188093, 18 October 1977 (<http://redbook.gao.gov/17/fl0080137.php>).
 - a. One instance that notice of transfer to the location at which an employee is on TDY does not preclude payment of per diem while at that location is the case in which an employee returns to the old PDS to perform substantial duty before the scheduled PCS date. An employee who was notified of a transfer to the TDY location could continue to be paid per diem until the end of the TDY assignment because the employee was expected to return to the old PDS for two or three weeks before the date on which the employee was to report to the new PDS.
 - b. Return to the old PDS for a weekend primarily to make moving arrangements is not considered to be performance of substantial duty at the old PDS as that term is used in par. C5083-E5a.
 - c. Notification of a transfer to the TDY location is not necessarily based on the date the employee receives a formal or written notice of the PCS, it may be based on the date that the employee actually knew officially that the TDY location was to become his PDS. The notice to the employee not only must be communicated to the employee by proper authority but should also be definite as to the action being taken so that the employee has no doubt concerning the PCS.
 - d. To eliminate any misunderstanding, the employee should be advised at the time the employee is notified of the PCS to the TDY location that the notification also terminates per diem at the TDY location. At the same time, or soon after, a PCS travel authorization/order should be issued. Round-trip travel expenses should be authorized as soon as possible for the employee's return trip to the old PDS so that the employee can begin making necessary arrangements in preparation for the PCS.
6. B-190107, 8 February 1978 (<http://redbook.gao.gov/16/fl0079622.php>). An employee performed intermittent TDY in Boston during June 1977. By PCS travel authorization/order dated 16 June 1977 the employee was transferred to Boston, effective 3 July 1977. While the general rule is that an employee, transferred to the place where the employee is performing TDY, may not be paid per diem after notice of such transfer, the rule is not applicable where TDY is intermittent and it is expected that the employee will return to headquarters for official duty prior to effective date of transfer.
7. B-205440, 25 May 1982 (<http://redbook.gao.gov/15/fl0071711.php>). An employee stationed in Washington, DC, who performed intermittent TDY in Hines, IL, after being notified of transfer to Hines effective 9 September 1978, nonetheless may be paid per diem when at Hines through December 30, 1978, since the employee was issued a TDY travel authorization/order to Hines during this period and until reporting to Hines on that date spent much time on assignment in Washington, DC.
8. B-213742, 5 August 1985 (<http://redbook.gao.gov/14/fl0065527.php>). Since employee was notified, while at a TDY station (Washington, DC), that Washington, DC, had been changed to the employee's PDS, the employee may be reimbursed for round-trip travel and transportation expenses incurred between Washington, DC, and Fort Collins to arrange for the movement of the employee's family and HHG and assisting in other matters incident to the relocation.

9. 64 COMP. GEN. 205 (1985) (<http://redbook.gao.gov/14/fl0066590.php>). An employee received travel and per diem during an alleged 6-month detail in Washington, DC, and then was permanently assigned to Washington. Whether a particular location should be considered a temporary or permanent duty station is a question of fact to be determined from the travel authorization/order directing the assignment, the duration of the assignment, and the nature of the duties to be performed. Under the facts and circumstances of this case, it was concluded that the employee's 6-month detail in Washington constituted a legitimate TDY assignment. Therefore, the employee was authorized TDY allowances in Washington until the day the employee received definite notice of transfer there.

10. 69 Comp. Gen. 424 (1990) (<http://redbook.gao.gov/12/fl0057075.php>). An employee, permanently transferred to the place at which the employee was on a TDY assignment, returned to the old duty station by POC to retrieve stored HHG. The employee is authorized en route per diem and MALT for the round-trip since relocation travel by POV is deemed to be to the GOV'T's advantage.

11. B-253033, 16 November 1993 (<http://archive.gao.gov/lglpdf64/151405.pdf>). An employee's official duty station was Salt Lake City, UT. The employee was on a TDY assignment in San Bernardino, CA, where the employee was selected for a permanent position. However, the employee's final TDY period in San Bernardino was terminated by a return to Salt Lake City for substantial official business. The transfer effective date for per diem purposes is the date on which the employee returned to San Bernardino to stay at the new position, after completion of official business in Salt Lake City.

C5085 SEPARATION TRAVEL FROM OCONUS DUTY ([FTR §302-3](#), subpart D)

A. Eligible Employee. An employee is authorized travel and transportation allowances to the actual residence upon separation from Federal service if the employee has:

1. A service agreement providing for return travel and transportation allowances; and
2. Served the period required in the current service agreement or that service period requirement has been waived because separation is for reasons beyond the employee's control that are acceptable to the employee's activity; and
3. Resigned or been separated involuntarily. *A resignation must be executed before the employee leaves the OCONUS activity.*

NOTE: See par. C5090 for specific regulations concerning a separating SES employee.

B. Separation Travel and Transportation Allowances. An employee is:

1. Authorized travel and transportation allowances for travel from the OCONUS PDS to the actual residence established at the time of appointment/transfer to the OCONUS PDS.
2. Authorized travel and transportation allowances for travel to an alternate destination NTE the constructed cost for travel from the OCONUS PDS to the actual residence.
3. Personally financially responsible for any excess costs ([63 Comp. Gen. 281 \(1984\)](#)).
4. Not authorized travel and transportation allowances if separated from a PDS in the same locality as the actual residence/alternate location.
5. Not authorized per diem for dependents, TQSE, MEA, residence sale and/or purchase expenses, lease-breaking expenses, NTS of HHG, RIT allowance, and relocation services upon separation as are authorized for reimbursement for a transferred employee. ([GSBCA 16107-RELO, 26 September 2003](#))

C. Separation Travel and Transportation Allowances Loss

1. Election to Separate OCONUS for Personal Reasons. An employee's OCONUS separation election must be in writing and include a statement that the employee understands the travel and transportation allowances loss.
2. Refusal to Accept/Use Return Travel and Transportation Allowances within a Reasonable Time after Release from Duty ([FTR §302-3.500\(c\)](#)) and ([GSBCA 16235-RELO, 16 October 2003](#))
 - a. A separating employee loses return travel and transportation allowances when the employee refuses to accept/use them after release from work status in the OCONUS position.
 - b. An OCONUS activity commanding officer may authorize a delay for a reasonable period upon receipt of an employee's written request. Ordinarily, a delay of 90 or less calendar days is reasonable. Under unusual extenuating circumstances that, in the OCONUS activity commanding officer's opinion, warrant a longer delay, return travel may be delayed up to 2 years from the separation date.
 - c. Requests for delays from an employee separating OCONUS to accept private OCONUS employment/retire locally to establish an OCONUS retirement residence must not be approved.
 - d. ***If a request for delay is not received by the OCONUS activity commanding officer, or if the employee refuses to accept/use travel and transportation allowances at the expiration of the authorized/approved delay period, the employee loses the allowances.***

D. Limited Separation Travel and Transportation Allowances

1. If an employee loses/does not use personal travel and transportation allowances, the employee is authorized travel and transportation allowances for dependents and HHG, provided the travel and transportation allowances are used within a reasonable time. See Ch 5, Parts C and D.
2. The circumstances of anticipated partial/delayed travel and transportation allowances use should be a matter of written record.

E. Employee Not Eligible. The following employees are not authorized separation travel and transportation allowances:

1. A locally-hired OCONUS employee who is not eligible to sign an agreement, and
2. An employee who violates the agreement prior to completion of the minimum period of service required under the current agreement unless there are unused previously-earned travel and transportation allowances.

F. Employment in Another DoD Component without a Break in Service after Separation from the Losing Activity

1. General. The losing OCONUS activity pays an employee's travel and transportation allowances to the authorized separation destination, NTE those payable to the actual residence (see par. C1052-E3), even though the employee is employed, without a break in service, by a different DoD Component after arrival at the authorized separation destination.
2. New PDS at other than the Authorized Separation Destination
 - a. General. If the new PDS is other than at the authorized separation destination thereby necessitating additional travel, travel and transportation allowances are paid by the gaining DoD Component, when PCS allowances are authorized by the gaining DoD Component. These payments must not exceed the constructed allowances for travel by direct route from the old OCONUS PDS to the new PDS, less the cost of separation travel and transportation allowances paid by the losing OCONUS activity.

b. PCS Allowances Related to the New PDS

(1) Par. C5070 lists the mandatory and discretionary allowances that are the acquiring DoD Component's responsibility when that component authorizes PCS allowances and the employee meets eligibility conditions for the allowances concerned.

(2) The employee's actual residence being the separation destination and the new place of employment (without a break in service) does not preclude eligibility for certain PCS allowances (TQSE and MEA).

(3) Applicable PCS allowances are not authorized until the employee signs a new service agreement. See par. C5550-B.

(4) The following examples indicate the extent of eligibility in various situations involving an employee whose actual residence is Chicago, IL, and whose OCONUS PDS from which returned for separation is in London, U.K.

(a) Example 1. The employee is returned for separation at Washington, DC, and is employed without a break in service by a different DoD Component with assignment to a new PDS at Dayton, OH. The gaining DoD Component, at its expense, may authorize:

-1- The additional travel and transportation allowances from Washington to Dayton, limited to the constructed travel cost between the old OCONUS PDS in London and the new PDS in Dayton by direct route, less the separation travel and transportation costs incurred by the losing DoD Component;

-2- Per diem en route for dependents for travel between Washington and Dayton, limited to the constructed direct travel time from London to Dayton, less the time en route from London to Washington; and

-3- TQSE at Dayton, an MEA and, if there is eligibility, real estate allowances.

(b) Example 2. The employee is returned for separation at Chicago, IL, and is employed without a break in service by a different DoD Component with assignment to a new PDS at Washington, DC. There is no eligibility for additional travel and transportation allowances between Chicago and Washington. However, the gaining DoD Component, at its expense, may authorize TQSE at Washington, an MEA and, if there is eligibility, real estate allowances.

(c) Example 3. The employee is returned for separation at Chicago, IL, and is employed without a break in service by a different DoD Component with assignment to a new PDS at Denver, CO. The gaining DoD Component, at its expense, may authorize:

-1- The additional travel and transportation allowances from Chicago to Denver limited to the constructed cost between the old OCONUS PDS in London to the new PDS in Denver by direct route, less the separation travel and transportation costs incurred by the losing DoD Component;

-2- Per diem en route for dependents for travel between Chicago and Denver, limited to the constructed time for direct travel from London to Denver, less the time en route from London to Chicago; and

-3- TQSE at Denver, an MEA and, if eligible, real estate allowances.

(d) Example 4. The employee is returned for separation in Chicago, IL, and is employed without a break in service by a different DoD Component with assignment to a new PDS at Chicago. There is no eligibility for additional travel and transportation allowances for the employee or dependents. However, the gaining DoD Component, at its expense, may authorize TQSE at Chicago and an MEA.

c. Prohibition. If a break in service occurs between the separation date and the employment date, no travel and transportation allowances are payable for travel from the actual residence or authorized alternate separation destination to the new CONUS PDS unless first duty station travel is authorized by the gaining activity under par. C5080-B. If there is no break in service and the movement to the new PDS is not in the GOV'T's interest, there is no authority for other than separation travel and transportation allowances.

C5090 LAST MOVE HOME FOR A SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE (SES) CAREER APPOINTEE UPON SEPARATION FROM FEDERAL SERVICE FOR RETIREMENT

A. Applicability

1. Individuals Covered. This part is applicable to:

- a. SES positions; and
- b. Non-SES appointees if the appointee:
 - (1) Has a rate of basic pay at Level V or higher of the Executive Schedule;
 - (2) Was previously an SES career appointee; and
 - (3) Elected, under 5 USC §3392(c), to retain SES retirement travel and transportation allowances.

2. Exclusions. This Part does not apply to an SES employee who is a:

- a. Limited Term Appointee. An individual appointed under a nonrenewable appointment for a term of 3 or fewer years to an SES position, the duties of which expire at the end of that term;
- b. Limited Emergency Appointee. An individual appointed under a nonrenewable appointment, NTE 18 months, to an SES position established to meet a bona fide, unanticipated, urgent need; or
- c. Non-career Appointee. An individual in an SES position who is not a career appointee, a limited term appointee, or a limited emergency appointee.

3. Dependents of a Deceased Covered Individual. The last move home provisions of this Part also apply to the dependents of an eligible employee, as defined in par. C5090-A1, provided the employee:

- a. Satisfied the eligibility criteria in par. C5090-B; and
- b. Dies in GOV'T service;
- c. Died after separating from GOV'T service, but before travel and/or transportation to home were completed.

B. Eligibility Criteria. An SES career appointee (or a deceased covered employee's dependents), as defined in par. C5090-A, is eligible, upon separation from Federal Service, for the travel and transportation allowances in par. C5090-D, but only after the employee has actually separated from Federal service. ***Any expenses incurred prior to actual separation are not reimbursable.*** See [GSBCA 16328-RELO, 12 April 2004](#). Employee requirements:

1. Was geographically transferred/reassigned in the GOV'T's interest and at GOV'T expense from one PDS to another as an SES career appointee, including a transfer/reassignment from:
 - a. One SES career appointment to another; or
 - b. An SES career appointment to an appointment outside the SES at a pay rate equal to/higher than Executive Schedule Level V, and the employee elects to retain SES retirement travel and transportation allowances under 5 USC §3392; or
 - c. Other than an SES career appointment, including an appointment in a civil service position outside the SES, to an SES career appointment.
2. At transfer/reassignment time was:
 - a. Eligible to receive an annuity for optional retirement under 5 USC §8336(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (j), Chapter 83, Subchapter III (Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)); or under 5 USC §8412, Chapter 84, Subchapter II (Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS)); or
 - b. Within 5 years of eligibility to receive an annuity for optional retirement under one of the authorities in par. C5090-B2a; or
 - c. Eligible to receive an annuity based on discontinued service retirement, or early voluntary retirement under an OPM authorization, under 5 USC §8336(d), Chapter 83, Subchapter III; or 5 USC §8414(b); or 5 USC Chapter 84, Subchapter II;
3. Is eligible to receive an annuity upon separation (or, in the case of death in GOV'T service, met the requirements for being eligible to receive an annuity as of the date of death) under 5 USC Chapter 83, Subchapter III (CSRS), or 5 USC Chapter 84 (FERS), including an annuity based on optional retirement, discontinued service retirement, early voluntary retirement under OPM authorization, or disability retirement; and
4. Has not previously received "last move home" travel and transportation allowances upon separation from Federal service for retirement.

C. Authorization/Approval

1. **Covered Individuals.** An individual who is eligible for relocation expenses may submit a request to the official designated by the concerned DoD for expense authorization/approval. This request ordinarily should be submitted, in writing, at least 90 days before the anticipated retirement date and must include the following information:
 - a. Name, grade, and SSN;
 - b. Name of spouse;
 - c. Name(s) and age(s) of dependent children;
 - d. Move origin and destination;
 - e. Anticipated move dates.
2. **Dependents of a Deceased Covered Employee.** The family of a deceased employee should submit a request as prescribed in par. C5090-C1 as soon as practicable after the employee's death.

D. Allowable Expenses. When authorized/approved by the DoD Component head, travel and transportation expenses are paid for an eligible employee. See par. C5090-A. Allowable expenses and provisions of these regulations that apply are as follows:

1. Travel and transportation expenses, including per diem, under par. C5000 for the employee;
2. Transportation expenses under par. C5100, but not per diem, for the employee's dependent;
3. MALT under par. C5050 if travel is performed by POC; and
4. HHG transportation and SIT (see Ch 5, Part D) NTE 18,000 pounds net weight of HHG.

E. Expenses Not Allowable. The following expenses are not authorized for the last move home by an SES employee:

1. Per diem for the employee's family,
2. TQSE,
3. MEA,
4. Residence sale and purchase expenses,
5. Lease-breaking expenses,
6. NTS of HHG,
7. RIT allowance, and
8. Relocation services.

F. Origin and Destination

1. General. The expenses listed in par. C5090-D may be reimbursed from the employee's PDS at separation to the place the individual elects to reside in a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS location. If the employee dies before separating, or after separating but before the move is completed, expenses may be reimbursed to the place within these areas at which the dependents elect to reside even if different than the employee's elected place.

2. Alternate (or more than One) Origin. Travel and transportation expenses may be paid from an alternate origin or from more than one origin provided the cost does not exceed what the GOV'T would have paid if all travel and transportation had originated at the PDS from which the individual was separated to the place where the individual, or the dependents, are to reside.

3. Same General or Metropolitan Area. These provisions contemplate a move to a different geographical area. If the place at which the individual has elected to reside is within the same general local or metropolitan area in which the PDS or residence was located at the time of the individual's separation, the expenses authorized by this Part may not be paid unless the distance criteria in par. C5080-F are met for a short distance transfer.

G. Time Limits for Beginning Travel and Transportation. All travel and transportation must be accomplished within 6 months following the separation date (or date of death if the employee died before separating). If authorized/approved by the Secretarial Process under unusual extenuating circumstances that warrant a longer period, the travel and transportation may be delayed for a longer period. In no case may the Secretarial Process permit a period longer than 2 years from the effective date of the individual's separation from service (or date of death if the employee died before separating). ([GSBCA 16328-RELO, 12 April 2004](#))

H. Funds Use. *Travel advances must not be issued to cover any of the expenses authorized by this Part.* Travel and transportation arrangements should be made through GOV'T-procured travel and transportation means to the maximum extent possible to minimize travel and transportation costs and the need for individuals to use personal funds. In rare instances when individuals have been authorized/approved to make their own arrangements (see par. C2203), they may be reimbursed for their actual transportation expenses.

NOTE: Reimbursement is NTE the POLICY-CONSTRUCTED AIRFARE (APP A) for transportation of the individual and dependents, or, for moving and storage of HHG, the applicable allowances under the commuted rate schedule (or the GOV'T-arranged move cost if that is the directed transportation method).

SECTION C1: GENERAL

C5100 ELIGIBILITY

A. General

1. Appropriate dependent travel and transportation allowances may be authorized/approved ICW PCSs world-wide.
2. Dependent travel and transportation allowances are based on the employee's travel authorization and are subject to the conditions and restrictions in Ch 5, Part C. Separate eligible dependent(s) PDT to the new PDS is authorized and effective when the employee's travel authorization/order is signed IAW Agency/Service regulations (par. C5608).
3. Except as in Ch 6, these allowances are limited to those allowable for uninterrupted travel by the authorized transportation mode over a usually traveled route between the old and new PDS.
- *4. There is no authority for any additional travel and transportation allowances for a dependent who accompanies an employee on TDY assignment, except for transportation authorized under pars. C4630-B and C4630-C.

B. Child's Age and Travel Eligibility. A dependent child's eligibility (APP A for DEPENDENT) for travel allowances depends on the child's age on the date the employee reports for duty at the new PDS ([B-160928, 28 March 1969](#) and [B-166208, 1 April 1969](#)). Example: A child 20 years and 11 months old when the employee reports to a new PDS is eligible for travel to that new PDS, even if travel is delayed until the child is age 22 years and 11 months.

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SECTION C4: DEPENDENT PER DIEM RATES

C5125 DEPENDENT PER DIEM RATES

A. Travel En Route between an Employee's Old and New PDS

1. General

a. Per diem is authorized for an employee's dependent travel between the old and new PDS when the employee is transferred.

b. *The prohibition on paying per diem for travel of 12 or fewer hours applies.*

c. If the travel origin and/or destination is other than the old/new PDS, the per diem is NTE the amount authorized between the old and new PDSs.

d. Par. C4555-B3 applies when the employee/dependent obtains lodgings from friends/relatives.

e. Per diem rates for a dependent are in pars. C5125-A2 through A4.

2. Employee and Spouse Travel Together. When an employee and spouse travel together, the:

a. Maximum per diem rate for the spouse is 75% of the employee's rate. See par. C4553.

b. Minimum per diem rate is \$6 unless the employee receives a per diem rate of less than \$6 in which case the spouse receives the same rate as the employee.

3. Spouse Travels Independently

a. Different Travel Dates. When an employee and spouse travel independently of each other, the

(1) Maximum per diem rate for the spouse is the same as the employee's had they traveled together.

(2) Employee's actual travel time and per diem rate are not factors in computing per diem for the spouse's travel.

b. Same Travel Dates. When more than one POC is used, the employee and spouse travel together when they travel on the same days along the same general route.

4. Dependent Other Than Spouse

a. Maximum Per Diem Rate. For each dependent other than a spouse the maximum per diem rate is:

(1) 75% of the employee's per diem rate for a dependent age 12 or older; and

(2) 50% of the employee's per diem rate for a dependent under age 12.

b. Minimum Per Diem Rate. The minimum per diem rate is \$6 unless the employee receives a per diem rate of less than \$6 in which case the dependent receives the same rate as the employee.

5. Dependent Transportation Cost Limited to GOV'T-Procured Air Transportation Cost. When a dependent's transportation cost is limited to GOV'T-procured air transportation, per diem is limited to the amount that would be payable had the dependent used the GOV'T-procured air transportation.

B. Per Diem Computation Example. The following example illustrates the method used for computing per diem incident to spouse traveling independently:

Dependent PCS Travel		
NOTE: See par. C5060-E3 for the current Standard CONUS per diem rate.		
A spouse performed PCS travel from Location A, to Location B, in 10 days. The spouse elected to travel by POC, accompanied by the couple's 2-year old child. They departed their residence on Day 1 (departure day) and arrived at the new PDS on Day 10 (arrival day).		
The official distance traveled was 2,826 miles. The employee may be paid per diem NTE 8 days based on 350 miles/travel day. See par. C5060. The standard CONUS per diem rate is \$116 (\$70/ \$46).		
Lodgings were occupied for 9 nights, two of which were spent at friends' homes at no cost. The employee certified the single rates applicable to the rooms occupied with the dependents were \$58, \$57, \$59, \$58, \$567, \$56, \$59, and 2 nights at no cost. Per diem is computed as follows:		
Per Diem for Actual Travel Under the Lodgings-Plus' Method		
Maximum allowable per diem for 8 days x \$116/day (Standard CONUS per diem rate) =		\$ 928.00
Day 1 (departure day)	\$58 (lodging) + [75% x \$46] =	\$ 92.50
Day 2	\$46 =	\$ 46.00
Day 3 to 8	Lodging \$346 (\$57, \$59, \$58, \$57, \$56, and \$59) + \$46/day x 6 days = \$276 =	\$ 622.00
Day 9	\$0 (lodging) + \$46 =	\$ 46.00
Day 10 (arrival day)	75% x \$46 =	\$ 34.50
Employee's (Spouse) per diem authorization =		\$ 841.00
Per diem for accompanying child (under age 12) at 50% of the amount due the employee (\$841) =		\$ 420.50
Total amount payable to employee =		\$1,261.50
Determine the maximum number of days for which per diem is allowed by dividing the official distance by 350 (2,826 ÷ 350 = 8 days with a remaining distance of 26 miles (2,826 – 2,800). No additional time is allowed for the 26 miles since it is less than the minimum 51 miles set in par. C5060.		
The maximum allowable per diem for PCS travel within CONUS is the Standard CONUS per diem rate of \$116 (\$70/ \$46) par. C5060-E3.		
Day 1 (departure day), the applicable per diem rate is \$58 lodging cost plus 75% of the M&IE rate (\$46) for a total of \$92.50.		
Day 2 the applicable per diem rate is the lodging cost (\$0) plus the M&IE rate (\$46) for a total of \$46.		
Day 3 to 8 , the applicable per diem rate is the cost of lodging (\$346) NTE \$70/day plus the M&IE rate (\$46) times 6 days for a total of \$622.		
Day 9 , the applicable per diem rate is the lodging cost (\$0) plus the M&IE rate (\$46) for a total of \$46.		
Day 10 (arrival day at new PDS), the applicable per diem rate is 75% of the Standard CONUS M&IE (\$46) for a total of \$34.50.		
The per diem for actual travel by the spouse is \$841. Since the per diem for actual travel does not exceed the maximum allowable (\$928) for 8 days travel time, the employee is authorized the full amount (\$841) for the actual travel time and authorization for the dependent child (under age 12) is 50% of the \$841 due the employee.		

C. Exclusions. Per diem is not authorized for a dependent:

1. Of a new appointee assigned to a first PDS;
2. Of an employee assigned OCONUS ICW RAT. See par. C5130 when return travel is to an OCONUS PDS, in a different geographical location, because of a PCS.
3. Of an employee assigned to an OCONUS PDS returning to the actual residence for separation; or
- *4. Authorized transportation to/from an employee's training location IAW par. C4630 when transportation is authorized in lieu of per diem/AEAs for the employee while at the training location.

D. Round-trip House Hunting Travel

1. Spouse Travels Independently. When an employee's spouse travels independently pursuant to Ch 5, Part M to house-hunt, the per diem rate for the spouse is computed the same as the employee's using par. C4553.
2. Employee and Spouse Travel Together. When the employee and spouse travel together IAW Ch 5, Part M to house-hunt, the per diem rate for the spouse is three-fourths of the employee's per diem rate computed using par. C4553.
3. Limitations. *A comparison must be made to ensure that the cost of separate HHT trips does not exceed the cost of a single HHT trip made together by the employee and spouse.*

E. Evacuation Travel. When a dependent is evacuated, per diem is payable IAW Ch 6.

F. Student Dependent Travel to Attend School. When a student dependent, in a foreign area, travels to/from school using par. C5120:

1. Per diem is authorized for required travel time by the authorized transportation mode IAW par. C4553-D,
2. The maximum per diem rates in par. C5125-A do not apply to travel to/from school, and
3. Prohibitions in par. C4552-F are applicable.

G. Travel by Commercial Ship. Per diem is not authorized when traveling aboard a commercial ship when meals are furnished without charge (or are part of the accommodations cost), except on embarkation and debarkation days.

C5130 PER DIEM FOR TRAVEL TO A NEW PDS WHEN RAT IS INVOLVED

A. General. In cases of RAT when return travel is to a new OCONUS PDS in a different geographical locality from the old PDS, dependent travel per diem (related to the PCS, not the RAT) must be computed on the basis of constructed travel time between the old and new PDS.

B. Examples

1. Example 1. An employee on permanent duty in Frankfurt, Germany, is authorized RAT to the actual residence in CONUS with onward travel to a new PDS in Hawai'i. The employee is accompanied by a dependent. Travel is by air. The per diem allowance for the dependent while en route is limited to the constructed travel time by air between the old (Frankfurt) and new (Hawai'i) PDS.
2. Example 2. An employee at a PDS in Frankfurt, Germany, is authorized RAT to the actual residence in CONUS, with return to a new PDS in London, England. The employee is accompanied by the spouse. Travel is by air. A dependent son, 18 years old, does not accompany the employee, but proceeds by POC from Germany to the employee's new PDS in England. The per diem for the spouse is limited to that payable for the constructed travel time from the old PDS (Frankfurt) to the new PDS (London). The son is eligible for per diem and MALT while en route.

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PART G: MEA DUE TO HOUSEHOLD RELOCATION

C5300 GENERAL

- A. Purpose. The purpose of MEA is to reimburse various costs (e.g., moving household furnishings/appliances and other residence-relocation expenses) associated with an authorized/approved PCS/TCS residence relocation.
- B. Advance Payments. An advance of MEA funds is not authorized.
- C. Mobile Home Relocation. See Ch 5, Part F for specific costs associated with mobile home relocation transportation expenses.
- D. Lease Penalty Expense. For authority to reimburse an employee for a lease penalty expense incurred for early termination of a lease anywhere in the world incident to a PCS to/from a foreign OCONUS area, see DSSR, FTA and HSTA sections 240 and 250, respectively, as stated in par. C1004.

C5305 ELIGIBILITY

- A. Employees Eligible for MEA. MEA is payable when all of the following are met:
1. A PCS/TCS is authorized/approved,
 2. An appropriate service agreement is signed,
 3. The employee moves out of the old residence, and,
 4. The employee establishes a new temporary or permanent residence (GSBCA [16018-RELO, 15 August 2003](#)).
- B. Employees *Not* Eligible for MEA. The following personnel are not eligible to receive an MEA:
1. A new appointee assigned to the first PDS, (appointee to any position, including student trainee, Senior Executive Service (SES) and Presidential appointee);
- NOTE 1: See par. C5080-B New Appointee and Student Trainee Appointments and Assignments to the First PDS.***
- NOTE 2: A new appointee or an employee performing first-PDS travel to a foreign OCONUS area is eligible for the MEA portion of the foreign transfer allowance (FTA). For FTA guidance, refer to DSSR, Section 240 at http://aoprals.state.gov/content.asp?content_id=247&menu_id=81 as stated in par. C1004.***
2. An employee performing RAT unless a PCS is authorized/approved ICW the RAT and the employee has discontinued residence at one location and established a residence at a new location ICW the PCS;
 3. An employee assigned to an OCONUS PDS returning to the actual residence for separation; and
 4. An employee authorized transportation for dependents and/or HHG to/from a training location instead of per diem or AEA under par. C4630.

C5310 REIMBURSEMENT

A. General

1. MEA Amounts. The 'flat payment' MEA amounts are \$500 and \$1,000.
2. Two Employees in One Household
 - a. Only one MEA is paid for two employees who discontinue the same residence at the old PDS and establish one residence at the new PDS since only one household is relocated. MEA is not reimbursable for duplicate relocation expenses claimed by each employee (FTR §302-3.201).
 - b. Since an MEA is payable to only one employee, the other employee, for MEA purposes only, is considered an immediate family member/dependent relocating with the employee and MEA is paid at the *with-dependent rate* (see FTR §302-3.202).
 - c. Even if each employee without dependents has a travel authorization/order and is traveling as an 'employee', only one MEA is paid when no separate relocation expenses are incurred by the employees (73 Comp. Gen. 164 (1994)).
 - d. Employees without dependents (other than each other) each are authorized MEA at the without-dependent rate if both incurred separate relocation costs that do not include common expenses. See GSBCA [16608-RELO, 3 August 2005](#). An example of a 'common expense' is discontinuance or establishment of utilities. Separate expenses include such expenses as dental/medical related expenses and/or identification document changes such as driver licenses.
 - e. **EXCEPTION**: First appointees assigned to an OCONUS PDS are paid IAW the DSSR, Sec. 241.2 if paid under the FTA Rule. See par. C1004-C.

B. Minimum Payment. The following may be paid without receipts or itemized statements:

1. Employees without dependents: the lesser of \$500 or the equivalent of 1 week's basic compensation;
2. Employees with dependents: the lesser of \$1,000 or the equivalent of 2 week's basic compensation; or
3. Employees with dependents, but whose dependents and HHG are not relocated: the lesser of \$500 or the equivalent of 1 week's basic compensation. When an employee:
 - a. Reports to the new PDS while the dependents remain at the old PDS (or other location) without leaving the old residence, reimbursement is limited to the amount for an employee without dependents until the old residence is discontinued and a new residence is established; and
 - b. Relocates the dependents or HHG within the 2-year limitation;

the employee is authorized the difference between the amount initially received and the amount allowed under par. C5310-B2.

NOTE 1: *An employee is authorized MEA at the with-dependents rate even though dependents move from the residence at the old PDS to a different residence than the employee's residence at the new PDS ([B-184558, 12 August 1976](#)).*

NOTE 2: *An employee is authorized MEA at the "without-dependents rate" if the employee's dependents return early IAW par. C5450 and do not relocate the household when the employee returns and is authorized PCS allowances ([B-194061, 12 September 1979](#)). For an employee to be authorized MEA at the "with-dependents" rate, the employee's dependents must discontinue a prior residence and establish a new residence ICW the employee's PCS.*

C. Maximum Payment

1. The AO may authorize/approve MEA in excess of the amount in par. C5310-B if the:
 - a. Claim is supported by evidence of expenses incurred, and
 - b. Total amount does not exceed the employee's basic salary rate of:
 - (1) 1 week if the employee is without dependents, or
 - (2) 2 weeks if the employee has dependents who were relocated.
2. The basic salary rate is the rate in effect when the employee reports for duty at the new PDS.
3. The allowable amount cannot exceed the maximum rate (step 10) of Grade GS-13, in 5 USC §5332.
4. A claim for more than the amount authorized in par. C5310-B must be justified.

D. Reimbursable Costs. Examples of reimbursable costs include:

1. Disconnecting/connecting appliances, equipment, and utilities involved in relocation, and converting appliances for operation on available utilities (this does not include purchasing appliances or equipment in lieu of conversion);
2. Cutting and fitting rugs, draperies, and curtains moved from one residence to another;
3. Non-refundable utility fees/deposits;
4. Losses on non-transferable/non-refundable contracts for medical, dental, food lockers, and private institutional care (such as that provided for handicapped or invalid dependents only);
5. Automobile registration, driver's license and taxes imposed when bringing automobiles into some jurisdictions, reinstalling a catalytic converter upon vehicle reentry into CONUS or a non-foreign OCONUS area for employees participating in the DoD POV Import Control Program, securing a bond allowing a POV to be admitted into CONUS or a non-foreign OCONUS area for non-participants in the DoD POV Import Control Program ([62 Comp. Gen. 282 \(1983\)](#));
6. Rental agent fees customarily charged for securing housing in foreign countries;
7. Pet quarantine charges ([B-206538, 14 September 1982](#)) *excluding* medicine/medical care, grooming, and similar fees for services that are a part of routine pet care. See par. C5400;
8. Pet transportation (cats, dogs, and other house pets) (*FTR §302-16.1*); ***NOTE: Other animals (horses, fish, birds, various rodents, etc.) are excluded because of their size, exotic nature, or restriction on shipping, host country restrictions and special handling difficulties;***

GSBCA ruling involving costs related to “UK pet scheme”

An employee transferred from Colorado to the United Kingdom (UK) incurred expenses to comply with the UK’s requirements for bringing pets into the country. The expenses, totaling \$906.89, included the costs for blood tests, insertion of an identification microchip, an export certificate, “UK pet scheme” costs charged by the airline to comply with UK guidelines, a health certificate, ground transportation to the new residence, express mailing of the export certificate, and a pet shipping container. The employee’s travel voucher included the above-listed expenses as itemized miscellaneous expenses. The employee’s agency reimbursed a total of \$1,537.41 for itemized miscellaneous expenses, but that amount did not include the pet-related expenses, which the agency considered to be unallowable. GSBCA agreed with the agency and indicated that reimbursable costs related to dogs, cats and other house pets are limited to transportation and handling costs, required to meet the more stringent rules of air carriers. The costs for inoculations, examinations, boarding quarantine or other charges in the moving process are not included. The costs involved are to be borne by the employee and are not reimbursable as miscellaneous expenses (GSBCA [16827-RELO, 14 April 2006](#)). *This decision is available at: <http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/s1682714.pdf>.*

9. Required removal/installation by host country law of automobile parts (such as tinted windows or special lights ([56 Comp. Gen. 53 \(1976\)](#));

10. Reassembly, set up and tuning of a piano moved incident to a relocation (GSBCA [16104-RELO, 19 June 2003](#));

11. A post office box rental fee when rented to provide a constant mailing address between the time an employee departs the old residence and occupies a residence at the new PDS (GSBCA [16104-RELO, 19 June 2003](#));

12. Miscellaneous expenses connected with cancellation of a contract to purchase a house due to transfer in the GOV’T’s interest (GSBCA [16351-RELO, 1 April 2004](#)); and

13. Similar costs.

E. Non-Reimbursable Costs. MEA is not authorized to reimburse an employee for:

1. Costs that exceed the maximums provided by law or in these regulations;
2. Costs that are not allowed in this Volume;
3. Costs reimbursed under other provisions of law or regulations;
4. Costs incurred for reasons of personal taste or preference and not required because of the move;
5. Losses covered by insurance;
6. Fines or other penalties imposed on the employee or dependents;
7. Judgments, court costs, and similar expenses because of civil actions;
8. Expenses due to circumstances, factors, or actions that were not due to the move;
9. Losses/costs due to selling/buying homes and personal property;
10. Duplicate payments for reimbursable expenses;
11. Additional insurance costs on HHG in transit to the new PDS, or cost of loss/damage to that property;

12. Additional costs caused by the employee shipping HHG that exceed the maximum weight allowance provided by law or this Volume;
13. Higher income, real estate, sales, or other taxes due to establishing a residence in the new locality;
14. Fines imposed for traffic infractions while en route to the new PDS;
15. Accident insurance premiums or liability costs incurred while traveling to the new PDS, or liability for uninsured damage caused by accidents for which the employee or dependents are responsible;
16. Losses due to the sale/disposal of HHG items that are not convenient or practicable to move;
17. Damage to/loss of clothing, luggage, or other personal items while traveling to the new PDS;
18. Subsistence, transportation, or travel expenses in excess of the amounts reimbursed as per diem or other allowances in JTR;
19. Medical expenses due to illness/injuries of the employee or dependents while en route to the new PDS or while living in temporary quarters;
20. Costs due to structural alterations; remodeling or modernizing of living quarters, garages, or buildings, to accommodate POVs, appliances, or equipment; or the cost for replacing/repairing worn out or defective appliances/equipment shipped to the new PDS;
21. Costs of purchasing clothing, appliances (including delivery cost), and equipment due to relocation;
22. Costs of newly purchased items, such as rugs or drapes; and
23. Fees for boarding pets while preparing to move and during the move to new PDS (GSBCA [16104-RELO, 19 June 2003](#)).

F. Administrative Procedures. When requesting MEA reimbursement the employee must:

1. Submit a travel claim following the guidance in [DoDFMR \(http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr\)](http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr) for costs associated with leaving the old PDS residence and establishing a new PDS residence,
2. Certify that the old PDS residence has been discontinued and a new PDS residence has been established, and
3. Establish a residence at the new PDS, if filing a supplemental claim for the remainder of MEA.

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SECTION 1: GENERAL

C5350 PURPOSE

TQSE is a *discretionary, not mandatory*, allowance intended to partially reimburse an employee for reasonable subsistence expenses incurred when it is necessary for the employee and/or the employee's dependent(s) to occupy *temporary lodging incident to a PCS move*. The DD Form 2912, Claim for Temporary Quarters Subsistence Expense (TQSE), <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/eforms/dd2912.pdf>, is available to document TQSE expenses for reimbursement.

C5352 GENERAL

A. TQSE Types. There are two TQSE allowances prescribed in this Part:

1. TQSE (AE). Actual expense reimbursement - see Parts H2 and H4, and
2. TQSE(F). Fixed amount payment - see Part H3.

B. Foreign Transfer Allowance (FTA). See DSSR Section 240 in par. C1004 for TQSE as an FTA component.

C. Subsistence Expenses. Subsistence expenses are the expenses of lodging, food, and other necessities incurred while an employee and/or dependent(s) occupy temporary lodging incident to a PCS.

