

VOLUME 2
JOINT TRAVEL REGULATIONS

CHANGE 443

Alexandria, VA

1 September 2002

These instructions are issued for the information and guidance of all Department of Defense civilian personnel. New or revised material is indicated by a star and is effective 1 September 2002 unless otherwise indicated.

J. P. MCLAURIN
Deputy Assistant Secretary of
the Army (MPP)

ANITA BLAIR
Deputy Assistant Secretary
of the Navy (Personnel Programs)

KELLY A. CRAVEN
Deputy Assistant Secretary
of the Air Force (FMP)

This change includes all material written in CAP Items 21-02(E); 22-02(E); 24-02(E); 28-02(E) and 44-02 and editorial changes C02022; C02023 and C02032. Insert the attached pages and remove the corresponding pages. This cover page replaces the Change 442 cover page.

BRIEF OF REVISION

These are the major changes made by Change 443:

C2000; C2150. Revises the JTR to indicate that:

- a. employees (unless traveling as a dependent family member on permanent duty travel) cannot be required to travel as passengers in another employee's POC, and
- b. use of an employee's POC to transport other employees as TDY transportation is strictly voluntary.

C3104-B2i. Stipulates that *"is a home marketing incentive payment authorized if earned in accordance with Chapter 15, Part C."*

Chapter 2, Part J. Permits DoD uniformed personnel and DoD civilian employees to be reimbursed for parking expenses at a PDS or TDY site, when they are assigned to duty as a recruiter for any of the armed forces; at a military entrance processing facility of the armed forces; or detailed for instructional and administrative duties at any institution where a unit of the Senior ROTC is maintained.

C4107-H. Revises references in par. C4107-H, item 2 from C4701-O1 and C4701-O2 to C4107-O1 and C4107-O2.

C4430. Clarifies that a traveler is not entitled to per diem if the 180 day waiver is not approved. Currently the JFTR and JTR state that a waiver is required for TDY in excess of 180 days but does not state the consequences if the waiver is not obtained. The Comptroller General has ruled that per diem must cease as of the 181st day if exceeding the 180 day limitation has not been approved.

C4709-B3n; T4040-E9n. Explains that reimbursement of late check-out fees for lodging may be authorized/approved.

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JOINT TRAVEL REGULATIONS

Following is a list of sheets in force in Volume 2, Joint Travel Regulations, which are effective after the sheets of this Change have been inserted. This list is to be used to verify the accuracy of the Volume. See "How to Get the JTR" in the Introduction. Single sheets are not available.

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CHAPTER 2
TRANSPORTATION MODES, ACCOMMODATIONS, TRANSPORTATION
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PART A: CONDITIONS

C2000 GENERAL

A. Travel/Transportation Policy. Travel other than by a usually traveled route must be justified. An employee may not use contract airline/rail passenger service provided under contract with the General Services Administration (GSA) (see par.C2206-D) for that portion of an indirect route traveled for personal convenience. Any additional expense must be paid by the traveler. All work-day time not justified as official travel must be charged as leave.

1. less than premium-class accommodations must be used for passenger transportation, unless par. C2204 or C6552 applies,
2. travelers may voluntarily use/accept, and the Government may furnish, accommodations which do not meet minimum standards if the employee's or Service's needs require use of these accommodations,
3. travelers may not be reimbursed for travel at personal expense (see par. C2207-C) on ships/aircraft of foreign registry, except as specified in par.C2205-F, and
4. each dependent is allowed a seat.

B. TDY Travel Involving Non-PDS Location(s). An employee on TDY orders is entitled to travel/transportation allowance NTE the actual transportation cost for the transportation mode authorized and used up to the constructed transportation cost between the employee's PDS and TDY location. When TDY travel is to/from a *non-PDS* location:

1. the traveler must pay excess travel/transportation costs, and
2. constructive costs for each leg of the trip must be based on Government contract fares, if available.

NOTE: For TDY travel/transportation allowances when TDY orders are received while the employee is on official leave, see par. C4564.

*C. TDY Departure from Dependents' Residence

1. The authorizing/order-issuing official 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.
2. POC use may be authorized/approved to begin or end at the employee's residence (from which the employee commutes daily to the PDS) or the place near this residence where the POC is garaged/stored, if advantageous to the Government.
3. *Relative cost should be a consideration.*
4. ***EXAMPLE:*** The 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.

C2001 TRANSPORTATION MODES

A. General

1. Transportation Authorized. Transportation may be authorized by railroad, airline, helicopter, ship, bus, streetcar, subway, taxicab, Government vehicle, Government-furnished and contract rental automobile and airplane, privately owned and rented automobile and airplane, and other necessary means of conveyance, or by a combination of any of the modes named. Travel of an employee should be by the most expeditious practicable transportation mode that meets mission requirements. The authorizing/order-issuing official is responsible for the transportation mode selected. An employee is not required to travel via a particular transportation mode if there is a valid reason for excluding that mode (ex., travel by air (ocean ferry or Chunnel) if travel by that mode is precluded for medical reasons). A statement on the order indicating the reason for nonuse of a particular transportation mode, that may otherwise appear to be the most advantageous to the Government, provides justification for travel reimbursement based on the transportation mode authorized on the order and actually used instead of the constructed cost of the otherwise apparently most advantageous mode to the Government. (Ex: Air travel is apparently the most advantageous transportation mode but air travel is medically precluded. The order should contain a statement similar to "Air transportation is medically precluded and must not be used for this traveler. Rail transportation authorized.")

NOTE: For The limited number of senior officials designated by Secretary of Defense as "required use" travelers on military aircraft see DoDD 4500.56, DoD Policy on Use of Government Aircraft and Air Travel, Enclosure 2.

