Department of Defense (DoD) Integrated Lodging Program Pilot (ILPP)

The FY 2015 National Defense Authorization Act, Section 914, authorizes DoD to conduct a Government lodging program pilot through December 31, 2019. As a result, DoD established the ILPP to achieve reduced rates, provide better services, enhance the traveler's experience, and provide greater safety and security. The pilot requires both Service members and civilian employees to use the Government lodging program.

A. Eligibility. The pilot applies to DoD travelers on a temporary duty (TDY) with an overnight stay at one of the selected ILPP sites. It is effective for all orders or authorizations issued on or after June 15, 2015, or the date the ILPP begins at a site. The Defense Travel Management Office’s (DTMO) website contains ILPP pilot sites, ILPP rates, and ILPP start dates. Sites include metropolitan areas. The pilot does not apply to U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Public Health Service, or National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration personnel.

B. Policy Requirements.

1. Service members and civilian employees on a TDY to an ILPP site must use ILPP lodging in the following priority order:

   a. Government quarters.

   b. Privatized lodging, such as Privatized Army Lodging.

   c. DoD Preferred commercial lodging.

2. Travelers on a TDY to an ILPP site must use approved DoD Preferred lodging when Government quarters or privatized lodging are not available. The DTMO website lists approved properties (see the ILPP Approved Vendor List). A traveler must book preferred commercial lodging through an electronic travel system or the contracted Travel Management Company (TMC).

C. Government Quarters Use.

1. Civilian employees on a TDY to a U.S. installation (not nearby) at one of the ILPP sites must use adequate—based on DoD and Service standards—Government quarters when available. If adequate Government quarters are available and the civilian employee chooses to use other lodging, reimbursement is limited to the cost of the Government quarters. Government quarters are considered not available when:

   a. The TDY is at other than a U.S. installation.

   b. The AO determines that Government quarters use would adversely affect mission performance. A Senior Executive Service civilian employee may personally determine Government quarters availability.

   c. On permanent duty travel (PDT) during en route travel periods.
d. Travel is in connection with a permanent change of station (PCS), the family accompanies the civilian employee, and Government quarters are not available for the family.

e. A civilian employee is on a TDY at a medical facility as a non-medical attendant accompanying a patient in an outpatient status.

f. The civilian employee is on a TDY to a joint base and the Government quarters are located on a part of the base that is geographically separated from the duty location. They do not share a perimeter.

g. Reservations cannot be booked in an electronic travel system.

2. Government quarters are considered not available for a Service member when:

a. The TDY is at a location other than a U.S. installation.

b. The AO determines that Government quarters use would adversely affect mission performance. Officers in pay grades O-7 through O-10 may personally determine Government quarters availability.

c. He or she is attending a service school at a Uniformed Service facility.

d. On PDT during en route travel periods.

e. Travel is in connection with a PCS and one of the following apply:

   (1) Per diem is payable using the Monetary Allowance in Lieu of Transportation Plus per Diem (MALT Plus) method.

   (2) The Service member is authorized concurrent travel, and the family—including the Service member—cannot lodge together in Government quarters at a point of embarkation or point of debarkation.

   (3) The travel is to a ship or afloat staff with a home port outside of the continental United States and Government quarters are not available for the entire family in the following situations:

      (a) The Service member is accompanied by his or her dependents authorized concurrent travel.

      (b) The Service member is put on a TDY at the home port while awaiting ship or staff arrival or onward transportation.

      i. The Service member is on a TDY at a medical facility as a non-medical attendant accompanying a dependent in an outpatient status.

D. Non-Availability Documentation. The traveler must document that Government quarters are not available by annotating a non-availability confirmation number provided by the Service’s lodging registration process.
E. **Exceptions to Use of the ILPP.** The AO may authorize or approve an exception to the required use of a Government lodging program property at an ILPP site when:

1. Lodging is not available at the approved lodging accommodations. If DTS or TMC is not used, the traveler must provide a non-availability confirmation number or the date the traveler attempted to make reservations, along with the phone number and name of the point of contact at the hotel.

2. There is excessive distance between the lodging facility and places of duty and the use of approved lodging would cause additional local transportation expenses.


4. The traveler can obtain a room rate lower than the ILPP maximum rate.

F. **Lodging Reimbursement for Travelers Who Elect Not to Use the ILPP.** When an ILPP is available but not used by the traveler, lodging cost reimbursement is limited to the amount the Government would have paid if arrangements had been made directly through the TMC or electronic travel system. The traveler must be reimbursed actual lodging costs no greater than the rate the Government would have paid, in other words the ILPP negotiated rate, plus taxes, unless the traveler is tax exempt at that location for commercial lodging. The traveler is financially responsible for all other costs associated with other than ILPP site use.