D. Restrictions

1. TQSE Determination. The AO, *not the employee*, determines if TQSE is necessary.
2. TQSE Authorization. TQSE must be authorized *before* temporary lodging is occupied and *may not be approved after the fact for any days that have passed before TQSE is initially authorized (FTR §302-6.7) except that extensions may be approved IAW par. C5364-B2*.
3. TQSE Denial. After the employer determines that TQSE is necessary, TQSE(AE) cannot be denied because the employee does not want TQSE(F).
4. Denied Reimbursement. The AO may deny reimbursement of any claimed TQSE lodging or meals expenses that appear to be unreasonable if the traveler cannot justify the expenses when TQSE(AE) is being paid. The lack of adequate documentation for the questionable period of the authorized TQSE period does not void reimbursement for the remaining TQSE days nor does the 'tainted rule' apply. The 'tainted rule' applies only when there is reasonable suspicion of fraud supported by evidence sufficient to overcome the usual presumption of honesty and fair dealing by the employee. The 'tainted rule' would void the TQSE(AE) claim in its entirety when any authorized TQSE day is tainted for fraudulent expenses. See DoDFMR, Vol. 9 for requirements regarding payment when alleged fraudulent expenses are suspected IAW par. C1305. See GSBCA decisions: [15583-RELO, 14 August 2001](#), [15818-RELO, 20 May 2002](#), and [16076-RELO, 27 August 2003](#).
5. TQSE Method Change
 - a. Before the Travel Authorization/Order is Executed. Changes to the TQSE payment method *before any part of the travel authorization/order (including the HHT) has been executed* is determined at the discretion of the AO after a request by the employee.
 - b. After the Travel Authorization/Order is Executed. Once the employee selects a TQSE method, the selection may not be changed *if the travel authorization/order (including the HHT) has been executed*. See par. C5352-D5c below for an exception based on clerical error.

c. Travel Authorization/Order Error. IAW GSBCA [16793-RELO, 23 Jan 2006](#), changes to the TQSE payment method may be allowed after the travel authorization/order has been executed if a clerical error was made on the travel authorization/order. GSBCA 16793-RELO states, "As DoD points out in its submission to us, as a general rule, an agency may not retroactively change a travel authorization/order. An exception to this rule exists, however, if there is an error on the face of a travel authorization/order or if all the facts and circumstances surrounding the issuance of an authorization/order clearly demonstrate that some provision which was previously determined and definitely intended to be included was omitted through error or inadvertence in preparing the authorization/order," GSBCA [16437-RELO, 22 Sep 2004](#).

C5354 TEMPORARY LODGING

A. Definition. Temporary lodging is private sector lodging occupied temporarily at the old and/or new PDS after a PCS is authorized. A permanent residence is "constructively vacated" and is "temporary" for TQSE purposes when the HHG have been packed for moving and are unavailable to the residents (GSBCA [14888-RELO, 10 May 1999](#)).

B. Limitations

1. Lodging occupied temporarily, within the allowable time limit, is temporary lodging when employee-arranged permanent private sector housing:

a. Remains occupied by the present tenant,

b. Requires repairs/alternations that have not been completed, or

c. Is under construction. ***NOTE: An expected completion date for the construction must be within the TQSE time limit (e.g., 10 days, 30 days, 60 days) allowed in the travel authorization/order. Further, TQSE authorization for an employee beyond that needed to seek an available private sector residence is inappropriate simply because the employee chooses to have a house built if there is an existing inventory of affordable housing. Also see par. C5364-B2a(2).***

2. The AO may determine that temporary lodging initially occupied that eventually become an employee's permanent private sector housing was temporary lodging for a specific time period after considering:

a. Lease duration,

b. HHG movement into the lodging,

c. Lodging type,

d. Expressions of intent,

e. Attempts to secure permanent private sector housing, and

f. Time length the employee occupied the lodging.

NOTE: See GSBCA [15986-RELO, 24 February 2003](#) for one set of circumstances in which a claimant's apartment was determined to be temporary lodging for a time period and not permanent private sector housing.

C5356 ELIGIBILITY

A. Conditions. The AO may authorize TQSE for an employee and/or each dependent if all of the following conditions are met:

1. The employee signs a written service agreement;

2. A PCS is authorized and the *new* PDS is located in CONUS or in a non-foreign OCONUS area. *The old PDS may be anywhere in the world.;*
3. The old and new PDSs are 50 or more miles apart, according to map distances along a usually traveled surface route;
4. Temporary lodging occupancy is for a PCS transfer, not for an evacuation or other reason unrelated to the transfer;
5. The temporary lodging location is within reasonable proximity of the old PDS (which may be anywhere in the world) and/or the new PDS (which must be in CONUS or in a non-foreign OCONUS area); and
6. TQSE starts no later than 2 years after the employee reports for duty at the new PDS, unless that time is extended as in par. C1057.

B. TQSE in Other Locations

1. Authorized Locations. TQSE in locations not in reasonable proximity of the old and/or new PDS may be authorized *only* if the AO is convinced that the circumstances:
 - a. Are unique to the individual employee and/or dependents,
 - b. Are reasonably related to the transfer,
 - c. Have been adequately reviewed, and
 - d. Justify TQSE payment (FTR §302-6.9).
2. Vacations. *A TQSE allowance may not be authorized for vacation purposes or other reasons unrelated to the PCS (FTR §302-6.302).*

*C. Exclusions. *TQSE is not authorized for a/an: (Also, see par. C4635-B3.)*

1. New appointee assigned to a first PDS;
2. Employee transferred to a foreign PDS;
3. Employee performing RAT, except when return is to a different non-foreign OCONUS PDS;
4. Employee assigned to an OCONUS PDS returning to the actual residence for separation;
- *5. Employee authorized/approved dependent and/or HHG transportation to/from a training location instead of per diem or AEA while at the training location under the provisions of par. C4630; or
6. Employee to occupy permanent private sector housing (with rental furniture) while HHG are en route (GSBCA [15569-RELO, 12 July 2001](#)).

D. Restrictions. *As a general policy, AOs should deny TQSE, or if temporary lodging is justified, authorize only a necessary TQSE period if:*

1. The employee and/or spouse make a HHT; or
2. Previous TDY or permanent assignments at the new PDS enable the employee to make arrangements for adequate, permanent private sector housing.

C5358 ALLOWANCE DUPLICATION

A. TQSE Payment

1. Authorized. TQSE *may be paid* in addition to:

a. COLA payable under the DSSR (5 USC §5941); and

b. Any BAH, OHA, or BAS paid to a member of the Uniformed Services who is the spouse of an employee authorized PCS expenses and allowances ([52 Comp. Gen. 962 \(1973\)](#)).

c. TLA (see JFTR, Ch 9, Part C) and TLE (see JFTR, Ch 5, Part H) as long as payments cover different expenses. *Duplication of allowances is not authorized. The couple may not each receive PCS travel and transportation allowance payments for the same purpose or expense* ([54 Comp. Gen. 892 \(1975\)](#)).

2. Unauthorized. *TQSE is not paid when the employee is receiving any other subsistence expense allowances (FTR §302-6.16).*

B. TQSA Payment. When TQSA is paid based in a foreign country, TQSE may:

1. *Not be paid* for that location, *but*

2. *Be paid* for the new CONUS or non-foreign OCONUS PDS area.

C. Restrictions. TQSA:

1. And TQSE cannot be paid for the same time period.

2. Cannot be paid in CONUS or any non-foreign OCONUS PDS area (DSSR 122.1). See CBCA [798-RELO, 7 November 2007](#).

3. Paid on behalf of a dependent in a foreign country must not extend beyond the date preceding the employee's arrival date at the new CONUS or non-foreign OCONUS area PDS (DSSR 124.2) unless an agency determines that compelling reasons exist that would justify the extension of TQSA beyond the initial termination date (DSSR 122.2). See CBCA [1214-RELO, 6 November 2008](#).

D. TCS. The employee may be authorized TQSE ICW a TCS. See Ch 5, Part O.

SECTION 2: TQSE ACTUAL EXPENSE (TQSE(AE))

C5360 TQSE(AE) OPTION

A. General. TQSE(AE) is an actual expense allowance based on the:

1. \$116 Standard CONUS per diem rate for temporary lodging occupied in any CONUS locality (effective 1 October 2009), or
2. PDS locality (not the lodging location) per diem rate for temporary lodging occupied in OCONUS localities.

*B. AEA. *AEA in Ch 4, Part C may not be authorized/approved for TQSE(AE).*

C5362 AUTHORITY

A. General. The AO, *not the employee*, determines if TQSE(AE) is necessary.

B. Considerations. Before authorizing TQSE(AE), the following factors must be considered. TQSE(AE):

1. May be authorized only for the time period determined necessary by the AO, and
2. Authorization is determined on a case-by-case basis.

C5364 LIMITATIONS

A. Payment Limitation. *Under no circumstances may TQSE(AE) be paid for more than a total of 120 days.*

B. Time Limitations

1. Initial TQSE(AE) Period. TQSE(AE) may be authorized for any number of days, NTE 60 consecutive days, but only for the time that temporary lodging occupancy is necessary.

2. Additional TQSE(AE) Period. AOs may authorize/approve TQSE(AE) for the necessary number of days NTE an additional 60 consecutive days (*i.e., no more than a total of 120 days, including the initial TQSE(AE) may be authorized/approved*). Each of the following factors must be considered when authorizing/approving an additional period of TQSE(AE):

a. The AO must determine there are compelling reasons (due to circumstances beyond the employee's control) for the continued temporary lodging occupancy. Examples of circumstances that might be beyond the employee's control include:

- (1) Delayed HHG transportation and/or delivery to the new permanent private sector housing due to extended transit time incident to ocean transportation, strikes, customs clearance, hazardous weather, fires, floods, or other Acts of God;
- (2) Delayed occupancy of new permanent private sector housing because of unanticipated problems (e.g., unforeseen delays in permanent private sector housing settlement/closing, or unforeseen short-term delay in new dwelling construction); ([GSBCA 15455 -RELO, 26 June 2001](#), and [GSBCA 16646 -RELO, 8 August 2005](#)). Also see par. C5354-B1c.
- (3) Inability to locate permanent private sector housing adequate for family needs because of new PDS housing conditions;
- (4) Sudden illness, injury, or death of the employee or of an immediate family member; and
- (5) Similar factors.

- b. Before an additional TQSE(AE) period is allowed, the employee must provide acceptable written justification and documentation.
- c. TQSE(AE) period extensions are not automatic and must be held to a minimum.
- d. *TQSE(AE) must never be paid for more than a total of 120 days.*

C. Additional TQSE(AE) Period Justification. The employee must provide the AO with written justification that clearly describes the circumstances warranting the extension that are beyond the employee's control. The employee's justification, accompanied by documentation from the AO indicating the reasons for authorizing or denying the requested extension must be retained in a file designated for that purpose in personnel regulations.

D. Occupancy Limitations. If an employee moves HHG into temporary lodging occupied initially at a new PDS and continues occupancy indefinitely, the temporary lodging is permanent private sector housing, unless par. C5354-B applies, from the date the HHG are delivered.

C5366 ELIGIBILITY PERIOD

A. Starting Temporary Lodging Occupancy. Temporary lodging occupancy:

- 1. May start as soon as the employee has signed a service agreement and TQSE allowances have been authorized in a PCS travel authorization/order.
- 2. Must begin within 2 years after the employee reports for duty at the new PDS, unless that time is extended as indicated in par. C1057.

B. Temporary Lodging Occupancy Time Period

1. General. The temporary lodging occupancy period runs concurrently for the employee and all dependents. The employee may occupy temporary lodging at one location while dependents occupy temporary lodging at another location.

2. Temporary Lodging Occupancy Interruptions. Once begun, the TQSE period continues to run whether or not the employee and/or dependents occupy temporary lodging except if occupancy is interrupted for:

- a. Travel between the old and new PDS (actual travel time);
- b. Necessary official duties such as an intervening TDY assignment/military duty; or
- c. Non-official necessary interruptions such as hospitalization, approved leave (sick, not annual), or other reasons beyond the employee's control that are acceptable to the AO.

3. Temporary Lodging Occupancy Resumption. Under the circumstances cited in par. C5366-B2 above:

- a. The absence period is excluded from the authorized time for temporary lodging occupancy;
- b. The employee is eligible for TQSE(AE) when temporary lodging occupancy at the new PDS resumes; and
- c. Eligibility continues for the balance of the authorized time, if necessary.

4. Temporary Lodging Occupancy Interrupted by Official Travel

- a. Exceptions are not made if dependents occupy temporary lodging at the employee's new PDS, or another location, during the employee's TDY or military duty training assignment.

b. When temporary lodging occupancy is interrupted by official travel, the actual time en route, NTE the authorized allowable travel time, is excluded from the eligibility period, which resumes when temporary lodging is reoccupied.

c. When an employee retains temporary lodging while on TDY, the cost is reimbursed as part of the TQSE(AE) allowance (in addition to per diem received for the TDY) if the AO determines that the employee acted reasonably in retaining the temporary lodging ([69 Comp. Gen. 72 \(1989\)](#)).

C. Ending Temporary Lodging Occupancy. Temporary lodging occupancy ends when the:

1. Employee or a dependent occupies permanent private sector housing, or
2. Authorized time period expires,

whichever occurs first.

C5368 RECEIPTS AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

A. Receipts and Supporting Statement

1. General. Receipts and a written supporting statement must accompany a TQSE(AE) claim as prescribed in pars. C5368-A2 and C5368-A3.

2. Receipts. Receipts are required for:

- a. Lodging costs paid, showing location, dates, and by whom occupied;
- b. Any single expense of \$75 or more (including a single meal expense of \$75 or more).

3. Supporting Statement. The supporting statement must include:

- a. The cost of each meal, for each day, by date, and where and by whom consumed;
- b. Travel status and temporary lodging occupancy (for subsistence expense purposes) that occur the same day, the date and the arrival and/or departure time at the temporary lodging location; and
- c. The date that permanent private sector housing occupancy starts, or the date that HHG are moved into permanent private sector housing.

B. Submitting TQSE(AE) Claims. The DD Form 2912, Claim for Temporary Quarters Subsistence Expense (TQSE), <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/eforms/dd2912.pdf>, is used to document TQSE expenses for reimbursement.

C5370 PAYMENT

A. General. TQSE(AE) reimbursement is for the lesser of the actual allowable expenses incurred for each day of the prescribed period or the maximum allowable amount payable for that same eligibility period. TQSE(AE) is:

1. Not paid for local transportation expenses;
2. Limited to actual expenses incurred, up to the maximum authorized, providing the expenses are:
 - a. Directly related to temporary lodging occupancy within the TQSE eligibility period (par. C5366);
 - b. A reasonable amount; and

c. Substantiated.

3. The AO may deny reimbursement of any claimed TQSE expenses that appear to be unreasonable if the traveler cannot justify the expenses with supporting documentation. If denied, the remaining TQSE expenses of the same TQSE period may be paid. See par. C5352-D4.

a. Example 1. An employee with a dependent was authorized TQSE for 30 days at the new PDS and utilized temporary lodgings with available cooking facilities. The employee claimed TQSE meal expenses for purchased groceries during the 30-day TQSE period. The AO believes the grocery expenses to be excessive without supporting documentation. The AO may request supporting documentation, including required receipts, for any individual grocery/meal expense of \$75 or more to determine the appropriate reimbursement, IAW par. C1310-A2.

b. Example 2. An employee was authorized TQSE for 45 days at the new PDS and utilized temporary lodgings without cooking facilities. The employee claimed actual daily TQSE meal expenses equal to (or nearly equal to) the maximum daily M&IE rate for each day during the 45-day TQSE period. The AO believes the same-expenses-every-day meal costs to be unjustified without supporting documentation. The AO may request supporting documentation including receipts for any meal expense of \$75 or more to determine the appropriate reimbursement IAW par. C1310-A2.

B. Actual Expenses Allowed. TQSE(AE) daily allowable expenses include:

1. Temporary lodging (including lodging taxes or, if temporary lodging is located in a foreign OCONUS area, the value added tax (VAT) relief certificate cost if the certificate is used to avoid paying the lodging taxes);

2. Meals and/or groceries;

3. Fees and tips incident to meals and lodging;

4. Laundry;

5. Cleaning and pressing of clothing;

6. The cost of moving HHG to the temporary lodging for the sole purpose of furnishing the temporary lodging ([B-217435, 29 August 1985](#)), **NOTE: The cost of removing HHG from SIT and delivering them to the temporary lodging for the sole purpose of furnishing temporary lodging is a TQSE expense.**; and

7. The cost of moving the HHG from the temporary lodging to permanent private sector housing ([B-217435, 29 August 1985](#)).

C. Excess Expenses. Allowable expenses exceeding the total authorized TQSE(AE) amount are the employee's financial responsibility.

D. Lodging with a Friend or Relative. When an official traveler lodges with a friend or relative - with or without charges - the *official* 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](#). A traveler, who lodges with a friend or relative, is authorized the old/new PDS M&IE rate, *if otherwise eligible*.

NOTE: If the friend or relative is in the business of renting on a regular basis the lodgings 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](#).

E. Itemization. Actual expenses must be itemized in a manner that permits a review of amounts spent daily for lodging, meals and other allowable items of subsistence expenses. The AO may require use of the DD Form 2912, "Claim for TQSE" (<http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/eforms/dd2912.pdf>).

F. Conditions Affecting Reimbursement

1. Partial Days of TQSE(AE). Temporary lodging occupancy for less than a whole day is the same as 1 full calendar day for TQSE(AE) reimbursement.

2. En Route Travel. Reimbursement may not be paid under both TQSE(AE) and another subsistence expenses allowance within the same calendar day, *unless* TQSE is claimed on the same day that en route travel per diem ends. In this case, en route travel per diem is computed under applicable partial day rules and TQSE reimbursement is computed for expenses incurred after 6:00 p.m. of that day ([FTR §302-6.110](#)). See par. C5358 for limitations on duplication of allowances.

3. Temporary Lodging Occupancy in All Other Cases. The TQSE(AE) period starts at 0001 of the calendar day that TQSE(AE) reimbursement is claimed, provided temporary lodging is occupied during that calendar day.

4. Temporary Lodging Eligibility Period Termination. The temporary lodging period ends at midnight of the last day of eligibility.

5. Meal Preparation in Temporary Lodging. If the temporary lodging has meal preparation facilities available and those facilities are used, the cost for groceries consumed on a daily basis is allowable. Claims must show the total amount for each daily meal.

G. Mobile Home TQSE Reimbursement. TQSE may be paid for temporary use of a mobile dwelling at the old and/or new PDSs. See [B-191831, 8 May 1979](#), [B-215055, 7 February 1985](#), and [GSBCA 15289-RELO, 1 February 2001](#). A mobile home that becomes/is/is to become the permanent residence at the PDS cannot also be used as a temporary residence.

1. Allowable Expenses. Mobile home lot or marina rental space for the mobile home; utilities connection and disconnection costs for electricity, fuel oil, natural gas, sewer, trash, and water service; and mandatory GOV'T-assessed fees (i.e., local, state, or federal).

2. Computation Rules. **Step 1:** Determine the daily TQSE lodging rate and prorate the total allowable expenses used by the number of TQSE days used. **Step 2:** Compare the actual daily TQSE lodging amount against the Standard CONUS daily lodging rate and pay the lesser amount.

a. Example 1. The employee claimed \$300 for 20 days of an authorized 30-day TQSE period. The TQSE expenses are the mobile home rental space - \$200, utilities - \$60, and mandatory GOV'T fees - \$40. The actual TQSE daily lodging cost is \$15 (\$300/20 days), which is less than the Standard CONUS lodging rate. The employee is paid \$300 (\$15/day x 20 days) for lodging during the authorized TQSE period.

b. Example 2. The employee claimed \$500 for 40 days of an authorized 30-day TQSE period. The TQSE expenses are the mobile home rental space - \$350, utilities - \$90, and mandatory GOV'T fees - \$60. The actual TQSE daily lodging is \$12.50 (\$500/40 days), which is less than the Standard CONUS lodging rate. The employee is paid \$375 (\$12.50/day x 30 days) for lodging during the authorized TQSE 30-day period.

3. Reimbursement Limitation. The factors below may affect the employee's TQSE reimbursement involving mobile home use.

a. TQSE expenses are limited to the temporary expenses listed in par. C5370-G1 when the mobile home is purchased as a temporary residence and used while seeking a primary residence (other than the mobile home that is being used as temporary lodgings) at the new PDS. Real estate expenses (i.e., mortgage, interest) are not authorized temporary lodgings expenses. If the employee's primary residence is/is to become the mobile home that is being used as a temporary residence, see par. C5750-B4 and do not pay TQSE.

b. TQSE may be authorized at the new PDS when the mobile home is the temporary residence while the employee is seeking a permanent residence other than the mobile home. TQSE expenses are limited to the temporary expenses listed in par. C5370-G1. Mobile home transportation is limited to the geographic points listed in par. C5260.

C5372 COMPUTATION

A. TQSE(AE) Calculation

1. HHT Deduction. If an employee is paid/reimbursed for HHT days and authorized TQSE(AE) is subsequently claimed for more than 30 days, the actual number of HHT days (NTE 10) paid/reimbursed (on either a 'Lodgings-Plus' or fixed-amount basis) are deducted from the first authorized 30-day TQSE(AE) period. See Ch 5, Part M for HHT. For example, if an employee is:

- a. Paid for 5 days of a HHT, then deduct 5 days from the first authorized 30 day TQSE(AE) period;
- b. Paid for 6 days of a HHT, then deduct 6 days from the first authorized 30 day TQSE(AE) period; or
- c. Reimbursed for a 10-day HHT, then deduct 10 days (or the actual number of days used/reimbursed, whichever is less) from the first authorized 30 day TQSE(AE) period.

Examples

1. Authorized 10 days for HHT ('Lodgings-Plus' Method) and 60 days TQSE(AE). 9 days were used and reimbursed for the HHT. Pay 9 days for the HHT and reimburse actual expenses for 51 days (60 - 9 day HHT) TQSE(AE) (Since TQSE(AE) was authorized and claimed for more than 30 days, the 9 days paid for the HHT must be deducted from the first 30-day authorized TQSE(AE)) period.

First 21 days TQSE(AE): Reimburse actual expenses (par. C5370-B) for each day in an amount NTE the applicable daily rates prescribed for the first 30 days in par. C5372-A2c.

Next 30 days TQSE(AE): Reimburse actual expenses (par. C5370-B) for each day in an amount NTE the applicable daily rates prescribed in par. C5372-A2d for the second 30 days.

Employee was authorized an additional 60 days TQSE(AE) under par. C5364-B2. Employee occupied temporary lodging for the additional 60 days. Reimburse actual expenses (par. C5370-B) for each of these 60 days in an amount NTE the applicable daily rates prescribed in par. C5372-A2d for the 2nd 30 days.

NOTE: The deduction for the 9-day HHT is made from the first 30 days authorized for TQSE(AE). The employee was paid for a 9-day HHT and reimbursed for 111 (51 + 60) days TQSE(AE).

2. Authorized 10 days for HHT ('Lodgings-Plus' Method) and 30 days for TQSE(AE). 5 days were used and reimbursed for the HHT and temporary lodging was occupied for 27 days.

Pay 5 days for the HHT and reimburse actual expenses for 27 days TQSE(AE) that temporary lodging was occupied (authorization for TQSE(AE) was up to 30 days – no deduction is made for the 5 days reimbursed for the HHT since authorized TQSE(AE) was not for more than 30 days).

27 days TQSE(AE): Reimburse actual expenses (par. C5370-B) for each day in an amount NTE the applicable daily rates prescribed in par. C5372-A2c for the first 30 days.

3. Authorized a HHT (Fixed Amount) for the spouse (paid at the 5 multiplier rate (par. C5624-B2b)) and 60 days for TQSE(AE). 10 days were used and reimbursed for the HHT and temporary lodging was occupied for 58 days. Pay HHT allowances as authorized under par. C5624-B2b and TQSE(AE) for 55 days (since TQSE(AE) was authorized for more than 30 days, the 5 days paid for the HHT must be deducted from the first authorized 30-day TQSE(AE) period - the deduction is 5 days when HHT(Fixed Amount) is paid under par. C5624-B2b).

First 25 days TQSE(AE): Reimburse actual expenses (par. C5370-B) for each day in an amount NTE the applicable daily rates prescribed in par. C5372-A2c for the first 30 days.

Next 30 days TQSE(AE): Reimburse actual expenses (par. C5370-B) for each day in an amount NTE the applicable daily rates prescribed in par. C5372-A2d for the second 30 days.

NOTE: The number of days authorized for TQSE(AE) is reduced for the entire family when either the employee or spouse or both make a HHT.

4. Authorized a HHT (Fixed Amount) for the employee and spouse (paid at the 6.25 multiplier rate (par. C5624-B2a)) and 60 days for TQSE(AE). 10 days were used and reimbursed for the HHT and temporary lodging was occupied for 65 days. Pay HHT allowances as authorized under par. C5624-B2a and reimburse actual expenses for TQSE(AE) for 54 days (since TQSE(AE) was authorized for more than 30 days, the 6 days paid for the HHT (Fixed Amount) must be deducted from the first authorized 30-day TQSE(AE) period - the deduction is 6 days in this instance when HHT (Fixed Amount) is paid under par. C5624-B2a).

First 24 days TQSE(AE): Reimburse actual expenses (par. C5370-B) for each day in an amount NTE the applicable daily rates prescribed in par. C5372-A2c for the first 30 days.

Next 30 days TQSE(AE): Reimburse actual expenses (par. C5370-B) for each day in an amount NTE the applicable daily rates prescribed in par. C5372-A2d for the second 30 days.

5. Authorized a HHT (Fixed Amount) for employee and spouse (par. C5624-B2a) and 25 days TQSE(F) for the employee and dependents. 8 days were used and reimbursed for the HHT and temporary lodging was occupied for 20 days. Since there are no HHT deductions from TQSE(F) and the actual number of days spent in temporary lodging is not relevant, pay HHT (Fixed Amount) as indicated in par. C5624-B2a and TQSE(F) for 25 days as indicated in par. C5392.

NOTE: (a) There is no deduction from the number of days authorized for TQSE(F) for the number of days paid under HHT (Fixed Amount) or reimbursed under HHT ('Lodgings-Plus' Method) for a HHT, and (b) TQSE(F) is paid for the number of days authorized not the number of days temporary lodging was occupied.

6. Initially Authorized a 10-day HHT ('Lodgings-Plus' Method) and 30 days for TQSE(AE) and then authorized an additional 30 days TQSE(AE) under par. C5364-B2. 10 days used and reimbursed for a HHT and temporary lodging was occupied for 58 days. Pay HHT allowances for 10 days and reimburse actual expenses for TQSE(AE) for 50 days (since TQSE(AE) was authorized for more than 30 days, the 10 days paid for the HHT must be deducted from the first authorized 30-day TQSE(AE) period).

First 20 days TQSE(AE): Reimburse actual expenses (par. C5370-B) for each day in an amount NTE the applicable daily rates prescribed in par. C5372-A2c for the first 30 days.

Next 30 days TQSE(AE): Reimburse actual expenses (par. C5370-B) for each day in an amount NTE the applicable daily rates prescribed in par. C5372-A2d for the second 30 days.

2. Per Diem Rates. The per diem rates used for computation are:
 - a. CONUS. *\$116*, Standard CONUS per diem rate (*effective 1 October 2009*).
 - b. OCONUS (non-foreign OCONUS and foreign areas). The PDS locality (not the lodging location) per diem rate in effect on the days temporary lodging is occupied.
 - c. First 30 Days
 - (1) Employee/Unaccompanied Spouse. The daily rate cannot exceed the maximum per diem rate for an employee/unaccompanied spouse (the spouse must occupy temporary lodging in a location separate from employee's).
 - (2) Spouse Accompanying the Employee. The daily rate cannot exceed 75% of the daily maximum per diem rate for a spouse who accompanies an employee.
 - (3) Dependent Age 12 or Older. The daily rate cannot exceed 75% of the daily maximum per diem rate for each dependent, other than a spouse, who is age 12 or older.
 - (4) Dependent under Age 12. The daily rate cannot exceed 50% of the daily maximum per diem rate for each dependent who is under age 12.

NOTE: The maximum daily rates for the first 30 days (based on the daily per diem rate of \$116) in pars. C5372-A2a through C5372-A2d are \$116, \$87, \$87, and \$58, respectively, if the temporary lodging is occupied in CONUS.

- d. Second Thirty Days. The maximum allowable daily rate for the second thirty days is:
 - (1) Employee/Unaccompanied Spouse. The daily rate cannot exceed 75% of the daily maximum per diem rate for an employee/unaccompanied spouse (the spouse must occupy temporary lodging in a location separate from employee's).
 - (2) Spouse Accompanying the Employee. The daily rate cannot exceed 50% of the daily maximum per diem rate for a spouse who accompanies the employee.
 - (3) Dependent Age 12 or Older. The daily rate cannot exceed 50% of the daily maximum per diem rate for each dependent, other than a spouse, who is 12 or older.
 - (4) Dependent under Age 12. The daily rate cannot exceed 40% of the daily maximum per diem rate for each dependent under age 12.

NOTE: If the temporary lodging is in CONUS, the maximum daily rates for additional days (based on the daily per diem rate of \$116) in pars. C5372-A2a through C5372-A2d are \$87, \$58, \$58, and \$46.40 respectively.

- e. 60-120 Days. When the AO authorizes a time extension (in TQSE(AE)) for temporary lodging occupancy beyond the first 60 days (*never to exceed an additional 60 days*), the additional days must be computed at the same rates allowed for the second 30-day period in par. C5372-A2d above. ***The total time period for which TQSE(AE) may be paid may never exceed 120 days.***

B. Computation Examples

1. TQSE(AE) Calculation Chart. The Standard CONUS per diem rate (currently \$116) used in the following chart applies when temporary lodging (TQSE(AE)) is in CONUS. Use the applicable locality [per diem rate](#) when temporary lodging is located OCONUS. *AEA (Ch 5, Part M) may not be authorized/approved for TQSE(AE).*

Standard CONUS Per Diem Rate	First 30 Days		After 30 Days	
	Formula	Maximum Reimbursement	Formula	Maximum Reimbursement
\$116 (Eff 1 October 2009)				
Employee or Unaccompanied Spouse	\$116	\$116	\$116 x 75%	\$87.00
Accompanying Spouse	\$116 x 75%	\$ 87	\$116 x 50%	\$58.00
Dependent 12 and older	\$116 x 75%	\$ 87	\$116 x 50%	\$58.00
Dependent under 12	\$116 x 50%	\$ 58	\$116 x 40%	\$46.40

2. TQSE(AE) Example 1. An employee resides in temporary lodging at a new PDS in Location A, CONUS, for 5 days and incurs daily expenses of \$44.50, \$43.20, \$44.20, \$46.20 and \$45.20. The total is \$223.30. The applicable maximum TQSE(AE) equals \$116 times 5 days (\$580). Since the actual TQSE(AE) expenses are less than the maximum amount authorized, TQSE(AE) reimbursement is \$223.30. If the actual TQSE(AE) expenses are more than the maximum authorized, (e.g., \$600), TQSE(AE) is limited to \$580. If an employee pays allowable TQSE(AE) expenses on a weekly, biweekly, or monthly basis, the amount is apportioned per day.

3. TQSE(AE) Example 2. The AO authorizes TQSE(AE) for NTE 60 days. An employee's dependent delays temporary lodging occupancy until 31 days after the employee starts temporary lodging occupancy. The TQSE(AE) limitation for the first 30 days applies to the employee's allowable expenses. The TQSE(AE) amount limitations for the second 30-day period apply to the employee and dependent. This applies when the employee and dependent occupy temporary lodging at the same or at different locations.

4. TQSE(AE) Example 3. An employee and dependent vacate permanent private sector housing at the old PDS and occupy temporary lodging at that location for 3 days. They then travel to the new PDS. The allowable travel time is 6 days. They are en route 5 days. Upon arrival at the new PDS, they occupy temporary lodging. For determining the TQSE(AE) maximum amount, temporary lodging occupancy resumption at the new PDS is counted as the 4th day. Actual, NTE allowable, travel time is excluded (i.e., the TQSE(AE) clock 'stops' for the en route travel). **NOTE: This is true for PCS or TCS travel.**

5. TQSE(AE) Example 4. An employee and dependent vacate permanent private sector housing at the old PDS and occupy temporary lodging there. After 3 days, the employee begins travel to the new PDS. The dependent remains in temporary lodging. The employee is en route 5 days and upon arrival at the new PDS occupies temporary lodging. For determining the TQSE(AE) maximum amount, the employee's temporary lodging occupancy resumption is the 9th day, since the dependent continued temporary lodging occupancy for the 5 days the employee was en route, and the time runs concurrently for all.

6. TQSE(AE) Example 5. An employee travels to a new PDS, en route for 5 days. Temporary lodgings were not occupied at the old PDS. The employee occupies temporary lodging upon arrival at the new PDS. The employee requests and is authorized 10 days of annual leave while in a TQSE(AE) status. For determining the TQSE(AE) maximum amount, the employee's temporary lodging occupancy is not interrupted during the authorized leave whether the employee is at or away from the new PDS during the TQSE(AE) eligibility period. See [B-247061, 6 May 1992](#).

7. TQSE(AE) Example 6. An employee travels to the new PDS, en route for 5 days. Temporary lodgings were not occupied at the old PDS. The employee occupies temporary lodging upon arrival at the new PDS. The TQSE(AE) eligibility period was interrupted by official travel (TDY) of 5 days and the employee was authorized to retain TQSE(AE) lodging while TDY. The employee may be reimbursed for both lodging expenses (TDY & TQSE(AE)) during the TQSE(AE) eligibility period plus M&IE for the TDY when the AO determines that the employee acted reasonably in retaining the TQSE(AE) lodging. For example, the TDY per diem rate for the 5 days/4 nights is \$116 (\$70/ \$46) and the TQSE(AE) monthly lodging cost at the new PDS is \$900/month. The employee's actual TDY lodging cost \$60 times 4 nights (\$240) making \$240 in TDY lodging expense payable. TQSE(AE) lodging reimbursement of \$30/day (\$900/month divided by 30 days/month) is also payable during the eligibility period. In this example, having the employee stop and start the TQSE(AE) lodgings would have resulted in a TQSE(AE) lodging charge of \$45/day (since the monthly rate would not have been offered) for the actual days in the TQSE(AE) lodging before and after the TDY). The M&IE is for the TDY location while the employee was TDY and as part of TQSE(AE) for the new PDS location when the employee is there but not at both locations for the same days. See [GSBCA 16430-RELO, 13 October 2004](#).

PART K: RENEWAL AGREEMENT TRAVEL (RAT)

C5500 GENERAL

An employee, and the employee's accompanying dependents, may be eligible to receive travel and transportation allowances for returning home between OCONUS tours of duty. This Part applies to an employee serving OCONUS tours of duty. *See pars. C5506 and C5509 for an employee serving tours of duty in Alaska or Hawai'i.*

NOTE: *When an employee on a 12-month tour without dependents to a FEML area extends for a consecutive second 12-month tour, the employee is only eligible for one funded leave transportation program, the RAT or the FEML leave transportation program, but not both.*

C5503 ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL OCONUS AREAS

A. **Eligibility.** An employee must meet the requirements in par. C5503-B to be eligible for the allowances in par. C5500.

B. **Requirements.** Prior to departure from the OCONUS PDS an employee must have:

1. Satisfactorily completed the prescribed tour of duty (see par. C5570-C and APP Q, Part 3 for prescribed tours of duty), and
2. Entered into a new written service agreement for another tour of duty at an OCONUS PDS; (the new service agreement covers costs incident to travel to the employee's actual residence or alternate location IAW pars. C5536-A through C5536-C and return and any additional cost paid by the GOV'T as a result of the employee's transfer to another OCONUS PDS at the time of the tour RAT), and
3. (For Hawai'i or Alaska) Eligibility under pars. C5506 and C5509.

C5506 EMPLOYEE STATIONED IN ALASKA OR HAWAI'I ON 8 SEPTEMBER 1982

An employee whose status on 8 September 1982 was any of the situations below, involving a PDS in Alaska or Hawai'i, continues to be eligible to receive RAT travel and transportation allowances provided that the employee continues to serve consecutive tours of duty within Alaska or Hawai'i (as appropriate within the same State). On 8 September 1982, the employee must have been:

1. Serving a tour of duty in Alaska or Hawai'i; or
2. En route to a PDS in Alaska or Hawai'i under a written service agreement to serve a tour of duty; or
3. Engaged in tour RAT and have entered into a new written service agreement to serve another tour of duty in Alaska or Hawai'i.

C5509 EMPLOYEE ASSIGNED, APPOINTED, OR TRANSFERRED TO A POST OF DUTY IN ALASKA OR HAWAI'I AFTER 8 SEPTEMBER 1982

1. The travel and transportation allowances for RAT in this Part may not be authorized for an employee assigned, appointed, or transferred to a PDS in Alaska or Hawai'i after 8 September 1982, unless the DoD Component involved determines that payment of these expenses is necessary for recruiting/retaining an employee for a tour of duty in Alaska or Hawai'i.
2. This authority may be used only when required to fulfill DoD component staffing needs for mission accomplishment. Use of these provisions is intended to ensure the availability of a well-qualified employee or an employee with special skills and knowledge who is not otherwise available in the local area, and to fill remote area positions.

3. DoD Component regulations must prescribe criteria and guidelines to determine the need for RAT.
4. The DoD Component determination that RAT is necessary as a recruiting/retention incentive to fill a particular position in Alaska or Hawai'i must be reviewed and re-confirmed in writing periodically, but not less than every five years.
5. RAT travel and transportation allowances for recruiting/retention purposes is limited to two round trips beginning within 5 years after the employee first begins any period of consecutive tours of duty in either Alaska or Hawai'i. *An employee must be advised in writing of this limitation.*

NOTE: *The successive tours must be in the same State. A tour in Hawai'i followed by a tour in Alaska, or vice versa, does not qualify.*

C5512 ALLOWABLE TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION

An eligible employee and dependent(s) is authorized transportation (including transportation to and from common carrier terminals) from the OCONUS PDS to the employee's actual residence at the time of assignment to the OCONUS PDS. Transportation also is authorized from the actual residence to an OCONUS PDS; except for Alaska and Hawai'i. When Alaska and Hawai'i are involved, the return must be to a PDS in the same State (Alaska or Hawai'i) as the PDS at which the employee served immediately prior to RAT. See par. C5506. *See par. C2203 regarding the mandatory use of CTOs/TMCs for transportation arrangements.* See par. C5530 for per diem.

C5515 RENEWAL AGREEMENT TRAVEL (RAT) DENIAL/DELAY

A. RAT Denial. Except for teachers as in par. C5542, RAT may be denied only under the circumstances below. The employee:

1. Is being processed for separation, or
2. Is going to be involved in a RIF, or
3. Has a removal action pending, or
4. Has been reassigned to a U.S. position, or
5. Is to be reassigned to a CONUS position ICW rotation on a similar program that precludes a required period of service completion under a renewal agreement.

B. RAT Delay

NOTE: *Delay may not be imposed on a DoDEA teacher.*

1. General
 - a. RAT at GOV'T expense may not be denied to an employee who has earned it except under the circumstances in par. C5515-A.
 - b. The time at which leave is granted (to perform RAT) is subject to appropriate personnel regulations.
 - c. RAT ordinarily is performed between OCONUS tours of duty. See par. C5572-C2. Travel at a later date, within a tour of duty, may be authorized/approved by the employee's OCONUS commander ([B-232179, 6 October 1989](#)) subject to leave being granted IAW personnel regulations.

2. Delay at Management's Request. Management may request an employee to delay RAT by extending the initial tour (or tour then in effect) NTE 90 days if

- a. The employee is engaged on a project that is scheduled for completion within a reasonable time.
- b. There is a temporary personnel shortage, or
- c. For other good reasons.

Sufficient time must remain in the employee's renewal agreement tour (after adjusting the length of the tour by subtracting the number of days that the initial tour was extended) following RAT to serve at least 12 months upon return to the OCONUS PDS.