2. Selecting Method of Transportation To Be Used

a. Contract Air Service. Except as noted herein, the use of discount fares offered by contract air carrier between certain cities (city-pairs) is advantageous to the Government and is mandatory for authorized air travel between those city-pairs. ***If a contract city-pair fare is not available,*** the least expensive unrestricted fare (including a lower fare offered by a non-contract carrier limited to Government and military travelers on official business, e.g., YDG, MDG, ODG, VDG, and similar fares) should be used. However, the authorizing/order-issuing official retains the authority to authorize a lesser fare and the traveler retains the ability to seek a lesser fare. For exceptions and specific guidelines regarding the use of contract air service, see Title 41 Code of Federal Regulations (Federal Travel Regulation (FTR)), §301-10.107 (see the GSA website at: http://policyworks.gov/org/main/mt/homepage/mtt/ft/newftr/301-10_107.html) and DoD 4500.9-R, Part I, Chapter 103, pars. A2 and E (see the DTR website at: <http://public.transcom.mil/J4/j4lt/dtr.html>, and then click on ' Part I, Passenger Movement').

b. Noncontract Air Service. The use of noncontract air service may be authorized only when justified under the conditions noted in par. C2001-A2a. Advance authorization and the specific justification reason for the use of noncontract air service must be shown on the travel order or other form of travel authorization before the actual travel begins unless extenuating circumstances or emergency situations make advance authorization impossible. In this event the employee shall obtain written approval from the appropriate DoD component official at the earliest possible time after completing the travel. The approval and justification therefor must be stated on, or attached to, the travel voucher.

c. Rail or Bus Service. Rail or bus service may be used when determined by the DoD component to be advantageous to the Government with cost, energy, and other factors considered and when compatible with the requirements of the official travel. The use of discount fares offered to the Government by rail or bus carriers between selected cities (city-pairs) is advantageous. Whenever these discount fares are offered and the accompanying service fulfills mission requirements, they should be used to the maximum extent possible.

3. Government-Contract Rental or Government-Furnished Automobiles. When it is determined an automobile is required for official travel, a Government-contract or Government-furnished automobile is used as follows.

a. Government-Contract Rental Automobile. A Government-contract rental automobile is the first resource for short-term rental of an automobile by an employee on TDY travel. This applies to employees who travel to their destination by common carrier, such as airplane, train, or bus and would customarily rent a Government-furnished vehicle for local transportation in the destination area. For travel under this subparagraph, an employee also may use a Government-furnished automobile if a Government-contract rental automobile is unavailable or if use of a Government-furnished automobile is practical. Government-furnished automobiles shall continue to be available for use in isolated areas where commercial rental contractors are not available.

b. Government-Furnished Automobile. A Government-furnished automobile is the first resource when an automobile is required for official travel performed locally or within commuting distance of an employee's designated post of duty. If a Government-furnished automobile is unavailable, a Government-contract rental automobile may be used.

c. Cost Consideration. If cost considerations are used in determining whether a Government-contract rental or a Government-furnished automobile should be authorized, the overall cost shall include any administrative costs as well as any costs associated with picking up and returning the automobile.

d. Traveler's Cost Liability When Selected Method not Used. The employee shall use the method of transportation administratively authorized/approved by the DoD component concerned as most advantageous to the Government. Any additional cost resulting from use of a method of transportation other than specifically authorized/approved, or required by regulation, e.g., contract air service, is the employee's responsibility.

4. CHUNNEL. The English Channel Tunnel (CHUNNEL) used for travel between the United Kingdom and Europe is a ferry for computation purposes.

B. Within CONUS. Determination to use any one of or a combination of the modes of transportation described in par. C2001-A for travel within CONUS shall be based on the following factors:

1. urgency and purpose of travel and ability of each mode of transportation to provide necessary service to meet mission requirements;
2. amount of baggage or working equipment necessary to accompany the traveler;
3. savings in the travelers' productive time (workdays only);
4. availability of adequate accommodations;
5. any special facilities or schedule which shall aid in maintenance of necessary security, when applicable;
6. savings to the Government in connection with PCS orders and transportation of dependents.

C. OCONUS Travel

1. Arranging and Determining Transportation Modes. Transportation for OCONUS travel is arranged through the responsible installation transportation officer or travel agency under contract to the U.S. Government (see par. C2207). Determination of the transportation mode to be used for travel to, and/or from and within, OCONUS areas is made by the responsible transportation officer or travel agency under contract to the U.S. Government in accordance with the guidelines in this Part unless the official directing the travel has specified a particular mode in accordance with this Part. The transportation officer or travel agency under contract to the U.S. Government must not under any conditions provide transportation via a mode which has been prohibited by the official directing the travel. Subject to the limitations in par. C2001-D, travel may be approved by Air

Mobility Command (AMC), including charter or individually ticketed commercial service made available by that command; at special tariff rates for DoD traffic; by Military Sealift Command (MSC), when available; or by commercial transportation in accordance with the policies set forth in Part E. Except for travel between points served by ferries, travel by ocean vessel must not be regarded as advantageous to the Government in the absence of sufficient justification that the advantages accruing from the use of ocean transportation offset the higher costs associated with this transportation mode; i.e., per diem, transportation, and lost worktime. Travel by ocean vessel may be authorized/approved as being advantageous to the Government only through the Secretarial Process. Reimbursement for use of ocean vessels is subject to the further prerequisites of Chapter 2, Part E, concerning use of vessels of U.S. registry.

2. Employee Elects Commercial Air or Water. When an employee authorized to use available AMC or MSC facilities in connection with TDY or permanent duty travel elects to use commercial air or water transportation at personal expense, reimbursement is limited as provided in par. C2206. Employees are required to arrange transportation, even travel that is indirect or interrupted, in accordance with par. C2207.

D. Travel By Aircraft

1. General

a. *Authorizing/order-issuing officials directing travel must strictly adhere to the policy on aircraft travel contained in this paragraph.*

b. Air is the usual transportation mode to and/or from OCONUS.

c. Government or Government-procured air transportation should be used for travel to, from, and between OCONUS areas (See Appendix A, under "GOVERNMENT-PROCURED TRANSPORTATION" and "GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION" for appropriate definitions.).

d. Except when air travel is not possible for medical reasons, travelers may be required to travel by regularly scheduled commercial aircraft.

e. See par. C2206-E for computing reimbursement when other than the authorized transportation mode or route is used.

f. Reimbursement limitations for travel by an alternate mode or route must be stated on the travel order under which dependents travel.

g. Travelers must make transportation arrangements in accordance with pars. C2207-A and C2207-B.

2. Use of Government Aircraft. Government aircraft may be used only for official purposes in accordance with 41 CFR 101-37.402.