3. Delay at the Employee's Request. An employee may request an extension of the initial tour (or tour then in effect) to permit leave scheduling to accommodate personal/job related reasons acceptable to and permitted by the OCONUS commander concerned. See par. C5570-C3. In this case, the employee's tour after performing RAT and returning to the OCONUS PDS is the greater of:

- a. The renewal agreement tour for the PDS concerned, decreased by the number of days the initial tour was extended; or
- b. 12 months.

4. Limits on OCONUS Assignments. A delay in performing RAT should not be authorized if the resulting extension to the new tour, or requirement to serve 12 months following return to the OCONUS PDS, requires the employee to remain at the OCONUS PDS beyond any 5- (or other-) year limit on OCONUS assignments contained in personnel regulations, unless the employee is not affected by, or has been released from, the 5- (or other-) year OCONUS service limitation. See par. C5570-C5.

5. Computing the Tour of Duty when Delayed RAT Is Involved and the Employee Is Not Affected by an OCONUS Service Limitation

Example

An employee's initial 36-month tour ended 30 June 2003. The employee was eligible to perform RAT beginning 1 July 2003 after signing a 24-month renewal agreement. The employee departed the PDS on 1 July 2003, performed RAT and returned 31 July 2003. The new tour of duty begins on 1 August 2003 and ends 31 July 2005 (i.e., 24 months after return from RAT).

If the initial tour was extended to 31 August 2003, delaying RAT for 62 days, and RAT for 30 days was performed from 1 to 30 September 2003, the employee's RAT tour after returning to the OCONUS PDS would be for 22 months beginning 1 October 2003 and ending 31 July 2005. The 22 months is computed by decreasing the 24-month tour prescribed for the PDS after RAT completion by the number of days the initial tour was extended (62 days).

C5518 TRAVEL IN FAMILY UNITS NOT REQUIRED

An employee may travel alone or with a dependent(s). A dependent may travel unaccompanied, but cannot perform round trip travel under renewal agreement authority if the employee does not, at some point, perform authorized RAT. An unaccompanied dependent must not be allowed delayed use of renewal agreement authority (i.e., start RAT) beyond 6 months after the date the employee begins travel, except for teachers IAW par. C5542.

C5521 RAT NON-CUMULATIVE

RAT is to be used between consecutive periods of continuous OCONUS employment. RAT may be performed between the completion date of one service agreement and prior to serving another tour of duty pursuant to a written renewal agreement ([35 Comp. Gen. 101 \(1955\)](#)). *RAT authorization is not cumulative from one period of service to another if not used.*

C5524 BAGGAGE TRANSPORTATION

See par. C2305 for allowed baggage transportation.

C5527 HHG SIT

See par. C5190 for up to 90 days of HHG SIT.

C5530 PER DIEM

A. An Employee is Authorized Per Diem during the Allowable RAT Travel Periods between the OCONUS PDSs and the Authorized RAT Destination. *No per diem is authorized for the employee's dependent incident to RAT when the employee returns to the same OCONUS PDS for duty.* However, when the employee is to report to a different OCONUS PDS for duty, after leave, per diem is allowable for a dependent while en route, limited to the constructed time by the usual transportation mode and route *directly* between old and new OCONUS duty stations. See par. C5512 for allowable travel and transportation allowances.

***NOTE:** *AEA in JTR, Ch 4, Part C may not be authorized/approved for RAT/PCS travel.*

B. Per Diem Computation Example. The following example illustrates the method for per diem computation incident to RAT:

Renewal Agreement Travel			
NOTE: See the Standard CONUS per diem rate , or par. C5060-E3 for the current Standard CONUS per diem rate.			
1. An employee and spouse performed RAT from OCONUS to CONUS, and return to the same OCONUS PDS.			
2. Itinerary	9/1	Depart OCONUS residence in Frankfurt, GE, at 0730 Arrive CONUS residence at 2230	
	9/2 – 9/30	Leave	
	10/1	Depart CONUS residence at 1400	
	10/2	Arrive OCONUS at 1015	
3. The employee is authorized per diem since actual time exceeds 12 hours. See. C5060-F1a(1).			
4. Maximum per diem rate at time of travel \$109 (\$70/ \$46). (The destination per diem rate applicable for RAT to CONUS is the Standard CONUS per diem rate.)			
5. Reimbursement:	9/1	75% x \$46 (M&IE) =	\$34.50
	9/2- 9/30	No per diem	0.00
	10/1 – 10/2	75% x \$46 (&IE) =	\$34.50
Total Reimbursement			\$69.00
6. Par. C5060-F1a(1) applies and the destination M&IE rate (\$46) is used for computing per diem for that day since travel from Frankfurt to Chicago began and ended on the same day.			
7. On the return trip, the M&IE rate applicable to the actual residence for RAT is used for computing per diem. See par. C5060-F1a(1).			
8. <i>Per diem for dependents is not authorized for RAT.</i>			

C5533 LEAVE STATUS DURING ABSENCE FROM DUTY

The leave regulations of the separate departments and DoD component apply regarding the employee's leave 'status'. Certain limitations may apply to teachers in the DoD Education Activity IAW par. C5542.

C5536 ALTERNATE DESTINATION

A. Authorization

1. An employee/a dependent is authorized to perform RAT to a destination (other than the employee's actual residence) in:
 - a. A CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS location, or
 - b. The country of the employee's actual residence.
2. Either destination listed above is an official travel destination.
3. Contract city-pair airfares may be available for use. *If the employee/dependent travels to a more expensive alternate destination, city-pair airfares are not authorized for any transportation related to the alternate destination and the employee is financially responsible for any excess cost.*
4. The POLICY-CONSTRUCTED AIRFARE (APP A) is to be used for constructed cost purposes (APP P, Part 1-B1, [FTR §301-10.112](#) and [62 Comp. Gen. 596 \(1983\)](#)).

B. Examples. The locations and transportation costs used in the following examples are for illustrative purposes only.

1. Example 1

Example 1	
Employee's PDS is in OCONUS Location A and the actual residence is CONUS Location B. There is no city-pair airfare between OCONUS Location A and CONUS Location B.	
The POLICY-CONSTRUCTED AIRFARE (APP A) between OCONUS Location A and CONUS Location B (incorporating some city-pair airfare connections):	\$1,200
Employee desires to utilize RAT to CONUS Location C.	
City-pair airfare to/from CONUS Location C:	\$1,400
Least expensive policy-constructed airfare to/from CONUS Location C:	\$1,600
Since transportation to/from CONUS Location C is more expensive than transportation to/from CONUS Location B, no city-pair airfare may be used to/from CONUS Location C.	
The employee's financial responsibility is \$1,600 of which \$1,200 is reimbursable.	

2. Example 2

Example 2	
Employee's PDS is OCONUS Location A and the actual residence is CONUS Location B.	
Round trip city-pair airfare trip cost:	\$980
Employee desires to utilize RAT to/from CONUS Location C.	
Round trip city-pair airfare to/from CONUS Location C:	\$840
Since transportation to/from CONUS Location C is less expensive than the transportation to/from the actual residence in CONUS Location B, the employee is authorized city-pair airfare to/from CONUS Location C (\$840) NTE the \$980 cost to the actual residence.	

C. Time and Location Requirement. If an employee's actual residence is in a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS location, the employee, and the employee's dependent, must spend the majority of the RAT time in the CONUS or that non-foreign OCONUS location for RAT to be authorized.

D. Alternate Destination Not Authorized. RAT must not be authorized to an alternate destination if the traveler:

1. Does not meet the conditions in par. C5542,
2. Is merely routed through the country of actual residence en route to another country, or

3. Travels to various points for personal reasons (e.g., a "travel tour").

E. Administration. An alternate destination:

1. Is determined in advance of travel and stated in the travel authorization/order,
2. Omitted from the travel authorization/order may be later added to the travel authorization as an amendment, or
3. May be specifically approved on the reimbursement voucher if permitted by finance regulations.

F. Reimbursement. RAT reimbursement for travel to an alternate destination must not exceed the amount allowed for transportation along a usually traveled route between the PDS and the actual residence.

C5539 LIMITATIONS

A. HHG. There is no authority (ICW RAT) for HHG transportation except with regard to necessary accompanied baggage IAW par. C2305. Signing the renewal agreement ICW RAT can be the basis for reestablishing expired authority for HHG and dependent transportation to the extent of a prior authorization/order that was unused ([38 Comp. Gen. 653 \(1959\)](#)).

B. Unaccompanied Dependents. See par. C5518 for an unaccompanied dependent's travel and transportation authority.

C. Destination Point Relocation. RAT authority does not apply if an employee's travel destination is to a place other than in the country or area in which the actual residence is located.

D. Duplicate Eligibility. *Duplicate transportation is not authorized for persons who may be separately eligible for RAT as an employee and as a dependent (i.e., a couple, each with RAT authority, can only travel once. Each may not travel again as a 'dependent' of the other).*

E. RAT ICW other Travel. An employee may not be required to combine RAT with any other funded leave transportation program or travel allowance. An employer may not require that RAT be combined with any other funded leave transportation program or travel allowance.

C5542 DoD OVERSEAS DEPENDENTS SCHOOL SYSTEM TEACHER

A. Completion of Period of Service RAT. Under RAT authority, a teacher who satisfactorily completes the period of service in the service agreement is authorized travel to a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS actual residence during the summer recess. This travel is authorized whether return is to the same/a different OCONUS area.

B. Exceptions

1. General

- a. A teacher is authorized to travel to a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS location on the first portion of RAT authority to attend an accredited college/university.
- b. Travel to the OCONUS area may be accomplished under the return portion of RAT authority upon completion of the study period.
- c. Par. C5518 (Travel in Family Units Not Required) is exclusive of any time the teacher is actively enrolled at the college/university in a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS location.

d. The exceptions in par. C5542-A may be authorized/approved during a period of continuous service as provided in pars. C5542-B2 and C5542-B3.

2. Reassignment at Management's Request

a. Under RAT authority, after completing 1 school-year of service on a current service agreement, any teacher who is reassigned at management's request from one 2-year area to another 2-year area, may return to the CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS actual residence during the summer vacation.

b. The normal routing between the two PDSs must be through a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS location and the teacher must sign a new renewal agreement for the new area of assignment.

c. Other reassignments at management's request do not qualify for RAT travel and must be limited to travel by direct routing as a PCS movement between the two PDSs.

d. The first school-year of service at the new location completes the second consecutive school-year of required service under the initial service agreement.

3. Attendance at an Accredited College/University

a. When the teacher desires to return to a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS location for the summer at the end of the first school-year of service, the teacher may be authorized round trip RAT if the teacher is:

(1) Under an agreement to attend an accredited college/university,

(2) Pursuing courses for professional preparation/advancement that are related to the present/planned needs of the DoD Education Activity, or

(3) Pursuing other specific professional preparations meeting current DoD Education Activity requirements, or

(4) Attending courses that are required for continued certification in the teacher's home State.

b. The renewal agreement is signed before leaving the OCONUS area.

c. The teacher is required to present satisfactory evidence of acceptance by, or an acceptable intent to attend, an institution for an appropriate course of study of not less than 6 semester hours.

d. The teacher becomes financially responsible for previously GOV'T-paid travel costs, when travel was at GOV'T expense to a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS location to attend a course of study and there is no satisfactory proof of:

(1) Course(s) completion, or

(2) Reasons for not completing the course(s).

e. A teacher who returns to a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS location under the exception in par. C5542-A begins a new 2-school-year cycle under the renewal agreement upon return to the OCONUS area.

4. Attendance at an Accredited College/University Incident to Authorized Extended Leave of Absence. Round trip RAT may be authorized for the purpose of furthering professional growth in the case of a teacher who is authorized a leave of absence to attend an accredited college/university in a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS location provided the teacher:

a. Has satisfactorily completed 2 school-years in the DoD Overseas Dependents School System and meets the eligibility conditions for RAT,

- b. Executes a renewal agreement - prior to departure ICW the authorized leave of absence, and
- c. Presents to the appropriate official responsible for authorizing the extended leave of absence and RAT:
 - (1) Acceptable evidence of intent to attend an accredited college/university to pursue a course of study leading to a higher degree or for graduate work in a chosen field,
 - (2) Evidence that the course of study is not feasible through other means,
 - (3) Proof/acceptance of the course of study, and
 - (4) Information regarding successful course completion.

5. Reassignment to 1-year Tour Area. A teacher who requests reassignment at the end of the first school year, and receives management approval for reassignment to a new 1-year tour area, is authorized RAT to the CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS actual residence for the summer recess. See personnel regulations regarding pay/leave status. RAT also is authorized from that CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS actual residence to the new OCONUS PDS indicated in the renewal agreement.

C. HHG Storage between School Years. See par. C5195-C.

- 1. Conditions. See par. C5195-C for HHG storage between school years.
- 2. In Addition to SIT. Authority for storage between school years (see par. C5195-C) is in addition to authority for SIT ICW HHG shipment. Storage under these two authorities may overlap in time.
- 3. Substitute and Part-Time Teachers. *Substitute and part-time teachers are not eligible for storage between school years.*
- 4. Administrative Arrangements
 - a. The industrial relations/civilian personnel officer (administrative responsibility) must furnish the transportation officer notification about storage between school years. The notification must specify the storage period beginning and ending dates.
 - b. The transportation officer is responsible for storage arrangements.
 - c. The transportation officer must maintain a record of all storage costs or the reasonable value for storage furnished for each teacher.
- 5. Indebtedness Notification. Appropriate financial regulations address indebtedness and appropriate notification so that collection action can be taken.
- 6. Consecutive School Terms in Different Locations
 - a. If a teacher is at different locations for consecutive school terms, storage costs are paid by the losing command/activity until the HHG are removed from storage for shipment to the new PDS.
 - b. The gaining command/activity pays for any storage costs after the date the HHG arrive at the new PDS.
 - c. Storage may be at either the old or new PDS whichever is most practical with the losing command paying only if storage is at the old PDS.

C5545 DEPENDENT TRANSPORTATION

A. When Authorized

1. Dependent transportation may be authorized ICW the employee's RAT.
2. Subject to the conditions in this Part, the dependent transportation costs is NTE the GOV'T's cost for transportation to the employee's authorized destination.
3. In these cases, dependent transportation may be as provided in par. C5545.

B. Dependent Eligibility. A dependent is authorized round trip transportation ICW the employee's renewal agreement, provided that the dependent:

1. Traveled to the OCONUS PDS within the prescribed 2 year limit, or
2. Became a dependent at the OCONUS area by marriage, birth, or adoption before the employee began round-trip travel under a renewal agreement,

C. Authorization Limitations. A dependent:

1. At the OCONUS PDS may:
 - a. Accompany the employee, and/or
 - b. Travel before/after the employee ***but only after the employee has met RAT eligibility requirements and the renewal agreement is in place.***
2. Who did not travel to an OCONUS PDS during the preceding tour (including newly acquired dependents), is authorized one-way transportation to the PDS ICW the employee's renewal agreement.
3. Uses RAT to travel to the OCONUS PDS for the first time and may travel at different times than the employee or with the employee on return to the OCONUS PDS.
4. Travels, performed after the employee's RAT, must be completed within 6 months of the employee's RAT start date.
5. ***May be authorized RAT only when the employee performs RAT ([35 Comp. Gen. 101 \(1955\)](#)).***

D. New Tour at Different OCONUS PDS. If the employee's new tour is at a different OCONUS PDS, a dependent who does not accompany the employee on RAT but remains at the old OCONUS PDS is authorized to travel from the old to the new PDS.

E. TDY at the Expiration of Leave Prior to Returning to the OCONUS PDS. When the employee:

1. And dependent travels to the actual residence for leave before beginning a new OCONUS tour, and
2. Performs TDY or attends a training course after the leave but before returning to the OCONUS PDS,

the dependent may return to the OCONUS PDS after the leave.

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PART M: HHT ([FTR §302-5](#))

C5600 GENERAL ([FTR §302-5.1-2](#))

A HHT:

1. Is discretionary. *The AO, not the employee, determines if a HHT is necessary.*
2. May only be authorized on a case-by-case basis, when an employee has accepted a permanent transfer, and the circumstances indicate the need.
3. May not be authorized to assist an employee in deciding whether or not to accept a transfer.
4. May be authorized only for an employee and/or spouse. Employee/spouse may perform separate HHTs to the new PDS at GOV'T expense NTE the cost that would have been incurred on one round trip when the employee's travel authorization/order is issued IAW Agency/Service regulations. See par. C5606.
5. May be authorized for an attendant or escort within this Part when Ch 6, Part L or APP E, Part 1, par. A21 apply ([59 Comp. Gen. 461 \(1980\)](#)).

If the HHT is allowed, it should lower the GOV'T's relocation costs by reducing the time in temporary lodging.

C5602 ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEE ([FTR §302-5.3](#))

An employee may be authorized a HHT when:

1. A PCS is authorized;
2. Both the old and new PDSs are located within CONUS and/or a non-foreign OCONUS area (e.g., one PDS could be in Nebraska and the other in Guam);
3. GOV'T/other prearranged housing is not going to be assigned at the new PDS; and,
4. The old and new PDSs are 75 or more miles apart (as measured by map distance) via a usually traveled surface route.

C5604 INDIVIDUALS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR A HHT ([FTR §302-5.4](#))

A HHT may not be provided for a/an:

1. New appointee or the new appointee's spouse if par. C5080-B applies; or
- *2. Employee authorized dependent and/or HHG transportation to/from a training location to which transportation is authorized under par. C4630 instead of per diem/AEA while at the training location; or
3. Employee's children, [GSBCA 16907-RELO, 14 August 2006, http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/s1690714.pdf](#)

C5606 SEPARATE TRIPS BY EMPLOYEE AND SPOUSE ([FTR §302-5.9](#))

A. Separate HHT round trips by the employee and spouse are allowed; however, the GOV'T's overall cost is limited to the cost of one round trip for the employee and spouse traveling together. The GOV'T's overall cost for comparison and computation purposes includes per diem, transportation costs, and miscellaneous reimbursable expenses. The HHT trip duration including travel time is limited to 10 days. Separate spouse HHT does not increase the 10-day limitation regardless of the circumstances (par. C5618). AEA is not authorized for HHT (par. C5624-B).

1. For example, if the GOV'T's overall round trip cost of one HHT for the employee and spouse between the old/new PDSs is \$800; and the employee/spouse each performed a separate round trip HHT for a combined total of \$1,200 – the GOV'T overall reimbursement for both HHT trips is limited to \$800. The excess HHT trip cost of \$400 is borne by the employee.
2. HHT(fixed) cost comparison, computations or lodging receipts are not required for separately performed HHT trips by the employee and spouse (par. C5624-B). HHT(fixed) is irrevocable once the employee signs a service agreement.

C5608 WHEN A HHT MAY BEGIN ([FTR §302-5.10](#))

When authorized, a HHT may begin after the:

1. Employee signs a service agreement; and
2. DoD component establishes, and informs the employee of, the reporting date to the new PDS.

NOTE: *The maximum time for beginning allowable travel and transportation is ordinarily 2 years from the date the employee reports for duty at the new PDS. See par. C1057 for extensions.*

C5610 WHEN A HHT MUST BE COMPLETED ([FTR §302-5.12](#))

Round-trip house-hunting travel must be completed by the:

1. Employee on the day before the day the employee reports to the new PDS, and
2. Spouse:
 - a. On the day before the family begins relocation to the new PDS, or
 - b. The expiration of the maximum time for beginning allowable travel and transportation.

C5612 HHT AUTHORIZATION ([FTR §302-5.5](#))

After considering par. C5614-A, an AO/AO designee may authorize a HHT. The AO/AO's designee must determine:

1. If a HHT is necessary;
2. Whether subsistence reimbursement is per diem under the Lodgings-plus method (par. C5624-B1) or a fixed amount (par. C5624-B2);
3. The appropriate HHT duration (NTE the maximum IAW par. C5618);
4. The authorized transportation mode(s) for:
 - a. The HHT to/from the new PDS location; and
 - b. Local travel while house-hunting at the new PDS location.

C5614 CONSIDERATIONS

A. General. *The HHT must be minimized/avoided when other satisfactory and more economical alternatives are available.* An AO/AO designee must consider pars. C5614-B through C5614-F before authorizing a HHT.

B. Arranging a Permanent Residence before a Move. If the employee has a large family and must promptly vacate the residence at the old PDS, it might be less costly to the GOV'T, as well as more convenient to the employee, to complete arrangements for a new residence before the move actually takes place.

C. Arranging a Permanent Residence while in Temporary Lodgings. If the employee has no family or a small family, it might be less costly to allow the employee (and family) to remain in temporary lodgings at the new PDS for a somewhat longer period than might otherwise be required, subject to limitations until the employee finds a permanent residence.

D. Avoiding an Advance Trip. If TQSE is authorized, a HHT possibly may be avoided. It might be more advantageous to the GOV'T and the employee for the employee's dependents to remain at the former residence while the employee occupies temporary lodging at the new PDS. During that time the employee can select a permanent residence after becoming familiar with the new PDS area.

E. TDY at the New PDS. When an employee is TDY at what is already known to become a new PDS - before the permanent transfer is effective - a HHT should not be necessary.

F. Housing Information Assistance. It might be possible for the DoD Component to avoid/shorten the HHT duration by providing assistance and information to an employee concerning housing conditions and markets at the new PDS location.

C5616 PROHIBITIONS

A HHT is not authorized when the:

1. Employee will be assigned to a GOV'T/other prearranged permanent residence at the new PDS location.
2. Employee has not formally agreed to transfer to the new PDS.
3. Old and/or new PDS, are located in a foreign OCONUS area. See APP A.
4. Distance between the old and new PDSs is less than 75 miles (as measured by map distance) via a usually traveled surface route.

C5618 TRIP DURATION ([FTR §302-5.11-12](#))

A HHT, when authorized, should be for a reasonable time period considering the distance between the old and new PDSs, transportation mode, and the housing situation at the new PDS. *A funded HHT, including travel time, is NTE 10 calendar days.*

C5620 TRANSPORTATION TO AND/OR FROM A NEW PDS LOCALITY ([FTR §302-5.14](#))

1. When authorizing/approving a transportation mode, the objective is to minimize en route time and maximize new PDS time.
2. If POC use is authorized (i.e. POC transportation is to the GOV'T's advantage), the MALT rate in par. C2505 applies.
3. If the employee travels by other than the authorized transportation mode, reimbursement is for the lesser of the actual transportation expenses or the authorized transportation cost.
4. The employee is authorized transportation expenses (including transportation between carrier terminals).

C5622 LOCAL TRANSPORTATION

A. General Expenses. Reasonable expenses for local transportation at the new PDS are allowed.

B. Local Transportation

1. Local transportation by common carrier, local transportation systems, DTMO-negotiated car rental agreement (see par. C2102-B regarding mandatory CTO/TMC use), commercially rented automobile, or a POC at the applicable MALT rate in par. C2505 may be authorized.
2. The local transportation mode must be consistent with the transportation mode authorized for travel to/from the PDS (e.g., a rental car should not be authorized if POC transportation to the new PDS is authorized).

C. Special Conveyance (Taxi/Cab) Use. Special conveyance reimbursement is limited to transportation between carrier terminals and the places of lodging.

C5624 SUBSISTENCE

A. General

1. HHT subsistence expenses are ordinarily reimbursed under the Lodgings-plus method as in par. C5624-B1.
2. A DoD component may, however, offer to pay a fixed amount for subsistence expenses. See par. C5624-B2. The following are factors in determining whether or not to offer fixed amount reimbursement:
 - a. Administration Ease. Per diem payment under par. C5624-B1 ('Lodgings-Plus' method) requires submission of a travel claim for lodging expense amount validity review, accuracy, and reasonableness. A fixed amount paid under par. C5624-B2 is easier to administer because an expense review is not required.
 - b. Cost Considerations. Evaluate the cost of each subsistence reimbursement option on a case-by-case basis. *A single 'generic' decision for all PCS moves is not authorized.*
 - c. Employee Treatment. Consider employee morale and productivity as well as direct costs.

B. Methods. Calculate an employee's subsistence allowance IAW par. C5624-B1 or C5624-B2.

1. 'Lodgings-Plus' Computation Method. The applicable per diem is authorized, as prescribed in pars. C4553 and C5125, for one round trip of the employee and/or spouse for up to 10 calendar days between the old and new PDS.

***NOTE:** *AEA in Ch 4, Part C, may not be authorized/approved for a HHT.*

2. Fixed Amount. The amount calculated using par. C5624-B2a or C5624-B2b, as applicable:
 - a. The employee and spouse both travel (together or separately), multiply the applicable locality [per diem rate](#) by 6.25, or
 - b. If only one person (the employee or the spouse) travels, multiply the applicable locality [per diem rate](#) by 5.
3. Fixed Amount Payment
 - a. The fixed amount determined in par. C5624-B2a or C5624-B2b applies for the entire trip without regard to the number of days authorized for the HHT.
 - b. Any balance from the determined fixed amount not used by the employee for expenses:
 - (1) Belongs to the employee,

- (2) Is not subject to collection, and
- (3) May be taxable ([FTR §302-5.18](#)).

C. Subsistence Calculation Examples

1. General. An employee and spouse are authorized a 10-day HHT to Arlington, VA. For the examples below the following information is applicable:

- a. Per diem for Arlington, VA, at the time of travel is \$201 (\$150/ \$51).
- b. The single occupancy lodging cost is \$130.
- c. The DoD component offers a HHT and the option of either the fixed amount option (par. C5624-B2) or the ‘Lodgings-Plus’ option (par. C5624-B1).
- d. When the employee elects per diem under the ‘Lodgings-Plus’ computation method for a HHT, and the spouse accompanies the employee, the employee’s computation for the lodging rate is computed at the *single room rate*.

2. Example 1. The traveler is authorized a 10-day HHT with per diem computed under the ‘Lodgings-Plus’ computation method. See par. C5624-B1. The traveler and spouse travel together. *The traveler must provide lodging receipts.*

Employee’s Per Diem		
Travel day to Arlington:	75% x \$51 = \$38.25 + \$130 (single lodging cost) =	\$ 168.25
8 days in the Arlington Area:	\$130 (Lodging) + \$51 (M&IE) = \$181/day x 8 days =	\$1,448.00
Travel day back to the PDS:	75% x \$51 =	+ \$ 38.25
Total Per Diem for Employee		\$1,654.50
Spouse’s Per Diem		
Using par. C5125-C, the maximum amount allowable is 75% of the per diem rate to which the employee is authorized under par. C4553.		
Total Per Diem for Spouse	75% x \$1,654.50 (employee’s per diem) =	\$1,240.88
Total Per Diem Payment		
Employee’s per diem		\$1,654.50
Spouse’s per diem		+ \$1,240.88
Total Per Diem for Employee and Spouse		\$2,895.38

3. Example 2. The employee is authorized a fixed amount HHT. See par. C5624-B2a. *No lodging receipts are required.*

Total Fixed Subsistence for the Employee and Spouse	\$201 (locality rate) x 6.25 (fixed rate for employee and spouse) =	\$1,256.25
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4. Example 3. The employee reports to the new PDS without performing a HHT. The spouse performs a HHT alone.

Situation A:		
The employee elects the 10-day HHT with per diem computed under the 'Lodgings-Plus' computation method (par. C5624-B1). Using par. C5125-C, the employee is authorized per diem for the spouse up to the maximum rate. The employee must provide lodging receipts. NOTE: If the spouse lodges with the employee at the new PDS location, there is no lodging reimbursement unless there is an additional charge for the spouse.		
Travel day to Arlington:	\$130 (lodging) + \$38.25 (75% x \$51) =	\$ 168.25
8 days in the Arlington area:	\$130 + \$51 = \$181/day x 8 days =	\$1,448.00
Travel day back to the PDS:	75% x \$51 =	+ \$ 38.25
Total Per Diem for Spouse		\$1,654.50
Situation B:		
The employee elects the fixed-amount HHT (par. C5624-B2b) for the spouse. No lodging receipts are required.		
Total Fixed Subsistence for the Spouse	\$201 x 5 (fixed rate for one person) =	\$1,005.00

5. Example 4. The employee is authorized a 10-day HHT with per diem computed under the 'Lodgings-Plus' computation method. See par. C5624-B1. The employee and the spouse perform separate HHTs. **The employee must provide lodging receipts.**

Employee's Per Diem		
Travel day to Arlington:	\$130 (single lodging cost) + 75% x \$51 = \$38.25 =	\$ 168.25
5 days in the Arlington Area:	\$130 (lodging) + \$51 (M&IE) = \$181/day x 5 days =	\$ 905.00
Travel day back to the PDS:	75% x \$51 =	+ \$ 38.25
Total Per Diem for Employee		\$1,111.50
Spouse's Per Diem		
Using par. C5125-C, the maximum amount allowable is 100% of the per diem rate to which the employee is authorized under par. C4553.		
Travel day to Arlington:	\$130 (single lodging cost) + 75% x \$51 = \$38.25 =	\$ 168.25
4 days in the Arlington Area:	\$130 (lodging) + \$51 (M&IE) = \$181/day x 4 days =	\$ 724.00
Travel day back to the PDS:	75% x \$51 =	+ \$ 38.25
Total Per Diem for Spouse		\$ 930.50
Total Per Diem Payment		
Employee's per diem		\$1,111.50
Spouse's per diem		+ \$ 930.50
Total Per Diem for Employee and Spouse		\$2,042.00

C5626 EXPENSE DOCUMENTATION

A. Transportation. To receive reimbursement for HHT transportation expenses, an employee must itemize the transportation expenses and have appropriate receipts. See par. C1310.

B. Subsistence Expenses

1. Lodgings-plus Method. An employee paid per diem under par. C5624-B1, using the Lodgings-plus method must itemize lodging expenses and have lodging receipts. See par. C1310.
2. Fixed Amount. An employee paid for a HHT using the fixed amount computation under par. C5624-B2, does not require itemization or receipts for payment.

C5628 STATUS WHILE ON HHT

An employee is in a travel status (see APP A) while performing house-hunting travel during the authorized absence period.

C5630 NO RETURN TO OLD PDS

A HHT consists of travel to the new PDS vicinity to locate permanent housing and return to the old PDS before performing en route PCS travel to the new PDS. If a HHT is authorized under the 'Lodging-Plus' method, and the employee reports for duty at the new PDS instead of returning to the old PDS, TQSE, if authorized, are payable in lieu of house-hunting subsistence for the days spent seeking permanent housing up to the day before reporting for duty at the new PDS, NTE the number of days authorized for the HHT. The one-way transportation is PCS travel ([GSBCA 16339-RELO, 18 February 2004](#)). Under the circumstances in par. C5630 an employee is *not* in a duty status while house-hunting. See DoD 1400.25-M, SC630.7.4.3 about granting an excused absence for PCS purposes.

C5632 HHT ADVANCE ([FTR §302-5.16](#))

1. A HHT expenses advance may be paid if a HHT under the 'Lodgings-Plus' method is offered and elected.
2. The advance is NTE the sum of the anticipated transportation costs and the maximum per diem allowable under the 'Lodgings-Plus' method in par. C5624-B1 for the HHT location and duration.
3. If a HHT using the fixed amount under par. C5624-B2 is offered and elected, 'subsistence-related' expenses payment does not constitute an advance, whereas the transportation-related expenses may be paid in advance just as for the HHT under the 'Lodgings-Plus' method.
4. See also par. C1101-G for house-hunting travel and transportation advances.

C5634 HHT ICW TQSE

A. TQSE(AE). If an employee is paid/reimbursed for HHT days and authorized TQSE(AE) is subsequently claimed for more than 30 days, the actual number of HHT days (NTE 10) paid/reimbursed (on either a 'Lodgings-Plus' or fixed amount basis) are deducted from the first authorized 30-day TQSE(AE) period. See par. C5372. For a reimbursed:

1. 5-day HHT, deduct 5 days from the first authorized TQSE(AE) 30 day period,
2. 6-day HHT, deduct 6 days from the first authorized TQSE(AE) 30 day period, or
3. 10-day HHT, deduct 10 days (or the actual number of days used, whichever is less) from the first authorized TQSE(AE) 30 day period.

B. TQSE(F). *The number of days paid/reimbursed for a HHT are not deducted from TQSE(F)*. See par. C5392.

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PART O: TEMPORARY CHANGE OF STATION (TCS) (FTR §302-3, subpart E)

C5700 GENERAL (FTR §§302-3.404, 302-3.500, 302-3.502)

An AO may authorize a TCS with limited PCS allowances, instead of TDY allowances, for an employee scheduled for extended TDY (between 6 and 30 months) (FTR §302-3.406). *The long-term temporary assignment location becomes the employee's temporary official station* (FTR §302-3.411).

C5705 ELIGIBILITY (FTR §302-3.402)

A. Assignment. A TCS assignment may be considered only if:

1. The employee is directed to perform an extended TDY at another duty station outside the local area as described in par. C2400-B;
2. The assignment is not less than 6 months or more than 30 months;
3. TDY travel and per diem otherwise are payable; and
4. The AO determines TCS is more advantageous than TDY. See par. C5710.

NOTE: A service agreement is not required for a TCS move.

B. Employee (FTR §302-3.403). Each employee is eligible for a TCS except a/an:

1. New appointee;
2. Employee's travel and transportation expenses (see par. C5060-E2 for per diem);
3. Individual serving without pay or at \$1 a year;
- *4. Employee assigned under the GOV'T Employees Training Act (5 USC §4109) (see par. C4630); or
- *5. Employee assigned to/from a State or local GOV'T under the Inter-Governmental Personnel Act (5 USC §3372). See par. C7000.

C. Service Agreement (FTR §302-3.410). A service agreement is not necessary to qualify for a TCS. See par. C5705-A for eligibility.

C5710 CONDITIONS

A. Component Cost Considerations (FTR §302-3.401). An AO may authorize TCS when the cost is outweighed by the benefits of TDY cost savings and increased employee morale and job performance. The estimated TCS and TDY costs must be compared and considered.

B. Employee Tax Consideration (FTR §302-3.502)

1. An employee who performs TDY exceeding 1 year at a single location is subject to income tax on travel reimbursements. A traveler should contact state and local authorities concerning potential income tax.
2. An employee who performs a TCS is subject to income tax on some, but not all, of the TCS reimbursements, and receives a RIT allowance.

3. TCS should be considered if an extended TDY results in an un-reimbursable income tax liability on an employee.

C. Employee Concerns. Consider the possible negative effect of a long-term absence from the PDS and immediate family on the employee's morale and job performance, and other employee pays such as locality pay and non-foreign cost of living allowances.

D. Equity Concerns. Consider the financial inequity that results when a long-term TDY employee lives in a manner similar to a permanently assigned employee while receiving TDY allowances.

E. Assignment Length

1. Assignment less than 6 Months (FTR §302-3.407). A TCS may be authorized only when expected to last 6 months or more. If the assignment is cut short *for reasons other than separation from GOV'T service*, TCS expenses are paid.

2. Assignment more than 30 Months (FTR §302-3.408). If the assignment exceeds 30 months, the employee:

(a) Must be permanently assigned to the temporary official station *or* returned to the previous official station;

(b) May not be paid for extended storage or property management services incurred after the last day of the thirtieth month; and

(c) Must be paid for the expenses of returning the employee, immediate family, and HHG to the previous official station unless the employee is permanently assigned to the temporary official station.

F. Distance Requirement (FTR §302-3.409). No minimum distance between a PDS and TCS location is required to qualify for a TCS.

C5715 TCS ALLOWANCES (FTR §§302-3.412, 302-3.413)

A. Basic Allowances. *TDY travel and transportation allowances including per diem are not paid while at the TCS location*. An employee is authorized:

1. MALT, if a POC is used (see par. C5050);
2. Employee's travel and transportation expenses (see par. C5060-D2 for per diem);
3. Transportation and dependent per diem (see Ch 5, Part C);
4. HHG transportation and storage-in transit (see Ch 5, Part D);
5. MEA (see Ch 5, Part G);
6. Mobile home transportation instead of HHG transportation (see Ch 5, Part F);
7. POV(s) transportation (see Ch 5, Part E); and
8. RIT allowance (see Ch 5, Part N).

NOTE: AEA (see Ch 4, Part C) may not be authorized/approved for a TCS.

B. Discretionary Allowances. The employee may be authorized:

1. A HHT (see Ch 5, Part M);

2. TQSE, while occupying temporary lodging (see Ch 5, Part H);
3. NTS of HHG *when necessary during the assignment* (FTR §§302-3.414, 302-3.415, 302-3.416, and 302-3.417) (see Ch 5, Part D).
 - a. HHG may be in NTS for the TCS duration.
 - b. The transportation officer determines the NTS location.
 - c. The total weight of HHG stored plus the weight of HHG transported cannot exceed 18,000 pounds. The employee is personally financially responsible for all excess costs if the total weight of stored and transported HHG exceeds 18,000 pounds.; and
4. Property Management Service for the Employee's Residence at the Old PDS for the TCS Duration. See Ch 5, Part Q. (FTR §§302-3.418, 302-3.19, 302-3.420).

NOTE: PM service may be authorized only for a residence at the employee's PDS in CONUS or in a non-foreign OCONUS area from which the employee was assigned to the TCS location ([GSBCA 16138-RELO, 30 September 2003](#)).

- C. Allowances upon Assignment Completion. The employee is authorized all of the allowances in pars. C5715-A and C5720-B, except property management services (par. C5720-B6) and a HHT (par. C5720-C1) when returning to the original PDS (FTR §302-3.422).
- D. TCS Allowances vs. Per Diem (FTR §302-3.422). If a TCS is authorized, an employee may not elect payment of per diem expenses instead of a TCS.

C5720 THE TEMPORARY OFFICIAL STATION BECOMES THE PDS (FTR §§302-3.426, 302-3.427, 302-3.428, and 302-3.429)

- A. Allowance Duration. TCS allowances (see par. C5415) stop on the day the temporary official station becomes the PDS.
- B. Payable Allowances. The following allowances are payable when the temporary official station becomes the PDS:
 1. Travel, including per diem for the employee (see par. C4553-B), and dependent (see Ch 5, Part C) who relocated to the temporary official station for one round-trip between the temporary official station and old PDS;
 2. Transportation and per diem (see Ch 5, Part C) for one-way travel from the old PDS for those dependents not previously relocated to the temporary official station;
 3. TQSE while occupying temporary lodging (see Ch 5, Part H) *may be authorized but is not mandatory* in extraordinary circumstances;
 4. Real estate expenses (see Ch 5, Part P);
 5. Residence-related relocation service expenses (see Ch 5, Part Q);
 6. Property management expenses (see Ch 5, Part Q);
 7. Transportation of HHG not previously transported to the temporary official station (18,000 pound maximum applies);

8. Transportation of POVs not previously transported, if authorized, in Ch 5, Part E (for a CONUS to CONUS TCS being converted to a PCS); and

9. Short distance HHG move (not to exceed 18,000 pounds) if the residence at the new PDS changes.

C. Expenses Not Payable. Expenses not payable when permanently assigned to the temporary official station:

1. A HHT to the temporary official station, and

2. Residence transaction expenses for selling a residence or breaking a lease at the temporary official station.

NOTE: Per diem is not payable at the TCS location.

C5725 SEPARATION FROM GOV'T SERVICE (FTR §§302-3.423, 302-3.424, and 302-3.425)

A. After Long-term Assignment. An employee who separates (retires/resigns) from GOV'T service after long-term temporary assignment completion is authorized the same PCS expenses that are payable had the employee not separated from GOV'T service. If the employee returns to other than the PDS or remains at the long-term temporary assignment location, PCS allowances, on a constructed basis, are allowed NTE the amount that would have been paid incident to return to the PDS.

B. Before Long-term Assignment Completion. An employee who separates from GOV'T service prior to long-term temporary assignment completion, for reasons beyond the employee's control and acceptable to the agency, is authorized the same PCS expenses (see par. C5425-B) that are payable had the employee not separated. Otherwise, payments are limited to what would have been payable had the long-term temporary assignment been performed as TDY.

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.

NOTE: An employee, who elects PM services after the DoD Component offers them, may later elect to sell the residence per par. C5825-D1 within the applicable time limitation and par. C5810-E provisions. The reimbursement, including the amount previously paid for PM services, may not exceed the reimbursement limitations in par. C5756-B. This authority does not extend to an employee enrolled in the Home Sale Program.

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 dependent(s) reside or will 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.

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

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](#); [GSBCA 16889-RELO](#) at <http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/r1688902.txt>; and [GSBCA 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 APP A definition.
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).

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

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 (APP A definition) 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 [GSBCA 16811-Relo, 13 March 2006](#). This decision is available at <http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/s1681113.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

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 Comp. Gen. and GSBCA 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://redbook.gao.gov/11/fl0052879.php>.

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 Comp. Gen. 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 Comp. Gen. 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://archive.gao.gov/iglpdf64/151692.pdf>.

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://redbook.gao.gov/12/fl0055381.php>.

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://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/r136990.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 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, 13 November 1995](#). *This decision is available at: <http://archive.gao.gov/legald425p10/a06920.pdf>.*

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 Comp. Gen. noted in this decision that the PDS includes the residence or other QTRS 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://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/r1488907.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 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 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. C4630;
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 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 is NTE 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 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 NTE 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.

PART A: EVACUATION TRAVEL

C6000 LEGAL BASIS

A. Transportation Authority

1. Title 5 USC §5725 provides authority for GOV'T expense transportation for an employee's dependents and HHG to a safe haven location when an evacuation is authorized/ordered.
2. See Ch 6, Part C for foreign area evacuations.
3. See Ch 6, Part D for U.S. and non-foreign OCONUS area evacuations.

B. Pay and Allowances

1. Title 5 USC §5522 provides authority for advance pay, allowances, and differentials when an employee and/or a dependent(s) is authorized/ordered to evacuate the employee's PDS.
2. See Ch 6, Part C, DSSR, Section 615 for foreign area evacuations.
3. See Ch 6, Part D, OPM regulations, Section 550.404 for U.S. and non-foreign OCONUS area evacuations.

C. Department of State (DoS) Standardized Regulations (DSSR)

1. DoDI 1400.11, adopted the provisions of the Department of State (DoS) Standardized Regulations (DSSR), Chapter 600, "Payments During an Ordered/Authorized Departure"
<http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/html/140011.htm>.
2. See Ch 6, Part C for an annotated extract of DSSR, Chapter 600, modified to relate to a DoD civilian employee.
3. The DoS regulations apply for evacuations from, or within, any foreign area. See APP A for "foreign area".

D. Memorandum of Agreement. Memorandum of Agreement, dated 14 July 1998, between DoS and DoD (USD (Policy)) on the protection and evacuation of U.S. citizens and nationals and designated other persons from threatened areas overseas addresses:

1. Policy objectives,
2. Interagency checklist and other related documents,
3. Responsibilities,
4. Authority to invoke an emergency evacuation plan,
5. Responsibility for military operations, and
6. Organization for emergency planning.

E. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) Regulations

1. DoDI 1400.11 <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/html/140011.htm>, adopted OPM regulations, 5 CFR, Part 550, Subpart D, Payments During Evacuation.
2. See Ch 6, Part D for DoD implementation of 5 CFR, Part 550, Subpart D.

3. OPM regulations apply to U.S. and non-foreign OCONUS area (see APP A) evacuations.

C6005 FOREIGN AREA EVACUATION

A. Applicable Regulations. See Ch 6, Part C.

B. Authorizing/Ordering an Evacuation

1. DoS determines when an evacuation from a foreign area is necessary.
2. The SECDEF, after consultation with the Secretary of State, may authorize the evacuation of all DoD noncombatants, in appropriate circumstances, such as:
 - a. A Presidential declaration of national emergency, or
 - b. Directed reinforcement of U.S. Armed Forces in a theatre, or
 - c. To accommodate force protection or anti-terrorism considerations,
3. SECDEF authority does not apply to noncombatants attached to Defense Attaché Offices, Marine Security Guard Detachments, DoD elements or personnel that form an integral part of the U.S. Country Team, and others as determined between the Combatant Commander and the Chief of Mission. See Memorandum of Agreement between DoS and DoD, 14 July 1998.
4. A commander of a Combatant command or the senior commander in the country concerned or the Defense Attaché is responsible for authorizing/ordering an evacuation of the area when U.S. citizens are endangered but:
 - a. Timely communication with the DoS is not possible,
 - b. There is no DoS presence in the area concerned, and/or
 - c. Time and communications do not permit the Commander to receive authorization from the SECDEF (USD (P&R)) without jeopardizing the U.S. citizens.
5. The DoD (USD (P&R)) is primarily responsible for evacuations at the U.S. Naval Base, Guantanamo, Cuba (DoDD 3025.14, 5 November 1990). See <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/302514p.pdf>.
6. POC for DoD evacuations is the Civilian Advisory Panel (CAP) member for Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Air Force, and the OSD for DoD agencies. The [directory](#) lists office symbols and phone numbers for CAP members.

C. Authorized Transportation

1. Transportation for an employee and/or dependents may be authorized from the employee's PDS to a safe haven pending a determination as to the:
 - a. Return to the PDS from which evacuated;
 - b. Transfer or reassignment of the employee to another PDS;
 - c. Return to actual residence; or
 - d. Transportation to the final safe haven.

NOTE: If it is known at the time of evacuation, or later when a determination is made, that the employee and/or dependents are not to return to the evacuated PDS, transportation for the employee and/or dependents and HHG may be authorized from the PDS or safe haven to the employee's next PDS (or actual residence if there is no PCS for an employee serving at an OCONUS PDS under a service agreement).

2. Transportation from the initial safe haven to a final safe haven may be authorized through the Secretarial Process.

D. Subsistence Expense Allowance (SEA). See Ch 6, Part C for SEA.

*E. Actual Expense Allowance (AEA). *AEA in Ch 4, Part C is not authorized/approved for evacuations from foreign OCONUS areas.*

C6010 CONUS/NON-FOREIGN OCONUS AREA EVACUATION

A. Applicable Regulations. See Ch 6, Part D and par. C6010-D.

B. Authorizing/Ordering an Evacuation. The following officials may authorize/order an evacuation:

1. The SECDEF, or the Secretary's designated representative (USD (P&R) for employees and dependents of DoD components (*PoC: The Civilian Advisory Panel member for Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Air Force and the OSD Civilian Advisory Panel member for DoD agencies. The [directory](#) lists office symbols and phone numbers for Civilian Advisory Panel members*);

2. The Secretary of the Army, Navy, or Air Force, or the Secretary's designated representative, for civilian employees and dependents of the respective Service;

3. The head of a DoD COMPONENT (see APP A) or designated representative;

4. The commander of a U.S. INSTALLATION (see APP A) or designated representative; and

5. The commander, director, head, chief or supervisor of an organization or office.

C. Authorized Transportation

1. Except as indicated for limited evacuations in par. C6010-D, transportation for an employee and/or dependents and HHG may be authorized from the employee's PDS to a safe haven pending a determination as to:

a. Return to the PDS from which evacuated;

b. Transfer/reassignment to another PDS; or

c. Return to actual residence (applicable to an employee serving a prescribed tour of duty at an OCONUS location under a service agreement).

2. If it is known at the time of evacuation or later, when a determination is made, that the employee and/or dependents are not to return to the evacuated PDS, transportation for the employee and/or dependents and HHG may be authorized from the PDS or safe haven to the employee's next PDS (or actual residence if there is no PCS for an employee serving at an OCONUS PDS under a service agreement).

3. Transportation from the initial safe haven to a final safe haven may be authorized through the Secretarial Process.

D. Limited Evacuation

1. A limited evacuation is intended for those circumstances when it is necessary to evacuate an employee and/or dependents temporarily from the PDS vicinity to the nearest suitable accommodations.
2. When an official designated in par. C6010-B authorizes/orders a limited evacuation, transportation allowances are limited to:
 - a. Transportation for one round trip from the employee's evacuated residence to the nearest available accommodations (which may be GOV'T QTRS) and return; or,
 - b. Reimbursement on a mileage basis, at the applicable rate in par. C2500, when a POC is used for one round trip from the evacuated residence to the nearest available accommodations (which may be GOV'T QTRS) and return. Reimbursement for POC use is to the operator. No reimbursement is allowed for passengers.

E. Per Diem/Subsistence Expense

1. Per Diem/Subsistence Expense Allowances. See Ch 6, Part D, Section 550.405.
- *2. Actual Expense Allowance (AEA). *AEA in Ch 4, Part C is not authorized/approved for evacuations from U.S. or non-foreign OCONUS areas.*

C6015 SAFE HAVEN

- A. OCONUS Foreign Area Evacuation. See SAFE HAVEN in Ch 6, Part C, par. 610(l).
- B. CONUS/Non-Foreign OCONUS Area Evacuation. See SAFE HAVEN in Ch 6, Part D, par. 550.402(g).
- C. U.S. Evacuation. If the fifty U.S. and the District of Columbia are named in the evacuation authorization/order as the safe haven, an evacuee must select the exact safe haven location within the fifty U.S. and the District of Columbia to which traveling at GOV'T expense.
- D. Limited Evacuation. When a limited evacuation is authorized/ordered, the safe haven is the nearest available accommodations location, which may be GOV'T QTRS, determined to be suitable by the appropriate authority in par. C6010-B who authorized/ordered the limited evacuation. See par. C6010-D.

C6020 EMERGENCY POV STORAGE INCIDENT TO AN OCONUS AREA EVACUATION

See par. C5236.

C6025 POV SHIPMENT

There is no authority to ship a POV ICW an evacuation. A POV may be shipped at GOV'T expense IAW the provisions in Ch 5, Part E, ICW an employee's PCS to a new PDS or upon return of the employee serving under a service agreement to the actual residence following separation from the OCONUS PDS.

C6030 TEMPORARY QUARTERS SUBSISTENCE EXPENSE (TQSE)

TQSE is not authorized for an evacuation. See Ch 5, Part H.

CHAPTER 7

TRAVEL UNDER SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

Paragraph Title/Contents

***PART A: IPA MOBILITY PROGRAM**

- *C7000 TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENT OF AN EMPLOYEE BETWEEN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND A STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OR INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION AUTHORIZED BY THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PERSONNEL ACT (IPA) MOBILITY PROGRAM**
- A. General
 - B. Authority
 - C. Allowable Travel and Transportation Reimbursement
 - D. Time Limitation
 - E. IPA Mobility Program

PART B: MISSING PERSONS CASES

- C7085 GENERAL**
- A. General
 - B. Requirements
- C7090 CONDITIONS**
- A. Dependent Defined
 - B. HHG and Personal Effects Transportation
 - C. POV Transportation
 - D. Travel and Transportation Allowed
 - E. Employee in an Injured Status

- C7095 RESPONSIBILITY**

PART C: CIVILIAN ESCORTS AND ATTENDANTS

- C7100 ESCORT FOR UNIFORMED SERVICE MEMBER'S DEPENDENT (10 USC §1036)**
- C7105 ATTENDANT FOR UNIFORMED SERVICE MEMBER'S DEPENDENT (10 USC §1040)**
- C7110 ATTENDANT/ESCORT FOR A UNIFORMED SERVICE MEMBER, ON THE TDRL, REQUIRED TO SUBMIT TO PERIODIC PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS**
- C7115 ATTENDANT/ESCORT FOR AN ACTIVE DUTY UNIFORMED SERVICE MEMBER (PATIENT)**
- A. DoD Civilian Employee
 - B. Non-DoD Gov't Employee
 - C. Another Civilian

PART D: PRE-EMPLOYMENT INTERVIEW TRAVEL (FTR §301-75)

- C7150 APPLICABILITY**
- A. Application
 - B. Policy

<u>Paragraph</u>	<u>Title/Contents</u>
C7155	AUTHORIZATION A. Payment Authority B. Eligibility
C7160	RESPONSIBILITIES A. DoD Component Responsibilities B. Interviewee Responsibilities
C7165	REIMBURSEMENT A. Allowable Expenses B. Expenses Not Allowed
C7170	FUND SOURCE A. Travel Expense Payment B. Sources Not Allowed
C7175	REIMBURSEMENT CLAIM A. Fraudulent Claim B. Receipt and Record Maintenance C. Travel Voucher Preparation and Submission

PART E: TRAVEL AT NO EXPENSE TO THE GOV'T

C7200	GENERAL A. Policy B. Employee Status C. Travel Documentation
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PART F: REPATRIATION TRANSPORTATION

C7250	FOR OTHER THAN ARMY CIVILIAN MARINE PERSONNEL A. Conditions B. Reimbursement Requirement
C7255	FOR ARMY CIVILIAN MARINE PERSONNEL A. Coverage B. Classes I and II Repatriates C. Assistance Furnished

PART G: THREATENED LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS (FTR §301-31)

C7300	GENERAL
C7305	ELIGIBILITY
C7310	POLICY
C7315	DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY
C7320	PROCEDURES FOR EVALUATING RISK TO A THREATENED INDIVIDUAL

C7325	ELIGIBILITY CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Limits on Duration of Temporary Living AccommodationsB. Temporary Living Accommodations Location
C7330	SUBSISTENCE PAYMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Expenses CoveredB. Allowable Lodging CostsC. Allowable Meal ExpensesD. Maximum Allowable AmountE. Itemization and Receipts
C7335	TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM A LOCATION AWAY FROM THE EMPLOYEE'S DESIGNATED DUTY STATION
C7340	AUTHORIZATIONS AND CLAIMS PAYMENT
C7345	FUNDS ADVANCES

PART H: EMERGENCY TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION OF EMPLOYEE DUE TO ILLNESS OR INJURY OR A PERSONAL EMERGENCY SITUATION WHILE TDY (FTR §301)

C7350	GENERAL
C7355	DoD COMPONENT RESPONSIBILITY/AUTHORITY DELEGATION
C7360	EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITY AND DOCUMENTATION
C7365	DEFINITIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Official Station/PDSB. Alternate LocationC. Employee's Incapacitating Illness or InjuryD. FamilyE. Personal Emergency SituationF. Serious Illness or Injury of Family MemberG. Fire, Flood, or Act of God
C7370	EMPLOYEE'S INCAPACITATING ILLNESS OR INJURY <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Per Diem Continuation at the Interruption PointB. Return to Official Station or HomeC. Travel to an Alternate Location and Return to the TDY Assignment
C7375	PERSONAL EMERGENCY SITUATION <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Return to PDS or HomeB. Travel to an Alternate Destination and Return to the TDY AssignmentC. Discount Airfare UseD. Return to the PDSE. Travel to an Alternate Destination

PART I: TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION EXPENSE REIMBURSEMENT WHEN ACCOMPANYING MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND CONGRESSIONAL STAFF

- C7400 GENERAL**
A. Application
B. Reimbursement
- C7405 DEFINITION OF TERMS**
A. Member of Congress
B. Congressional Employee
C. Secretary Concerned
- C7410 TRANSPORTATION, PER DIEM, AND ACTUAL EXPENSE RATES**

C7415 CONGRESSIONAL TRAVEL PREMIUM-CLASS APPROVAL CODES
PART J: ADDITIONAL TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES INCURRED BY AN EMPLOYEE WITH A DISABILITY OR A SPECIAL NEED (FTR §301-13)

- C7450 POLICY, APPLICABILITY, AND GENERAL RULES (FTR §301-70.400)**
A. Policy
B. Applicability
C. General Rule
- C7455 DEFINITIONS**
A. Employee with a Disability
B. Disability
C. Physical/Mental Impairment
D. Major Life Activities
E. Substantially Limits
F. Has a Record of Such an Impairment
G. Is Regarded as Having Such an Impairment
H. Employee with a Special Need
- C7460 ALLOWABLE EXPENSES**
- C7465 EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONAL ASSISTANTS FOR EMPLOYEES WITH A DISABILITY/SPECIAL NEED**
- C7470 TRANSPORTING A SPECIALLY EQUIPPED AUTOMOBILE BETWEEN CONUS PDSs**

PART K: EMPLOYEE MEDICAL TRAVEL

- C7500 MEDICAL TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCES WHEN AN EMPLOYEE IS ASSIGNED TO A FOREIGN OCONUS PDS**
A. General
B. Eligibility
C. Required Health Care Determination
D. Authorized Health Care
E. Unauthorized Health Care
F. Designated Point

C7505	MEDICAL TRAVEL ADMINISTRATION <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Applicable RegulationsB. Travel Authorization/OrderC. FundingD. Excess Costs AgreementE. Premium Class Accommodations
C7510	TRANSPORTATION <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. GeneralB. Limitation
C7515	PER DIEM <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. GeneralB. Maximum Number of DaysC. Elective DestinationsD. Hospital StaysE. Dental CareF. Obstetric CareG. Newborn InfantH. Per Diem Rates
C7520	EXCESS ACCOMPANIED BAGGAGE
C7525	SAMPLE EXCESS COST AGREEMENT
C7530	ATTENDANTS/ESCORTS <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. DefinitionB. DeterminationC. AppointmentD. Travel AllowancesE. Attendant Compensation AgreementF. Attendant Per DiemG. Non-Concurrent Attendant Travel

PART L: FAMILY VISITATION TRAVEL (FVT)

C7550	GENERAL <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. PurposeB. Discretionary AllowanceC. Legal AuthorityD. Allowable Transportation ExpensesE. EligibilityF. Travel by Commercial TransportationG. Travel AuthorizationH. RefundI. YearJ. Charge to LeaveK. SchedulingL. Travel to the CONUS or to a Non-foreign OCONUS AreaM. Travel to Visit Dependents Located in a Foreign Country
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PART M: EMERGENCY VISITATION TRAVEL (EVT)

- C7600 RELATED INFORMATION**
- A. Allowable Expenses due to an Employee's/Dependent's Death
 - B. Emergency Travel and Transportation of an Employee Due to Illness, Injury, or a Personal Emergency Situation While on TDY
 - C. Medical Travel and Transportation Allowances for an Employee Assigned to a Foreign OCONUS PDS
 - D. Family Visitation Travel (FVT) when the Immediate Family is Evacuated from the Employee's Foreign PDS
- C7602 GENERAL**
- A. Purpose
 - B. Allowance Discretion
 - C. Restrictions
 - D. Limitations
 - E. Authority
- C7604 LEGAL AUTHORITY**
- C7606 FUNDING**
- C7608 LIMIT ON NUMBER OF TRAVELERS**
- A. General
 - B. Exceptions
- C7610 DEFINITIONS**
- A. Eligible Employee
 - B. Eligible Family Member
 - C. Immediate Family Member
 - D. Incapacitation
 - E. Parent
 - F. AO
 - G. Serious Illness/Injury
- C7612 TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES**
- A. Expenses Allowed
 - B. Expenses Not Allowed
- C7614 TRAVEL LIMITATIONS**
- A. Routing
 - B. Indirect Route
 - C. Transportation Costs
 - D. Reimbursement
 - E. Accommodations
 - F. Special Fares
 - G. Authorized Transportation Mode
 - H. U.S.-certificated Air Carriers
- C7616 TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION/ORDER**
- C7618 REFUND**
- C7620 CHARGE TO LEAVE**

- C7622 LEAVE UNDER THE FAMILY MEDICAL LEAVE ACT OF 1993**
- 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.)
 - B. Federal Employee Entitlements under the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993
 - C. OPM Final Regulations on Family and Medical Leave
 - D. OPM Family and Medical Leave Entitlement/Job Benefits & Protection/Advance Notice and Medical Certification
- C7624 EFFECT OF EVT ON RAT**
- C7626 EVT FOLLOWED BY FVT**
- A. Waiting Time
 - B. Exception to Waiting Time Requirement
- C7628 EVT FOR MEDICAL REASONS**
- A. Limit on Number of Trips
 - B. Authorization Procedure
 - C. Immediate Family Member Located in a Foreign Area
 - D. Confirming the Need for EVT Travel
 - E. Recording EVT Travel
 - F. Limiting EVT Travel to Already Identified Parents
 - G. Travel in Advance of Authorization
- C7630 EVT IN THE EVENT OF AN IMMEDIATE FAMILY MEMBER’S DEATH**
- A. Limitations
 - B. Beginning Travel
 - C. Death of Employee/Eligible Family Member
 - D. Travel Statement
- C7631 EVT FOR PERSONAL EXPENSE TRAVEL TO VISIT SIBLING WHO SUBSEQUENTLY DIES**
- A. General
 - B. Limitation
- C7632 INCAPACITATED PARENT**
- A. Travel Purpose
 - B. Allowable Circumstances
 - C. Limit on the Number of Trips
 - D. Both Trips May Be Used for the Needs of One Parent
 - E. Authorization Procedure
 - F. Submission Request
 - G. Travel without Prior Authorization
 - H. Travel in Advance of Authorization
- C7634 UNUSUAL PERSONAL HARDSHIP**
- A. Personal Hardship
 - B. Travel In Advance of Authorization
- C7636 EVT TABLE**

PART N: FEML

- C7700 FEML TRANSPORTATION**
- A. Policy
 - B. Eligibility
 - C. Limitation
 - D. FEML Locations/Destinations
 - E. Transportation
 - F. Charge to Leave
 - G. Dual Allowances
 - H. Repayment of FEML Transportation Costs
 - I. Travel Authorization/Order
 - J. Per Diem
 - K. Legal Authority for this Part

PART O: REST AND RECUPERATION (R&R) LEAVE TRAVEL

- C7750 R&R LEAVE TRAVEL**
- A. Policy
 - B. Eligibility
 - C. R & R Locations/Destinations
 - D. Transportation
 - E. Charge to Leave
 - F. Travel Authorization/Order
 - G. Per Diem
 - H. Legal Authority for this Part
- C7751 IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN**
- A. Authorized Transportation
 - B. Authority
 - C. Limitations
 - D. Retroactive Benefits and Gratuities

PART P: CIVILIAN FAMILY MEMBER OF A SERIOUSLY ILL OR INJURED UNIFORMED SERVICE MEMBER

- C7800 GENERAL**

***PART A: IPA MOBILITY PROGRAM**

***C7000 TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENT OF AN EMPLOYEE BETWEEN THE FEDERAL GOV'T AND A STATE OR LOCAL GOV'T OR INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION AUTHORIZED BY THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PERSONNEL ACT (IPA) MOBILITY PROGRAM**

*A. General. A participant is treated as an "employee" and travel expenses, or limited relocation expenses, may be authorized. OPM maintains oversight of the IPA Mobility Program. *Assignments solely for training are not to be made using this authority.*

*B. Authority. Title 5 USC §§ 3371 - 3375 provide authority for the temporary assignment of an employee between the Federal GOV'T and:

1. State or local government,
2. Institutions of higher education,
3. Indian tribal governments,
4. Federally funded research and development centers, or,
5. Other eligible organizations.

*C. Allowable Travel and Transportation Reimbursement. The employee must sign a written service agreement for one year or the length of the assignment, whichever is shorter, to be eligible for payment of per diem at the assignment location, or limited relocation expenses. The following *may be authorized*:

1. Round trip travel and transportation and per diem IAW Ch 4, Part B (is taxable for an indeterminate period or a period of more than one year) for the employee, or
2. Limited Relocation IAW Ch 5.
 - a. The employee's travel and transportation expenses to and from the assignment location;
 - b. The employee's dependents' travel and transportation expenses to and from the assignment location;
 - c. Transportation and SIT expenses of the employee's HHG and personal effects;
 - d. TQSE at the time the assignment commences and at the time the assignment is completed;
 - e. An MEA; and
 - f. The expenses of NTS of the employee's HHG and personal effects, when the employee is assigned to an isolated location IAW par. C5154-A.

*D. Time Limitation. An assignment may be:

1. Up to 2 years in duration, and
2. Intermittent, part-time, or full-time, and
3. Extended for up to an additional 2 years, when beneficial to both organizations, and
4. Terminated at any time.

*E. IPA Mobility Program. Travel, transportation and related allowances for an employee under the IPA Mobility Program, and dependent, must be IAW OPM regulations in CFR, Part 5, Chapter 334. See <http://www.opm.gov/programs/ipa/index.htm> for information and OPM regulations concerning the IPA Mobility Program.

APPENDIX A

PART 1: DEFINITIONS

As used in these regulations, and unless otherwise specifically provided in these regulations, the following definitions apply.

ACCOMMODATIONS. Seat space, berths, roomettes, bedrooms, and staterooms on transportation facilities. Types include:

1. Air Economy or Coach or Air Tourist. A type available on commercial aircraft at rates lower than first class or other premium class.
2. Coach or Chair Car (Rail). A type not affording sleeping facilities, at a lesser rate than first class (parlor car seat).
3. Security (Enclosed). Any private room that can be locked for security purposes.

ACCOMMODATIONS, APPROVED. Any place of public lodging that is listed on the national master list of approved accommodations. The national master list of all approved accommodations is compiled, periodically updated, and published in the Federal Register by FEMA. Additionally, the approved accommodation list is available on the U.S. Fire Administration's Internet site at <http://www.usfa.fema.gov/hotel/index.htm>.

ACCOMMODATIONS, COMMON CARRIER.

1. First-/Premium-Class. Generally, the highest accommodations class offered by commercial airlines in terms of both cost and amenities and termed "first class" by the airlines and in reservations systems. Includes suites, offered by commercial ships, and the highest service class, including bedrooms, roomettes, club service, parlor car, or other premium accommodations offered by passenger rail carriers.
2. Business-Class. A premium accommodations class offered by commercial airlines that is higher than economy/coach and lower than first-class in both cost and amenities (e.g., business-class). This class of accommodation is generally referred to as "business, business elite, business first, world business, connoisseur, or envoy" depending on the airline. For business-class definition for trains see par. U3135-B3.
3. Economy-/Coach-class. The basic accommodations class offered by commercial airlines and passenger rail carriers, that includes a service level available to all passengers regardless of the fare paid. The term applies when an airline offers only one accommodations class and that class is sold as economy-class (i.e., some airlines only offer true business-class or true first-class and are not to be mistaken for this one accommodations class). The term also includes tourist-class and economy-class on commercial airlines and reserved coach and/or slumber coach accommodations on overnight rail travel.
4. Slumber Coach. The least expensive sleeping accommodations available on a train.
5. Extra-Fare Train. A train that operates at an increased fare due to the extra performance of the train (i.e., faster speed or fewer stops).

ACCOMMODATIONS, PUBLIC. Any inn, hotel, or other establishment within a State (and the District of Columbia) that provides lodging to transient guests, excluding an establishment:

1. Owned by the GOV'T;
2. Treated as an apartment building by State or local law or regulation; or
3. Containing not more than 5 rooms for rent or hire that also is occupied as a residence by the proprietor.

ACTUAL EXPENSE. Payment of authorized actual expenses incurred, up to the limit prescribed by the Administrator of GSA or agency, as appropriate. Reimbursement is contingent on eligibility for per diem, and is subject to the same definitions and rules governing per diem.

ACTUAL RESIDENCE. The fixed or permanent domicile of a person that can be reasonably justified as a bona fide residence. Also referred to as the “home of record.” For a separating employee concluding an OCONUS assignment, the “actual residence” is the residence occupied at the time the employee received the OCONUS assignment. This is the residence listed in the service or transportation agreement signed by the employee prior to departure to an OCONUS post, pursuant to which the employee is assured that the expenses of return travel and transportation will be paid by the GOV’T ([GSBCA 16265-RELO, 19 December 2003](#)).

AGENCY

A. Includes:

1. An Executive agency, as defined in 5 USC §101;
2. A military department;
3. An office, agency or other establishment in the legislative branch;
4. An office, agency or other establishment in the judicial branch; and
5. The Government of the District of Columbia.

B. Does NOT include a/an:

1. GOV’T-controlled corporation;
2. Member of Congress; or
3. Office or committee of either House of Congress or of the two Houses.

AGREEMENT. A written statement required by any of several statutes, signed by a person selected for appointment or by an employee, prescribing a required period of service and other conditions related to transportation allowances ICW permanent duty travel.

APPROVE(D). The ratification or confirmation of an act already done.

APPROVING OFFICIAL. See **TRAVEL-APPROVING/DIRECTING OFFICIAL**.

ARMED FORCES. The Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard (see 37 USC §101(4)).

ATTENDANT. An attendant:

1. Is a Uniformed Service member, employee, or other person who, IAW a travel order/authorization/ITA, accompanies an employee authorized to travel to/from a medical facility for required medical attention that is not available locally,
2. Takes care of and waits upon the employee patient in response to the patient’s needs,
3. May travel with the patient and attend to the patient’s needs at the destination medical facility, and
4. Is appointed by competent medical authority.

AUTHENTICATING OFFICIAL. See **AUTHORIZING/ORDER-ISSUING OFFICIAL (AO)**.

AUTHORIZED.

1. Permission given before an act.
2. The giving, through these regulations, of an allowance to an eligible individual requiring no other action.

(Example: When the regulation states that an allowance is authorized, – the regulation means that an eligible individual has that allowance without further action by any other activity.)

AUTHORIZING/ORDER-ISSUING OFFICIAL (AO). The official who directs travel and has responsibility for the funding.

AUTOMATED TELLER MACHINE (ATM) SERVICES. Contractor-provided services that allow cash withdrawals from participating ATMs to be charged to a contractor-issued charge card.

BAGGAGE. Personal effects of a traveler that are needed ICW official travel and immediately upon arrival at the assignment point. GOV'T material may be included. ***NOTE: Baggage may accompany a traveler (accompanied baggage) or be transported separately from the traveler (UB).***

BAGGAGE, ACCOMPANIED. Baggage that is not part of the HHG weight allowance and consists of coats, brief cases, suitcases, and similar luggage that accompanies a traveler on a transportation ticket.

BAGGAGE, UNACCOMPANIED. The part of a member's/employee's prescribed weight allowance of HHG that:

1. Is not carried free on a ticket used for personal travel,
2. Ordinarily is transported separately from the major bulk of HHG, and
3. Usually is transported by an expedited mode because it is needed immediately or soon after arrival at destination for interim housekeeping pending arrival of the major portion of HHG.

NOTE 1: UB ICW permanent duty and RAT consists of personal clothing and equipment, essential pots, pans, and light housekeeping items; collapsible items such as cribs, playpens, and baby carriages; and other articles required for the care of dependents. Items such as refrigerators, washing machines, and other major appliances or furniture must not be included in UB.

NOTE 2: ICW an extended TDY assignment, UB is limited to the necessary personal clothing and effects for the individual and equipment directly related to the assignment.

BLANKET TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION/ORDER. (Also called Unlimited Open, Limited Open, or Repeat Travel Authorization/Order.) An authorization/order issued to a traveler who regularly and frequently makes trips away from the PDS within specific geographical limits for a specific time period within a fiscal year in performance of regularly assigned duties. See **TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION**.

NOTE 1: The blanket/repeat travel authorization is not used in DTS.

NOTE 2: A blanket travel TDY authorization/order must never authorize premium-class travel. If travel in premium-class accommodations becomes necessary for one or more specific trips, an authorization/order amendment, containing the necessary separate required statements for each such trip, must be issued.

NOTE 3: *AEA is prescribed only on an individual trip basis, and only after consideration of the facts existing in each case. AEA must not be authorized as part of a blanket/repeat travel authorization/order or used as blanket authority to authorize/approve automatic AEA for all travel to an area. See par. C4606.*

BREAK IN SERVICE. A break in service is defined as a period of four or more calendar days during which an individual is no longer on the rolls of an executive agency (5 CFR §300.703 (2004)).

BUSINESS-CLASS. Travel and accommodations/service that fall between first-class and economy-/coach-class accommodations. Business-class accommodations usually, but do not have to, have their own cabin/facilities between first-class and economy-/coach-class accommodations. *See par. U3125-B2b for business-class transportation authority (restricted to the two-star flag level and civilian equivalents).*

CALENDAR DAY. The 24-hour period from one midnight to the next midnight. **NOTE:** *The calendar day technically begins one second after midnight (reflects as 0001) and ends at midnight (2400).*

CAPACITY CONTROLLED CITY-PAIR AIRFARE. See the [CITY-PAIR AIRFARE CONTRACT](#) at www.gsa.gov/citypair. *These fares are not used in cost-construction.*

CERTIFICATED AIR CARRIER. See U.S. CERTIFICATED CARRIER.

CIRCUITOUS TRAVEL. Travel by a route other than the one that ordinarily would be prescribed by a transportation officer between the places involved. *Also referred to as Indirect Travel.*

CITY-PAIR AIRFARE. See the [CITY-PAIR AIRFARE CONTRACT](#) at www.gsa.gov/citypair.

COMMAND, COMBATANT. An organization with a broad continuing mission under a single commander, established and so designated by the President, through the SECDEF with the advice and assistance of the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff. Combatant commands typically have geographic or functional responsibilities.

COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTER. A transporter operating under the Interstate Commerce Commission Termination Act of 1995 (Public Law 104-88) in interstate commerce or under appropriate State statutes in intrastate commerce.

COMMON CARRIER. Private-sector supplier of air, rail, bus, or ship transportation.

COMMUTED RATE. A price rate used for HHG transportation and storage in transit. It includes costs of line-haul transportation, packing, crating, unpacking, drayage incident to transportation and other accessorial charges, and costs of storage in transit within the applicable weight limit for storage including in-and-out charges and necessary drayage. To get the commuted rates tables for transportation, storage, packing, unpacking, crating, drayage and other accessorial charges incident to transportation you must subscribe to the Professional Movers Commercial Relocation Tariff, STB HGB 400-(Series). See par. C5160-D4.

CONFERENCE. A meeting, retreat, seminar, symposium or event that involves attendee travel. Also applies to training activities that are conferences under 5 CFR §410.404. **NOTE:** *This does not include regularly scheduled courses of instruction conducted at a Government or commercial training facility.*

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES (CONUS). The 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia.

CONTINGENCY OPERATION. A military operation that:

1. Is designated by the SECDEF as an operation in which armed forces members are or may become involved in military actions, operations, or hostilities against an enemy of the U.S. or against an opposing military force;
or

2. Results in the call or order to, or retention on, active duty of Uniformed Services member under 10 USC §688, §12301(a), §12302, §12304, §12305, or §12406; Ch 15 of title 10, or any other provision of law during a war or during a national emergency declared by the President or Congress.

CONTRACT CARRIERS. U.S. certificated air carriers that are under contract with the GOV'T to furnish Federal employees and other persons authorized to travel at GOV'T expense with passenger transportation service. This also includes GSA's scheduled airline passenger service between selected U.S. cities/airports and between selected U.S. and international cities/airports at reduced fares.

(CONTRACTED) COMMERCIAL TRAVEL OFFICE/TRAVEL MANAGEMENT CENTER (CTO/TMC). A commercial activity providing a full range of commercial travel and ticketing services for official travel under a contract and/or memorandum of understanding with the GOV'T.

DEFENSE TABLE OF OFFICIAL DISTANCES (DTOD). The DoD standard source for worldwide distance information based on city-to-city distance (*not* zip code to zip code) replacing all other sources used for computing distance (except airplanes). For more information refer to the DTOD website at dtod.sddc.army.mil.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DoD) COMPONENTS. (Also ref: <http://www.defenselink.mil/pubs/almanac/> and/or <http://www.gov.com/agency/dod/agency.html>)

The Office of the Secretary of Defense (including the organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff)
Department of the Army
Department of the Air Force
Department of the Navy (including the Marine Corps)
DoD Inspector General
United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces

DoD FIELD ACTIVITIES:

American Forces Information Service
Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office
Defense Technology Security Administration
DoD Counterintelligence Field Activity
DoD Education Activity
DoD Human Resources Activity
Office of Economic Adjustments
TRICARE Management Activity
Washington Headquarters Services

DEFENSE AGENCIES:

Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency
Defense Commissary Agency
Defense Contract Audit Agency
Defense Contract Management Agency
Defense Finance and Accounting Service
Defense Information Systems Agency
Defense Intelligence Agency
Defense Legal Services Agency
Defense Logistics Agency
Defense Security Cooperation Agency
Defense Security Service
Defense Threat Reduction Agency
Missile Defense Agency
National Geospatial Intelligence Agency
National Geospatial Intelligence College
National Security Agency/Central Security Service
Pentagon Force Protection Agency

JOINT SERVICE SCHOOLS:

Joint Military Intelligence College
Defense Acquisition University
National Defense University
Joint Professional Military Education Colleges
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences

DEPENDENT/IMMEDIATE FAMILY. Any of the following named members of an employee's household at the time the employee reports for duty at a new PDS or performs authorized/approved OCONUS tour RAT or separation travel:

1. Employee's spouse;
2. Children of the employee or employee's spouse who are unmarried and under age 21 years or who, regardless of age, are physically or mentally incapable of self-support. **NOTE:** "Children" includes natural offspring; stepchildren; adopted children; grandchildren, legal minor wards or other dependent children who are under legal guardianship of the employee or employee's spouse; also, a child born and moved after the employee's effective date of transfer because of advance stage of pregnancy, or other reasons acceptable to the DoD component concerned, e.g., awaiting completion of the school year by other children. See [50 Comp. Gen. 220 \(1970\)](#); [66 id. 497 \(1987\)](#));

NOTE 1: *An employee and spouse at an OCONUS PDS assumed temporary custody of two grandchildren. The parent of the grandchildren was a uniformed member on active duty with a DoD Service in Iraq. The uniformed member (the parent) executed a special military power of attorney granting guardianship of the children to the children's grandparent. GSBCA held that the power of attorney did not create a "legal guardianship" as that term is used in par. B above to define dependent/immediate family members for the purpose of determining eligibility for relocation allowances. Since the term "legal guardianship" is not defined in the JTR, GSBCA turned to Arizona state law (the state in which the power of attorney was executed and in which the uniformed member resided) for guidance. Under Arizona law legal guardianship can be established only by judicial determination and the powers of attorney provided by the uniformed member were not sufficient to create guardianship. Since legal guardianship did not exist, the grandchildren could not be members of the employee's immediate family and the employee was not authorized travel and transportation costs and overseas allowances (TQSA) on their behalf ([GSBCA 16337-RELO, 19 April 2004](#)).*

3. Dependent parents (including step- and legally adoptive parents) of the employee or employee's spouse; and
4. Dependent brothers and sisters (including step- and legally adoptive brothers and sisters) of the employee or employee's spouse who are unmarried and under 21 years of age or who, regardless of age, are physically or mentally incapable of self-support.