3. Overseas Travel. Travel shall be required by Government air or Government-procured air transportation unless medically inadvisable for:

a. employees performing TDY travel to and from CONUS or between overseas duty points;

b. employees and dependents performing permanent duty travel to, from, and between overseas duty stations.

4. Operations and Maintenance Technicians and Crash Firefighters. Employees whose duties involve the repair, maintenance, or performance of aircraft or airborne equipment and crash firefighters for whom travel by aircraft is necessary in connection with their duties, shall be required to travel for any distance by any type of aircraft that meets mission requirements. Position descriptions will include such an air travel requirement.

5. Required as Part of Conditions of Employee's Assignment. Travel shall be required by aircraft for any distance when such mode of travel is a part of the conditions of the employee's assignment to a position. Examples of such assignments are when the duties of the position require employees to be aboard aircraft to make repairs or to observe the performance of the plane, or when air travel is necessary for the expeditious performance of the duties of the position in different geographical locations. These employees shall be required to be aboard any type of Government aircraft on scheduled or nonscheduled flights.

6. Necessary for Accomplishment of Mission or When Air is Only Mode Available. Travel for any distance shall be required by aircraft with or without the employee's consent when such mode of travel is necessary for the accomplishment of the activity's mission or is the only mode of transportation available. These employees shall be required to perform travel on commercial aircraft operated on scheduled flights or on transport-type Government aircraft operated on scheduled or semi-scheduled flights. Acceptance by the employee of a travel order authorizing travel by aircraft will constitute agreement to the provisions of the particular travel order

7. Evacuation by Air Required for Medical Reasons. Travel by appropriate aircraft shall be required when competent medical authority determines the use of this transportation mode is necessary for medical evacuation of an employee. For authority to provide transportation by commercial air at Government expense for medical evacuation of an employee assigned at a PDS outside the U.S. and dependents see par. C6600 (for civilian employees assigned to Defense Attaché Offices and DIA Liaison Offices see also DIA Manual 100-1, Vol. 1, Part 4, Section K).

8. Medical Reasons Precluding Air Travel. Neither civilian employees nor their dependents shall be required to travel by air if such mode of transportation is medically inadvisable. A medically inadvisable condition is not limited to physical disability. If a traveler has a bona fide fear or aversion to flying, to the extent that serious psychological or physical reaction would result, this may be a basis for the issuance of a medical certificate precluding travel by aircraft. Appropriate medical authority at a military installation shall be responsible for determining the propriety of issuance of such a medical certificate. The traveler and the official directing travel shall each be furnished a copy of the written medical determination. When one of the members of a family cannot travel by aircraft for medical reasons, the family unit should not be separated unless such separation is acceptable to the family.

C2002 CITY-PAIR PROGRAM

Regulations applicable to the Contract City Pair Program are found in DoD 4500.9-R, Part I, Chapter 103, pars. A2 and E. Following is an edited extract from that regulation.

A. Policy

GSA airlift contracted through the Contract City Pair Program shall be used for Government employees. EXCEPTION TO THE USE OF CONTRACT CARRIERS: One or more of the following travel conditions must apply if a non-contract carrier, or a contract carrier other than the primary contractor, is used for travel within a contract route.

The exception must be certified on the travel order, travel voucher, or other document provided by the traveler or agency-approved authorizing official. Those conditions are as follows:

1. Space on a scheduled contract flight (including a confirmed pet space (see ***NOTE***)) is not available in time to accomplish the purpose of travel, or use of contract service would require the traveler to incur unnecessary overnight lodging costs that would increase the total cost of the trip;

****NOTE: When pet shipment is the determining factor for non-use of the lower cost GSA Airline City Pairs fares, the traveler and not the Government is responsible for costs exceeding the most economical travel routing ((DoD 4500.9-R) - DTR, Part I, Chapter 103, par.B.2.c.(1) Note).***

2. The contract carrier's flight schedule is inconsistent with explicit policies of individual federal departments and agencies to schedule travel during normal working hours (see JTR, par. C1058);
3. A non-contract (DoD approved) carrier offers a lower fare available to the general public, the use of which results in a lower total trip cost to the Government, to include the combined costs of transportation, lodging, meals, and related expenses. ***NOTE: This exception does not apply if the contract carrier offers a comparable fare and has seats available at that fare, or if the lower fare offered by a noncontract carrier is limited to Government and military travelers on official business and only may be purchased with a Government procurement document (e.g., a GTR), contractor issued charge cards, or centrally billed account;***
4. Rail service is available and that service is cost effective and consistent with mission requirements;
5. Smoking is permitted on the contract carrier flight and the nonsmoking section of the aircraft for the contract flight is not acceptable to the traveler;
6. A through fare, special fare, commutation fare, excursion fare or reduced-rate roundtrip fare is available and;
 - a. the agency determines prior to the employee's travel that this type of service is practical and economical to the Government; and
 - b. in case of a fare that is restricted or has specific eligibility requirements, it is known or can reasonably be anticipated, based on the travel as planned, that the ticket will be used.

B. Scheduled Air Carriers

1. Contract air service between city pairs shall be used for all domestic travel, and for international travel when AMC Category B/Patriot Express is not available or does not meet the mission requirement. ***If a contract city-pair fare is not available***, the least expensive unrestricted fare (including a lower fare offered by a non-contract carrier limited to Government and military travelers on official business, e.g., YDG, MDG, ODG, VDG, and similar fares) should be used. However, the authorizing/order-issuing official retains the authority to authorize a lesser fare and the traveler retains the ability to seek a lesser fare.
2. ***Cost reimbursable contractor personnel are prohibited from using Government discount fares (including Contract City Pairs fares) when purchasing commercial airline tickets.***

NOTE: See JTR, par. C2001-A2c for policy regarding use of Rail or Bus service.

C. Frequently Asked Questions About Using the Contract City Pair Program

1. **How does the program work?**

First, GSA concentrates the Government's market share to make the most of the competition available. The Government traveler's responsibility is to use the contract carrier. The Government's delivery of market share drives the program. So, to ensure the fares stay favorable, we encourage Federal travelers to stick to the contract carrier.

Second, GSA works with other Government agencies to make sure that the Federal traveler's needs and concerns are fully met. This ensures that you have a good choice of convenient and timely flights.

Third, GSA works in partnership with the airline industry and respects their concerns. For example, because the fares are so attractive, the airlines insist that only Federal employees traveling on official business be allowed to use them. With a few limited exceptions, no one else can use the Government rates. GSA understands and accepts this in order to bring you, the Federal Traveler, the Best Value in the Sky.

2. What are the advantages of the program?

- No advance purchases required,
- No minimum or maximum length of stay required,
- Fully refundable tickets and no charge for cancellations or changes,
- Seating not capacity controlled, (As long as there is a coach class seat on the plane, the traveler may purchase it),
- No blackout dates,
- Locked-in fares facilitate travel budgeting, and
- 70% average savings over regular walk-up fares.
- Fares are priced on one-way routes permitting agencies to plan multiple destinations.

3. Who can use it?

The City Pair Program is so attractive that usage is strictly limited. There are a few exceptions, but in general, only Federal or military employees on official travel, may use the program with an appropriate form of payment (Government travel charge card or centrally-billed account or GTR).

4. Why can't contractors use it? It would save the government a lot of money!

GSA recognizes that contractors often sit next to Federal employees, work on the same projects as Federal employees, and travel with Federal employees. However, contractors are not Federal employees. All of the major airlines have made it clear to GSA that because the contract rates are so low and the terms so favorable, the airlines would drop out of the city pair program rather than extend the contract rates to contractors. GSA has made the business decision not to jeopardize the program nor the \$2 billion savings it generates for taxpayers. *GSA cautions agencies that the purchase of contract fare tickets on behalf of cost reimbursable contractors is a misuse of the city pair program and could jeopardize its future success.*

5. Do I have to use the contract carrier? Won't any airline do?

Federal and military travelers on official business are required to use the contract carrier unless a specific exception applies. This required use is the incentive necessary to obtain airline participation in the city pair program and allows the airlines the business volume necessary to offer discounted rates. Choosing not to use the contract carrier because of personal preference, frequent flyer clubs, etc., is a violation of the contract. The only exceptions to use of the contract carrier are:

Effective 9 June 00

- a. No seats/flights available in time to accomplish the purpose of the travel. (For example, the contract flight is fully booked.) (see par. C2202-A1 regarding space for pets).
- b. A lower priced commercial fare is available. GSA advises traveler's to read the restrictions on such fares carefully. Often the non-contract fares prohibit or charge for changes or cancellations, require advance purchases, Saturday stays etc. If you can live with the terms of the fare, you can use it. (Most agencies find that non-contract fares are not beneficial to their program because of all the restrictions that apply). If you see an attractive rate, check the contract carrier first, to see if they have a similar fare.
- c. All of the flights are outside your core work hours and your agency has a written policy prohibiting travel outside core work hours (This very seldom occurs). Cost effective rail service is available and is consistent with mission requirements.
- d. Amtrak offers discount rates to Federal travelers. GSA encourages use of Amtrak when appropriate.
- e. Smoking is permitted on the contract flight and the nonsmoking section of the aircraft for the contract flight is not acceptable to the traveler.

6. If I have been authorized to use a business class fare, do I have to use the contract carrier?

Yes, if there is a business class fare awarded for the applicable city pair route unless one of the exceptions in paragraph 5, above applies. Not all city pairs have business class fares awarded. For the most part, business class fares are only available in some of the international markets.

7. What makes it the best value? Isn't it just low bid?

Absolutely not. Awards are made after measuring both quality of service and price. This allows an award to be made to a higher priced carrier if that carrier has superior service.

8. How is Quality of Service Evaluated?

A minimum service standard is set for each city pair. This minimum applies to the number of flights per day in each direction (the range is between 2 and 8), a maximum of one connection, a maximum ground time (90 minutes domestic, 180 minutes international) and limits on circuitry (how far out of the way the carrier can take you.)

To determine best value, a technical evaluation is conducted to evaluate the quality of each offeror's service based on the following considerations:

- a. Time and Type of Service: This factor looks for flights offered throughout the day. Nonstop service, at convenient times, scores best under this factor.
- b. Flight Time: This factor looks for the shortest total flight times, based on each carrier's routing. Nonstop service scores best under this factor.
- c. Number and Type of Flights: This factor considers the number of flights offered throughout the day, in order to provide the traveler with several choices. Carriers with lots of nonstop flights score best under this factor.
- d. Jet Service: This factor gives preference to jets over propeller aircraft. All these factors are weighed against price and a best value decision is made.

9. Why isn't every award for nonstop service?

Even though nonstop service is heavily favored, it is not always available or the best value. Some of the reasons that connect service is awarded are as follows:

- There is no nonstop carrier for a specific route.
- The nonstop carrier did not offer on the city pair. Some carriers have so much traffic on certain routes that they do not want the Government business for the route.
- The nonstop carrier did not meet the minimum requirements as outlined in the RFP. For example, the nonstop flights might be too late at night to be beneficial for our Federal traveler. The non-stop carrier has offered an unreasonably high price.
- The connect service carrier has offered a fare so low that it was the best overall value, even considering all the advantages of nonstop service.

10. Can't GSA make a carrier add nonstop service?

No. Even though the City Pair Program is huge, with sales well over \$1 billion per year, it still represents only about 2% of the airlines business. Unless the commercial traffic warrants it, a carrier will not add a new route or improved

service levels for the Government.

11. Can you require the airlines to offer smoke free international flights?

GSA is buying a commercial service under the same terms and conditions as other buyers. Thus, GSA does not have the authority to require the airlines to offer smoke free flights. However, the Department of Transportation is working closely with the airline industry to encourage them to offer smoke free flights. There is an exception in the contract to the use of the contract carrier when smoking is permitted on the contract flight (see paragraph 5, above, last exception listed).

12. Can I use a contract fare for personal travel? What if the personal travel is being taken in conjunction with official government travel?