NOTE 2: *Generally, the individuals named in items 3 and 4 are dependents of the employee if they receive at least 51 percent of their support from the employee or employee's spouse; however, this percentage of support criterion must not be the decisive factor in all cases. These individuals also may be dependents for the purpose of this definition if they are members of the employee's household and, in addition to their own income, receive support (less than 51 percent) from the employee or employee's spouse without which they would be unable to maintain a reasonable standard of living.*

NOTE 3: *ICW the Missing Persons Act, "dependent" is defined in par. C7090-A for purposes of transportation eligibility under that Act.*

NOTE 4: *With respect to emergency leave travel, see par. C7365-D.*

NOTE 5: *Whether an individual is considered to be an employee's spouse for the purpose of allowances authorized in these regulations when a "common law marriage" is involved is addressed in several GSBCA and Comptroller General decisions. Some quotes from those decisions are as follows:*

GSBCA quotes "Issues of marital status are determined by state law and the relationship of spouse exists if common law marriage is recognized by the law of the state where the parties entered into such a marriage"; and,

"Issues of marital status are determined by state law, James H. Perdue, [GSBCA 14122-RELO, 16 March 1998](#). Some states recognize common law marriage -- "[a] marriage that takes legal effect, without license or ceremony, when a couple live together as husband and wife, intend to be married, and hold themselves out to others as a married couple." *Black's Law Dictionary 986 (7th ed. 1999)*"; and,

As we recognized in James H. Perdue, [GSBCA 14122-RELO, 16 March 1998](#) the burden of proof is on the claimant to establish the common law marriage. State law determines issues of marital status, and the relationship of spouse exists if common law marriage is recognized under the law of the state in which the parties entered into such a marriage. The following Comptroller General decisions address specific circumstances: [B-260688, 23 October 1995](#); [B-247541, 19 June 1992](#); [B-212900, 15 November 1983](#); [B-191316, 27 September 1978](#); [B-191316, 6 April 1978](#); [B-186179, 30 June 1976](#).

The validity of a common law marriage is determined by the law of the place in which it was contracted, and if valid there, it will be valid elsewhere, in the absence of contravention of positive law, or consideration of policy to the contrary. [B-186179, 30 June 1976](#); [B-191316, 27 September 1978](#).

The burden of proof is on the claimant to establish the common law marriage. See [GSBCA 15207-RELO, 19 May 2000](#); [GSBCA 14122 RELO, 16 March 1998](#).

Once the employee has submitted evidence in support of the common-law marriage, it should be submitted to the appropriate agency legal counsel for assistance in determining whether the putative spouse qualifies as a spouse under the specific state and/or Federal law (1 USC §7). PDTATAC does not adjudicate these cases.

Pertinent GSBCA decisions

GSBCA 15947-RELO, 31 March 2003 available at: <http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/r1594703.txt>
GSBCA 15382-RELO, 20 December 2000 available at: <http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/r1538220.txt>
GSBCA 15207-RELO, 19 May 2000 available at: <http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/r1520719.txt>
GSBCA 14673-RELO, 9 December 1998 available at: <http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/r1467309.txt>
GSBCA 14122-RELO, 16 March 1998 available at: <http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/r141220.txt>

DESIGNATED PLACE. A place the commander concerned, or the commander's designated representative, or the employee designates for the movement of dependents or HHG when not accompanying the employee.

DESTINATION RATE. The per diem rate applicable to the next location at which an employee is to perform TDY or at which an employee makes an en route stopover to obtain overnight lodging.

DIFFERENT (OR SEPARATE) DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

1. The several departments and agencies of the Executive branch of the GOV'T.
2. Within the Department of Defense, the terms "Different Departments" or "Different Military Departments" means the DoD components separately. **NOTE: This distinction is necessary with regard to funding for travel and transportation from one department to another.**

DISCOUNT GOVERNMENT MEAL RATE. The daily rate charged for meals in a GOV'T dining facility/mess minus the operating cost. See **GOVERNMENT MEAL RATE** for current rates.

DISTANCE. As applicable for the Defense Table of Official Distance:

1. Shortest. Routes a driver takes to minimize total distance traveled while still following a truck-navigable route. Used in most cases to calculate HHG distances.

2. **Practical.** Route a driver ordinarily would take to minimize time and cost. Practical routes model the trade-off between taking the most direct path versus staying on major, high-quality highways. Interstate highways are given a higher priority than secondary highways. Practical routings consider distance, road quality, terrain, urban/rural classifications, and designated principal and secondary through routes. Used to calculate travel distances.

DUTY STATIONS. For the purpose of HHG and mobile home transportation and storage -- the place at which an employee actually is assigned for duty, including a place from which the employee commutes daily to an assigned station.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF PCS TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION. The date an employee is required to commence travel to comply with a PCS travel authorization. ***NOTE: In determining the effective date, authorized leave or TDY en route required by the travel authorization is excluded.***

EFFECTIVE DATE OF TRANSFER OR APPOINTMENT. The date an employee or new appointee reports for duty at a new or first PDS.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF SEPARATION. The date an employee is separated from Federal service.

EMERGENCY TRAVEL. See **TRAVEL, EMERGENCY.**

EMPLOYEE. A civilian individual:

1. Employed by an agency (as defined in APP A), regardless of status or grade;
2. Employed intermittently as an expert or consultant and paid on a daily WAE basis; or
3. Serving without pay or at \$1 a year (5 USC §5701(2)) (also referred to as "invitational traveler" for TDY travel purposes only).

ESCORT. An escort:

1. Is a Uniformed Service member, employee, or other person who, IAW a travel order/authorization/ITA, accompanies an employee between authorized locations, when:
 - a. Employee travel is authorized by competent authority, and
 - b. The employee is incapable of traveling alone, and
2. May be appointed by the employee's AO.

EXPEDITED TRANSPORTATION MODE. A common carrier-operated transportation service for the accelerated or protected movement of HHG between specified points.

EXTENDED STORAGE. See **NON-TEMPORARY STORAGE.**

FAMILY. See **DEPENDENT.**

FEDERAL TRAVEL REGULATION. Regulation contained in 41 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Chs 300 through 304, that implements statutory requirements and Executive branch policies for travel by Federal civilian employees and others authorized to travel in the manner of civilian employees at GOV'T expense.

FIELD DUTY. All duty serving with troops participating in maneuvers, war games, field exercises, or similar types of operations during which:

1. The individual is subsisted in a GOV'T dining facility/mess or with an organization drawing field rations, and is provided GOV'T QTRS or is quartered in accommodations normally associated with field exercises, or ***NOTE: Everything ordinarily covered by per diem is furnished without charge, except that members are required to pay for rations at the discounted meal rate (basic meal rate.).***
2. Students are participating in survival training, forage for subsistence, and improvise shelter.
NOTE: Individuals furnished QTRS and subsistence obtained by contract are performing field duty when so declared by a competent official.

FIRST-CLASS. The highest travel and accommodations available -- See JFTR, par. U3125-B2a and/or JTR, par. C2204-B2a for first-class transportation authority.

FOREIGN AIR CARRIER. An air carrier that does not hold a certificate issued by the U.S. under 49 USC §41102.

FOREIGN AREA AND FOREIGN COUNTRY. Any area or country outside the 50 States, District of Columbia, the Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and U.S. territories and possessions.

FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES. The Foreign Service as constituted under the Foreign Service Act of 1980.

FORMER CANAL ZONE AREA. Areas and INSTALLATIONS in the Republic of Panama made available to the U.S. under the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977 and related agreements as described in section 3(a) of the Panama Canal Act of 1979.

FUND-APPROVING OFFICIAL. One who provides the accounting data for authorized/approved travel authorizations or amendments.

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCALITY. The contiguous political area of a single country or a related island group in the same region.

NOTE 1: Widely dispersed noncontiguous subdivisions of the same country are separate geographical localities. For example: the United Kingdom (including England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland) is a geographical locality and Ireland (Republic of) is a separate geographical locality; France and Germany are separate geographical localities; Portugal and the Azores are separate geographical localities; the Philippine Islands are the same geographical locality. Japan, including its separate island components, with the exception of the Ryukyu Island, is a single geographical locality. The Ryukyu Islands (including Okinawa) are a separate geographical locality. With regard to the U.S., CONUS is a single geographical locality, but the states of Hawai'i and Alaska, and each U.S. territory or possession, are separate geographical localities.

NOTE 2: When the term "overseas area" or "OCONUS area" is used, it relates to more than one geographical locality and may include a continent, or the area comprising command jurisdiction, or the entire OCONUS area.

GOVERNMENT. The GOV'T of the U.S. and the Government of the District of Columbia.

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATIVE RATE SUPPLEMENT (GARS). A miscellaneous reimbursable expense charged by rental car companies for costs incurred unique to doing business with the GOV'T.

GOVERNMENT AIRCRAFT. Any aircraft owned, leased, chartered or rented and operated by an executive agency.

GOVERNMENT-CONTRACT RENTAL AUTOMOBILE. An automobile obtained for short-term use from a commercial firm under the provisions of an appropriate GSA Federal Supply Schedule contract.

GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED QUARTERS. QTRS (other than GOV'T or privatized QTRS) under the jurisdiction of a uniformed service (e.g., Ministry of Defense (MOD) leased QTRS for which the GOV'T controls occupancy).

GOVERNMENT CONVEYANCE. Equipment owned, leased, or chartered, for transportation on land, water, or in the air, expressly for GOV'T use. This includes aircraft on loan to or owned by an Aero Club and AMC categories B and M air travel.

GOVERNMENT DINING FACILITY/GOVERNMENT MESS. A generic term used in lieu of GOV'T dining facility/mess, general mess, dining hall dining activity, mess hall, galley, field kitchen, flight kitchen, or similar terms used to describe dining facilities funded by appropriated funds. (Excludes activities operated by non-appropriated fund instrumentalities such as an officer's mess, club, organized mess and all similar terms.) If used (See APP O, par. T4040-A2b for information on "GOV'T dining facility/mess available.") by an employee includes:

1. A general or Service organizational mess, including messing facilities of a state-owned National Guard Camp; ***NOTE: A mess established and operated primarily for enlisted member subsistence is not included for employees unless the mess is used by them.***
2. Marine Corps officers' field ration dining facility, an officers' wardroom mess, or warrant officers' and chief petty officers' mess afloat; or
3. Box lunches, in flight meals, or rations furnished by the GOV'T on military aircraft.

NOTE: In-flight snack meals purchased at the member's/employee's option before boarding a military aircraft and meals furnished by commercial air carriers (including AMC charter flights) are not meals furnished by a Government dining facility/mess.

GOVERNMENT-FURNISHED AUTOMOBILE. An automobile (or "light truck," as defined in [41 CFR 101-38](#) including vans and pickup trucks) that is:

1. Owned by an agency;
2. Assigned or dispatched to an agency on a rental basis from a GSA interagency motor pool; or
3. Leased by the GOV'T for 60 or more days from a commercial firm.

GOVERNMENT-FURNISHED VEHICLE. A GOV'T-furnished automobile or a GOV'T aircraft.

GOVERNMENT MEAL RATE

The daily rate (discount or standard) provided for meals in a GOV'T dining facility.

Effective 1 January 2009.

1. Discount GOV'T Meal Rate: \$9.25 per day
2. Standard GOV'T Meal Rate: \$10.80 per day

NOTE: Also see DISCOUNT GOVERNMENT MEAL RATE.

GOVERNMENT MESS. See **GOVERNMENT DINING FACILITY/GOVERNMENT MESS.**

GOVERNMENT-PROCURED TRANSPORTATION. Transportation obtained directly from a commercial carrier with a document issued by an appropriate GOV'T official.

GOVERNMENT QUARTERS.

NOTE: Privatized housing, of any style or type and in any location, is not GOV'T QTRS.

A. **GOV'T QTRS.** The following are GOV'T QTRS:

1. Sleeping accommodations (including aboard a ship) owned, operated, or leased by the GOV'T;
2. Lodgings or other QTRS obtained by GOV'T contract;
3. QTRS in a state-owned National Guard camp;
4. Sleeping facilities in a National Guard armory when these facilities actually are used or competent authority directs their use for annual or year-round annual training even though not used;
5. Temporary lodging facilities as defined in APP A;
6. Lodging facilities on a U.S. INSTALLATION owned and operated by a private corporation, if the use of these facilities is directed by Service regulations;
7. Family-type housing owned or leased by the GOV'T whether occupied as a guest or as a principal; and
8. Guesthouses, officers clubs, bachelor QTRS, visiting officers' QTRS, or similar QTRS facilities located at a military activity, QTRS aboard a Corps of Engineers floating plant or a Navy Mine Defense Laboratory offshore platform.

B. **Adequacy Standards.** Adequacy standards for DoD Services are prescribed by the Office, SECDEF in [DoD 4165.63-M, DoD Housing Management](#) (see <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/416563m.pdf>), and implemented by appropriate DoD component regulations.

GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED CONTRACTOR-ISSUED TRAVEL CHARGE CARD. See **GOVERNMENT TRAVEL CHARGE CARD.**

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION. Transportation facilities owned, leased, or chartered, and operated by the GOV'T for transportation on land, water, or in the air. See **GOVERNMENT CONVEYANCE.**

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION REQUEST (GTR) (Standard Form 1169). An accountable GOV'T document used to procure common carrier transportation services. The document obligates the GOV'T to pay for transportation services provided. See **TRANSPORTATION REQUEST.**

NOTE: A GTR may be issued and used only for official travel. A GTR must not be issued or used for personal travel regardless of the reason, even on a reimbursable basis.

GOVERNMENT TRAVEL CHARGE CARD (GTCC). A charge card used by authorized individuals to pay for official travel and transportation related expenses for which the card contractor bills the individual.

GROUP MOVEMENT. A movement of 2 or more official travelers traveling as a group, under the same travel authorization (either PCS or TDY) for which transportation will be furnished by GOV'T-owned/procured from the same origin to the same destination. Movement could include locations en route as specified on the travel authorization.

HIGHEST CONUS M&IE RATE

\$51 Effective for travel by car ferry *on or after 1 January 2005*

\$64 Effective for travel by car ferry *on or after 1 October 2005*

HOUSEHOLD GOODS (HHG) (FTR, §300-3.1). Items (*except those listed in B and C*) associated with the home and all personal effects belonging to an employee and dependents on the employee's effective date (See APP A) of transfer or appointment that legally may be accepted and transported by a commercial HHG carrier.

NOTE: See par. C5154-E for an article involving a weight additive.

A. HHG also include:

1. PBP&E needed and not needed for the performance of official duties at the next or a later destination. PBP&E that are needed but may cause the HHG total weight to exceed 18,000 pounds optionally may be shipped administratively (see par. C5154-C1) and therefore must be weighed separately and identified on the origin inventory as PBP&E.;
2. Spare parts for a POV (see APP A) and a pickup tailgate when removed;
3. Integral or attached vehicle parts that must be removed due to high vulnerability to pilferage or damage (e.g., seats, tops, winch, spare tires, portable auxiliary gasoline can(s), CD players, GPS systems, and miscellaneous associated hardware);
4. Consumable goods for employees with PCS travel authorization to locations listed in APP F;
5. A vehicle other than POVs (such as a motorcycle, moped, hang glider, golf cart, jet ski and snowmobile (and/or the associated trailer) of reasonable size, that can fit into a moving van);
6. A boat (and/or their associated trailer) of reasonable size that can fit into a moving van (e.g., canoe, skiff, dinghy, scull, kayak, rowboat, sailboat, outboard/inboard motorboat); and
7. Ultralight vehicles (defined in 14 C.F.R. Sec 103 as being single occupant; for recreation or sport purposes; weighing less than 155 pounds if unpowered or less than 254 pounds if powered; having a fuel capacity NTE 5 gallons; airspeed NTE 55 knots; and power-off stall speed NTE 24 knots).
8. A utility trailer, with or without a tilt bed, with a single axle, and an overall length of no more than 12 feet (from rear to trailer hitch), and no wider than 8 feet (outside tire to outside tire). Side rails/body no higher than 28 inches (unless detachable) and ramp/gate for the utility trailer no higher than 4 feet (unless detachable).
9. GOV'T or military owned accountable Organizational Clothing and Individual Clothing (OC&IE) property issued to the employee or member by the Agency/Service for official use.

B. HHG *do not* include:

1. Personal baggage when carried free on commercial transportation;
2. Automobiles, trucks, vans and similar motor vehicles; airplanes; mobile homes; camper trailers; horse trailers; and farming vehicles (see Ch 5, Part E for POV shipment);
3. Live animals including birds, fish and reptiles;
4. Cordwood and building materials ([B-133751, 1 November 1957](#) and [B-180439, 13 September 1974](#));
5. HHG for resale, disposal or commercial use;
6. Privately owned live ammunition ([B-130583, 8 May 1957](#)); and
7. Boats (other than those in A6 above); and

8. Hazardous articles including explosives, flammable and corrosive materials, poisons, propane gas tanks. See [DoD 4500.9-R, DTR, Part IV](#), for examples of hazardous materials.

C. Law or carrier regulations may prohibit commercial shipment of certain articles not included in B. These articles frequently include articles:

1. Liable to impregnate or otherwise damage equipment or other property (e.g., home canned items; liquid articles that are highly susceptible to breakage or leakage);
2. That cannot be taken from the premises without damage to the article or the premises (e.g., bookcases built into walls);
3. That are perishable (including frozen foods), or that require refrigeration, or that are perishable plants unless;
 - a. Transportation is not more than 150 miles and/or delivery is accomplished within 24 hours from the time of loading,
 - b. No storage is required, and
 - c. No preliminary or en route services (e.g., watering or other preservative method) is required of the carrier.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS TRANSPORTATION. See *TRANSPORTATION, HHG*.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS-WEIGHT ADDITIVE. A weight added to the HHG shipment net weight to compensate for the excessive van space used by the item. ***NOTE: The item must be stated in the HHG tariff as qualifying for a weight additive before a charge can be assessed. Weight additives do not apply if an article is capable of being conveniently hand-carried by one person and/or transported in a standard moving carton.***

HOUSE-HUNTING TRIP (HHT). Round trip travel between the old and new PDSs to seek a permanent residence.

IMMEDIATE FAMILY. See **DEPENDENT/IMMEDIATE FAMILY**.

INDIVIDUALLY BILLED ACCOUNT (IBA). GOV'T-sponsored contractor-issued Individually Billed travel charge card Account" (GTCC). ***NOTE: Does not apply to any other form of personal credit card.***

INTERVIEWEE. An individual who is being considered for employment by an agency. The individual may currently be a GOV'T employee.

INVITATIONAL TRAVEL. See **TRAVEL, INVITATIONAL**.

ITINERARY, VARIATION IN. A change in routing of travel or points of TDY ICW official business, justified by the mission nature and requirements.

***LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.** Assorted food and drink for morning, afternoon, or evening breaks excluding alcoholic beverages and including: coffee, tea, milk, juice, soft drinks, donuts, bagels, fruit, pretzels, cookies, chips, muffins, and similar items.

LOCALITY RATES. Maximum per diem rates prescribed for specific localities.

LODGINGS-PLUS PER DIEM SYSTEM. The method of computing per diem allowances for official travel in which the per diem allowance for each travel day is established on the basis of the actual amount the traveler pays for lodging, plus an allowance for meals and incidental expenses (M&IE), the total of which does not exceed the applicable maximum per diem rate for the location concerned.

MEMBER (UNIFORMED SERVICES). A commissioned officer, commissioned warrant officer, warrant officer, and enlisted person, including a retired person, of the Uniformed Services. ***NOTE: "Retired person" includes members of the Fleet Reserve and Fleet Marine Corps Reserve who are in receipt of retainer pay.***

MILEAGE (ALLOWANCE) - PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION (PCS) TRAVEL, FIRST DUTY STATION TRAVEL, HOUSE HUNTING TRIP (HHT) AND SEPARATION TRAVEL. A rate per mile for authorized POC use during official PCS travel. The total amount depends on the official distance for which the rate per mile may be paid under the circumstances (as determined IAW the applicable JTR provisions. See JFTR, par. U2605 and JTR, par. C2505 for the current rate.

MILEAGE (ALLOWANCE) - FOR LOCAL AND TDY TRAVEL. A rate per mile in lieu of reimbursement of actual POC operating expenses. See par. C2500 for current rates.

MISSING STATUS. The absence status of an employee who officially is carried or determined to be:

1. Missing;
2. Missing in action;
3. Interned in a foreign country;
4. Captured, beleaguered, or besieged by a hostile force; or
5. Involuntarily detained in a foreign country.

MIXED MODES. Travel using a POC (including on a PCS, a rental vehicle procured at personal expense) and one or more of the following modes:

1. Personally-procured commercial transportation (see par. C2203),
2. GOV'T-procured commercial transportation,
3. GOV'T transportation.

MOBILE HOME. A mobile dwelling constructed or converted and intended for use as a permanent residence and designed to be moved, either self-propelled or by towing. It includes a house trailer, a privately owned railcar converted for use as a residence ([51 Comp. Gen. 806 \(1972\)](#)), and a boat a member uses as the place of principal residence ([62 Comp. Gen. 292 \(1983\)](#)), as well as all HHG and PBP&E contained in the mobile home and owned or intended for use by the employee or dependents.

MONETARY ALLOWANCE IN LIEU OF TRANSPORTATION (MALT). A rate per mile for authorized POC use during official PCS travel. The total amount depends on the official distance for which the rate per mile may be paid under the circumstances (as determined IAW the applicable JTR provisions. See JFTR, par. U2605 and JTR, par. C2505 for the current rate.

MULTIPLE OCCUPANCY DWELLING. A duplex, triplex or other type of dwelling that is designed to provide separate living QTRS for more than one household. The units within the dwellings ordinarily have separate addresses and separate entrances.

NON-FOREIGN OCONUS AREA. The States of Alaska and Hawai'i, the Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and U.S. territories and possessions.

NON-TEMPORARY STORAGE (NTS). Long-term HHG storage in lieu of transportation. NTS includes necessary packing, crating, unpacking, uncrating, transportation to and from the storage location(s), storage, and other directly related necessary services. ***Also referred to as Extended Storage.***

OCONUS

A. Outside CONUS.

B. For permanent duty travel purposes with respect to Alaska, Hawai'i, Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, the U.S. territories and possessions, or foreign countries and similar geographical localities, an OCONUS place of employment outside the geographical locality in which the residence is located.

OFFICIAL STATION. See PDS.

OPEN MESS. A non-appropriated fund activity providing essential messing, billeting, and recreation for military personnel and their dependents.

ORDER-ISSUING/AUTHENTICATING OFFICIAL. See AO.

ORGANIZATIONAL CLOTHING AND INDIVIDUAL EQUIPMENT (OC&IE). OC&IE is accountable or issue-in-kind property owned or purchased by the GOV'T/uniformed service which must be returned IAW Service/Agency regulations to the Service/Agency upon mission completion or (in the case of a member) release from active duty (discharge, separation, or retirement). OC&IE per Agency/Service regulations is PBP&E when shipped as HHG.

OVERSEAS. See OCONUS.

PER DIEM ALLOWANCE. The per diem allowance (**also referred to as subsistence allowance**) is a daily payment instead of actual expense reimbursement for the actual expenses for lodging, meals and related incidental expenses. The per diem allowance is separate from transportation expenses and other Miscellaneous Reimbursable Expenses. The per diem allowance covers all charges, including tax (*except lodging tax in the 50 states, District of Columbia, and non-foreign OCONUS locations - see NOTE 1 below*) and applicable service charges, for:

1. **Lodging.** Expenses for overnight sleeping facilities; (including GOV'T QTRS); baths; personal use of the room during daytime; telephone access fees; and service charges for fans, air conditioners, heaters, and fireplaces furnished in rooms when such charges are not included in the room rate, **and in foreign OCONUS areas only lodging taxes** (see NOTE 2 below). **NOTE: The term "lodging" does not include expenses for accommodations on airplanes, trains, buses, or ships. An accommodation furnished aboard a common carrier is a transportation cost and is not covered by per diem.**

NOTE 1: *Per diem does not include transportation and other miscellaneous travel expenses.*

NOTE 2: *The maximum amount allowed for **lodging** (<http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html>) in CONUS and in a non-foreign OCONUS area does not include a lodging tax amount. Lodging tax in CONUS and in a non-foreign OCONUS area is a separate miscellaneous reimbursable expense. The maximum amount allowed for lodging in a foreign OCONUS area includes a lodging tax amount. Lodging tax in a foreign OCONUS area is not a separate miscellaneous reimbursable expense.*

2. **Meals.** Expenses for breakfast, lunch, dinner, and related taxes and tips. **NOTE: Specifically excluded are alcoholic beverage and entertainment expenses, and any expenses incurred for other persons.**

3. **Incidental Expenses.** Incidental expenses include:

- a. Fees and tips to porters, baggage carriers, bellhops, hotel maids, stewards or stewardesses and others on ships, and hotel servants in foreign countries. See par. C7460-item 4, regarding baggage-handling costs incurred as a direct result of an employee's disability.;

- b. Transportation (i.e., bus, subway) between places of lodging or duty/business and places at which meals are taken, if suitable meals cannot be obtained at the TDY site ***NOTE: If, in the opinion of the AO, suitable meals cannot be obtained at the TDY site and reimbursement in the IE for travel to obtain suitable meals is inadequate, reimbursement may be authorized/approved under par. C2402.***
- c. Clothing laundry, dry-cleaning, and/or pressing (***except when travel is within CONUS and requires at least 4 consecutive nights TDY/PCS lodging in CONUS – see NOTE 3 below***);
- d. Telegrams and telephone calls necessary to reserve lodging accommodations;
- e. Mailing costs associated with filing travel vouchers and payment of GTCC billings;
- f. Potable water and ice ([28 Comp. Gen. 627 \(1949\)](#)); and
- g. Tax and service charges on any of the expenses in items 2 through 3f.

NOTE 3: The cost for clothing laundry, dry cleaning and pressing is a separate miscellaneous reimbursable expense in addition to per diem/AEA when travel is within CONUS and requires at least 4 consecutive nights TDY/PCS lodging in CONUS. The cost for clothing laundry, dry cleaning and pressing is not a separate miscellaneous reimbursable travel expense for travel OCONUS and is included as an IE within the per diem/AEA authorized/ approved for travel OCONUS.

PER DIEM, REDUCED. See **REDUCED PER DIEM.**

PER DIEM TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCE COMMITTEE. The Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee (PDTATAC) publishes these regulations. The Committee is chartered by the Uniformed Services and operates under the policy guidance of the Department of Defense (DoD). Its members are a Deputy Assistant Secretary from each of the military departments, the Director of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Corps (NOAA Corps), the Director of Personnel Management of the Coast Guard (USCG), and the Assistant Secretary for Health of the Public Health Service (USPHS). The Committee Chairman is the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Military Personnel Policy (MPP)).

The Committee's purpose is to ensure that uniform travel and transportation regulations are issued pursuant to Title 37, USC, other applicable laws, Executive orders, and decisions of the Comptroller General of the U.S. and the Department of Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals (DOHA), for members of the seven Uniformed Services. ICW Defense Department civilian employees, the Committee's primary purpose is to issue uniform regulations implementing the Federal Travel Regulation (FTR), statutory requirements, Executive orders, and decisions of the Comptroller General of the U.S. and of the General Services Administration Board of Contract Appeals (GSBCA) or Civilian Board of Contract Appeals (CBCA). (PDC Charter 20 April 1988; LAW 37 USC 411 and 1001; DoD Directive 5154.29, 9 March 1993).

PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION (PCS). In general, the assignment, detail, or transfer of an employee to a different PDS under a competent travel authorization that does not specify the duty as temporary, provide for further assignment to a new PDS, or direct return to the old PDS.

PERMANENT DUTY STATION (PDS). ***Also called OFFICIAL STATION.*** The employee's or invitational traveler's permanent work assignment location. For the purpose of determining PCS travel allowances, a PDS is the building or other place (base, post, or activity) where an employee regularly reports for duty. With respect to authorization under these regulations relating to the residence and the HHG and an employee's personal effects, PDS also means the residence or other QTRS from (to) which the employee regularly commutes to (and from) work, except where the PDS is in a remote area where adequate family housing is not available within reasonable daily commuting distance. In the latter situation, residence includes the dwelling where the employee's dependents reside or are to reside, but only if such residence reasonably relates to the PDS as determined by the appropriate travel-approving/directing official. For purposes other than PCS travel allowances, a PDS is defined as:

A. For an employee:

1. The corporate limits of the city or town in which stationed, or;
2. If not stationed in an incorporated city or town, the official station limits are the reservation, station, or other established area (including established large reservation subdivisions (*e.g., McGuire AFB and Ft Dix*)) having definite boundaries in which the employee is stationed. *When a reservation, station, other established area or established large reservation subdivision (e.g., McGuire AFB and Ft. Dix) 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), it is not in either one. The PDS limits are then solely the limits of the reservation, station, other established area or established large reservation subdivision.*

B. For an invitational traveler:

1. The corporate limits of the city or town in which the home or principal place of business is located, or
2. If not in an incorporated city or town, the official station limits are the reservation, station, or other established area (including established large reservation subdivisions (*e.g., McGuire AFB and Ft. Dix*)) having definite boundaries in which the home or principal place of business is located. *When a reservation, station, other established area or established large reservation subdivision (e.g., McGuire AFB and Ft. Dix) 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), it is not in either one. The limits of the PDS are then solely the limits of the reservation, station, other established area or established large reservation subdivision.*

NOTE: *Arlington County, VA, is a PDS. The Pentagon and other Government activities are located in Arlington, VA – even though they have Washington, D.C. mailing addresses (52 Comp. Gen. 751 (1973)). There are seven Districts on the Island of Oahu, Hawai'i. Each of those seven Districts is a separate and unique PDS. (19 Comp. Gen. 602 (1939) and 42 Comp. Gen. 460 (1963)).*

PERMANENT DUTY TRAVEL (PDT). First duty station travel for a newly recruited employee or appointee, RAT, PCS travel, and separation travel. See Ch 5, Part A.

PLACE FROM WHICH CALLED (OR ORDERED) TO ACTIVE DUTY (PLEAD)

1. The place of acceptance in current enlistment, commission, or appointment of an active Service member, or of an RC member when enlisted, commissioned, or appointed for immediate active duty. For an inductee, it is the location of the local Selective Service Board to which the individual first reported for delivery to the induction station.
2. In the case of an RC member who is not enlisted, commissioned, or appointed for immediate active duty, the place to which an order to active duty is addressed.
3. Effective 1 January 1983: In the case of a non-prior service midshipman or cadet at a Service academy or a civilian college or university, the place **at which** the member attains a military status or **at which** the member enters the Service. ***NOTE:*** *Generally this is the academic institution and not the member's HOR (60 Comp. Gen. 142 (1980)).*

NOTE: *The PLEAD changes only if there is a break in service exceeding one full day, in which case it is the place of entry into the new period of service.*

PLACE OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION. See ACCOMMODATIONS, PUBLIC.

PLACE OF STORAGE. Residence or authorized storage location.

POLICY-CONSTRUCTED AIRFARE. The least expensive, unrestricted economy/coach airfare. If the policy-constructed airfare turns out to be or include a city-pair airfare and if there are both a 'YCA' and a '-CA' airfare, the 'YCA' airfare is used. A capacity-controlled city-pair airfare (-CA airfare) is not included when creating a policy-constructed airfare for comparison purposes.

PORT CALL. Official notification or instructions that require a traveler to report for transoceanic transportation. It designates the port of embarkation, identifies the carrier with flight number or sailing assignment, specifies the reporting time and date, and provides instructions relevant to the transportation arrangements.

PORT OF DEBARKATION (POD)

1. Air Travel: the destination airport at which the traveler leaves an international/transoceanic flight.
2. Ship Travel: the place at which the traveler leaves a ship after the journey of 24 or more hours.

PORT OF EMBARKATION (POE)

1. Air Travel: the airport at which the traveler boards an international/transoceanic flight.
2. Ship Travel: the place at which the traveler boards a ship for a journey of 24 or more hours.

POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES. See **TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.**

POST OF DUTY. (*Also see PDS.*) An OCONUS PDS.

PREMIUM-CLASS. Travel and accommodations that are:

1. First-class. Highest class available. See definition of **FIRST-CLASS**, or
2. Business-class. See definition of **BUSINESS-CLASS.**

PRIVATELY OWNED AIRCRAFT. An aircraft that is owned or leased for personal use. It is not owned, leased, chartered, or rented by a GOV'T agency, nor is it rented or leased for use in carrying out official GOV'T business.

PRIVATELY OWNED AUTOMOBILE (POA). A car or light truck (including vans and pickup trucks) that is owned or leased for personal use by an individual.

PRIVATELY OWNED CONVEYANCE (POC). (See **TRANSPORTATION.**) Any transportation mode used for the movement of persons from place to place, other than a GOV'T conveyance or common carrier, including a conveyance loaned for a charge to, or rented at personal expense by, an employee for transportation on PCS or TDY when such rental conveyance has not been authorized/approved as a Special Conveyance as provided for in JTR, par. C2102-B. **NOTE: A common carrier, or a conveyance owned by the GOV'T, is not a POC.**

PRIVATELY OWNED (MOTOR) VEHICLE (POV). Any motor vehicle owned by, or on a long-term lease (12 or more months) to, an employee or that employee's dependent for the primary purpose of providing personal transportation that:

1. Is self-propelled;
2. Is licensed to travel on the public highways;
3. Is designed to carry passengers or HHG; and
4. Has four or more wheels (*see NOTE 3 below*).

NOTE 1: In the case of a leased vehicle, the employee must provide written authority from the leasing company to have the vehicle transported. All requirements stated in the lease, as well as requirements for POV entry into any location, are the employee's responsibility.

NOTE 2: A trailer, airplane, or any vehicle intended for commercial use is not a POV.

NOTE 3:

a. ***CONUS.*** A motorcycle or moped may be designated as a POV (rather than as HHG) by the employee if the employer determines it is more advantageous and cost effective to the GOV'T to transport POV(s) than to drive to the new PDS.

b. ***OCONUS.*** A motorcycle or moped may be shipped as the POV (rather than as HHG) on the same travel authorization/order.

PRIVATIZED HOUSING. Housing units on or near a military INSTALLATION in the U.S. and/or its territories and possessions that are acquired or constructed by private persons, under the authority of 10 USC §§2871-2885. Privatized housing is not GOV'T QTRS, nor is it GOV'T-controlled QTRS, nor is it private sector housing.

PROFESSIONAL BOOKS, PAPERS, AND EQUIPMENT (PBP&E) FOR MEMBER/EMPLOYEE. (Also called **PRO** or **PRO-Gear**.) HHG in a member's/employee's possession needed for the performance of official duties at the next or a later destination ([B-171877.03, 15 December 1976](#), [B-196994, 9 May 1980](#), and [B-251563, 14 June 1993](#)). The following items are PBP&E:

1. Reference material;
2. Instruments, tools, and equipment peculiar to technicians, mechanics, and members of the professions;
3. Specialized clothing such as diving suits, astronauts' suits, flying suits and helmets, band uniforms, chaplains' vestments, and other specialized apparel not normal or usual uniform or clothing;
4. Communication equipment used by a member in association with the MARS (see DoDD 4650.2);
5. Individually owned or specially issued field clothing and equipment;
6. An official award given to a member by a Service (or a component thereof) for service performed by the member in the member's capacity or by a professional society/organization/U.S. or foreign Government for significant contributions ICW official duties; and
7. Personal computers and accompanying equipment used for official GOV'T business (i.e., CPU, monitor, keyboard, mouse, 1 printer, 1 set of small computer speakers).
8. GOV'T- or uniformed service-owned accountable Organizational Clothing and Individual Clothing (OC&IE) property issued to the employee or member by the Agency/Service for official use.

NOTE: Excluded from PBP&E are commercial products for sale/resale used in conducting business, sports equipment; and office, household, or shop fixtures or furniture (such as bookcases, study/computer desks, file cabinets, and racks) of any kind even though used ICW the PBP&E.

PROFESSIONAL BOOKS, PAPERS, AND EQUIPMENT (PBP&E) FOR A MEMBER'S DEPENDENT SPOUSE. (Also called **PRO** or **PRO-Gear**). (NOT APPLICABLE TO AN EMPLOYEE'S DEPENDENT SPOUSE). HHG in a spouse's possession needed for the member's spouse employment or community support activities at the next or a later destination. The following items are PBP&E:

1. Reference material,

2. Instruments, tools, and equipment peculiar to technicians, mechanics, and members of the professions;
3. Specialized clothing such as diving suit, flying suits and helmets, band uniforms, nurse uniforms, chaplains' vestments, and other specialized apparel not normal or usual uniform or clothing; and
4. Personal computers and accompanying equipment used for business or community support activities (i.e., CPU, monitor, keyboard, mouse, 1 printer, 1 set of small computer speakers).

NOTE: *Excluded from PBP&E are commercial products for sale/resale used in conducting business, sports equipment, and office, household, or shop fixtures or furniture (such as bookcases, study/computer desks, file cabinets, and racks) of any kind even though used ICW the PBP&E.*

PROPORTIONAL MEAL RATE. The average of the standard [GOV'T meal rate](http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/faggovmeals.html) (<http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/faggovmeals.html>) and the meals portion of the applicable [M&IE rate](http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html) (<http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html>), rounded up to nearest dollar.

REDUCED PER DIEM. A per diem rate, lower than locality per diem, that is authorized by an agency when there are known reductions in lodging and meal costs that can be determined in advance.

RENEWAL AGREEMENT TRAVEL (RAT). See **PERMANENT DUTY TRAVEL.** Travel and transportation allowance for the purpose of the employee/dependents to return home on leave, between overseas tours of duty. See Ch 5, Part K, for eligibility and limitations.

RESERVE COMPONENT. The:

- A. Army National Guard of the U.S.;
- B. Army Reserve;
- C. Naval Reserve;
- D. Marine Corps Reserve;
- E. Air National Guard of the U.S.;
- F. Air Force Reserve;
- G. Coast Guard Reserve; and
- H. Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service.

RESIDENCE-TYPE QUARTERS. QTRS that are not hotel or hotel-like accommodations.

SECRETARIAL PROCESS. Action by the Per Diem Committee Principal member, the Principal member's designated representative, or:

- A. Secretary of a Military Department,
- B. Director of a Defense Component,
- C. Director, Administration & Management for:
 1. Office of the Secretary of Defense,
 2. Washington Headquarters Services,

3. Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff,
4. Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences,
5. U.S. Court of Military Appeals, and

D. Designated representative for any of the above.

The Secretarial Process is (or the Processes are) in administrative and/or procedural directives issued under par. C1002.

SECRETARY CONCERNED. As defined in 37 USC. §101(5), the Secretary of:

- A. The Army, with respect to matters concerning the Army;
- B. The Navy, with respect to matters concerning the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard when it is operating as a Service in the Navy;
- C. The Air Force, with respect to matters concerning the Air Force;
- D. Homeland Security, with respect to matters concerning the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a Service in the Navy;
- E. Commerce, with respect to matters concerning the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and
- F. Health and Human Services, with respect to matters concerning the Public Health Service.

When this term is used in the JTR, the Secretary concerned may authorize action by the PDTATAC Principal, without further delegation.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT. See **DIFFERENT (OR SEPARATE) DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES.**

SEPARATION TRAVEL. See **PERMANENT DUTY TRAVEL.**

SERVICES. See **UNIFORMED SERVICES.**

SHORT DISTANCE MOVE. A PCS between PDSs within the same city/area when the old and new PDS are at least 50 miles apart. See par. C5080-F for authorization/approval and exceptions to the 50-mile rule.

SPARE PARTS FOR A POV. Extra tires, wheels, tire chains, tools, battery chargers, accessories, and those small and usually possessed parts or replacements used for repair and replacement of identical parts subject to normal use and wear (such as extra spark plugs, radiator hoses, fan belts, filters, gaskets, tune-up and repair kits), and items that serve a seasonal, an emergency, or a convenience purpose, such as special seats and beds for children, bottle warmers and similar conveniences, snow and ice removal equipment, auxiliary heaters, and storage boxes.

SPECIAL CONVEYANCE. Commercially rented or hired vehicles other than a POC and other than those owned or under contract to an agency.