No. Use of contract fares is limited to official travel only. If personal travel is being taken in conjunction with official government travel, the contract fares cannot be used for that portion of the trip that is personal. ***NOTE: Gov't funded travel to and from RAT leave locations and when ordered TDY while on leave is considered official travel and therefore contract fares may be used to and from this leave location (see pars. C4162 and C4440).***

Example:

Travel authorization states the official travel itinerary as:

From: Atlanta, GA
To: San Francisco, CA and
Return to Atlanta, GA

City pair one-way contract fare from Atlanta, GA, to San Francisco, CA, is \$251 with United Airlines. Round trip totals \$502.

For personal reasons, employee wants to go to Chicago for several days resulting in the following:

From: Atlanta, GA
To: Chicago, IL
From: Chicago, IL
To: San Francisco, CA and
Return to Atlanta, GA

Since the itinerary portion from Atlanta to Chicago and Chicago to San Francisco is for personal reasons, the traveler is not authorized to use the city pair contract fares for this trip portion. Commercial fares are applicable to this trip portion. The city pair contract fare is applicable only to the trip portion from Atlanta, GA, to San Francisco, CA, with United Airlines at \$251.

NOTE: The traveler is responsible for any additional costs when, for personal convenience travel is performed by an indirect route or interrupts travel by a direct route. Reimbursement in this case is limited to the transportation cost by a direct route on an uninterrupted basis.

13. Can I combine two contract fares to save money?

If there is a contract fare for the route, the answer is no. If there is no contract fare for the route, the answer is yes.

14. How do I know whether or not there is a contract fare?

Contract fares are identifiable because they normally carry the fare designator YCA. You can ask your Travel Management Center (TMC) or (Contracted) Commercial Travel Office (CTO) or check on the following city pair website: <http://pub.fss.gsa.gov/citypairs/>.

15. Why does the Government have to pay the Airline Passenger Excise tax? Isn't it exempt from taxes?

The Federal Government is often exempted from state and local taxes. However, the airline passenger excise tax is a federal tax and the Federal Government is subject to it.

16. I live in a city with multiple airports. What is the rule regarding what airport I must use when traveling on official Government business?

Travelers can use the airport which best suit their needs in cities with multiple airports, unless otherwise prohibited by their agency. Cities with multiple airports include, Chicago, Dallas/Fort Worth, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco and Washington, DC.

17. The topic refers to a new program for FY02. If fares are booked "early" the Gov't receives a discount to the normal City Pairs Fare. But my question is: How early is early? Thank you!

We are encouraging the Government travelers to book their reservations as early as possible. Once you have decided that a trip is necessary, the reservation should be made. The earlier the reservation the better the chances are that you will receive the additional savings (capacity control fares).

For more information on GSA's Airline City Pairs Program, see the GSA website at <http://www.fss.gsa.gov/citypairs/>, or contact one of the following PoCs below. Phone access should be used *only* by those without access to the internet.

Mr. Eddie Murphy
Contract Specialist
(703) 305-3376

Ms. Andrea Dingle
Contracting Officer
(703) 305-6190

Mr. Thomas Uberto
Contracting Officer
(703) 305-7822

CHAPTER 2 - TRANSPORTATION MODES, ACCOMMODATIONS, TRANSPORTATION REQUESTS, BAGGAGE AND MILEAGE RATES

PART D: POC TRAVEL

SECTION 1: GENERAL

*C2150 AUTHORIZATION/APPROVAL

1. POC use may be authorized/approved for travelers performing official business.
2. *POC travel may not be directed*; but is permitted when requested by the employee.
3. An employee (unless traveling as a dependent family member on PDT) may not be required to travel as a passenger in another employee's POC (53 Comp. Gen. 67 (1973)). Use of an employee's POC to transport other employees as TDY transportation is strictly voluntary (FTR §301-10.307).
4. POC use is encouraged when advantageous to the Government.
5. Necessary POC travel is authorized in the travel order with the appropriate mileage rate (if other than the rate for 'automobile' in par. C2500).
6. POC travel not authorized in advance of travel may be approved by order amendment after travel by the authorizing/order-approving official. See Chapter 3 for travel order policy.
7. POC use may be authorized/approved to begin or end at the employee's residence (from which the employee commutes daily to the PDS) or the place near this residence where the POC is garaged/stored, if advantageous to the Government.

C2153 GOVERNMENT ADVANTAGE DETERMINATION

A. General

1. POC use is authorized only when advantageous to the Government.
2. A determination that POC use is advantageous to the Government is made when common carrier, Government contract rental automobile, or Government-furnished transportation is not available or is not advantageous to the Government.
3. POC use authorization is made in advance of travel.

B. Considerations. The following elements must be considered when determining if POC use is more advantageous to the Government than other available transportation modes:

1. Assignment requirements including transportation of baggage, tools, or equipment;
2. Availability of other transportation and the effect on productive time;
3. Duty locality in relation to traffic conditions, routing, and weather;
4. TDY location in relation to the lodging and meal facilities location(s) and transportation availability, other than POC, between these points;
5. Overall cost advantage when there are accompanying passengers under official travel orders in the same POC; and

6. The salary cost represented by the additional travel time and the physical/mental strain on the employee when any substantial distances are involved with TDY travel.

C2156 COST DETERMINATION FOR POC USE BY PERSONAL PREFERENCE

A. General

1. Limitations. *If it is determined that POC travel is incompatible with mission performance, no reimbursement for POC travel is made. This must be documented on the travel order.* See Chapter 3 for travel order policy.
2. Mileage Rate. Mileage rates in par. C2500 or C2505 are used.
3. Per Diem. Constructed per diem is based on use of the authorized transportation mode.
4. Other Costs. The following costs are allowable in determining constructed costs:
 - a. Tolls, ferry fares, parking fees and other allowable costs in par. C4654;
 - b. Usual transportation costs to and from common carrier terminals;
 - c. Excess baggage costs that would have been allowed if the traveler used the authorized transportation mode. The traveler must certify the baggage weight or present other acceptable evidence of its weight.
5. Boarding and Leaving Carrier. Carrier schedules that require departure/arrival between 2400 hours and 0600 hours are not used if there are more reasonable departure/arrival times that do not significantly increase the constructed per diem (see par. C1059-A1c).
6. Dependent Constructed Cost Comparison. The dependent constructed cost comparison is included with the employee-constructed cost when RAT is involved.
7. Reimbursement
 - a. Reimbursement is based on the actual distance traveled (see par. C1065).
 - b. The total payment may not exceed the total constructed cost of the authorized transportation mode including constructed per diem for travel by that mode.
 - c. The lesser of actual POC costs, or the constructed costs, is reimbursed (see par. C4661-B4).

B. Constructed Cost Comparison by Airplane

1. Accommodations. Coach-class accommodations (see par. C2204) on a commercial air carrier are used as the basis for constructed cost.
2. Contract Air Fare. If air carrier fares provided under GSA contract are:
 - a. Available between origin and destination, the constructed cost is limited by the contract air fare.
 - b. Not available between origin and destination, the constructed cost is limited by the lowest unrestricted coach-class fare between origin and destination.
3. Accommodations. Coach-class accommodations are presumed available from a carrier when coach-class is available on flights serving origin and destination points, regardless of whether space would actually have been available had the traveler used air transportation for the official travel.

Effective 18 June 2002

PART J: PARKING EXPENSES FOR CERTAIN EMPLOYEES

***C2600 GENERAL**

Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps civilian employees are to be reimbursed for that portion of their monthly parking expenses in excess of \$25 but not to exceed the amount that can be excluded from taxable income under federal income tax provisions (\$185 in 2002). This reimbursement covers all expenses for parking a POV at a PDS work site or TDY site where they are assigned to duty:

1. as a recruiter for any of the armed forces;
2. at an armed forces military entrance processing facility; or
3. while detailed for instructional and administrative duties at any institution where an SROTC unit is maintained.

For example: monthly parking expenses of \$135.00 would warrant reimbursement of \$110.00 while monthly parking expenses of \$320.00 would warrant reimbursement of \$185.00. Additionally, the statutory authority for this payment only extends to reimbursement of parking expenses. Contracting for parking must be derived from other legal authority.

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	D. Offices Designated to Authorize Increased Per Diem
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	F. Standard CONUS Per Diem Rate

1. Within Same Department. If all authorized successive PCS transfers involve activities in the same department, cost shall be borne by that department for delayed allowable movement of HHG and/or dependents.
2. Different Departments Involved. If the transfer to a last duty station is a different department, that department shall be responsible to the extent of allowable constructive cost between the activity from which the employee is transferred to the last duty station when there is a delayed movement of HHG and/or dependents from some other duty station under authority issued by a different department. With regard to such delayed movement, allowable cost difference from the prior duty station shall be borne by the department that issued the unused authority, provided the 2-year time limitation under such authority has not expired (B-153732, April 17, 1964).

C4107 HOUSEHUNTING TRIP (HHT)

A. General. The authority to provide an employee and/or spouse a trip at Government expense to a new PDS to find a permanent residence prior to transfer is a management tool. Its purpose is to lower the Government's overall relocation costs by reducing the time an employee would otherwise occupy temporary quarters. A HHT:

Effective 19 February 2002

1. is a *discretionary allowance, not an entitlement*, that the authorizing/order-issuing official, *not the employee*, determines is necessary;
2. may *only* be authorized:
 - a. on an individual-case basis;
 - b. when an employee has accepted a permanent transfer; and
 - c. the employee's circumstances indicate the need for a HHT;
3. may not be authorized to assist an employee in deciding whether or not to accept a transfer; and
4. may be authorized only for an employee and/or spouse.

B. Definitions

1. Househunting Trip. A trip made by the employee and/or spouse to a new PDS locality to find permanent living quarters to rent or purchase.
2. Living Quarters. Apartments, condominiums, and cooperatives in addition to townhomes and single family homes.

C. Eligible Employees. An employee may be authorized a HHT when:

1. a PCS is authorized;
2. both old and new PDS are located within the U.S.;
3. Government or other prearranged housing is not assigned at the new PDS; and,
4. the old and new PDS are 75 or more miles apart (as measured by map distance) via a usually traveled surface route.

D. Individuals Ineligible for HHT. A HHT is not authorized for:

1. new appointees or their dependents covered under par. C4051;
2. employees authorized transportation for dependents and/or HHG to or from a training location when the transportation is authorized in lieu of per diem or actual expense allowance while at the training location under the provisions of par. C4500;
3. children.

E. Separate Trips By Employee and Spouse. Only one round trip for househunting may be authorized for the employee and/or spouse in connection with a PCS. Separate round trips by the employee and spouse may be allowed provided the overall cost to the Government is limited to the cost of one round trip for the employee and spouse traveling together.

F. When HHT May Begin. A HHT may begin as soon as the employee is notified of the transfer and:

Effective 19 February 2002

1. receives a PCS order authorizing the HHT in advance of the PCS travel (see par. C4107-Q for travel order requirements);
2. the employee signs a transportation agreement; and
3. the DoD component establishes, and informs the employee of, the employee's reporting date to the new PDS.

G. When HHT Must be Completed. An employee's round trip househunting travel must be completed by the day before reporting to the new PDS. A spouse's round trip househunting travel must be completed by (1) the day before relocation of the family to the new PDS, or (2) the expiration of the maximum time for beginning allowable travel and transportation, whichever is earlier. ***NOTE: The maximum time for beginning allowable travel and transportation is normally 2 years from the date the employee reports for duty at the new PDS. See par. C1057 for extensions.***

Effective 19 February 2002

H. Who May Authorize HHT. After considering par. C4107-I, an authorizing/order-issuing official or designee may authorize a HHT. The authorizing/order-issuing official or designee must determine:

1. if a HHT is necessary;
- *2. whether subsistence reimbursement is to be per diem under the lodgings-plus method (par. C4107-O1) or fixed amount (par. C4107-O2);
3. the appropriate duration of a HHT;
4. the authorized mode(s) of transportation to and from the new PDS location; and
5. the authorized transportation mode(s) for local travel while househunting at the new PDS location.

I. Considerations

Effective 19 February 2002

1. General. ***The HHT expenses allowance must be administered to minimize or avoid its use when other satisfactory and more economical alternatives are available.*** An authorizing/order-issuing official or designee must consider pars. C4107-I2, C4107-I3, C4107-I4, C4107-I5 and C4107-I6 before authorizing a HHT.
2. Arranging Permanent Quarters Before 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 Government, as well as more convenient to the employee, to complete arrangements for new residence quarters before the move actually takes place.