STANDARD CONUS PER DIEM RATE

- A. The per diem rate for any CONUS location not included in a defined locality (county/area) in the CONUS [per diem rates](http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html) (<http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html>) . See also par. C4550-E3.
- B. The per diem rate for all CONUS locations when PDT is involved.

STANDARD GOVERNMENT MEAL RATE. The daily rate paid for meals in a GOV'T dining facility/mess including the operating cost. See **GOVERNMENT MEAL RATE** for current rates.

STORAGE IN TRANSIT (SIT). Short-term storage that is part of HHG transportation. May be at any combination of the origin, in transit, or destination. Usually for 90 or fewer days, but may be extended. See par. C5190. Also referred to as temporary storage.

SUBSISTENCE EXPENSES. See **PER DIEM ALLOWANCE**.

TEACHER. A civilian who is a citizen of the U.S. and whose services are required on a school year basis in a teaching position subject to 20 USC §901-907 in the DoD Education Activity System.

TEMPORARY CHANGE OF STATION (TCS). The relocation of an employee to a new PDS for a temporary period to perform a long-term temporary assignment, and subsequent return of the employee to the previous PDS after assignment completion.

TEMPORARY DUTY (TDY). Duty at one or more locations, away from the PDS, under a travel authorization/order providing for further assignment or, pending further assignment, to return to the old PDS or to proceed to a new PDS. There are four types of TDY travel with different allowances:

1. Business Travel. Conducting business at a location other than the PDS. It incorporates any type of travel not included in schoolhouse training, deployment and unit training or special circumstances travel. It also includes certain local travel, but not leave or evacuation.
2. Schoolhouse Training Travel. Travel ICW TDY attendance at formal course(s) of instruction by a civilian employee.
3. 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.
4. Special Circumstances Travel. Those categories of travel found in JTR, Ch 7.

TEMPORARY DUTY (TDY) LOCATION. See **TEMPORARY DUTY STATION**.

TEMPORARY DUTY (TDY) STATION. A place, away from the PDS, to which the traveler is authorized to travel.

TEMPORARY DUTY (TDY) TRAVEL. Travel to one or more places away from a PDS to perform duties for a period of time and, upon completion of assignment, return or proceed to a PDS.

TEMPORARY LODGING FACILITIES. Specifically identified Service-operated interim housing facilities that provide short-term housing accommodations for which a charge is levied, without direct charge against the occupant's QTRS allowance. They include guesthouses, except transient visiting officer QTRS occupied by official visitors to the INSTALLATION. ***NOTE: They do not include facilities used primarily for rest and recuperation purposes, or unaccompanied officer and enlisted QTRS.***

TEMPORARY STORAGE. See **STORAGE IN TRANSIT**.

TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES. (As released by the Office of the Geographer and Global Issues, 1 July 1997.)

A. Commonwealth of the [Northern Mariana Islands](http://www.saipan.com), i.e., Saipan, Saipan Lagoon, Tinian, Aquijan, Rota, Farallon De Pajaros (Uracas), Maug, Asuncion, Agrihan, Pagan, Alamagan, Zealandia Banks, Guguan, Sarigan, Anatathan, Farallon De Medinilla, Esmeralda Banks, and Northern Islands Sanctuary. (Island names from website: www.saipan.com).

B. Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

C. American Samoa

D. Baker Island

E. Guam

F. Howland Island

G. Jarvis Island

H. Johnston Atoll

I. Kingman Reef

J. Midway Islands

K. Navassa Island

L. Palmyra Atoll

M. Virgin Islands

N. Wake Island

TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES. (See **TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.**) An incorporated or unincorporated territory over which the U.S. exercises sovereignty, an area at times referred to as a dependent area or possession, and other areas subject to U.S. jurisdiction. **NOTE:** *"Incorporated" territories refer to any areas that Congress has "incorporated" into the U.S. by making the Constitution applicable thereto. "Unincorporated" territories refer to any territories to which the Constitution has not been expressly and fully extended.*

TRANSOCEANIC TRAVEL. Travel, that if performed by surface means of commercial transportation over a usually traveled route, requires oceangoing ships.

TRANSPORTATION. The means of moving people or things (particularly HHG) from one place to another.

TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES. The costs related to transportation. See Ch 2 and APP G.

TRANSPORTATION, HHG. The shipping, packing, crating, drayage, storage in transit, uncrating, and unpacking of HHG at GOV'T expense. See Ch 5, Part D for specific regulations governing PCS HHG transportation.

TRANSPORTATION-IN-KIND. Transportation provided by the GOV'T without cost to the traveler. It includes transportation by GOV'T aircraft, ship, or vehicle, and GOV'T-procured transportation via commercial carriers.

TRANSPORTATION, POV. Transportation by ship, including port-handling charges, to, from, and between OCONUS ports.

NOTE 1: The term does not include land transportation to or from such ports, except when transportation of a POV is authorized by 5 USC §5564 and is IAW Service regulations.

NOTE 2: Customs and other fees and charges required to effect entry of a POV into a country are not part of transportation. They are the employee's financial responsibility.

TRANSPORTATION REQUEST. A written GOV'T request (including a GTR – see definition) to procure transportation, accommodations, or other services chargeable to the GOV'T from a commercial provider ICW official travel.

TRANSPORTATION TERMINAL. A transportation terminal is a common carrier or GOV'T transportation (air, rail, bus, or ship) terminal, station, airport, or wharf. It includes a rental car pick-up or drop-off point if rental car is the transportation mode to and from the TDY location.

TRANSPORTATION, USUAL MODE OF. A transportation mode that is authorized, required, or furnished for usual travel by direct route, including common carrier facilities within CONUS or commercial and GOV'T transportation facilities overseas that would be used for travel by the most direct usually traveled route between points of official travel.

TRAVEL. The term "travel" relates to movement of persons from place to place and includes authority to the use of QTRS facilities, allowances, and certain transportation and miscellaneous reimbursable expenses incidental to travel, subject to conditions and limitations in this Volume.

TRAVEL-APPROVING/DIRECTING OFFICIAL. Individuals who direct and approve/disapprove travel requests and vouchers prior to claim settlement. They ensure the necessity and justification for travel authorizations.

TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION. (*Also referred to as a travel order.*) A written instrument issued or approved by person(s) to whom authority has been delegated authorizing a traveler or group of travelers to travel. There are four basic types travel authorizations:

A. **Unlimited Open.** This is a form of blanket travel authorization allowing an employee to travel anywhere on official business without further authorization for a specified period of time within a fiscal year. See ***NOTE*** below for restrictions.

B. **Limited Open.** This is a form of blanket travel authorization allowing an employee to travel on official business without further authorization under certain specific conditions, i.e., travel to specific geographic area(s) for specific purpose(s), subject to trip cost ceilings, or for specific periods of time within a fiscal year. See ***NOTE*** below for restrictions.

C. **Repeat.** This is a form of blanket travel authorization allowing an employee to travel on official business without further authorization to a specific destination for a specified period of time within a fiscal year. See ***NOTE*** below for restrictions.

D. **Trip-by-trip.** A travel authorization allowing an individual or group of individuals to take one or more specific official business trips, which must include specific purpose, itinerary, and estimated costs.

NOTE: *Unlimited Open, Limited Open, and Repeat Travel Authorizations (also called Blanket Travel Authorizations) are not used in DTS. The blanket travel authorization type is restricted to economy-class travel authorization. If premium-class transportation becomes necessary for a specific trip, an amendment to the travel for each such trip must be issued.*

TRAVEL CLAIM (VOUCHER). A written request, supported by applicable documentation and receipts, for reimbursement of expenses incurred in the performance of any official travel.

TRAVEL, EMERGENCY. Travel that results from:

- A. The traveler becoming incapacitated by illness or injury not due to personal misconduct;
- B. The death or serious illness of a member of the traveler's family; or
- C. A catastrophic occurrence or impending disaster, such as fire, flood, or act of God, that directly affects the traveler's home.

TRAVEL, INVITATIONAL. Authorized travel by individuals either not employed by the GOV'T or employed (under 5 USC §5703) intermittently in the GOV'T's service as consultants or experts and paid on a daily when-actually-employed basis. It is also used for individuals serving without pay or at \$1 a year when they are acting in a capacity directly related to, or ICW, official GOV'T activities. Travel and transportation allowances authorized for these persons are the same as those ordinarily authorized for civilian employees ICW TDY, except as provided by item A2m in APP E, Part I for spouse invitational travel. See APP E.

TRAVEL MANAGEMENT CENTER (TMC). See **(CONTRACTED) COMMERCIAL TRAVEL OFFICE/ TRAVEL MANAGEMENT CENTER (CTO/TMC)** and **TRAVEL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (TMS)**.

TRAVEL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (TMS). (FTR §301-73.100-103) A system to arrange travel services for Federal travelers on official travel, including reservation of accommodations and ticketing. A TMS includes a CTO/ TMC, and an electronic system or other commercial method of arranging travel.

TRAVEL, OFFICIAL. Authorized travel solely ICW business of the DoD or the GOV'T.

***NOTE 1:** Official travel may be performed within or in the vicinity of a PDS; to or from the actual residence to, from, or between PDSs; and to, from, at, and between TDY assignment locations.*

***NOTE 2:** Travel and delays for personal reasons or convenience, by circuitous route, by transportation modes other than authorized/approved, for additional distances, or to places ICW personal business is not official travel. Nonofficial travel status affects allowances, reimbursements, and pay status.*

TRAVEL REQUEST. A written statement for travel authorization that includes information regarding personnel, mission, pertinent dates or assignment period, transportation modes, allowances, limitations, special approval or instructions, justifications if necessary, and fund and accounting citation.

TRAVEL-REQUESTING OFFICIAL. The individual who initiates the request for a travel authorization and who has full knowledge of the purpose of, and requirements for, the travel mission. DoD components may permit travelers to be travel-requesting officials for their own travel authorizations. However when travelers are permitted to be travel-requesting officials for their own travel authorizations, under no circumstances may the travel-requesting official also be the travel-approving/directing and/or AO for the travel. ***NOTE:** A travel request is subject to approval/disapproval by a travel-approving/directing official.*

TRAVEL STATUS. The employee's status for the elapsed period of time from the beginning to the end of official travel in compliance with the authority in a travel authorization, including time en route awaiting transportation connections and delays en route beyond the traveler's control.

TRIP RECORD. Under DTS, this document, in either electronic or paper form, provides the vehicle on which is recorded each official travel authorization/order, initial options, modifications, and payment decisions. Prepared by the traveler, 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.

UNACCOMPANIED BAGGAGE. See **BAGGAGE, UNACCOMPANIED**.

UNIFORMED SERVICES. The Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Corps, and Public Health Service.

UNIT. A military element whose structure is prescribed by competent authority, such as in a table of organization and equipment.

UNITED STATES (U.S.). The 50 states and the District of Columbia.

UPON SEPARATION FROM FEDERAL SERVICE. *All dates following the date an employee is separated from Federal Service.*

U.S.-CERTIFICATED AIR CARRIER. A U.S.-certificated air carrier that holds a certificate under 49 USC §41102 and that is authorized either by the carrier's certificate or by exemption or regulation. U.S.-certificated air carrier service also includes service provided under a code share agreement with a foreign (non-.U.S.-certificated) air carrier IAW Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) when the ticket, or documentation for an electronic ticket, identifies the U.S.-certificated air carrier's designator code and flight number.

U.S. FLAG AIR CARRIER. *See U.S.-CERTIFICATED AIR CARRIER.*

U.S. INSTALLATION. A base, post, yard, camp or station:

- A. Under the local command of a uniformed service,
- B. With permanent or semi-permanent-type troop shelters and a GOV'T dining facility/mess, and
- C. At which there are U.S. GOV'T operations.

NOTE: *This term includes only that area actually occupied by those operations (plus the minimum surrounding area necessary for close-in security) and excludes contracted hotels not contained on and operated by the INSTALLATION.*

WARD. A person, especially an infant, placed by authority of law under the care of a guardian.

WEIGHT ADDITIVE. *See HOUSEHOLD GOODS-WEIGHT ADDITIVE.*

PART 2: SAMPLE FORMAT INVITATIONAL TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION

The sample format below may be used as a guide (for all DoD Services) to prepare an ITA. *Use of the sample format is not mandatory.*

INVITATIONAL TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION

Name _____ TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION NUMBER _____

Address _____

DATE APPROVED _____

You are invited to depart from _____

in sufficient time to arrive at _____ by _____ (Date)

for the purpose of _____

for approximately _____ days. Upon completion, you are funded to return to the origin point.

You are authorized to travel by: Rail Commercial Air Military Aircraft Bus
See below for travel by Privately-Owned Conveyance

The authorizing/order-issuing official has arranged Transportation.

Transportation tickets are included with this authorization.

Transportation tickets shall be provided at a later date

NOTE: PLEASE GUARD TRANSPORTATION TICKETS CAREFULLY. However, if a transportation ticket in your possession is lost or stolen, you must make an immediate report to the command sponsoring the travel. You are required to pay for a replacement ticket and will be reimbursed for the second ticket, not to exceed the cost of the first ticket, ONLY AFTER the GOV'T is refunded for the lost/stolen tickets. Unused transportation tickets must be returned with the travel claims.

To arrange transportation call: (____) _____

You may arrange your transportation. The following rules apply:

You must arrange your transportation with a (Contracted) Commercial Travel Office/Travel Management Center (CTO/TMC) when the contract with the CTO/TMC permits the CTO/TMC to arrange transportation for a traveler who is not a GOV'T employee. If you are in a foreign country, except for Canada and Mexico, you may use a travel office not under contract to the GOV'T if ticketing cannot be secured from a branch office or general agent of an American-flag carrier. If you purchase transportation from a travel office (travel agency) not under contract to the GOV'T, reimbursement is limited to the GOV'T's cost on a constructed basis, for transportation that would have been arranged by a CTO/TMC if available. If the contract between the GOV'T and the CTO/TMC does not permit the CTO/TMC to arrange transportation for a traveler who is not a GOV'T employee, reimbursement for transportation may not exceed the least expensive coach/economy class air accommodations unless otherwise permitted in Joint Travel Regulations, Volume 2 (JTR), par. C2204-A.

It is DoD policy that in using regularly scheduled air transportation:

- (a) Accommodations selected must be the least costly unrestricted coach/.economy service that permits satisfactory accomplishment of your mission, and

(b) U.S. carriers must be used for all commercial foreign air transportation if service provided by a U.S. carrier is available; *otherwise reimbursement for the cost of transportation is not allowed.*

You are authorized to travel by privately owned conveyance (POC) since it's to the Government's advantage. Reimbursement is at the rate of \$0.55/mile, plus the cost of necessary parking fees and bridge, ferry, and tolls incurred, plus per diem while in travel status under this travel authorization/order.

You are authorized to travel by privately owned conveyance (POC) on a constructed basis. You would ordinarily be authorized to travel by common carrier. Reimbursement is limited to the transportation cost by the usual common carrier mode, including per diem.

Receipts: Ticket stubs/itinerary copies are required to substantiate your transportation cost. Receipts are required for all items of expense in an amount of \$75 or more plus any applicable tax.

* You are paid per diem to cover your expenses for lodging, meals, and incidental expenses. Room tax at locations in the 50 states, District of Columbia, U.S. territories and possessions and the Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands is a separate miscellaneous reimbursable expense. Foreign area room tax is included in the total lodging cost and is not a separate miscellaneous reimbursable expense. While traveling under this Invitational Travel Authorization, you are authorized a per diem equal to the daily amount you pay for lodging limited to a ceiling amount, plus a fixed amount for meals and incidental expenses. That amount is limited to the applicable maximum per diem rate amount prescribed on the Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee homepage: <http://defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/> for the locality concerned. If your costs, particularly for lodging, are more than the applicable maximum per diem rate prescribed, only the maximum per diem rate is payable. See JTR, Ch 4, Part B, for applicable rules.

Applicable Per Diem Rates:

Locality	Maximum Lodging Rate	Meal & Incidental Expense Rate	Total Per Diem

You are to be paid an actual subsistence expense allowance (AEA) for lodging and a per diem for meals and incidentals (M&IE). You are required to itemize your lodging expenses only.

* You are to be paid an actual subsistence expense allowance (AEA) for lodging and meals and incidental expenses (M&IE). You must itemize all your subsistence expenses. Subsistence expenses include lodgings; meals; fees and tips to waiters, bellboys, maids, porters; personal laundry, pressing, and dry cleaning (*see NOTE below*); local transportation (including usual tips) between places of lodging, duty, and places at which meals are taken; and other necessary expenses. You are to be reimbursed for the actual expenses incurred, but not to exceed the maximum amount authorized for the locality concerned as indicated below. See JTR, Ch 4, Part C, for applicable rules.

Actual Subsistence Expense Allowance (AEA) Authorized:

Locality	Maximum AEA Allowance	Amount allowed for Meals & Incidental Expenses if M&IE authorized on a per diem basis.

NOTE: *The cost you incur during travel (not before leaving or after returning) for laundry/dry cleaning and pressing of clothing is a separately reimbursable expense in addition to per diem/AEA when travel is within the contiguous 48 states and the District of Columbia and requires at least 4 consecutive nights lodging while on GOV'T-funded travel. There no separate reimbursement for laundry/dry cleaning and pressing of clothing when travel is in any other place. Those laundry/dry-cleaning and pressing costs (in the other places) are part of the per diem/AEA allowance when travel is outside the 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia.*

The [JTR](#) is available on the [Per Diem Committee website](#) at <http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/>.

Address any inquiries regarding this travel to: _____

The travel authorized in this travel authorization is in the public interest, and is chargeable to:

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APPENDIX G: MISCELLANEOUS REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES ON OFFICIAL TRAVEL

A. General. This Appendix addresses the more commonly incurred miscellaneous reimbursable expenses. *Incidental Expenses (defined as part of per diem in APP A) are different than these expenses.* Finance regulations should be consulted regarding any required expense description/documentation on the travel voucher.

B. Transportation Expenses Incurred in or around a PDS or TDY Location. Reimbursement of these expenses is covered in JFTR, Ch 3, Part F, and JTR, Ch 2, Part H.

C. Voucher Submission. [DoDFMR, Vol. 9, Travel Policy and Procedures](http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/) at <http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/> prescribes the voucher submission requirements, with supporting authority. Funds must be obligated IAW finance policy (ordinarily prior to/at the time the expense is incurred).

D. Miscellaneous Reimbursable Expenses Table. Travelers are authorized certain necessary travel and transportation-related miscellaneous reimbursable expenses incurred on official business. Some miscellaneous reimbursable expenses are authorized for reimbursement by this APP; other miscellaneous reimbursable expenses require AO authorization/approval. Miscellaneous reimbursable expenses include the following (listed in alphabetical order):

MISCELLANEOUS REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES ON OFFICIAL TRAVEL	JFTR		JTR	
	PCS	TDY	PCS	TDY
<p>ATM Use (Civilian Employee).</p> <p>1. <u>Reimbursable</u>. Administrative fees for ATM use to obtain money with the GTCC up to the amount authorized/approved by the AO for an ATM travel advance.</p> <p>2. <u>Not Reimbursable</u>. Administrative fees for an ATM use of a personal charge card.</p> <p>3. See the DoDFMR, Volume 9, Chapter 3 available at: http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/09/09_03.pdf, for information on personnel exempt from the requirement to use the GTCC.</p>			X	X
<p>ATM Use (Uniformed Member)</p> <p>1. Reimbursement is authorized for administrative fees for ATM use to obtain money with:</p> <p>a. The GTCC, or</p> <p>b. An ATM or personal charge card used by personnel exempt (and the traveler must provide the exemption authority) from GTCC use for official travel,</p> <p>up to the amount authorized/approved by the AO for an ATM travel advance.</p> <p>2. Reimbursement for ATM administrative fees related to use of an ATM or personal charge card is at the rate applicable to that card if an advance is not otherwise provided by cash or check.</p> <p>3. See the "DoDFMR", Volume 9, Chapter 3 available at: http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/09/09_03.pdf, for information on personnel exempt from the requirement to use the GTCC.</p>	X	X		
<p>Baggage, Excess Accompanied (Transportation Cost). Excess accompanied baggage transportation costs may:</p> <p>1. 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.</p> <p>2. Be authorized in advance of any PCS or civilian employee TCS travel for DoD travelers IAW the Service/ Agency regulations.</p> <p>3. Be authorized/approved for the <i>non-DoD travelers</i>.</p> <p>4. <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.</p> <p>See JFTR, par. U3015 and JTR, par. C2302.</p>	X		X	

MISCELLANEOUS REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES ON OFFICIAL TRAVEL	JFTR		JTR	
	PCS	TDY	PCS	TDY
<p>Baggage Expenses. Reimbursement is authorized for necessary travel and transportation-related miscellaneous reimbursable expenses incurred on official business. These expenses include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Excess Baggage.</u> See Baggage, Excess Accompanied. 2. <u>Baggage Transfer.</u> NTE the customary local rates, and necessity for the transfer must be explained. 3. <u>Baggage Storage</u> (with explanation). 4. <u>Baggage Checking.</u> NTE the customary local rates. 5. <u>Curbside Baggage Check-in Fee</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Uniformed Member. <i>Reimbursement of a fee charged for the use of optional curbside baggage check-in service is not authorized.</i> A tip, separate from the fee itself, is reimbursable. b. Civilian Employee. Reimbursable only when authorized under JTR, par. C7460-4, for a traveler with a disability/special need. 	X	X	X	X
<p>Baggage Handling Tips</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Uniformed Member <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>Transportation Terminal.</u> Reimbursement is authorized for customary tips for handling <i>any</i> baggage (personal and/or GOV'T) at a transportation terminal. b. <u>Lodging Establishment.</u> Reimbursement is authorized <i>only</i> for transportation-related tips for handling <i>GOV'T property</i> at lodging establishments. 2. Civilian Employee. Baggage handling tips at transportation terminals or lodging establishments are covered by the IE portion of per diem and are <i>not</i> items for separate reimbursement <i>except</i> for the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A traveler with a disability/special need (see JTR, par. C7460-4), b. Handling of GOV'T property, c. Handling of a dependent's personal baggage when the dependent is not authorized per diem while traveling at GOV'T expense when unaccompanied by the sponsor, and d. Handling of a dependent's personal baggage that the sponsor cannot handle when the dependent is traveling with the sponsor. 	X	X	X	X
<p>Birth Certificates. The cost of birth certificates or other acceptable evidence of birth for OCONUS travel.</p>	X	X	X	X
<p>Carrier Terminal Fees. 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)).</p>	X	X	X	X
<p>Cell Phone Use. When a cell phone is used for official communication, each call must be documented showing the additional cost incurred outside of the normal usage covered in the cell phone contract. <i>Prepaid communication services (i.e., prepaid phone cards, cell phones) are not reimbursable unless the AO can determine they were used for official business.</i></p>		X		X
<p>Check Cashing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Reimbursable.</u> Fees for cashing U.S. GOV'T checks/drafts issued for travel expense reimbursement in a foreign country. 2. <u>Not Reimbursable.</u> Fees for cashing salary checks/drafts are not authorized. 	X	X	X	X
<p>Check Costs. The cost of traveler's checks, money orders, or certified checks for up to the amount of estimated per diem, and/or AEA, and/or travel expenses for the authorized travel.</p>	X	X	X	X
<p>Clerical Assistance. Reimbursable when authorized/approved by the AO.</p>		X		X
<p>Communication Services. GOV'T-owned/leased services should be used for official communications, but when GOV'T services are not available commercial communications services may be used. <i>Prepaid communication (i.e., prepaid phone cards, cell phones) or in-flight communication services are not reimbursable unless the AO can determine they were used for official business.</i></p>		X		X
<p>Computer Connections. Connections (e.g., Internet connection) used for computers to perform official GOV'T business is reimbursable when authorized/approved by the AO. In-flight computer connections are not reimbursable unless the AO can determine they were used for official business.</p>		X		X

MISCELLANEOUS REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES ON OFFICIAL TRAVEL	JFTR		JTR	
	PCS	TDY	PCS	TDY
Conveyance Costs. Public or special conveyance costs to and from the transportation terminal. See JFTR, Ch 3, Part E and JTR, Ch 2, Part C.	X	X	X	X
Currency Conversion Fees 1. <u>Reimbursable.</u> 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. 2. <u>Not Reimbursable.</u> Losses resulting from currency conversions (63 Comp. Gen. 554 (1984)). NOTE: A traveler is not liable for gains resulting from currency conversion. 3. <u>Travel Claim Submission.</u> A traveler who pays with a credit card for OCONUS expenses should check with the credit card vendor to determine the final bill 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. 4. <u>Supplemental Vouchers.</u> A traveler 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 be 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
Driver (Vehicle) Services. Reimbursable when authorized/approved by the AO.		X		X
Energy Surcharge Fees	X	X	X	X
Global Positioning System (GPS) for a Rental Car. The optional Global Positioning System (GPS) for a rental car is not reimbursable unless the AO can determine it was necessary for official business.		X		X
Green Card. See Passport, Visa, Green Card, Photographs, Physical Examinations, and Legal Services.				
GTCC 1. <u>Late Payment Delinquent Fees.</u> Reimbursable when authorized/approved by the AO only for a traveler 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 circumstances specific to the travel. See DoDFMR, Volume 9 , Chapter 3, found in USD(C) memorandum dated 7 May 2002 for definition of mission critical personnel and processing requirements. 2. <u>Expedited Delivery.</u> Reimbursable when authorized/approved by the AO.		X		X
Guide Services. Reimbursable when authorized/approved by the AO.		X		X
Inoculations. 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/or approved.	X	X	X	X
Insurance, Driving-Related. Driving-related insurance is reimbursable when a Service-designated official determines that legal requirements/procedures of the foreign country involved make it necessary to carry driving-related insurance (55 Comp. Gen. 1343 (1976)) to cover potential liability for damage, personal injury, or death to third parties when travel is authorized by GOV’T conveyance/POC/rental car.		X		X
Interpreter Services. Reimbursable when authorized/approved by the AO.		X		X
Laundry/Dry-Cleaning Expenses (Civilian Employee Only) 1. <u>Reimbursable for CONUS Travel.</u> Costs for personal laundry, dry-cleaning and/or pressing of clothing incurred during TDY or PCS travel (not after returning to/arriving at PDS) are a separately reimbursable travel expense when travel within CONUS requires at least 4 consecutive nights lodging. 2. <u>Not Reimbursable for OCONUS Travel.</u> <i>Laundry/dry-cleaning and/or pressing of clothing is not a separately reimbursable travel expense for OCONUS travel.</i> It is part of the IE allowance included within the per diem rates/AEA authorized/ approved for OCONUS travel.			X	X
Laundry/Dry-Cleaning Expenses (Uniformed Member Only) 1. <u>Reimbursable for CONUS Travel.</u> Costs for personal laundry, dry-cleaning and/or pressing of clothing incurred during TDY travel (not after returning to/arriving at PDS) are a separately reimbursable travel expense up to an average of \$2 per day, in addition to per diem/AEA, when travel within CONUS requires at least 7 consecutive nights of TDY lodging in CONUS (e.g., 6 nights, no laundry, 7 nights, NTE \$14, 8 nights, NTE \$16). 2. <u>Not Reimbursable for OCONUS Travel.</u> <i>Laundry/dry-cleaning and/or pressing of clothing is not a separately reimbursable travel expense for OCONUS travel.</i> It is part of the IE allowance included within the per diem rates/AEA authorized/ approved for OCONUS travel.		X		

MISCELLANEOUS REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES ON OFFICIAL TRAVEL	JFTR		JTR	
	PCS	TDY	PCS	TDY
Legal Service Fees. See Passport, Visa, Green Card, Photographs, Physical Examinations, and Legal Services.				
License/Permit, International Driver's 1. Reimbursable when traveling TDY to a country that requires an international driver's license/permit. 2. The cost of license/permit photos is reimbursable. 3. See http://travel.state.gov/travel/tips/safety/safety_1179.html for information on driving abroad. 4. <i>This reimbursement applies only to members/employees but not their dependents.</i>	X	X	X	X
Lodging, Dual. Reimbursable when authorized/approved by the AO. Reimbursement must not exceed the amount of per diem/AEA plus appropriate lodging tax (when separately reimbursable) that would have been paid had the traveler remained overnight. See JFTR, par. U4135 and JTR, par. C4555-F.		X		X
Lodging Fees/Daytime Lodging Charges. Reimbursable when authorized/approved by the AO. These include room occupancy lodging charges for late departure, early arrival, or airport daytime lodging facilities due to travel arrangements that are not for the traveler's convenience.		X		X
Lodging Reimbursement while on Leave (Uniformed Member Only). Reimbursement is authorized for the actual cost of lodging retained at the TDY location during leave, NTE the per diem rate lodging portion for the TDY location, for each day during contingency operations (JFTR, par. U7225), or authorized/ordered evacuations (JFTR, par. U7226-C).		X		
Lodging Tax (except when 'MALT-Plus' for POC travel is paid) in the CONUS and non-foreign OCONUS areas (APP A). 1. <u>Reimbursable.</u> Lodging tax reimbursement (CONUS and non-foreign OCONUS only) is limited to the tax on reimbursable lodging costs. Example: if the authorized maximum lodging rate is \$60/night, and lodging that costs \$110/night is chosen, tax on \$60 may be reimbursed, which is the maximum authorized lodging amount. 2. <u>Not Reimbursable.</u> Lodging tax in foreign OCONUS areas is part of per diem/AEA and is <i>not separately reimbursable.</i>	X	X	X	X
Medical Fees. See Passport, Visa, Green Card, Photographs, Physical Examinations, and Legal Services.				
Mission-Related Expenses. Mission-related expenses <i>are not reimbursable as travel expenses.</i> These include (but are not limited to) equipment and materials (e.g., batteries, tools, film, paper, books, medical supplies), gifts for child care, pet care, hotel concierge, workout room/gym fees, and similar items.				
Nonrefundable Room Deposits, Forfeited Rental Deposits or Prepaid Rent, and Early Checkout Penalties when TDY is Curtailed/Canceled/Interrupted. 1. When advance lodging arrangements (including deposits for rental units) are made and TDY is curtailed/canceled/interrupted, lodging cost reimbursement may be authorized/ approved by the AO. 2. Reimbursement must not exceed the remaining amount of per diem/AEA plus appropriate lodging tax that would have been paid had the TDY not been curtailed/ canceled/interrupted. 3. See 59 Comp. Gen. 609 (1980) , 59 id. 612 (1980) , 60 id. 630 (1981) , and cases cited therein. 4. The AO should consider if the: a. Traveler acted reasonably and prudently in incurring lodging expenses; b. Traveler had a reasonable expectation of completing the TDY as authorized; c. Assignment was changed for official purposes or for an acceptable reason beyond the traveler's control; and d. Traveler took reasonable steps to obtain a refund once the TDY was officially canceled/curtailed.		X		X
Packer Services. Reimbursable when authorized/approved by the AO.		X		X
Paper Tickets. Any additional paper tickets cost is authorized 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). <i>Paper tickets bought for personal convenience are the traveler's financial responsibility.</i>	X	X	X	X
Parking Fees at a Terminal. Transportation terminal parking fees (while TDY), NTE the cost of taxi fares (including associated tips) for one round-trip to the terminal are authorized. See JFTR, par. U3320 and JTR, par. C2192.		X		X

MISCELLANEOUS REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES ON OFFICIAL TRAVEL	JFTR		JTR	
	PCS	TDY	PCS	TDY
Passport, Visa, Green Card, Photographs, Physical Exams, and Legal Services.	X	X	X	X
<p>1. <u>Reimbursement Eligibility</u></p> <p>a. <u>General</u>. Reimbursement is authorized for a:</p> <p>(1) Member,</p> <p>(2) Employee, and</p> <p>(3) Dependent (member's and/or employee's).</p> <p>b. <u>Uniformed Member</u>. Reimbursement authority is for a member who is:</p> <p>(1) Assigned to a foreign OCONUS area,</p> <p>(2) Required to obtain/renew a passport, mandatory biometric visa requirements, and/or visas as a result of a continued assignment in a foreign OCONUS area, or</p> <p>(3) Emergency Technical Support Personnel. See item 5 below.</p> <p>c. <u>Civilian Employee</u>. Reimbursement authority is for an employee who is:</p> <p>(1) A U.S. citizen (<i>NOTE: An eligible dependent does not have to be a US citizen.</i>)</p> <p>(2) Hired locally or transported to a foreign OCONUS area at GOV'T expense,</p> <p>(3) Serving under a service or renewal agreement, and</p> <p>(4) Required to obtain/renew a passport, mandatory biometric visa requirements, and/or visas as a result of continued employment in a foreign OCONUS area, or</p> <p>(5) Emergency Technical Support Personnel. See item 5 below.</p> <p>d. <u>Dependent</u> (Member's or Employee's). Reimbursement authority is for a dependent who is:</p> <p>(1) Authorized travel and transportation allowances to/from a foreign OCONUS area, or</p> <p>(2) Required to obtain/renew a passport, mandatory biometric visa requirements, and/or visas as a result of the sponsor's continued assignment/employment in a foreign OCONUS area.</p> <p>2. <u>Acquired Dependent (Uniformed Member Only)</u>. A member serving an unaccompanied OCONUS tour who acquires a dependent OCONUS is not authorized reimbursement of passport and visa expenses for the acquired dependent except when JFTR, par. U9000-A2 or U9000-A3 applies, and/or the dependent qualifies for travel and transportation from the OCONUS PDS IAW JFTR, par. U5222-G.</p> <p>3. <u>Biometric Fees</u>. Biometric fees which are mandatory for passport and/or visa issuance to the traveler is reimbursable. Biometric data collects the traveler's measurable physical or behavioral characteristics that can be used to verify the individual's identity or compare the identity against other entries when stored in a database. Examples of biometric data are face recognition, fingerprints, and iris scans.</p> <p>4. <u>Dependent Fee</u>. Dependent fee is reimbursable except ICW personal travel. Example: The United Kingdom Entry Clearance Fee is a reimbursable fee.</p> <p>5. <u>Emergency Technical Support Personnel</u>. A command/activity may be required to have emergency technical support personnel available for official travel on short notice. These personnel, if directed in writing by the AO to maintain current passports, mandatory biometric visa requirements and/or visas and/or green cards, may be reimbursed for the preparation expenses/fees paid for a passport, mandatory biometric visa requirements, visa, green card, photographs for OCONUS travel and physical examinations required to obtain a visa if examinations could not be obtained at a GOV'T medical facility (as of 11/1/01 obtainable only in Yokosuka, Japan)).</p> <p>6. <u>Fee for Visa, Green card, and Photographs for OCONUS Travel</u>. These fees are reimbursable ICW official travel.</p>				

MISCELLANEOUS REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES ON OFFICIAL TRAVEL	JFTR		JTR	
	PCS	TDY	PCS	TDY
<p>7. Legal Service Fees. Expenses for legal services that include lawyer fees/charges (except retainer fees) for obtaining and/or processing applications for a passport, mandatory biometric visa requirements, visa, green card, or changes in status are reimbursable if local laws and/or customs require the use of lawyers in processing such applications.</p> <p>8. Medical Expenses. Medical expenses associated with obtaining passports, mandatory biometric visa requirements, and/or visa and/or green card, are not reimbursable, except for inoculations as permitted in this APP.</p> <p>9. Passport Fees. 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 U.S. through land and seaport entry between the U.S. and Mexico, Canada, the Caribbean, and Bermuda, and is not authorized for international air 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 not 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).</p> <p>10. Physical Examination Fees. These fees are reimbursable when required to obtain a visa and the examination could not be obtained at a GOV'T medical facility (as of 11/1/01 obtainable only in Yokosuka, Japan) (adapted from GSBCA 15435-RELO, 9 April 2001). A dependent's fee is reimbursable except ICW personal travel. Example: The United Kingdom Entry Clearance Fee is a reimbursable fee.</p> <p>11. Travel Authorization/Order for Visas and Physical Examinations. A travel authorization/order should be issued to authorize/approve (see JFTR, par. U2115 and JTR, APP I2) travel and transportation at GOV'T expense to:</p> <p>a. A visa-issuing office located outside the traveler's PDS local area if the traveler's presence at that office is/was mandatory.</p> <p>b. Undergo a physical examination required to obtain a visa if travel is/was required to a location outside the traveler's PDS local area.</p> <p>12. Travel Not Required. Actual travel to obtain required documents is not required for reimbursement (e.g., the expenses may be related to mail).</p>				
Personal Expenses. <i>Personal expenses are not reimbursable.</i> These include batteries, tools, film, gifts, pet care, hotel concierge, rental car GPS, workout room/gym fees, and similar items.				
Pet Quarantine. See JFTR and JTR, Ch 5, Part I for rules regarding pet quarantine ICW PDT.	X		X	
Phone Calls (Official)				
<p>1. The AO:</p> <p>a. May determine certain communications to a traveler's home/family are official (i.e., to advise of the traveler's safe arrival, inform/inquire about medical conditions, and advise regarding changes in itinerary),</p> <p>b. Should limit communications to a dollar amount in advance of the TDY, and</p> <p>c. May approve charges after the TDY completion, when appropriate (adopted from GSBCA 14554-TRAV, 18 August 1998).</p> <p>2. Prepaid communication services (i.e., prepaid phone cards, cell phones) are not reimbursable unless the AO can determine they were used for official business.</p>		X		X
Physical Examination Fees. See Passport, Visa, Green Card, Photographs, Physical Examinations, and Legal Services.				
Prepaid Phone Cards/Cell Phones. See Communication Services.				
Preparatory Travel Expense Reimbursement when the Travel Authorization/Order is Amended, Modified, Canceled or Revoked. Preparatory travel expenses, such as fees for traveler's checks, passport, mandatory biometric visa requirements, visa, green card, and communications services, incurred prior to the authorization/order being changed are reimbursable provided the action taken is beyond the traveler's control, in the GOV'T's interest, and a refund is unobtainable.	X	X	X	X

MISCELLANEOUS REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES ON OFFICIAL TRAVEL	JFTR		JTR	
	PCS	TDY	PCS	TDY
*Privately Owned Conveyance (POC) Use on TDY. In addition to a TDY mileage allowance, the following official business costs are allowable: 1. Ferry fares, bridge, road and tunnel tolls; 2. Automobile parking fees; (related to official business only (except those incident to PDT)); and 3. Aircraft landing, parking, and tie-down fees.		X		X
Registered Traveler Membership Fee. Individual traveler membership in a registered and/or trusted traveler program is not a reimbursable expense per JFTR, par. U1060 and JTR, par. C1010. 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.				
Registration Fee. Registration fee reimbursement is authorized/approved when the fee is a condition for attendance. When the registration fee includes the cost of meals, per diem is computed under JFTR, par. U4165-2b or JTR, par. C4554-B2b.		X		X
Rental Car Administrative Fees. Any per-day administrative fee called for in the DTMO rental car agreements (including GARS) is authorized.		X		X
Reports/Correspondence Preparation Services (incl. associated necessary equipment). Services of typists, typists, data processors, or stenographers and use of computers, printers, faxing machines and scanners are reimbursable when authorized/approved by the AO (B-145883, 1 September 1970 and 15 Comp. Gen. 257 (1935)). This does not cover any materials. See mission-related expenses.		X		X
Resort Fees. Resort fees, <i>that are mandatory</i> , are authorized.	X	X	X	X
Room Rental. Reimbursable when authorized/approved by the AO only when used for official business at a lodging/other place.		X		X
Service and Processing Fees. 1. 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. 2. 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 official travel commencement.	X	X	X	X
Storage of Property Used on Official Business. Reimbursable when authorized/approved by the AO.		X		X
Technology Equipment. Use of computers, printers, faxing machines, scanners, telegrams, cablegrams, or radiograms is authorized.		X		X
Tips Aboard Commercial Ships (Uniformed Member Only). Tips to stewards and other attendants paid by or on behalf of the dependents aboard commercial ships are authorized.	X			
Tips for Handling GOV'T Property. Transportation-related tips for handling GOV'T property at terminals and lodgings are authorized.		X		X
Tips, Transportation-Related. Transportation-related tips for taxis, limousines, and courtesy transportation are authorized.	X	X	X	X
*Toll Collection Transponder Installed in a Rental Car. Activation of the Toll Collection Transponder installed in a rental car for optional use is not reimbursable unless the AO can determine it was necessary for official business.		X		X
Transportation to/from Terminal. POC transportation costs (ICW TDY travel) to and from the transportation terminal are authorized. See JFTR, par. U3320 and JTR, par. C2192.		X		X
Travel and Transportation Related Expenses. Travel and transportation related expenses similar to any in this table may be authorized.	X	X	X	X
Value Added Tax (VAT) Certificate. The cost of a Value Added Tax (VAT) certificate used to avoid paying TDY lodging taxes is reimbursable.		X		X
Visa and Photograph Fees for OCONUS Travel. See Passport, Visa, Green Card, Photographs, Physical Examinations, and Legal Services.				