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

***C4430 TDY TIME LIMITATION (EXCEPT TDY FOR TRAINING)**

A. General

1. The authorizing/order-issuing official must determine that the assignment is not a TCS or PCS move before authorizing a long-term assignment away from the PDS as TDY. All of the following criteria must be met for an assignment to be a 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 order is not necessarily controlling.
4. Long-term TDY should not exceed 180 consecutive days (64 Comp. Gen. 205 (1985); 62 id. 560 (1983)).
5. A reduced fixed per diem, 55% of the TDY locality rate (see pars. C4560 and C4561-D1), is payable for long-term TDY assignments of more than 180 consecutive calendar days at one location.
6. The 55% rate ordinarily is adequate to cover the cost of lodgings, meals and incidental expenses when long-term arrangements for lodging, such as renting an apartment, are made.

B. 180-Consecutive-Day Time Limitation. TDY assignments at one location may not exceed 180 consecutive days, except when authorized under par. C4430-C. This limitation does not apply to employees 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 consecutive days or less. ***NOTE: Issuing a TDY order for 179 consecutive days, followed by a brief return to the PDS, followed by another TDY 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 order was issued.***

*C. TDY Periods in Excess of 180 Consecutive Days. When mission objectives or unusual circumstances require TDY in one location for more than 180 consecutive days, and the criteria in par. C4430-A are satisfied, the authorizing/order-issuing official (see par. C3000) 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 authorizing/order-issuing official as soon as practicable. This determination should be made before the order is issued. If the situation does not permit determination before order issuance, the order may be issued and the case submitted immediately to the appropriate authority who must:

1. Approve the order as written (making sure the advice in par. C4430-E is contained in the remarks section of the TDY order), or
2. Direct the order be amended to:

- a. terminate the duty thereby returning the employee to the old station or assigning a new station,
- b. change the assignment from TDY to a PCS,
- c. fix the period at 180 or fewer days from the reporting date at the TDY station, or
- d. authorize a TCS (see par. C4430-E).

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

D. Temporary Change of Station (TCS) Instead of an Extended TDY. The authorizing/order-issuing official may authorize the limited relocation allowances of a TCS instead of TDY allowances for an employee when the extended TDY period is between 6 and 30 consecutive months. (See par. C4111).

E. Income Taxation of Reimbursable TDY Allowances

1. Authorizing/order-issuing officials must advise employees of their potential income tax liability if their TDY assignments (including training assignments) are at one location for more than a year.
2. A TDY assignment at one location for more than a year is considered, by the IRS, to be permanent and any reimbursement is taxable income.
3. The IRS Code, 26 U.S.C. §162(a), does not permit travel expense deductions (including amounts for meals and lodging) during a TDY assignment at one location, if the assignment exceeds one year. This applies to costs paid or incurred after December 31, 1992.

F. Extensions. When an employee on TDY for 180 or fewer consecutive calendar days (including weekend days) is assigned additional/extended duty, the reduced fixed per diem rule may apply (see pars. C4560 and C4561-D1). The rule applies if the scheduled TDY duration, measured from the date of the order directing the additional/extended duty including the time remaining on the original order, is more than 180 consecutive days.

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

Example 2: An employee's original TDY order is for 160 days. On day 30, the assignment is extended for 60 days. Since the remaining number of TDY days plus the number of days extended is more than 180 consecutive days (130 days remaining on original TDY + 60 days extension = 190 consecutive days) the assignment becomes long-term TDY and the 55% rule becomes effective on the day the extension is authorized (and authority must be requested and received for the TDY period that is now in excess of 180 consecutive days.).

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

3. authorizing/order-issuing official authorized/approved expenses for:
 - a. services, including associated equipment, needed for reports/correspondence preparation;
 - b. clerical assistance;
 - c. services of guides, interpreters, packers, or vehicle drivers;
 - d. storage of property used on official business;
 - e. room rental (used for official business) at a hotel/other place;
 - f. 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);
 - g. official local and long distance phone calls (see par. C4706);
 - h. excess baggage transportation costs;
 - i. conference registration fees;
 - j. dual lodging costs (see par. C4555-F);
 - k. nonrefundable room deposits, forfeited rental deposits or prepaid rent, and early checkout penalties when TDY is changed or canceled (*see par. C4712*);
 - l. expedited charge card delivery (*effective 1 May 2001*);
 - m. delinquent payment fees for late payments involving the Government-sponsored Contractor-issued Travel Charge card *only* for those personnel who are placed in the category of mission critical travel, who are unable to file a travel voucher and pay the travel card bills because of the specific circumstances of the travel, and through no fault of their own. (See the revised guidance to DoDFMR, Volume 9, Chapter 3, found in USD(C) memorandum dated May 7, 2002 for definition of mission critical personnel and processing requirements);
 - *n. late check-out fees for lodging;
4. costs for personal laundry, dry-cleaning and pressing of clothing while TDY (*not after returning to/arriving at PDS*); only when CONUS TDY/PCS lodging is at least 4 consecutive nights;
5. use of computers, printers, faxing machines, scanners, telegrams, cablegrams, or radiograms;
6. a Value Added Tax (VAT) certificate used to avoid paying TDY lodging taxes; and
7. transportation-related tips for handling *Government property at terminals and hotels*.

C. PCS Travelers. Employees are authorized the expenses listed in par. C4709-A for PCS travel. In addition to those expenses listed in par. C4709-A, the employee is authorized reimbursement for fees in connection with dependents' transportation that cover a change in status, health, identity, and of affidavits, except for fees or charges for legal services even though local law or custom require lawyers' services in processing applications for passports, visas, or changes in status.

C4710 REIMBURSEMENT OF PREPARATORY TRAVEL EXPENSES WHEN ORDERS ARE CANCELED, MODIFIED OR REVOKED

Miscellaneous preparatory travel expenses, (i.e., fees for traveler's checks, passport and visa fees, and communications services, etc.) reasonably incurred pursuant to travel orders prior to such orders being canceled, modified, or revoked are reimbursable to the same extent that such expenses would have been reimbursed if the travel had been completed

provided a refund of such expense is not obtainable and the travel orders were canceled, modified or revoked for the benefit of the Government or because of conditions beyond the control of the employee.

C4711 REIMBURSEMENT FOR OCCASIONAL MEALS AND/OR LODGING

Although lodging and/or meals are furnished without cost (or at a nominal cost) for a particular TDY assignment of more than 12 hours, an employee may incur expenses for occasional meals and/or lodgings. The travel approving official may authorize/approve the actual amount paid up to the PMR (no incidental expenses) in par. C4553-A1a(3) for meals and/or payment for lodging up to the maximums (see <http://www.dtic.mil/perdiem/>) when the traveler is required to purchase these items when not entitled to per diem. See Chapter 4, Part M if the lodging/meal costs exceed the maximum rates.

C4712 REIMBURSEMENT OF NONREFUNDABLE ROOM DEPOSIT OR PREPAID RENT

A. When TDY is Curtailed, Canceled or Interrupted for Official Purposes. When an employee has made advance arrangements for lodging (including deposits for lease of rental units) and the TDY is curtailed, canceled, or interrupted, lodging costs reimbursement may be approved by the authorizing/order-issuing official. (See 59 Comp. Gen. 609 (1980), 59 id. 612 (1980), 60 id. 630 (1981) and cases cited therein). Reimbursement must not exceed the amount of the remaining per diem or AEA plus appropriate lodging taxes that would have been paid had the TDY not been curtailed or interrupted.

B. Considerations. The authorizing/order-issuing official should consider if the:

1. employee acted reasonably and prudently in incurring lodging expenses;
2. employee had a reasonable expectation of the TDY being completed as ordered or directed;
3. assignment was changed for official purposes or for other reasons beyond the employee's control that are acceptable; and
4. employee took steps to obtain a refund once the TDY was officially canceled, or curtailed.

8. CTO service and processing fees;
9. authorized/approved expenses for:
 - a. necessary stenographic or typing services, data processors or rental of typewriters ICW reports/correspondence preparation;
 - b. clerical assistance;
 - c. services of guides, interpreters, packers, or vehicle drivers;
 - d. storage of property used on official business;
 - e. room rental at a hotel/other place used for official business;
 - f. 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);
 - g. official local and long distance phone calls (see par. T4060-B5);
 - h. excess baggage transportation costs;
 - i. conference registration fees;
 - j. dual lodging costs; ***NOTE: Reimbursement shall not exceed the amount of per diem or AEA plus appropriate (when separately reimbursable) lodging taxes that would have been paid had the traveler remained overnight.;***
 - k. nonrefundable room deposits, forfeited rental deposits or prepaid rent, and early checkout penalties when TDY is changed or canceled; ***NOTE: Reimbursement shall not exceed the amount of the remaining per diem or AEA plus appropriate (when separately reimbursable) lodging taxes that would have been paid had the TDY not been curtailed or interrupted.;*** and
 - l. expedited charge card delivery (*effective 1 May 2001*);
 - m. delinquent payment fees for late payments involving the Government-sponsored Contractor-issued Travel Charge card *only* for those personnel who are placed in the category of mission critical travel, who are unable to file a travel voucher and pay the travel card bills because of the specific circumstances of the travel, and through no fault of their own. (See the revised guidance to DoDFMR, Volume 9, Chapter 3, found in USD(C) memorandum dated May 7, 2002 for definition of mission critical personnel and processing requirements);
 - *n. late check-out fees for lodging;
10. use of computers, printers, faxing machines, scanners, telegrams, cablegrams, or radiograms;
11. tips for taxis and limousines;
12. transportation costs to and from the transportation terminal (see JFTR, par. U3320, and Chap. 3, Part E; and JTR, Chap. 2, Part C);
13. parking fees at the transportation terminal (while TDY), NTE the cost of taxi fares (including allowable tips) to and from the terminal (see JFTR, par. U3320; and JTR, par. C4657-B);
14. a Value Added Tax (VAT) certificate used to avoid paying TDY lodging taxes;
15. **MEMBERS/EMPLOYEES**: tips for handling *Government property at terminals and hotels*;
16. **UNIFORMED MEMBERS ONLY**: customary tips for handling *any baggage* at transportation terminals;

17. CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES ONLY

a. The cost during TDY/PCS travel (not after arriving at or returning to the PDS) for laundry, dry-cleaning, and/or pressing of clothing *is* a separately reimbursable travel expense when travel *within CONUS* requires at least 4 consecutive nights TDY/PCS lodging in CONUS.;

b. The cost during TDY/PCS travel (not after arriving at or returning to the PDS) for laundry, dry-cleaning, and/or pressing of clothing *is not* a separately reimbursable travel expense *for OCONUS* travel. It is included as an incidental expense within the per diem/AEA authorized/approved for travel OCONUS.;

(Effective 1 April 2001)

18. UNIFORMED MEMBERS ONLY:

a. The cost during TDY travel (not after returning to the PDS) for laundry, dry-cleaning, and/or pressing of clothing, up to an average of \$2 per day, *is* a separately reimbursable travel expense when TDY travel *within CONUS* requires at least 7 consecutive nights TDY lodging in CONUS. (i.e., 6 nights, no laundry, 7 nights, NTE \$14, 8 nights, NTE \$16);

b. The cost during TDY travel (not after returning to the PDS) for laundry, dry-cleaning, and/or pressing of clothing *is not* a separately reimbursable travel expense *for OCONUS* travel. It is included as an incidental expense within the per diem authorized for OCONUS travel.; and

19. similar travel related expenses ***NOTE: Do not reimburse mission-related or personal expenses which include batteries, tools, film, gifts for child care, house care, pet care, hotel concierge, or workout room/gym fees.***

F. Reimbursement for Travel Expenses At the TDY Location

1. Reimbursement is authorized for necessary travel expenses at the TDY location.
2. Use of a Government vehicle/special conveyance 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 Government vehicle/special conveyance is not authorized, the traveler is entitled to reimbursement for necessary public transportation costs.
4. If private vehicle use is authorized, reimbursement is the automobile mileage rate times the miles driven for the necessary travel around the TDY location.
5. Travelers must note the required miles driven.