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APPENDIX I

PART 1: DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

NOTE: Only the officials listed in par. C2204-B may authorize/approve premium-class air accommodations.

A. Who May Issue a Travel Authorization/Order ([FTR §301-71.104](#))

1. General

- a. The Departments of the Army, Navy and Air Force have delegated authority to issue a travel authorization/order. That authority may be re-delegated, as shown in the following tables.
- b. Within a DoD Component other than in the Departments of the Army, Navy and Air Force, authority to issue a travel authorization/order is as delegated by the Component Head.
- c. One AO may ask another AO to issue an authorization/order. The requesting AO must provide the required information and accounting data.
- d. Specific travel authorization/order-issuing conditions are indicated in the following tables.
- e. Permitted delegations and re-delegations of travel authorization/order-issuing authority should be in writing, by organizational title to individual(s) for the purpose of authorizing/approving travel and authenticating a travel authorization/order.
- *f. See Ch 4, Part C for AEA information.

2. Army Delegation of Authority

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY			
“X” indicates travel authorization/order issuance delegation			
Authorizing and Approving Official	TDY Travel 1/	PDT 5/	Invitational Travel 1/, 6/
Secretary of the Army	X	X	X
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army	X 3/	X 3/	X 3/
Chief of Staff	X 2/	X	X
Commander of an Army Command, Army Service Component Command, and of each Direct Reporting Unit (includes Combatant Command component), Head of an Army Staff Agency, Commander of a Major Subordinate Command and a Regional Commander	X 2/, 4/	X	X
Commander or Head of an Installation, Activity, and Field Operating Agency	X 4/	X	X
National Guard Adjutants General of the Respective States	X 4/	X	X 4/

1/ Issuance is subject to the provisions of AR 1-40, “Official Temporary Duty Travel Outside Continental United States.”

2/ This official may re-delegate authority to a subordinate installation commander or activity and field operating agency for TDY travel authorization/order issuance for travel to, from, and between OCONUS areas when AR 1-40 does not require issuance of a travel authorization/order by Headquarters, Department of the Army. When such authority is re-delegated, it must be for a specific project and time period.

3/ For the Office of the Secretary of the Army and elements reporting directly thereto.

4/ For the National Guard Bureau, prior authority from the Chief, National Guard Bureau is required prior to a blanket TDY travel authorization issuance. ***NOTE: A blanket travel authorization/order is not used in DTS.***

5/ For PCS between CONUS locations: applies to a Commander to whom authority has been delegated to fill a position. This official may re-delegate authority to issue a PDT travel authorization/order. For PCS to, from or between OCONUS locations: applies to a Commander who is responsible for filling requisitions and processing appointments to an OCONUS area, or for assigning an employee to an OCONUS PDS. This official may re-delegate authority to issue a PDT authorization/order. The gaining activity is responsible for travel authorization/order issuance but may request the losing activity to issue the travel authorization/order.

3. Navy Delegation of Authority

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY				
“X” indicates travel authorization/order issuance delegation				
Authorizing and Approving Official	TDY Travel 5/	PDT 3/		Invitational Travel 1/, 2/
	Trip And Blanket 1/, 2/, 4/	OCONUS Involving Employment Agreements	Other Including First Duty Station Travel Within CONUS	
Secretary of the Navy	X	X	X	X
Under Secretary of the Navy	X	X	X	X
Deputy Under Secretary for Manpower	X	X	X	X
Assistant Secretaries of the Navy	X	X	X	X
Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy	X	X	X	X
Commandant, Assistant Commandant, and Director, Marine Corps Staff	X	X	X	X
Chief, Deputy Chief, Vice Chief, and Assistant Chief of Bureaus and Offices and the Head of an Office of the Navy Department	X	X	X	X
Auditor General of the Navy and Director, Naval Audit Service	X	X	X	X
Director, each Naval Audit Service Regions	X			
Representative of the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Civilian Personnel/Equal Employment Opportunity)	X	X	X	
Commander and Vice Commander of Naval Systems Command Headquarters	X	X	X	X
Commander, Deputy Commander and Chief of Staff, Military Sealift Command	X	X	X	X
Director, Defense Printing Service	X	X	X	
Director, Naval Training Aids Center	X			
Executive Assistant to the Commander and Administrative Officer, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Headquarters	X	X	X	X
Chairman, Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals	X	X	X	
Commanding Officer/Executive Officer and Head of an Activity of the Department of the Navy	X	X	X	X
Director, Assistant Director, and Recruiting Representative of OCONUS and Return Placement Staff		X		
Director of Civilian Personnel and Industrial Relations Officer		X	X	
Industrial Relations Officer and the Director of Industrial Relations Divisions in all MSC Commands and each Military Sealift Command Recruiting Representative	X	X	X	X
Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of the Dependents Schooling Office, Atlantic		X		
Deputy Assistant Director for Career Services, Naval Investigative Service Headquarters		X	X	

1/ Issuance is subject to OPNAVINST 4650.11(series) concerning an official visit to a military installation and to OPNAVINST 5510.1(series), Department of the Navy Security Program Regulation, Chapter 16 for duty involving access to classified material.

2/ An official authorized to issue a TDY travel authorization/order and/or an ITA may delegate in writing to a subordinate official the authority to sign such an authorization/order "by direction." Authority for authorizing spouse travel rests at the 4-Star level (may be re-delegated to the Major Command Chief of Staff or equivalent senior level official only).

3/ An official authorized to issue a service agreement or PDT authorization/order may not re-delegate this authority. In the absence of the designated official, an official "acting" is authorized to sign the service agreement or travel authorization/order as "acting."

4/ Prior approval of the Echelon I Command is required for any TDY assignment of more than 12 months.

4. Air Force Delegation of Authority

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE			
“X” indicates travel authorization/order issuance delegation			
Authorizing and Approving Official	TDY Travel 1/9/	PDT	Invitational Travel 9/
Secretary of the Air Force	X 3/	X 6/	X
Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force	X 4/	X 6/	X
Commander, Major Air Command/FOA/DRU	X 5/	X 6/	X
Commander, Intermediate Echelon	X 2/, 5/	X 6/	X 7/
Commander, Activity, Wing, Group, or Squadron	X 2/, 5/	X 6/	X 7/
Commander, North American Air Defense Command	X	X 6/	X
National Guard Adjutants General of the respective State	X 8/	X 8/	X

- 1/ Issuance is subject to advance notification and clearance requirements in the restrictions in AFI 31-501.
- 2/ Prior authorization by the major air command concerned is required for TDY assignments in excess of 179 days. Authority may be re-delegated to lower echelons if desired.
- 3/ Prior authorization by the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Air Force is required to issue a blanket TDY travel authorization for an employee of the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force. ***NOTE: A blanket travel authorization is not used in DTS.***
- 4/ Prior authorization by AF/DALB is required to issue a blanket TDY travel authorization for a Headquarters, U.S. Air Force civilian employee. ***NOTE: A blanket travel authorization/order is not used in DTS.***
- 5/ Prior authorization by the major command concerned is required to issue a blanket TDY travel authorization/order. However, authority may be re-delegated to lower echelons if desired. Authorization may be for a specific project or period of time, or without limitation (other than the fiscal year) when justified. ***NOTE: A blanket travel authorization/order is not used in DTS.***
- 6/ Responsibility for PCS travel authorization/order issuance belongs to a commander who has received delegated authority to fill positions, a commander who is responsible for filling requisition and processing appointments OCONUS, the commander of an activity in which one individual is employed, or the commander of a gaining activity, as appropriate, with regard to the PCS travel type involved.
- 7/ When delegated by the responsible major air command.
- 8/ Authority for travel authorization/order issuance other than for invitational travel applies only to Air Force National Guard civilian technicians.
- 9/ An official authorized to issue a TDY travel authorization/order and/or an ITA may delegate in writing to a subordinate official the authority to sign such authorization/order “by direction.” Authority for authorizing spouse travel rests at the 4-Star level (may be re-delegated to the Major Command Chief of Staff or equivalent senior level official only).

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PART 4: TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION/ORDER PREPARATION

A. TDY Travel

1. General. The REQUEST AND AUTHORIZATION FOR TDY TRAVEL OF DoD PERSONNEL (DD Form 1610) is used for all official TDY travel, FEML travel, R&R travel, dependent evacuation, and for group or blanket TDY travel with additional names, authorizations (authentications), and necessary information on continuation sheet(s). Information from the travel authorization/order such as the official travel days may be provided to a commercial vendor (i.e., lodging, transportation reservation, vehicle rental agency) to justify the use of GOV'T-discounted rates. DD Form 1610 is available at the following website, <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/eforms/dd1610.pdf>

NOTE: DD Form 1610 must not be used for invitational travel or a contractor's travel.

2. DD Form 1610 Preparation. DD Form 1610 ordinarily is self-explanatory. Special explanatory material for completing certain items on DD Form 1610 follows:

NOTE: See APP I, Part 3, par. B for specific information required on all travel authorizations.

Item 4. POSITION TITLE AND GRADE/RATING--This information is not required if the travel-approving/directing official determines that inclusion of this information may endanger the employee.

Item 6. ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENT--Enter division, branch, or unit to which traveler is assigned.

Item 8. AUTHORIZATION TYPE--Indicate as appropriate, e.g., TDY, EVT, confirmatory, amendment, extension, blanket, group.

Item 9. TDY PURPOSE (See APP H)--Insert one of the applicable standardized purpose categories listed in APP H. ***This is required.***

Item 10.

a. APPROX. NO OF TDY DAYS (***Including Travel Time***)--Self-explanatory. ***NOTE: The assignment, including travel time, may be exceeded by 100 percent or seven days, whichever is less, without requiring a travel authorization/order amendment.***

b. DEPARTURE DATE (yyyy/mm/dd)--Indicate the date that the official travel is expected to begin. ***NOTE: Official travel may begin as many as seven days before or seven days after the indicated departure date.***

Item 11. ITINERARY--Indicate all locations from/to which travel is authorized and the "return to" location. If the traveler may need to alter the prescribed itinerary to accomplish the mission assignment, indicate by marking an "X" in the block preceding "Variation Authorized". See par. C4425. ***NOTE: This box should not be marked unless the traveler has a high probability of needing to change the itinerary while traveling.***

Item 12. TRANSPORTATION MODE--Indicate in the applicable block(s) the commercial, GOV'T, and/or local transportation mode(s) authorized. If the transportation officer determines the mode, indicate accordingly in the block provided. If POC travel is authorized whether or not to the GOV'T's advantage, indicate the appropriate TDY mileage rate in the space provided. Also indicate if the POC travel is to the GOV'T's advantage or if reimbursement is limited. ***NOTE: Do not simply check all or most transportation modes as that creates confusion as to what transportation modes are intended by the AO to be used.***

Item 13.** Per Diem--When per diem under the 'Lodgings-Plus' method in par. C4553 is authorized, check block 13a, "PER DIEM AUTHORIZED IAW JTR" and make no further entries. When a different per diem rate is prescribed/ authorized, check block 13b, "OTHER RATE OF PER DIEM (Specify***)" and enter the appropriate rate information. For example:

a. If there is a reduced per diem rate - check block 13b "OTHER RATE OF PER DIEM (*Specify*).” If anticipated expenses justify a lower per diem rate and a reduced rate of \$60 is authorized under par. C4550-C, the entry should be “reduced rate \$60.”

Also indicate the authority (e.g., memo, letter, etc.) in block 16 from the designated office (based on pars. C4550- B, C, and D) for the rate shown.

b. If there is a conference lodging allowance rate - check block 13b "OTHER RATE OF PER DIEM (*Specify*) \$200 Total (Conference Lodging Rate \$150; M&IE \$50)" and indicate authority (e.g., conference website, flyer, etc.) from the official sponsoring agency (based on APP R, Part 1, par. M).

NOTE: For FEML & R&R, boxes 13a and 13b should be left blank since per diem is not authorized.

If additional space is needed, use the "REMARKS" section of block 16 or a continuation sheet.

Item 15. ADVANCE AUTHORIZED--Requester leaves blank. This item is for travel or transportation advances from the GOV'T to the traveler via EFT, check, or cash. The advance travel funds amount is computed by the appropriate finance/disbursing activity IAW Service finance policy. Authorization for ATM advances against the GTCC (i.e., the amount) should be addressed in item 16, REMARKS.

Item 16. REMARKS--This space is for special authorizations, pertinent information or requirements such as leave, excess accompanied baggage, accommodations, registration fees, etc. The following statement may or must be use as appropriate to the official travel.

a. Commercial transportation tickets -- *"If the trip itinerary is canceled or changed after tickets or transportation requests are issued to the traveler, the traveler is liable for their value until all ticket coupons have been used for official travel and/or all unused tickets or coupons are properly accounted for ICW the travel reimbursement voucher."* The preceding statement must be incorporated in the travel authorization/order or attached to the travel authorization/order or to the ticket or transportation request issued to the traveler if it is not practicable to include this statement in the Remarks section.

b. Excess Accompanied Baggage -- "_____ pieces or _____ pounds of excess accompanied baggage are authorized" and include whether or not the excess accompanied baggage service must be paid by the traveler subject to reimbursement or is authorized per par. C2302.

c. Delay in en route -- Indicate the number of annual leave days authorized if delay en route for personal reasons is authorized.

d. Premium-class Accommodation Authorization -- Indicate the applicable statement when premium-class accommodation is authorized/approved.

(1) First-class air accommodations -- “The use of first-class accommodations is authorized by (insert the official’s appropriate title, Name, Rank, and Office Symbol in (cite the memo/letter/message reference and date (See APP H, Part 2, Section B.)). Travel has been justified and approved based on JTR, par. (insert JTR par. number). The cost difference between the first-class fare and the coach-class fare is (\$XXX.XX).” See Ch 2, Part E and APP H, Part 2, Section B; or

(2) Business-class air accommodations -- “The use of business-class accommodations is authorized by (insert the official’s appropriate title, Name, Rank, and Office Symbol in (cite the memo/letter/message reference and date (See APP H, Part 3, Section A)). Travel has been justified and approved based on JTR, par. (insert JTR par. number). The cost difference between the business-class fare and the coach-class fare is (\$XXX.XX).” See Ch 2, Part E, and APP H, Part 2, Section A.

NOTE: Only an official, designated IAW par. C2204-B2a, has authorization/approval authority for first-class accommodations and par. C2204-B2b for business-class accommodations.

- e. Special Requirements -- Include instructions if the TDY assignment involves special clothing, or other conditions apply. ***NOTE: These instructions are for the traveler and do not carry any reimbursement authority.***
- f. Accompanied Traveler -- Indicate if the traveler accompanies or is accompanied by another person in an official travel status in a POC. Provide the accompanying person's name and status (e.g., military, civilian employee).
- (1) Cite par. C7100 or C7105 when traveling as an attendant or escort for a Service member's dependents.
 - (2) Cite par. C7800 when traveling as family member of a seriously ill or injured Service member.
- g. GTCC -- See DoDFMR, Vol. 9 (<http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/>) when a GTCC is not accepted or cannot be used. See also par. C1100-B.
- h. Registration Fee -- Indicate whether or not meals (and if so, the number and dates) and/or lodgings are included in the registration fee (APP R, Part 2, par. M) if a registration fee is authorized.
- i. POC Restrictions -- Include any administrative restriction precluding or limiting other allowable POC costs or the constructed common carrier cost when the employee's POC travel is not to the GOV'T's advantage (Ch 2, Part D).
- k. ATM Advance -- Indicate the amount authorized for ATM advance against the GTCC (par. C1100-A).
- l. Transportation Mode -- Indicate the reason for nonuse of a particular transportation mode that may otherwise appear to be to the GOV'T's advantage when the AO has determined that an employee should not travel via a particular transportation mode (ex. travel by air (ocean ferry or Chunnel) is precluded for medical reasons). This is done to justify travel reimbursement based on the transportation mode authorized on the travel authorization, and actually used, instead of the constructed cost of the transportation mode otherwise apparently to the GOV'T's advantage. See par. C2001-A1. (Ex: Air travel is apparently to the GOV'T's advantage but air travel is medically precluded. The authorization/ order should contain a statement similar to "Air transportation is medically precluded and must not be used for this traveler. Rail transportation authorized.")
- m. Permissive Travel at No Expense to the GOV'T -- Indicate "This travel authorization is issued in the DoD's interest but is voluntary (permissive) in nature. ***If used, it must result in no travel and/or transportation-related cost to the U.S. GOV'T.*** The employee is financially responsible for all travel and transportation expenses." ***No accounting information should be placed on the travel authorization.*** There is no penalty if the traveler chooses not to use this travel authorization; however, the AO should be notified without delay that this travel authorization has not been used.
- n. Conference Lodging Allowance -- Indicate "***Conference lodging allowance NTE 125% (or other lesser amount) of the applicable per diem lodging rate for (location) is authorized by (insert the authority making the determination)*** if a conference lodging allowance (a pre-determined allowance up to 125% of applicable locality lodging per diem rate (see APP R, Part 1, par. H)) is authorized. Insert the actual pre-determined allowance in lieu of 125% if a lesser amount is authorized.
- o. Communication Services -- Include the dollar amount/call for authorized calls home. See APP G.

*p. Costs for Expenses not Fully Covered by Non-Federal Source - Indicate if the traveler is being reimbursed for the difference between the full GOV'T allowances and the payment from the non-Federal source if it is determined in advance of travel that payment from a non-Federal source (see the Joint Ethics Regulation (JER), DoD 5500.7-R, at http://www.defenselink.mil/dodgc/defense_ethics/ethics_regulation/index.html) covers some but not all of the allowable travel and subsistence expenses. See Ch 4, Part B to determine the applicable maximum allowances.

q. Pet Transportation -- Include the following statement on an authorization/order for travel to foreign locations and back to the U.S.

NOTICE (see par. C5400): A traveler transporting exotic pets is required by U.S. law to have a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) certification before transporting the pets to foreign locations or back to the U.S. A traveler returning to the U.S. with an exotic pet prior to transporting the pet, or requiring more information, should contact the FWS at, 1-800-358-2104 or (703) 358-2104. An FWS fact sheet is at, <http://international.fws.gov/pdf/pe.pdf>; to get an application for travel with pet birds and other Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) listed species, go to: <http://forms.fws.gov/3-200-46.pdf>.

r. Fly America Act -- Include the endorsement required by par. C2204-C3 when use of commercial non-U.S.-certificated/registered ship(s) or air carrier(s) is authorized. The endorsement on the travel authorization, made IAW Service regulations, should include the name of traveler, non-U.S.-certificated/registered ship(s) or air carrier(s) used, flight identification no(s), origin, destination and en route points, date(s), justification, and authorizing official's title, organization and signature.

s. Emergency Visitation Travel -- Indicate "EVT transportation authorized for dependent under Chapter 7, Part M and include the dependent's name(s) if EVT transportation is authorized for dependent traveling with the employee. ***An ITA is used to authorize EVT transportation for a dependent traveling without the employee.***

t. If EVT transportation is authorized for a dependent traveling with an employee, include the statement "EVT transportation authorized for the dependent under Chapter 7, Part M.", and include the dependent's name. ***(An ITA is used to authorize EVT transportation for a dependent traveling without the employee.)***

Item 17. TRAVEL-REQUESTING OFFICIAL (***Title and signature***) other than the official signing in block 20. The travel-requesting official must be other than either of the officials signing in blocks 18 and 20 when a traveler is permitted to be a travel requesting official for a personal travel authorization.

Item 18. TRAVEL-APPROVING/DIRECTING OFFICIAL (***Title and signature***) other than the official signing in block 17.

Item 19. ACCOUNTING CITATION--Show the fiscal data IAW Service regulations and include the travel computation unit (location/address) to which travel vouchers must be forwarded (faxed/mailed). The fund-approving official (see APP A) certifying to funds availability signs in the lower right corner of this block.

Item 20. AO (***Title and signature***). Other than the official signing in block 17, show the travel authorization-issuing organization and address in addition to the AO's title and signature.

Item 22. TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION NUMBER -- Show the identifying number and/or symbol assigned by the issuing office.

NOTE: Actual signatures (items 17, 18, and 19) are not required when the signatures are available on another official document. The AO (item 20) must keep that 'other' document on file for audit purposes. While actual signatures are not required in items 17, 18 and 19, the responsible officials' names and titles must be legibly indicated in the appropriate blocks. The AO's signature (item 20) may be transmitted electronically by fax after signature. An electronic signature that meets the security and requirements established by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) for electronic data interchange may be used. This signature can include a digital signature discussed by the Comptroller General in [B-261647, 26 June 1995](#), which must be (1) unique to the signer, (2) under the signer's sole control, (3) capable of being verified, and (4) linked to the data in such a manner that if the data is changed, the signature is invalidated.

3. Distribution. See APP I, Part 2. par. H.

B. Permanent Duty Travel

1. General. The REQUEST/AUTHORIZATION FOR DoD CIVILIAN PERMANENT DUTY OR TEMPORARY CHANGE OF STATION (TCS) TRAVEL (DD FORM 1614) is used as a request and authorization/order for all official PCS/TCS travel by an employee and family. See APP I, Part 3, par. F2. DD Form 1614 is available at the following website:

<http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/eforms/dd1614.pdf>.

NOTE 1: DD Form 1614 must not be used for contractor's travel.

****NOTE 2:*** An employee's per diem generally stops on the date the employee receives notice of a PCS to a location at which the employee is on TDY. A DoD component must carefully review the circumstances of the employee's TDY assignment before issuing PCS notification to avoid imposing per diem costs on the employee that should be borne by the GOV'T. See par. C5083. An employee should be permitted to complete a TDY assignment, return to the PDS from the TDY assignment to arrange for residence sale, dependent and/or HHG transportation, and then perform PCS travel to the new PDS to report for duty on the PCS effective date.

2. DD Form 1614 Preparation. DD Form 1614 is ordinarily self-explanatory. Special explanatory material for completing certain items on DD Form 1614 follows:

NOTE: See APP I, Part 3, par. B for specific information required on all travel authorizations.

Item 6. Retirement Code--Insert the employee's applicable retirement code from Block 30 of employee's most current SF-50. If unsure of the correct retirement code, the employee should contact the servicing personnel office. See OPM website <http://www.opm.gov/retire/> for more information on retirement.

Item 7. Releasing Official Station and Location, or Actual Residence--Enter the name and location of the releasing PDS, if a transfer, or the address shown on the service agreement as the actual residence, if first duty travel.

Item 10. Travel Purpose--Other. When this block is checked, please explain in Item 28, Remarks or Other Authorizations.

Item 13a. House hunting Trip--Round Trip Travel for House hunting--Indicate if round trip travel to seek a permanent residence is, or is not, authorized. If authorized, insert in Item 13b the number of calendar days for which travel is authorized (within the maximum).

Item 16. Other Authorized Expenses--This block is for travel and/or transportation advances from the GOV'T to the traveler. The amount of any PCS advance is computed by the appropriate finance/disbursing activity IAW Service/Agency finance policy. Authorization for ATM advances against the GTCC (i.e., the amount) should be addressed in item 20, Remarks.

Item 17. Dependent Travel - The blocks on the form are connected with OCONUS travel options. Dependents' travel (after issuance of the DD Form 1614) before/after the employee doesn't need any statement on the DD Form 1614 or boxes checked. Add pertinent information if necessary in item 28, Remarks. For example, if dependent(s)' travel is delayed to an OCONUS location because of a housing shortage at the new PDS or dependent early return from OCONUS is per Ch 5, Part J.

Item 22. Accounting Citation--Show fiscal data IAW regulations of the DoD component concerned. *Please ensure that funds are obligated against the PCS/TCS travel authorization.* For Transportation Account Codes (TACs) for DoD personnel see DoD 4500.9-R, Volume 2. TAC codes: Army see website https://www.daas.dla.mil/tac_inq/tac_menu.html, Air Force F750/FCHP, and Navy and Marine Corps see website http://192.67.251.41/tac_inq/tac_menu.html.

Item 23. (Travel-)Approving(/Directing) Official—See APP A. Show the name of the individual who directs, approves/disapproves travel requests, and vouchers before claim settlement in addition to that and signature.

Item 24. AO--See APP A. Indicate the authorization-issuing organization, address, signature of the AO.

Item 27. Claimant – Forward Completed Claim to the Following Address--The losing/gaining activity, as appropriate, should provide the address to which the employee should submit the claim for final disbursement in this block.

Item 28. Remarks or Other Authorizations—In addition to the type of information suggested within the box, this item may be used to show any other pertinent information. Statements may be included to clarify any special instructions such as:

- a. House hunting Trip--Indicate the authorized transportation mode when round trip travel is authorized for seeking a permanent residence.
- b. TDY--Indicate the purpose, TDY assignment duration, location, and any pertinent conditions if TDY is authorized en route.
- c. Premium-Class Accommodation--Indicate the applicable statement when premium-class accommodation is authorized/approved.

(1) First-class air accommodations-- "The use of first-class accommodations is authorized/approved by (insert the official's appropriate title, Name, Rank, and Office Symbol in (cite the memo/letter/message reference and date (See APP H, Part 2, Section B.)). First-class accommodations have been justified and approved based on JTR, par. (insert JTR par. number). The cost difference between the first-class fare and the coach-class fare is (\$XXX.XX)." See Ch 2, Part E and APP H, Part 2, Section B, or

(2) Business-class air accommodations-- "The use of business-class transportation is authorized/approved by (insert the official's appropriate title, Name, Rank, and Office Symbol in (cite the memo/letter/message reference and date (See APP H, Part 3, Section A.)). Business-class accommodations have been justified and approved based on JTR, par. (insert JTR par. number). The cost difference between the business-class fare and the coach-class fare is (\$XXX.XX)." See Ch 2, Part E and APP H, Part 2, Section A.

NOTE: Only an official, designated IAW par. C2204-B2a, has authority for first-class accommodations authorization/approval and par. C2204-B2b for business accommodations authorization/approval.

d. Transportation Mode--Indicate the reason for nonuse of a particular transportation mode that may otherwise appear to be to the GOV'T's advantage when the AO has determined that an employee and/or dependents should not travel via a particular transportation mode (ex. travel by air (ocean ferry or Chunnel) is precluded for medical reasons). This helps to justify travel reimbursement based on the transportation mode authorized on the travel authorization, and actually used, instead of the constructed cost of the transportation mode otherwise apparently to the GOV'T's advantage. See par. C2001-A1. (Ex: Air travel is apparently the most advantageous transportation mode but air travel is precluded due to a disability or other special medical need. The travel authorization/order should contain a statement similar to "Air transportation is medically precluded and must not be used for this traveler. Rail transportation authorized.")

e. ATM Advance--Indicate the amount authorized for ATM advance against the GTCC. See par. C1100-A.

f. Indicate the issuing CPO's name, address, PoC with phone number and DSN (including area code for each).

g. Indicate the paper tickets cost when authorized if electronic tickets are available to the traveler.

h. POC Use Is Not to the GOV'T's Advantage—Indicate when POC travel is not to the GOV'T's advantage. When travel is by POC (specifically by privately owned boat) and not to the GOV'T's advantage, a statement must be placed on the travel authorization/order that GOV'T-procured air transoceanic travel is authorized and travel time and reimbursement for travel at personal expense (including per diem) does not exceed what would have been authorized for the available GOV'T-procured air transportation (plus appropriate per diem). See par. C2165.

i. Include the following endorsements/statements on an authorization/order for travel to foreign locations and back to the U.S.

(1) Fly America Act--Include the endorsement required by par. C2204-C3 when commercial non-U.S.-certificated/registered ship(s) or air carrier(s) use is authorized. The endorsement on the travel authorization, made IAW Service regulations, should include the name of traveler, the non-U.S.-certificated/registered ship(s) or air carrier(s) used, flight identification no(s), origin, destination and en route points, date(s), justification, and authorizing official's title, organization and signature.

(2) Pet Transportation--Include the following statement on a travel authorization/order for an employee who indicates a pet is to be transported: "A traveler transporting an exotic pet is required by U.S. law to have a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) certification before transporting the pet to a foreign location or back to the U.S. A traveler returning to the U.S. who owns an exotic pet and who returns prior to transporting the pet, or requiring more information, should contact the FWS at, 1-800-358-2104 or (703) 358-2104. The website for FWS fact sheet is <http://international.fws.gov/pdf/pe.pdf>; to get an application for travel with a pet bird and any other Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) listed species, go to: <http://forms.fws.gov/3-200-46.pdf>. See, par. C5400."

3. Distribution. See APP I, Part 2, par. H.

4. Privacy Act Statement. Par. B implements the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC §552a) by adding a Privacy Act Statement for "Request/Authorization for DoD Civilian Permanent Duty or Temporary Change of Station (TCS) Travel" (DD Form 1614). The form may be reproduced locally and made available to the individual supplying data shown on DD Form 1614. 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/eforms/dd1614.pdf>.

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APPENDIX O

TEMPORARY DUTY (TDY) TRAVEL ALLOWANCES

This APP contains a summary of travel and transportation allowances for business, training and deployment TDY. This APP does not contain all of the information required. Please consult JFTR/JTR, Chs 1-4 for further details.

T4000 INTRODUCTION

A. Application. 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 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 are in APP A.

B. Common TDY Travel Types. This APP is a summary of 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 any non-DoD GOV'T employee working for DoD and paid travel allowances funded by DoD. This APP covers individual travel for business, travel for schoolhouse training, and deployment or personnel traveling together via no/limited reimbursement, and certain travel under special circumstances. This APP is to be used ICW the JFTR and JTR where more detailed allowances are prescribed.

C. Special Circumstances and Categories Travel. JFTR/JTR, Ch 7, not this APP, contains provisions for travel of:

1. Senior ROTC;
2. RC member travel for medical and dental care;
3. Retirees called to active duty;
4. A Ready RC member authorized muster duty allowance;
5. 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 when due to unusual circumstances per diem has been authorized IAW par. U7150-A4b(3)).

TDY performed as part of a PCS move (i.e., TDY en route) is not paid under DTS.

*D. PCS Move Travel. TDY, performed as part of a PCS move, continues to be paid independently of DTS.

E. Invitational Travel Authorizations. See JFTR/JTR, APP E.

F. Evacuations. See JFTR/JTR, Ch 6.

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 dining facility/mess food and operating expense rates are found in JFTR, pars. U4149 and U4151 and JTR, par. C2510. Per diem rates (<http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html>) by location showing the lodging, meals and IE components are provided under separate issuance by the PDTATAC. These rates also are available from the CTO/TMC.

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 must 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/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/approve reimbursement for other travel-related expenses appropriate to the mission.
3. It is **mandatory** that the traveler arranges commercial transportation, rental cars (if authorized/approved), through an available CTO/TMC or in-house travel arranger IAW TRANSCOM policy. The CTO/TMC 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/TMC. Only in extremely unusual circumstances in which the traveler cannot communicate with the CTO/TMC should the CTO/TMC not be used. A traveler:
 - a. Who does not use a CTO/TMC or the GTCC to purchase transportation must submit the ticket receipt (if \$75 or more) for reimbursement,
 - b. Must use coach-class for all official travel, unless premium-class accommodations are authorized/approved prior to travel by the appropriate level listed in JFTR, par. U3125-B2a or U3125-B2b.
 - (1) See JFTR, par. U2000-A2c/JTR, par. C2000-A2c for medical reasons, or
 - (2) TDY mission timing requires premium-class. When premium-class TDY transportation is authorized/approved 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 the traveler can rest before reporting back to work. *See JFTR, pars. U3125-B2a and U3125-B2b/JTR, pars. C2204-B2a and C2204-B2b.*
 - c. Must **not** use foreign flag transportation even if U.S.-certificated air flag carrier fares are higher,
 - d. Who uses premium-class or a foreign flag transportation presumably at GOV'T expense must provide to the AO adequate acceptable justification that meets the JFTR/JTR requirements for reimbursement, and
 - e. Should promptly update the Trip Record, and confirm/modify arrangements when communication with the CTO/TMC was not possible.
5. Each traveler is advised, in advance, of the allowances, arrangements, probable expenses, and an estimate of what should be reimbursed.

6. A traveler should use a GTCC. The policies and procedures for the GTCC program (including central billing and unit cards) are found in the DoDFMR (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. When using the DTS for TDY over 45 days, a traveler should include a request for scheduled partial payments with the authorization/order so the traveler is paid every 30 days. This helps to ensure the traveler is paid for expenses prior to GTCC bill receipt.

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, Ch 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 (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, and must follow the rules in this regulation. The DoDFMR, Volume 9, JFTR, par. U2505/JTR, par. C1305, apply when a fraudulent claim submission is suspected.

T4025 ARRANGING OFFICIAL TRAVEL

A. CTO/TMC Use

1. Mandatory Policy

a. It is DoD ***mandatory policy*** that each traveler uses an available CTO/TMC to arrange official travel, including transportation and rental cars. ***A command must not permit a CTO/TMC to issue premium-class tickets purchased at GOV'T expense to a traveler without prior proper authorization.***

b. ***A command must not permit a CTO/TMC to issue a YCA airfare purchased at GOV'T expense to a traveler when a _CA airfare is available and the AO determines that a _CA airfare meets mission needs. NOTE: This does not establish the _CA as the basis for POLICY-CONSTRUCTED AIRFARE – that remains the YCA airfare.***

2. Service Regulations. See DOD COMPONENT/Service regulations for CTO/TMC use information.

3. Failure to Follow Regulations

a. A commands/unit is expected to take appropriate disciplinary action when a traveler and/or an AO fails to follow the regulations concerning CTO/TMC use. See par. T4005.

b. A command/unit is expected to take appropriate action for reimbursement to the GOV'T when a traveler and/or AO allows a CTO/TMC to issue a YCA airfare when there is a _CA airfare available that meets mission needs. ([CBCA 1511-TRAV, 7 May 2009.](#))

c. 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 the 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 (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://biotech.law.lsu.edu/blaw/dodd/corres/pdf2/d45009p.pdf>;
- b. DoDI 4500.42 (DoD Passenger Transportation Reservation and Ticketing Services) at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/450042p.pdf>; 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/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 authorized/approved transportation actual cost NTE the POLICY-CONSTRUCTED AIRFARE (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/TMC transaction fee incurred by a member/employee is reimbursable under APP G. 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 NTE the GOV'T/GOV'T procured transportation cost.

T4030 GETTING THERE AND BACK (TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCES)

A. Transportation Mode. 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, transportation reimbursement is NTE 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 JFTR, par. U4326, ***NOTE 1***/JTR, par. C1060, ***NOTE 1***) when needed to fulfill a documented mission requirement as specified in par. T4060-B1. Only the officials listed in JFTR, pars. U3125-B2, and U3135-C (trains only)/JTR, pars. C2204-B2, and C2208-C (trains only), may authorize/approve business- or first-class accommodations use.

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

1. Rental costs, tax and local assessments on rental vehicle users, necessary gas and oil, landing and tie-down fees, and transportation to/from the rental facility.
2. Parking; ferry fares; bridge, road and tunnel tolls; traveler access fee (when charged); GARS; 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 when authorized/approved in the travel authorization/order. Reimbursement NTE the rental conveyance upgrade costs necessary for required non-standard equipment. Disregard of a special conveyance arranged by a CTO/TMC, requires justification for additional special conveyance costs before reimbursement (beyond the cost using the CTO/TMC). ***Reimbursement for purchase of snow tire and other non-standard items is not authorized.***
4. Mandatory rental car insurance coverage required in foreign countries.
5. 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 vendor as a miscellaneous transportation expense. The claim must be adjudicated as payable per the DoDFMR, Volume 9, Ch 4, (found at <http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/>) (or appropriate Service directives for the non-DoD Services).

When the AO has not authorized/approved special conveyance use, reimbursement is limited to the POC mileage rate in JFTR, par. U2600/JTR, par. C2500 plus constructed per diem for the official distance NTE the GOV'T's constructed cost. See JFTR, par. U3310-A1/JTR, par. C2150, item 8.

NOTE:

1. ***A traveler is not reimbursed for rental car insurance coverage purchased in the U.S. 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 vendor 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 vendor listed that has a vehicle available for official GOV'T travel and this vendor 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.) Use GOV'T transportation only for official business to commute to/from the traveler's: TDY location, lodgings, dining facilities, and other locations for comfort and health reasons. If it is used for any other purpose, and the traveler has an accident, the traveler may be financially responsible. Use GOV'T servicing for the vehicle whenever possible. When GOV'T servicing is not available, the AO may authorize/approve 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. POC. When the AO authorizes/approves 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 authorize/approve using a POC and one is used anyway, reimbursement is authorized at the standard rate per mile plus reimbursable expenses (parking fees, etc.) NTE 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/ approve reimbursement of necessary transportation costs incurred for uniformed personnel. For distance determination (DTOD requirements), see JFTR, par. U2020/JTR, par. C1065.

F. Rest Stops. Normally, a traveler is not required to travel during unreasonable night hours. 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/approve 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/approved, or (c) an overnight rest period occurs at the TDY location before beginning work.***

G. Insurance Coverage in Foreign Areas. The AO may authorize/approve reimbursement for mandatory insurance coverage required 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/approves 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/approved 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 TDY. A traveler on extended TDY (other than deployment), for a continuous period of more than three weeks, may be authorized to periodically return in an official travel status to the PDS, or place of abode from which the traveler commutes daily to the PDS, on weekends or other 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 (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/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 miscellaneous reimbursable expenses (APP G) if the AO authorizes/approves them as appropriate to the mission.

A. Lodging Overnight Required - Business Travel Standards

1. Sleeping

- a. The CTO/TMC makes lodging reservations and reflects the cost estimate (including tax) 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 QTRS 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 QTRS 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 QTRS on the U.S. INSTALLATION at which assigned TDY; *however, when adequate GOV'T QTRS 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 NTE the GOV'T QTRS 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 QTRS (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 QTRS when TDY to a U.S. INSTALLATION after non-availability documentation has been initially provided. Checking QTRS availability is a one-time requirement at a TDY U.S. INSTALLATION. (Ex: A member who is required to check QTRS availability on arrival at a U.S. INSTALLATION, does so, and is issued non-availability documentation cannot be required to re-check later for QTRS 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 QTRS, nor may the lodging reimbursement simply be limited to the GOV'T QTRS cost.* In compliance with the requirement to exercise prudence when incurring expenses, an employee should check for GOV'T QTRS availability (e.g., through their CTOs/TMCs), and is encouraged to use those QTRS when TDY to a U.S. INSTALLATION. *However, if GOV'T QTRS 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 QTRS cost. Reduced per diem rates can only be established before travel begins.*

(2) The head of a DOD COMPONENT (APP A) concerned may authorize zero per diem or a [per diem rate](http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html) (<http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html>) in a lesser amount if 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 appropriate DOD COMPONENT's headquarters, 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 as part of an authorization/ order amendment/modification covering a prospective period after the authorization/order was issued), a travel authorization/order, modified after the fact, prescribing a [different per diem rate](#) is without effect and the locality [per diem rates](#) 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 for an employee or less than 7 days in CONUS for a member. 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 TDY site or stopover location maximum. If the CTO/TMC can find only lodgings that cost more than the published maximum rate, the AO may authorize/approve the higher amount such that the actual lodging cost and the per diem M&IE does not exceed 300% 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) if AEA for meals is not authorized. 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 charges beyond the basic room fee and tax. The traveler must retain all lodging receipts.

NOTE 1: The maximum amount allowed for lodging (<http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html>) in CONUS and non-foreign OCONUS areas does not include a lodging tax amount. Lodging tax in the U.S. and non-foreign OCONUS areas is a separate miscellaneous reimbursable expense (APP G) except when 'MALT-Plus' per diem for POC travel is paid to a uniformed member.

NOTE 2: The maximum amount allowed for lodging (<http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html>) in foreign countries includes a lodging tax amount. Lodging tax in foreign countries is not a separate miscellaneous reimbursable expense.

NOTE 3: The TDY locality per diem rate is used for computation. However, if neither GOV'T QTRS nor commercial lodgings are available at the TDY location and lodging must be obtained in an adjacent locality at which the locality rate is higher, the AO may authorize/approve the higher locality per diem rate for the lodging location.

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](#). 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 lodgings 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](#).

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](#).

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 lasted 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](#).

*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/TMC should be used to make these arrangements unless the CTO/TMC 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 per diem rate for the area unless an AEA (see JFTR, Ch 4, Part C/ JTR, Ch 4, Part C) is authorized/approved. The provisions of JFTR, par. U4141/JTR, par. C4555-G do not apply when the residence is purchased.*

NOTE: A traveler 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 [GSBCA 16699-TRAV, 17 August 2005](#).

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 for Uniformed Service members, the AO specifies one of two other meal rates based on GOV'T dining facility/mess availability. The two rates are either the GMR when all meals on a given day are available or the PMR when at least one meal a day is available. (IE are added to the GMR or PMR.) A GOV'T dining facility/mess is available only if: GOV'T QTRS on a U.S. INSTALLATION are available and the command controlling the dining facility/mess has made the dining facility/mess available to the traveler. A GOV'T dining facility/mess is not available on interim travel days. When actual dining facility/mess availability differs from the pre-trip information, the AO may authorize/approve a higher rate (e.g., from PMR plus IE to the 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 QTRS are available but a member is directed to procure private sector lodgings off the U.S. INSTALLATION, the member is treated as though the GOV'T QTRS are not available and authorized the locality meal rate instead of the GMR/PMR and \$5 (in CONUS) or the locality IE rate OCONUS (unless the \$3.50 IE rate is authorized for incidental expenses under par. T4040-A3). Just because the QTRS are available, a command cannot send a member into private sector lodgings off the U.S. INSTALLATION and use the technical QTRS '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 IE 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 1: If all three meals are provided, only the IE for that day are payable.

****NOTE 2: 'Light refreshments' (including a continental breakfast) are a deductible meal if otherwise qualified above and served at a meal time (e.g., breakfast - 0600-0800). Light refreshments served during a break (not at a meal time) are not a deductible meal.***

d. A meal provided by a friend/relative or a common carrier does 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/without meals. See JFTR, par. U4165, items 2e and 2f (uniformed member)/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/JTR, par. C4554-B.

e. In very rare instances, the M&IE rate may not be sufficient and the AO may authorize AEA for M&IE up to 300% of the locality M&IE rate. The reimbursement limit is the lesser of the actual expenses incurred or the AEA maximum amount. The maximum reimbursement for IE is \$5.00 in CONUS and either the locality IE rate or \$3.50 OCONUS for all full TDY days when the AO determines \$3.50 IE is adequate. If AEA is authorized/approved it applies to the entire time at that location and all travel days if no other TDY location is involved.

3. **IE.** The traveler is paid an IE 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 \$5.00. 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 IE.

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 IE 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 QTRS use by a uniformed member is directed and if one of the two M&IE rates based on GOV'T dining facility/mess availability is appropriate. ***GOV'T QTRS use and/or GOV'T dining facility/mess may not be directed for a civilian employee. See par. T4040-A1c.***

2. In some situations, the Secretary Concerned may authorize EUM for students in particular courses when readiness requires GOV'T dining facility/mess use. When EUM applies, a member receives the IE amount, a civilian employee receives the IE 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/approve the actual amount paid NTE the PMR for commercial meals the traveler is required to purchase.

3. The Trip Record must indicate dining facility/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 dining facility/mess availability differs from the pre-trip information, the AO may approve on a daily basis the PMR (1 or 2 meals) plus IE 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/approve the actual amount paid up to the PMR (but no IE) 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 dining facility/mess use 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 IE amount. 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 deployed force main body, 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 authorize 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 GOV'T QTRS and dining facility/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. ***There is no per diem paid for the first and/or last travel day by GOV'T ship when it departs from the port at the traveler's PDS and/or returns to the port at the PDS.***

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.

c. *Civilian Employee Only.* In the event an employee maintains commercial lodgings ashore for use following the completion of short trips at sea, the employee is paid the actual daily lodgings cost, NTE the locality per diem lodging ceiling for the TDY location ashore. **Reimbursement for the total cost of QTRS on the ship and lodgings ashore may not exceed the maximum lodging amount prescribed in the TDY locality per diem rates at <http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html>.** When an employee is authorized to procure meals ashore at personal expense, reimbursement is authorized as prescribed in pars. T4040-A2. In any event, the total per diem allowance may not exceed the applicable maximum rate prescribed in the TDY locality per diem rates at <http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html>.

5. Contingency Operation Flat Rate Per Diem (uniformed member only). See par. U4105-I.

6.

JOINT TASK FORCE OPERATIONS TDY OPTIONS			
TABLE 1			
DEPLOYMENT - JOINT OPERATIONS TDY OPTIONS			
Subsist Ashore			
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 Dining Facility/Mess – 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 Dining Facility/Mess (In AOR only)	Lodging and M&IE	Member/Civilian Employee Pays for Lodging and Full Meal Rate for GOV'T Meals
EUM	GOV'T Lodging and Use of GOV'T Dining Facility/Mess is Essential for Training and Readiness Purposes	IE	Civilian Employee Pays for GOV'T Meals at Full Meal Rate
Field Duty	GOV'T Lodging, Dining Facility/Mess and Incidentals Provided	None	Civilian Employee pays for GOV'T Meals at Full Meal Rate
Subsist Aboard U.S. GOV'T Ship 3/			
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, Ch 25 or Coast Guard, COMDTINST M7220.29 (series), Ch 3.

D. Lodging Overnight Not Required

1. Transportation

a. It is mandatory that a traveler arrange transportation through an available CTO/TMC, even though overnight lodging is not required.

- b. If travel is in the local area (see JFTR, par. U3500/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/JTR, par. C2192 for travel to/from a transportation terminal.
 - d. If a POC is used to/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/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) for each travel day. **No per diem is authorized when TDY is for 12 or fewer hours.** However, the AO may authorize/approve reimbursement of the actual amount paid, NTE the PMR (not including IE) 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 Reimbursable 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/approved, 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 AN RC MEMBER ([48 Comp. Gen. 301 \(1968\)](#))

A. **General.** Par. T4045 applies to an RC 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, RC member travel for medical and dental care, a Ready RC 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.** An RC member commits to an obligation to participate in a finite number of scheduled training periods (inactive duty training (IDT) unit drills) annually. 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 an RC 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 Ready Reserve Select Reserve member, travel expense reimbursement may be authorized/approved under par. T4045-G. The member may be authorized/approved 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. T4030 and T4040, 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. An RC member at an AT site when both GOV'T QTRS and GOV'T dining facility/mess are available; however, the member is authorized reimbursement for the GOV'T QTRS cost. If GOV'T QTRS and/or GOV'T dining facility/mess are not available, per diem is payable under par. T4040-A;
2. An RC member on active duty without pay;

3. A newly enlisted member undergoing training when both GOV'T QTRS and dining facility/mess are available;
4. A Public Health Service officer called to active duty for COSTEP;
5. An RC 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. An RC 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 RC member voluntarily performing without pay.

E. Per Diem. When an RC 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. T4030 applies for transportation, and par. T4040-C applies for per diem for periods under 20 weeks. ;
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, transportation is determined under par. T4030, and per diem under business travel rules in par. T4040-A;
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, transportation is determined under par. T4030, and per diem under the business travel rules in par. T4040-A (or deployment rules in par. T4040-C).

F. Funeral Honors Duty. An RC 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 and 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 Ready Reserve Select Reserve member 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 Ready Reserve Select Reserve member (***and not just any*** RC member) must be:
 - a. Qualified in a skill designated as critically short by the Service Secretary;
 - b. Assigned to a Selected Reserve unit with a critical staffing shortage or in a pay grade in the member's RC 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 locality per diem rate (<http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html>).

NOTES:

1. *The maximum allowed for CONUS or non-foreign OCONUS area lodging (<http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html>) does not include a lodging tax amount. Lodging tax in CONUS or a non-foreign OCONUS area is a separate miscellaneous reimbursable expense except when 'MALT-Plus' for POC travel is paid.*
2. *The maximum allowed for foreign OCONUS area lodging (<http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html>) includes a lodging tax amount. Lodging tax in a foreign OCONUS area is not a separate miscellaneous reimbursable expense.*

H. Summary of Allowances for An RC Member1. 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 & dining facility/mess available; otherwise par. T4040 applies. 6/7/
PHS officers called to active duty for Commissioned Officer Student and Extern Program (COSTEP).	Par. T4030 applies.	Not authorized. 6/7/
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 & dining facility/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 Ch 5 applies.	Par. T4040 applies if the Secretarial Process authorizes per diem; otherwise Ch 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 an RC Standby Reserve member.	Not authorized except occasional meals and/or QTRS may be authorized/ approved (see par. T4040-C) for travel days only 8/.

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLES 1 AND 2

1/ Applies to an RC 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/ An RC 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 QTRS and dining facility/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 QTRS for purposes of this table.

7/ An RC 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/ An RC member on active duty for training not otherwise authorized per diem who occupies transient GOV'T QTRS 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.
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.
RC 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/ An RC 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 Ready Reserve Select Reserve member 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. Cost Estimate. A traveler should obtain an estimate from the CTO/TMC, or DTS Reservation Module, for the trip. It is the key to several travel and trip funding decisions. It informs the traveler and the AO in advance of the standard and actual arrangements, associated costs, and the allowance maximums. It includes costing for transportation to and from the TDY location, lodging (including tax), and rental car (if authorized) . The estimate also reflects the per diem rate broken out by M&IE and lodging and should also include any known planned miscellaneous expenses. A traveler may ask the CTO/TMC 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/approve certain changes for the traveler's convenience (for example, using a car instead of flying). However, the standard arrangement's estimate (as the AO approves for mission reasons) is the reimbursement baseline.

3. Authority for Travel. The AO authorizes the TDY, the arrangements, determines the fund cite, and obligates funds to pay for the trip, to include the payment of a travel advance or scheduled partial payment, if included. The resulting document is the Trip Record.

4. Travel Packet. The CTO/TMC updates the Trip Record with the confirmed reservations and commercial tickets. The TO provides the documents needed for GOV'T transportation if the CTO/TMC does not provide this service.

5. Paying for Arranged Services and Obtaining Cash to Pay for Expenses while Traveling. The CTO/TMC typically charges reservations to an IBA or unit GTCC. Airline or rail tickets may also be charged to a CBA. While on the trip, the traveler should charge expenses incident to official travel on the IBA or unit GTCC, whenever possible. For official travel-related expenses that cannot be charged, the traveler can avoid using personal funds by using the IBA to obtain cash advances or travelers checks. An advance is not an option on a unit travel card.

B. During the Trip

1. Changing Plans. If travel plans change from the itinerary, the traveler should call the CTO/TMC toll-free number, if possible, to modify the itinerary. The CTO/TMC must update the traveler's Trip Record. Although the AO may approve the changes after the trip is complete, it is best if the traveler obtains the AO's authority in advance, and updates the Trip Record. The traveler is reimbursed only for changes the AO approves on the Trip Record.

2. Receipts. The traveler must be able to produce receipts for lodging and individual official travel expenses of \$75 or more.

C. After the Traveler Returns

1. Completing the Expense Report. A traveler should complete and submit the Trip Report expense report within 5 working days after returning from the trip. The receipts (lodging and individual expenses of \$75 or more) must be attached to the expense report. EFT is the preferred reimbursement method, permitting the traveler to select:

(a) Direct electronic transfer to the GTCC vendor 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. Option (a), does not require the traveler to write a check to the GTCC vendor for official expenses charged.

2. AO Approval. The AO must approve the expenses on the Trip Record before the traveler is reimbursed. This includes reviewing the required receipts.

3. Submitting the Expense Report. If using the DTS, the expense report is automatically routed to a disbursing office for payment. If not using the DTS, 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. The traveler or AO may be required to provide additional information to the audit team.

5. Lost/Stolen/Unused Paper Tickets. See JFTR, par. U2515-A/JTR, par. C1320-A. The traveler:

a. *Must safeguard issued paper tickets, carefully at all times;*

b. Must immediately report a lost/stolen paper ticket to the issuing CTO/TMC;

c. Is financially responsible to purchase a replacement ticket, when paper ticket is lost/stolen;

d. Must not be reimbursed for the purchase of a replacement ticket until the GOV'T has received a refund for the lost/stolen paper ticket;

- e. Is authorized reimbursement initially only for the first ticket purchased (if the traveler paid for both tickets). If the first lost/stolen ticket is recovered, turned in for a 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 paper tickets to the CTO/TMC. Unused electronic tickets must immediately be reported to the CTO/TMC for a refund. ***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 RESPONSIBILITIES

A. **General.** The AO has 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 and IAW this Regulation. For a civilian traveler, the AO must determine the travel purpose (see JTR/JFTR, APP H) for notation on the Trip Record. The information provided by the DTS Reservation Module or directly from the CTO/TMC is central in helping to execute those responsibilities.

1. Use the cost estimate on the Trip Record to determine if the travel budget can support the travel. If the standard arrangements made ICW travel policies using GOV'T negotiated airline, lodging and rental car rates do not meet mission needs, the AO may authorize other travel options requested by the traveler, provided they conform to law, regulation, policy and contractual obligations. The AO authorizes the cost estimate.
2. Obtain information on policies relating to transportation and travel arrangements from the CTO/TMC and TO, command channels or Service headquarters to assist in future travel decisions.
3. Assure the traveler has access to a GTCC (the unit's or a CBA) if the traveler does not have an GTCC IBA. Refer inquiries about card usage to the local GTCC program coordinator or the TO.
4. Adhere to policies and procedures IAW this regulation, use good judgment in obligating unit funds, and ensure the traveler receives adequate reimbursement IAW this regulation.

B. What's Allowable and Not Allowable

1. Transportation

a. **What an AO may direct.** Other than a private or rental vehicle, an AO may direct the traveler to use a particular transportation 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, Ch 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 JFTR, pars. U3125-B2b and U3135-C (trains only)/JTR, pars. C2204-B2b and C2208-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 JFTR, par. U3125-B4/JTR, par. C2004-B4, and 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 (JFTR par. U3125-B4i/JTR, par. C2204-B4i) applies en route to the TDY site. On a return trip 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 airfares provided under the Contract City-Pair Program is mandatory.*

5. *When scheduling flights of 14 or more hours, the first choice is always to use economy/coach class and arrive the day before the TDY begins to allow for appropriate rest. Second choice always is to use economy/coach 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 the most expensive option that should be avoided whenever possible, is to use business accommodations arriving on the day the TDY starts. The AO is not required to authorize/approve a rest stop or an upgrade.*

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.-certificated 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.-certificated 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 GOV'T funds the air travel (49 USC §40118 and [B-138942, 31 March 1981](#)). See JFTR, par. U3125-C/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, Ch 4, par. C4.5.12 of 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 ([GSBCA 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 ticket must be issued through the U.S.-certificated air carrier. If the ticket is issued through the non-U.S.-certificated air carrier is used on the ticket, the ticket is considered to be 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. ***Contract fare travel must never be used for personal travel. See JFTR/JTR, APP P, Part II, par. E.*** The official portion must be arranged through the CTO/TMC. Transportation reimbursement is authorized for the cost of official travel between duty stations only. The traveler may arrange 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/TMC Lodging Arrangements. The AO should approve lodging arrangements arranged by the CTO/TMC to minimize the use of rental cars and maximize the use of mass transportation when it is consistent with mission requirements and cost effective.

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 Car. The AO may authorize the CTO/TMC to arrange a rental car when it is the most cost-effective or efficient way to complete the overall mission. The compact car size should be authorized unless a larger vehicle is justified IAW JFTR, par. 3415-C1/JTR, par. C2102-C1.

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 must 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 14554-TRAV, 18 August 1998](#)).

9. Travel Expense Report. The Trip Record contains the expense report. The AO must review the amounts claimed on the 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 reimbursement 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 directed, 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/approve 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/approve 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, Ch 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 dining facility/mess availability may result in illogical payments. For example, a remote TDY location with no GOV'T dining facility/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 JFTR/JTR Introductions 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/TMC 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 IE) 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/approve 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, Ch 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/approve reimbursement of those expenses.

18. TDY and RC 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, authorizes 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 an RC 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 an RC 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, Ch 5, as for PCS for an RC 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, Chs 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, Ch 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](#), the per diem rate is the rate applicable to the front gate location for the reservation, station or other established area.

23. Lodging Not Available at TDY Location. The TDY locality per diem rate for the location at which lodging is obtained is used for computation only when a traveler is TDY at a location where neither GOV'T QTRS nor commercial lodging is available. This applies only when the locality per diem rate for the lodging location is higher than the locality per diem rate for the TDY location. The higher per diem rate must be authorized/approved by the AO.

T4070 TDY GLOSSARY

Authorize. The giving of permission before an act.

Approve. The ratification or confirmation of an act already done.

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/TMC, 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.

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PART 1: CONFERENCE PLANNING POLICY ([FTR §301-74](#))

A. Authority. OMB Bulletin No. 93-11, dated 19 April 1993, To The Heads of Executive Departments and Establishments, Subject: Fiscal Responsibility and Reducing Perquisites, Attachment 5.

B. Policy. ([FTR §301-74](#)) The public interest requires that the Uniformed Services and DoD agencies exercise strict fiscal responsibility when selecting conference sites. Accordingly, the Services and agencies must select conference sites that minimize conference costs. When Service/DoD Agency representatives attend conferences sponsored by others, the Service/DoD Agency must keep its representation to a minimum consistent with serving the public's interest.

C. Scope and Coverage. This guidance applies to all Executive Departments, agencies and the Uniformed Services that sponsor conferences or pay for travel to conferences. In addition to conference travel by Service members and DoD civilian employees, this guidance applies to conference travel paid for persons invited to travel in support of GOV'T programs.

D. Definitions

1. Conference: A meeting, retreat, seminar, symposium or event that involves attendee travel. Also applies to training activities that are conferences under 5 CFR 410.404. ***NOTE: This does not include regularly scheduled courses of instruction conducted at a GOV'T or commercial training facility.***

2. Conference costs: All costs paid by the GOV'T for a conference, whether paid directly or reimbursed by a Uniformed Service or DoD Agency. See par. F. Examples include:

- a. Attendee's travel costs (i.e., travel to/from the conference, ground transportation, lodging, meals and incidental costs),
- b. Attendee's time costs (i.e., the cost of attendee's time spent at the conference and traveling to/from the conference),
- c. Meeting room and audiovisual costs,
- d. Registration fees (with or without furnished meals other than refreshment/snacks),
- e. Speaker fees,
- f. Conference-related administrative fees, and
- g. Similar costs.

3. Conference lodging allowance: The lodging allowance is NTE 25% above the established geographical per diem rate lodging portion (rounded up to the next higher dollar). The per diem M&IE remains unchanged.

4. Site: Refers to both the geographical location and the specific facility selected.

E. Actions Required. When planning a conference, the Uniformed Service or DoD Agency ([FTR §301-74.3](#)) must:

1. Determine which conference expenditures provide the greatest GOV'T advantage by
 - a. Ensuring appropriate management oversight of the conference planning process,
 - b. Performing cost comparisons of the size, scope, and location,
 - c. Determining if a GOV'T facility is available at a lesser rate,

- d. Considering conference alternatives, e.g., teleconferencing,
 - e. Maintaining written documentation of the alternatives considered and the selection rationale used, and
 - f. Minimizing cost by exercising strict fiscal responsibility in determining the best site.
2. Minimize the conference administrative costs,
 3. Minimize the attendees' travel costs,
 4. Minimize the attendees' time costs,
 5. Use GOV'T-owned/GOV'T provided facilities as much as possible,
 6. Identify ways to save costs in selecting a particular conference site (e.g., lower off-season rates), and
 7. Develop and establish internal policies that ensure these standards are met.

NOTE: Individuals must have the requisite contracting authority to obligate the GOV'T ICW conference arrangements.

F. **Cost Considerations.** When planning a conference, the Uniformed Service or DoD Agency should consider all GOV'T-paid direct and indirect conference costs. Conference costs to be considered include:

1. Travel and per diem expenses,
2. Rent of rooms for official business,
3. Usage of audiovisual and other equipment,
4. Computer and telephone access fees,

*5. APP A for light refreshments definition. For DoD policy regarding the use of appropriated funds to purchase food; see DoD, Office Of General Counsel (Fiscal) memorandum, 1 Sep 05, subject: Use of Appropriated Funds to Purchase Food at Conferences, Meetings, and Events. Questions about the DoD policy should be referred to OSD General Counsel (Fiscal).

****NOTE: 'Light refreshments' (including a continental breakfast) paid for by the GOV'T are a deductible meal if is served at a meal time (e.g., breakfast - 0600-0800).***

6. Printing,
7. Registration fees,
8. Ground transportation, and
9. Attendees' travel and time cost.

G. **Cost Comparisons.** When planning a conference, Uniformed Services and DoD Agencies must do cost comparisons to ensure the GOV'T's greatest benefit. Cost comparisons include:

1. Determination of lodging adequacy at the established per diem rate,
2. Overall convenience,
3. Fees,

4. Meeting space availability,
5. Equipment availability, e.g., audiovisual, fax,
6. Commuting or travel distance of most attendees, and
7. Other conference expenses.

H. Conference Site Selection ([FTR §301-74.5](#))

1. Documentation. ([FTR §301-74.19](#)) The Uniformed Service or DoD Agency concerned must maintain a record of the cost of each alternative conference site considered for each conference sponsored or funded, in whole or in part, for 30 or more attendees. A minimum of three sites must be considered for the conference and the documentation must be available for inspection by the Inspector General's Office or other interested parties.
2. Locality Per Diem Rate. ([FTR §301-74.6](#); [74.7](#)) Initial selection of a location must be based on the established per diem rate; however, to provide flexibility in appropriate lodging facility selection at the most advantageous location, the established per diem rate lodging portion may be exceeded by up to 25%, if necessary. For example, if the established geographical per diem rate lodging portion is \$100, then facilities with lodging rates up to \$125 may be considered when selecting the conference location.
3. Conferences Conducted in the District of Columbia. ([FTR §301-74.17](#)) Prior to scheduling, contact should be made with the GSA Public Buildings Service (PBS) of the National Capital Region to inquire about the availability of short-term conference and meeting facilities in the District of Columbia.

I. Requirements for Attendance, Sponsoring or Funding a Conference at a Place of Public Accommodation ([FTR §301-74.14](#); [74.15](#))

1. Attendance at a conference must be authorized by an official designated through the Secretarial Process.
2. Sponsoring or funding a conference by a Uniformed Service or DoD Agency at a place of public accommodation must be authorized by an official designated through the Secretarial Process.
3. FEMA-approved accommodations must be used when sponsoring or funding a conference, in whole or in part, at a place of public accommodation in the U.S. where applicable. The official designated by the Secretarial Process for authorizing the sponsoring and/or funding of a conference can make a written determination on an individual case basis that waiver of the requirement to use FEMA-approved accommodations is necessary and in the public interest for a particular event.

J. Advertisement or Application Form for Conference Attendance. ([FTR §301-74.16](#)) Any advertisement or application for attendance at a conference sponsored or funded by a Uniformed Service or DoD Agency must include notice:

1. That attendees must use FEMA-approved place of public accommodation unless a waiver has been issued as indicated in Part 1, item I3, and
2. Of the prohibition of use of non FEMA-approved places of public accommodation to all non-Federal entities, e.g., contractors, to which the Uniformed Service or DoD Agency provides Federal funds.

K. Selection of Attendees. Uniformed Services and DoD Agencies must establish policies that reduce the overall cost of attending a conference. The policies and procedures must:

1. Limit the Uniformed Service's or DoD Agency's representation to the minimum number of attendees necessary to accomplish the Agency's mission; and

2. Provide for travel expense consideration when selecting attendees.

L. Conference Administrative Costs. Conference administrative costs may not be included in an attendee's per diem allowance payment for attendance at a conference. Per diem is intended only to reimburse the attendee's subsistence expenses. Administrative costs must be paid separately.

M. Conference Lodging Allowance. The Conference Lodging Allowance is a pre-determined allowance of up to 125% of the applicable locality lodging per diem rate (rounded to the next highest dollar) and:

1. Is not an actual expense allowance,
2. May not be used if the lodging rate exceeds the established lodging allowance by more than 25% (e.g., locality lodging rate \$100; maximum conference lodging rate can be \$125), and
3. May not be used concurrently with the actual expense method of reimbursement.

N. Conference Lodging Allowance Approval Authority (FTR, §301-74.24)

1. GOV'T Sponsored Conference. Only a sponsoring agency designated senior official may determine that a conference lodging allowance is necessary, and authorize the conference lodging allowance rate. All agencies must use that rate in reimbursing their attendees' lodging expenses (FTR, §301-74.8).
2. Non-GOV'T Sponsored Conference. The AO may authorize reimbursement for lodging expenses incurred NTE the conference lodging allowance rate (FTR, §301-74.9).

NOTE: If the Conference Lodging Allowance is inadequate, see JFTR, Ch 4, Part C, or JTR, Ch 4, Part C for actual expense authorization reimbursement procedures.

O. Conference M&IE Rate

*1. Light Refreshments. When the GOV'T furnishes light refreshments at nominal or no cost to the attendee at times that are not meal times, no deduction of the attendee's M&IE allowance is permitted.

****NOTE: 'Light refreshments' (including a continental breakfast) are a deductible meal if is served at a meal time (e.g., breakfast - 0600-0800).***

2. Meals Included in Registration Fee. When the GOV'T furnishes one or two meals at nominal or no cost, or includes them in the registration fee, the proportional meal rate applies to Uniformed Service members and DoD civilian employees for each day meals are furnished. See APP R, Part II, item I for PMR computation examples. Since the AO may authorize the PMR or locality meal rate when the traveler is unable to eat the deductible meal due to medical requirements or religious beliefs (JFTR, par. U4165-D and/or JTR, par. C4554-B4) every effort should be made to accommodate the traveler's requirements.

P. Guidance for Conference Planning. Refer to [FTR, Chapter 301, Appendix E](#) for conference planning guidance procedures. This reference may be necessary to plan a successful conference. Website address is:

<http://www.gsa.gov/Portal/gsa/ep/channelView.do?pageTypeId=17113&channelId=-24568&specialContentType=FTR&file=FTR/Chapter301pAppE.html#wp1185528>.

PART 2: CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE

A. General. A DoD civilian employee and/or a Uniformed Service member may attend and participate in conferences/meetings of recognized professional organizations to maintain and improve professional competency at GOV'T expense (including TDY expenses), subject to the availability of funds and the employee's/member's work responsibilities.

*B. Authority. Title 5 USC §4110 and 37 USC §412 authorizes conference attendance expenditures for meetings concerned with the functions and activities of the Uniformed Services/DoD AGENCY which contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or management of the component's functions and activities are authorized as a necessary expense. This authority applies to attendance at technical, scientific, professional, or similar private membership non-Federal societies and organizations ([38 Comp. Gen. 800 \(1959\)](#) and [55 Id. 1332 \(1976\)](#)). This authority is independent of the training authority included in JTR, par. C4630 and JFTR, par. U1050 unless it is administratively determined that training is the primary purpose of attendance at a meeting.

C. Government Sponsored Conference. Attendance at GOV'T expense may be authorized for the following:

1. Conferences sponsored or cosponsored by a Federal AGENCY at which a member's/DoD civilian employee's attendance is required in the performance of official duties;
2. Conferences of state/municipals GOV'T organizations, or of international agencies in which the Federal Government is officially participating, and the member's/DoD civilian employee's attendance is related to official duties or for the purpose of transacting GOV'T business;
3. Conferences of a group of individuals representing private interests, but convened for the purpose of transacting business directly related to the Uniformed Service's or DoD AGENCY'S functions or activities and attendance is in the member's/DoD civilian employee's official performance; and
4. Similar activities.

D. Non-Government Sponsored Conferences

1. General. Conference attendance at non-Federal technical, scientific, professional, and comparable private membership organizations is subject to the conditions in APP R, Part 1.
2. Attendance and Approval Requirements. Attendee selection and approval is subject to Uniformed Service/DoD AGENCY regulations consistent with the regulations on acceptance of payment from a non-federal source for travel Expenses (see the Joint Ethics Regulation (JER), DoD 5500.7-R, at http://www.defenselink.mil/dodgc/defense_ethics/ethics_regulation/index.html).
3. Purpose. A Uniformed member and/or a DoD civilian employee may attend conferences at GOV'T expense to:
 - a. Further Service or DoD AGENCY programs;
 - b. Present scientific and technical papers which further the development of the U.S. resources; and
 - c. Maintain an effective professional, scientific, technical, managerial, and supervisory workforce.
4. Security. An appropriate security officer at the activity concerned should examine the security implications for attendance at all meetings and conferences conducted or sponsored by private or international organizations. A member/DoD civilian employee who attends such meetings must be briefed about security implications, when necessary, prior to attendance.

E. Registration Fees and Miscellaneous Reimbursable Expenses

1. When Travel Is Involved. Registration fees authorized in the travel authorization/order or approved on a travel claim voucher are reimbursable. The PMR applies on any day that the cost for one or two meals is included in the registration fee (JTR, par C4554-B and JFTR, par. U4165). Information should be included on the travel authorization/order as to whether or not the registration fee includes charges for meals, and if so, the number of meals and the dates on which furnished. When the registration fee includes lodgings without charge, only the appropriate applicable [PMR](#) or TDY locality [M&IE rate](#) is paid

2. When No Travel Is Involved. The registration fee may be reimbursed when attendance is authorized for a conference in the local area that:

- a. Does not involve travel,
- b. Does not involve per diem, and
- c. For which a travel authorization/order is not issued.

3. Limitation on Reimbursement for Meal Costs when Attending a Conference/Meeting Sponsored by a Uniformed Service or DoD AGENCY. The cost of each meal, whether included in a registration fee or contracted for separately, at a Uniformed Service or DoD AGENCY sponsored conference/meeting must be identified. The total amount paid by the GOV'T for meals cannot exceed the locality meal rate prescribed for the TDY assignment location (if travel is involved) or the meeting location (when travel is not involved), unless AEA reimbursement for the meal(s) involved has been authorized/approved in accordance with JFTR, Ch 4, Part C and/or JTR, Ch 4, Part C. When travel is involved, the maximum contracted amount for 1 or 2 meals cannot exceed the difference between the locality meal rate and the PMR.

4. Miscellaneous Reimbursable Expenses. Independent charges/fees for light refreshments/snacks are not a reimbursable expense.

5. Conferences/Training at the PDS. Payment of registration fees, meals, lodging, travel, and/or other expenses required for conferences/training at the PDS cannot be paid as travel allowances per 37 USC §404. For authority to pay related training costs at the PDS see 10 USC §2013; 5 USC §4109; 42 USC §218a; and 14 USC §469. The costs must clearly be an integral part of the training ([39 Comp. Gen. 119 \(1959\)](#); and [B-244473, 13 January 1992](#)). When training events require lodging and subsistence costs at the PDS, authority for training expense payment is made through the training and/or comptroller personnel using the above legal authority. ***This regulation is not the authority for this payment nor is it a travel and transportation allowance.***

Charges/fees for light refreshments/snacks are reimbursable ONLY when included as part of the conference registration fee.

F. Membership Fees and Dues. The Secretary Concerned or DoD AGENCY Head may pay membership fees or dues from appropriated funds when the membership is in the GOV'T's interest and the membership is in the Uniformed Service's or DoD AGENCY'S name (e.g., Defense Travel Management Office). ([31 Comp. Gen. 398 \(1952\)](#); [33 id. 126 \(1953\)](#)).

G. Entertainment Expenses. Entertainment expenses for social events and other personal expenses not directly required by official duties are not reimbursable.

H. Advance Payment of Discounted Conference or Training Registration Fee (adapted from [FTR §301-74.25](#))

1. **General.** It is a general practice for conference planners to offer discounted “early bird” registration fees, which are available in the months prior to the beginning of the conference. If a GTCC IBA is to be used to pay this fee, to take advantage of such specials, a traveler should be given oral or written authorization/order to register early, charge the registration fee to the GTCC IBA, and claim reimbursement for the discounted registration fee as soon as a written authorization/order to attend the conference has been generated. When the authorization to register early is oral, the written authorization/order must reference the oral authorization for the early registration. This does not prevent other payment methods for advance registration fees (e.g., GOV’T purchase card (not a GTCC)).

2. **Traveler is Unable to Attend an Event for which Reimbursement Was Made** (adopted from [FTR §301-74.26](#)). In all cases in which a traveler is unable to attend an event for which a discounted registration fee was paid and reimbursed in advance of the event, the traveler must seek a registration fee refund and repay the advance with any refund received. If no refund is made, the Service concerned must absorb the advanced payment as a preparatory travel expense if the traveler’s failure to attend the event was caused either by a decision of the Service concerned or for reasons beyond the traveler’s control that are acceptable to the Service concerned, e.g., unforeseen illness or emergency. ***If no refund is made, and the traveler’s failure to attend the scheduled event is due to reasons deemed un-excusable by the Service concerned, the traveler must repay the amount advanced.***

I. Government Accountability Office Guidance Concerning Reasonable Conference Costs Including Meals and Light Refreshments at a Formal Conference. Following is the Digest portion of the GAO Decision ([B-300826, 3 March 2005](#)) rendered to the National Institutes of Health concerning reasonable conference costs.

Decision

Matter of: National Institutes of Health - Food at GOV’T-Sponsored Conferences

File: B-300826

Date: March 3, 2005

DIGEST

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) may pay for legitimate, reasonable conference costs, including meals and light refreshments, of a formal conference pertaining to Parkinson's disease subject to the conditions outlined herein. A formal conference typically involves topical matters of interest to, and participation of, multiple agencies and/or nongovernmental participants. In addition, other indicators of a formal conference include registration, a published substantive agenda, and scheduled speakers or discussion panels. An AGENCY hosting a formal conference may consider the cost of providing meals and refreshments to conference attendees an allowable conference cost as long as:

- (1) Meals and refreshments are incidental to the conference,
- (2) Attendance at the meals and when refreshments are provided is important for the host AGENCY to ensure full participation in essential discussions, lectures, or speeches concerning the purpose of the conference, and
- (3) The meals and refreshments are part of a formal conference that includes not just the meals and refreshments and discussions, speeches, or other business that may take place when the meals and refreshments are served, but also includes substantial functions occurring separately from when the food is served.

The NIH conference here satisfies these three criteria. Without statutory authority to charge a fee and retain the proceeds, NIH may not charge a registration or other fee to defray the costs of providing meals or light refreshments. An appropriation establishes a maximum authorized program level, and an AGENCY, without specific statutory authority, may not augment its appropriations from sources outside the GOV’T.

In applying this decision, NIH should develop an AGENCY policy specifying the types of formal conferences at which NIH may consider providing food. NIH also should develop procedures to ensure that the provision of meals and refreshments meet the criteria listed above.

We (GAO) expect AGENCY counsels, as well as certifying officers, AGENCY auditors, and Inspectors General, to apply these criteria. To the extent that AGENCY officials are uncertain as to the applicability of the criteria in particular circumstances, they may request a decision from this office, pursuant to 31 USC §3529, before proceeding.

J. PMR Computation Examples. The following example shows how to compute the PMR and a PMR voucher. PMR is an amount based on the locality meal rate and the GMR. Please check JFTR or JTR, APP A, for the current GMR.

1. The PMR example uses the Standard CONUS M&IE rate of \$46 and the Standard GMR of \$10.80 to compute the PMR amount. The \$46 consists of \$41 for meals and \$5 for incidental expenses. ***Disclaimer: The numbers in this example are for illustrative purposes only.***

Example computation rules: the PMR is an average of two rates – (1) the locality meal rate and the GMR which are added, (2) averaged and rounded up to the nearest dollar. To compute the Proportional M&IE rate, (3) add the appropriate incidental expense rate, and (4) the total becomes the proportional M&IE amount.

NOTE: The meal rate ONLY, and not the entire M&IE rate, is used to compute the PMR. The appropriate incidental expenses rate is added to the PMR to create the proportional M&IE rate.

Step 1	Add the locality <u>meal rate</u> and <u>GMR</u>	\$41.00 + \$10.80 = \$51.80
Step 2	Divide Step 1 total in half (rounded to the next highest dollar)	\$51.80 ÷ 2 = \$25.90 (Rounded up to \$26.00)
Step 3	Add Step 2 total to the CONUS incidental expense rate	\$26.00 + \$5.00 = \$31.00
Step 4	Proportional Meal and Incidental Expense Rate	\$31.00

2. PMR Voucher Computation Example: A traveler is TDY for 3 days to a conference at a CONUS location (Standard CONUS per diem rate applies). Lodging is \$55/night and GMR is \$10.80. GOV'T furnished meals are not available for the first and last day; however, two GOV'T meals are available for the second day. The AO authorizes a PMR of \$29.00 for the second day. ***NOTE: GOV'T dining facility/ mess deductions are not taken for the arrival and departure travel days (JFTR, par. U4147/JTR, par. C4553-C2).***

ITINERARY:		
Day 1	Depart Residence/Arrive TDY	
Day 2	TDY	
Day 3	Depart TDY/Arrive Residence	
REIMBURSEMENT:		
Day	Computation	Total
Day 1	\$55 + [(\$46 (M&IE) x 75 %) = \$34.50] =	\$ 89.50
Day 2	\$55 + \$26 (PMR) + \$5 IE =	86.00
Day 3	\$46 x 75% =	34.50
TOTAL		\$ 210.00